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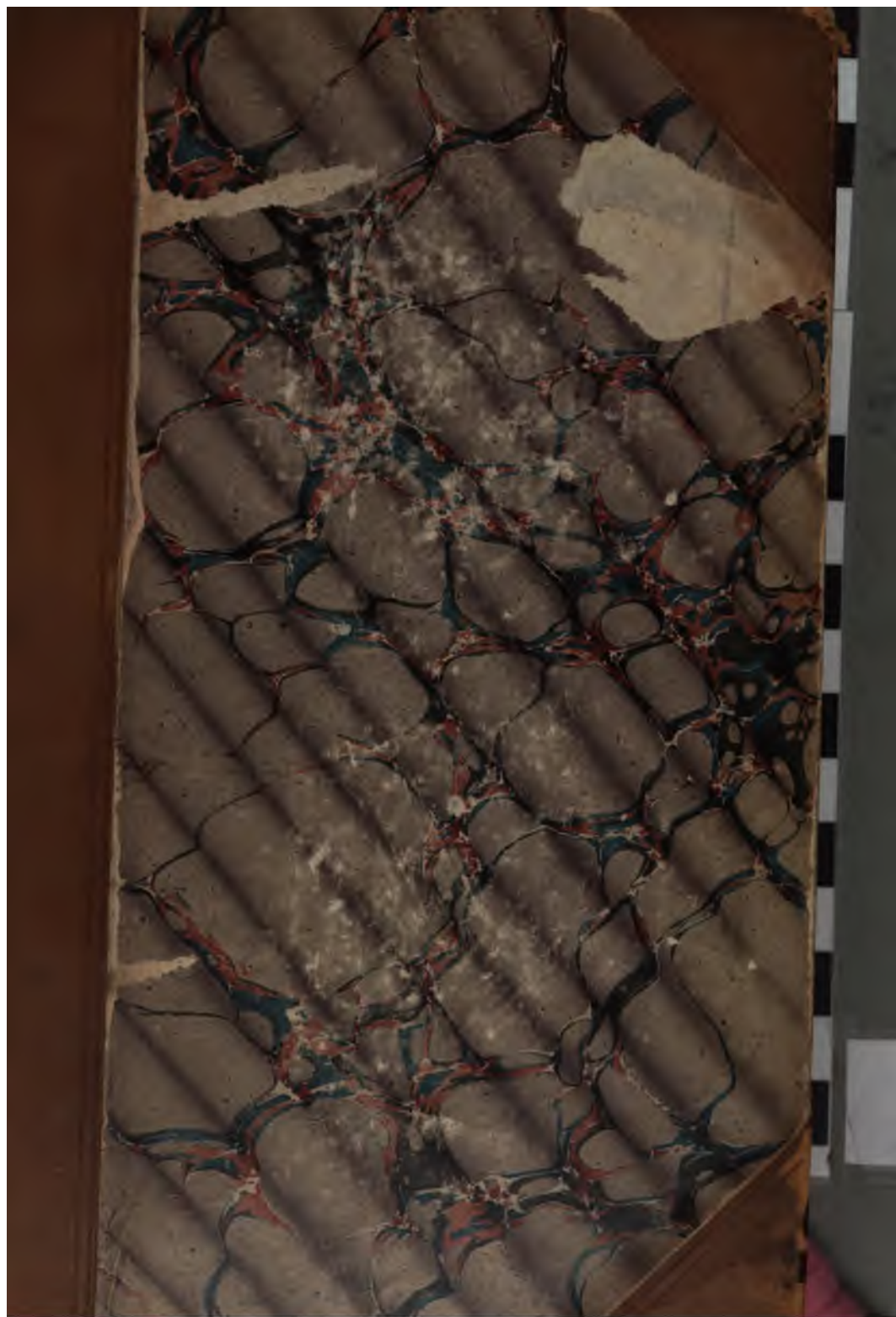
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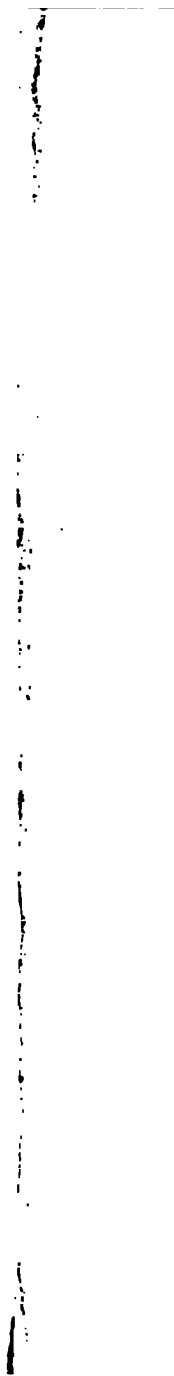
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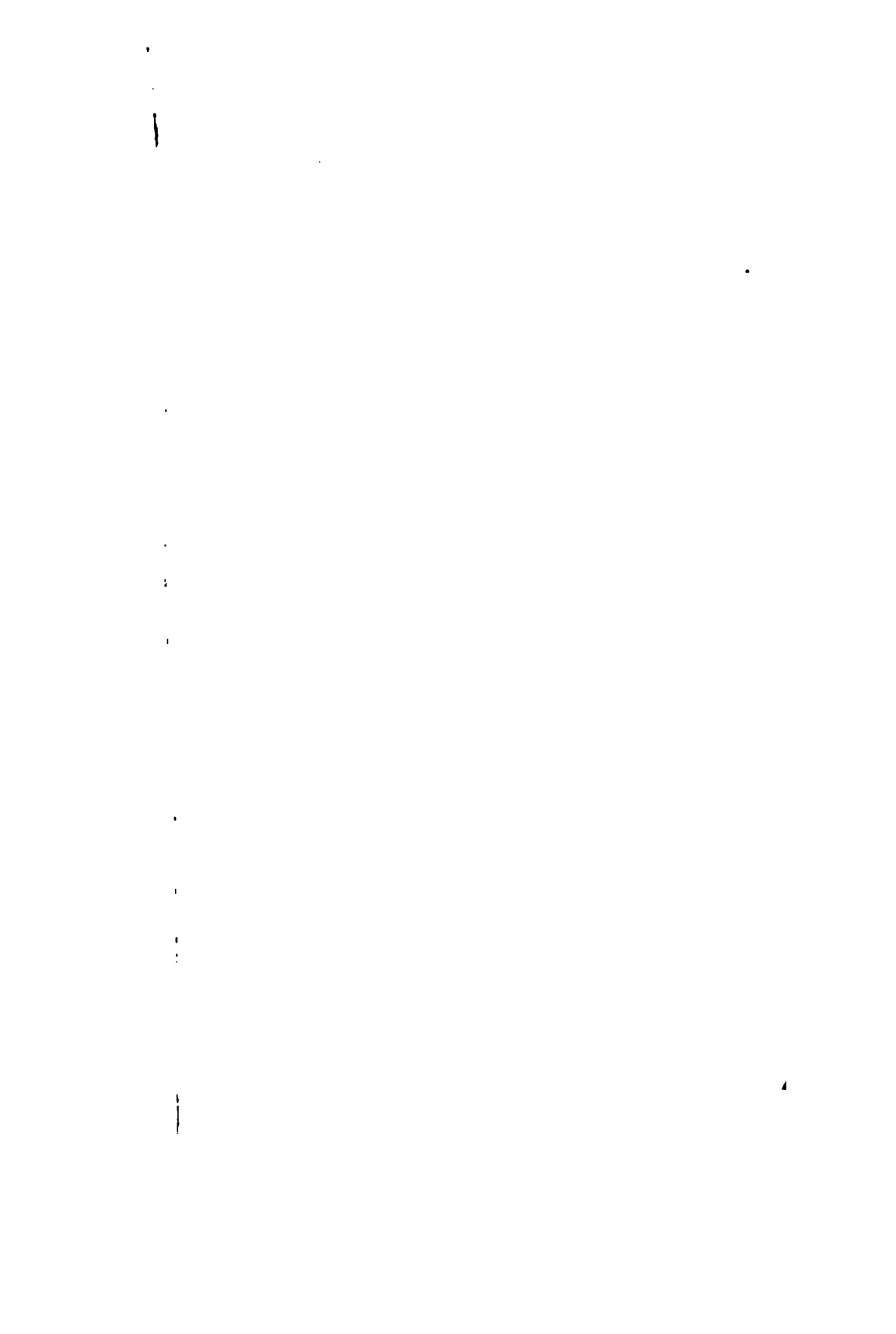
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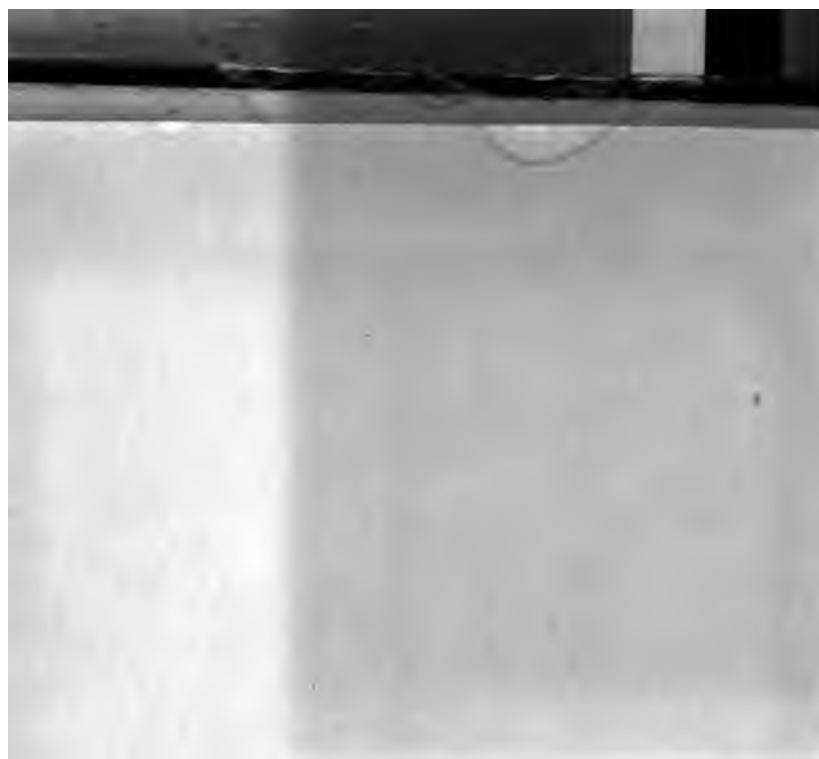
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THE
ANNUAL REGISTE

OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY
AND
POLITICS
OF THE YEAR
1859.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. & F. H. RIVINGTON;

LONGMAN AND CO.; HAMILTON AND CO.; SIMPKIN AND CO.; HOE
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BUSH; W. HEATH; J. TOOVEY; AND J. WHELDON.

1860.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WOODFALL

ANGEL COURT, SKINNE.

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FOR THE YEAR

1859.

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On the prospects of foreign politics much uncertainty prevailed. The designs of the French Emperor in regard to Austria, and the extent of his plans for the re-settlement of Italy, were as yet shrouded in mystery. The sympathies of the people of England were unequivocally avowed. They desired to see the States of Central Italy free and independent of foreign coercion, under a government of their own choice, and they especially wished to see the abuses and mis-government of the Papal States put an end to by a complete reform of the anomalous and oppressive ecclesiastical government which had so long blighted their prosperity. Towards France and its ruler the feeling in England had undoubtedly become less cordial than in the earlier days of the alliance. Jealousy and distrust on both sides of the water had begun to undermine the friendship that had for a while subsisted between these ancient rivals; and while the imperial authority in France became by degrees more and more autocratic, the prospect of a frank and thorough accord between two nations differing so widely in their ideas and principles of policy became more problematical. The state of political parties in England afforded much room for speculation. Whether the Conservative party could continue to maintain their vantage ground in the House of Commons, despite their admitted deficiency in numbers; and whether the measures which the Derby Administration had promised to bring forth, would satisfy the demands of the Parliamentary Reformers without

alienating the less advanced section of their own party, were questions of which the solution could only be doubtfully anticipated. The expectations of those who had had most experience of political affairs, pointed to a disturbed and eventful Session, pregnant with considerable changes both in the Executive and Legislative departments.

On the 3rd of February, the Queen opened the Session in person, her reception being marked by the usual demonstrations of loyalty and attachment. Her Majesty addressed her Parliament in the following terms:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,—

“ In recurring, at the usual season, to the advice of my Parliament, I am happy to think that, in the internal state of the country, there is nothing to excite disquietude, and much to call for satisfaction and thankfulness. Pauperism and crime have considerably diminished during the past year; and a spirit of general contentment prevails.

“ The blessing of the Almighty on the valour of my troops in India, and on the skill of their commanders, has enabled me to inflict signal chastisement upon those who are still in arms against my authority, whenever they have ventured to encounter my forces; and I trust that, at no distant period, I may be able to announce to you the complete pacification of that great empire, and to devote my attention to the improvement of its condition, and to the obliteration of all traces of the present unhappy conflict.

“ On assuming, by your advice, the direct government of that

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of my dominions, I deem proper to make known by the principles by which it was my intention to be guided, and the clemency which I have supposed to show towards those who might have been induced into revolt, but who are now willing to return to their allegiance. I have directed a copy of that Proclamation to be laid before you. I receive from all Foreign Princes assurances of their friendly feelings. To cultivate and firm those feelings, to preserve inviolate the faith of the treaties, and to contribute by my influence can extend, the preservation of the general peace are the objects of my solicitude. I have concluded with the various who were parties to the

holds out the prospect of greatly increased intercourse with that extensive and densely-peopled Empire.

“Another treaty, into which I have entered with the Emperor of Japan, opens a fresh field for commercial enterprize in a populous and highly civilized country, which has hitherto been jealously guarded against the intrusion of foreigners. As soon as the ratifications of these treaties shall have been exchanged, they will be laid before you.

“I have great satisfaction in announcing to you that the Emperor of the French has abolished a system of Negro emigration from the East Coast of Africa, against which, as unavoidably tending, however guarded, to the encouragement of the slave-trade, my Government has never ceased

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

"I have directed that the estimates for the ensuing year shall be submitted to you. They have been framed with a due regard to economy, and to the efficiency of the public service.

"The universal introduction of steam power into naval warfare will render necessary a temporary increase of expenditure in providing for the re-construction of the British Navy; but, I am persuaded that you will cheerfully vote whatever sums you may find to be requisite for an object of such vital importance as the maintenance of the maritime power of the country.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"Your labours have, in recent Sessions, been usefully directed to various measures of legal and social improvement. In the belief that further measures of a similar character may be wisely and beneficially introduced, I have desired that Bills may be submitted to you without delay, for assimilating and amending the laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency; for bringing together into one set of statutes, in a classified form and with such modifications as experience will suggest to you, the laws relating to crimes and offences in England and Ireland; for enabling the owners of land in England to obtain for themselves an indefeasible title to their estates and interests, and for registering such titles with simplicity and security.

"Your attention will be called to the state of the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, and I can-

not doubt, but that you will give to this great subject a degree of calm and impartial consideration, proportioned to the magnitude of the interests involved in the result of your discussions.

"These, and other propositions for the amendment of the laws, which will be brought under your notice as the progress of public business may permit, I commend to the exercise of your deliberate judgment; and I earnestly pray that your counsels may be so guided as to insure the stability of the throne, the maintenance and improvement of our institutions, and the general welfare and happiness of my people."

The Address to the throne in answer to the Queen's speech was moved, in the House of Lords, by the Earl of Winchelsea. The noble lord congratulated the House on the suppression of the Indian rebellion, due to the firmness and sagacity of the Governor-General. He rejoiced at the treaties which the skill of Lord Elgin had brought to a successful conclusion, and alluded to the concert of the French in those waters as a sufficient proof of the *entente cordiale*. After some mention of the difficulties at present experienced in the transfer of landed property, he passed to the attacks made on the aristocracy by Mr. Bright, and made some strong remarks on the measure of reform proposed by that gentleman. It was his expectation that the Government measure would be more equitable, and one more worthy of the support of the nation.

Lord Ravensworth, in seconding the Address, expressed great sympathy with the shipowners.

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this country being
sufficiently by the
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ville, as leader of
on party in the
rds, next addressed
ips. He compli-
over and seconder

would be better for us to adhere
to foreign and home affairs; the
Foreign Secretary thought that
we had better confine ourselves
to the affairs of the Home-office;
while that was the only subject
which the Home-Secretary
thought we had better avoid.
The consequence of this was,
that I had to fill my short
address with a topic of great
interest at the time—viz., the
prospect of happiness and glory
during the reign which had
just commenced—a promise
which has been most nobly ful-
filled during what we may hope
is only the small portion of a long
and glorious reign, the happiness
of which has lately been crowned
by the affectionate feelings dis-
played by all classes of this coun-
try, upon the marriage of the
eldest daughter of the Crown,

Glancing at the policy of sending Mr. Gladstone to the Ionian Islands—which had succeeded if it was hoped to retain Mr. Gladstone as a subordinate for a time—Lord Granville went on to the question of our foreign relations. Reserving the topic of the “Charles-et-Georges,” he entered upon the Italian question. There was much in the state of Italy to be deplored. All knew the kind of government that existed in Naples. Having lately returned from Rome, he could not deny that its condition must cause great grief to all who desired the welfare of Italy. It was undoubtedly the fact that the entire lay population of the Papal dominions were, almost to a man, hostile to the polity under which they now lived. Those dominions were occupied by two armies, thus disturbing the balance of power which might be dealt with by friendly diplomatic interference. Then Austria weighed heavily on the people of Lombardo-Venetia—it was not for us to consider whether those provinces were well or ill-governed; but that they belonged to Austria under public treaties which, by long continuance, had become the public law of Europe. Having described the position of Austria and Sardinia—Sardinia actuated by sympathy for the Italians, and ambition for territorial aggrandizement—he referred to the words spoken by the French Emperor to the Austrian Minister, “words that might mean everything or nothing,” and asked for an explanation from the Government. They must have some information on the subject of the probabilities of war more satisfactory than re-

quire. What “assurances” had they received? If assurances that there is no intention of war, it would be satisfactory to know it. Ministers should clearly state their views. If they could say that during the course of these events they had spoken equally to Austria, to Sardinia, and to France, in the firm, candid, and friendly manner in which they were entitled to speak, avoiding any unnecessary or irritating menace on the one hand, but on the other declaring their steady conviction that the maintenance of existing treaties was necessary to the peace and tranquillity of the future; and if, in addition, they had entered into no engagement whatever, binding this country to take any course, at any time, other than the honour of England and the welfare of Europe, might demand,—in that case, Her Majesty’s Government would receive the hearty support of the people, a support that would enable them to speak with greater force and influence in any difficult circumstances that may hereafter arise.

The Earl of Derby congratulated the House on the substantial agreement which prevailed on all the principal topics of the Address. He believed that the present depression of the shipping interest was only temporary, and that although this particular branch of industry was not so prosperous as could be wished, yet the condition of the country at large was one of advancing prosperity. Lord Derby confirmed this conclusion by statistics, showing the decrease of poverty and crime, and the increase of the deposits in the Savings’ Banks. Passing to

observed, that
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 fallen short of
 of treaties, and
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 Majesty's Govern-
 rd to the Ionian
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 e Sir John Young
 one had been ap-
 in fact, for some
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 me to a dead lock.
 circumstances Mr.
 d consented to set
 necessary reforms,
 ly remain until his
 s appointed. In re-
 hina the noble lord
 high admiration of

there are grounds for serious ap-
 prehension and alarm. The state
 of Italy is one of constant danger
 to the peace of Europe. But it
 is not in Lombardy or in Naples
 the greatest danger exists.
 Whether the Lombard provinces
 are a source of strength to Aus-
 tria I will not say; but I
 will say that we have nothing
 to do with her internal govern-
 ment. They are Austrian by
 inheritance, possession, treaty;
 and neither we, nor any other
 nation, under any plea or upon
 any pretext, has a right to deprive
 her of them. As to Naples, that
 Government is repugnant and
 abhorrent to all our notions; but
 the King does not require foreign
 troops to put down discontent.
 The real plague-spot in Italy
 is the Papal States. The pre-
 sence of two armies there, not
 placed to uphold liberty, is the
 Her Majesty's

that constitutional liberty may encourage the warlike propensities of a monarch and lead him to acts of aggression. The British Government, in a spirit of sincerest friendship, had over and over again expressed anxiety on the attitude assumed by Sardinia—an attitude inconsistent with her interest and her duty. He trusted that it was not “too late” for Sardinia to reconsider the course on which she was apparently about to enter. Austria has given “the strongest assurances,”—and he believed them—that she would not interfere with her neighbours, but confine herself within her own limits to the obligations of treaties. Sardinia would be most ill-advised, therefore, to offer provocations. To no country could she look for aid but to France; and Lord Derby could not believe that the French ruler would sanction, even by moral support, still less by military means, an unjustifiable and aggressive war undertaken by Sardinia against Austria. He earnestly trusted—and would not abandon the hope—that the Emperor of the French would persist in that wise, prudent, and loyal course he had hitherto pursued. In answer to their representations, the Government had received assurances that so long as Austria confined herself to her own limits, Sardinia must not expect from France any assistance in an aggressive war. Having shown that it was the interest and the safety of the French Emperor to follow this course, Lord Derby proceeded to say, that if war should ultimately be the result, it would be a satisfaction to the Government,

though a melancholy one, that they had done all in their power, by friendly remonstrances, to prevent so formidable a calamity; and such was their position, that they were bound by no secret obligations, treaties, or understandings, but were perfectly ready to take in any contingency the course which their duty and the honour of this country might appear to require.

Earl Grey agreed with the foreign policy enunciated by Lord Derby. In reference to the navy, he observed that our safety lay in keeping a large number of sailors and officers afloat and prepared by active training for war. He deprecated the expenditure of large sums in building large ships, which became obsolete before they were wanted. At any crisis we could build ships, but could not produce trained men and officers so readily.

The Earl of Hardwicke did not agree generally with Earl Grey's views, except so far as regarded the necessity of prudence in expenditure.

Lord Brougham exposed the pretext of Sardinia in coming forward as the disinterested champion of Italian freedom, when her real intention was her own aggrandizement. He was sorry to see that Sardinia had departed from her sound and righteous policy, and hoped that the universal reprobation which had been expressed would cause her to think twice before persisting in it. The French people and their interests were averse to war. The feeling in Germany and Europe was the same. It was impossible that a war be-

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stria and Sardinia could
ned to Lombardy; it
come an European war.
arl of Carlisle, after re-
the admirable speeches
the leaders on each side
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ry of this country arose
unkenness, and urged
rnnment to introduce a
to remedy the evils now
y the system of beer-
a measure which would
r them a great and just
y.

Address was then agreed
at a division.

House of Commons, on
e evening, the Address
ed by the Hon. C. H.
M.P. for North Devon,
nded by Mr. Becroft,
the representatives of
The former chiefly

for the interests of Austria and
of Italy that she should not pos-
sess these provinces south of the
Alps. They did not contribute to
her strength, they made her hate-
ful to many. But she possessed
them by virtue of that general
treaty of 1815, which was the title-
deed of many other territories
in Europe possessed by other
Powers. It would have been bet-
ter if a different arrangement had
been made; but treaties ought
to be respected; and no Power
could be justified in attempt-
ing to dispossess Austria of those
provinces. But although Aus-
tria stood upon the firm ground
of right with regard to those pro-
vinces, she did not stand upon
the same ground of right when
she went beyond the limits to
which that treaty referred; and
the occupation of the other

presentation, he concluded, he said, that the passage in the Speech meant that Her Majesty's Government had a Bill prepared which they would introduce without delay, and he thought this the proper course; that it was a question which properly belonged to the responsible Government of the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying to Lord Palmerston, justified the conduct of the Government in relation to the difference between France and Portugal; and, with respect to the subject of Reform, observed that Lord Palmerston was quite right in supposing that a measure was prepared, but he would be disappointed if he supposed that it would be brought forward before the urgent business of the country was put in proper train. As to the state of relations between foreign Powers, he had no wish, he said, to conceal from the House the opinion of the Government that the state of affairs abroad was critical; but it was not a state that made them believe that the maintenance of peace was hopeless. Her Majesty's Government had taken that course which they deemed most conducive to the preservation of peace; they had communicated to France and Austria their views as to their relative positions in Italy. The cause of this uneasy state of things arose from the occupation of Central Italy by the armies of foreign Powers and the mutual jealousies of France and Austria. The British Government had pressed not only upon those two Powers, but upon the Courts of Turin, Berlin, and St. Petersburg the expediency of measures to re-

move the causes of public discontent, and had stated their conviction that this beneficial result could not be obtained by attempting to subvert the order of things established [by treaty, but by the influence of those Powers being used to improve the condition of things] in Central Italy itself. Although he admitted that the condition of affairs was, as he had said, critical, he did not admit that an European war was probable. He strongly urged the policy of maintaining the alliance with France—a policy, he observed, which had been pursued in past times of our history and advocated by some of our wisest statesmen.

Lord Palmerston explained, that when he inadvertently said war was probable, he only meant that war was thought likely on the Continent; but he had endeavoured to show that the sovereigns concerned were too wise to do anything of the sort.

Lord John Russell took up two main questions—the War Question and Parliamentary Reform. On the former he said he concurred entirely with Lord Palmerston, but he gave a more animated description of the repeated acts of oppression inflicted by Austria on her own and neighbouring Italian States ever since she took possession in 1815. Of this he gave many flagrant instances. It was the Austrian and French forces that imposed upon the Papal States about the worst government any country ever had. He quoted from the works of Mr. Whiteside and Lord Broughton passages in illustration of his views. His solution of the difficulty was to let the Roman people, like the Rouman people

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for themselves. They produce contentment and security. There was no bloody war.

As we said in the Treaty of London, and said most wisely, there should be no interference in the Danubian Principalities by foreign troops, unless all the Great Powers of Europe were parties to that interference. Now, why should we interfere with regard to the Kingdom of Italy—that neither the Pope, nor the Church, nor the King of Naples, shall be interfered with by any Power, unless the Powers are parties to that interference.

It is now convinced that if the troops were withdrawn, no measures would be made, as it

introduced was a Bill to simplify the title to landed estates. This arduous subject had long demanded the attention of Parliament, and several abortive attempts had been made to remedy the expense and difficulty so long complained of in the transfer of real property; but the complexity of the subject, and the great hostility to change which prevailed in influential quarters, had hitherto thwarted all the efforts of the law reformers. The new Solicitor-General, Sir Hugh Cairns, now took up the subject, and his known ability, and the confidence reposed in him by the Conservative party, seemed to make the enterprise in his hands more hopeful than it had been found hitherto. On the 11th February the learned member moved for leave to introduce two Bills; one

the same investigation was necessary, the same delay and expense were incurred, and repeated should the estate be offered for sale. These were the salient evils to which landed property in this country was exposed. In Ireland the Landed Estates Court had been empowered to give relief in the case of unencumbered as well as encumbered estates, and to give a Parliamentary title in the case of the former as well as the latter, and this change had not been found to work injustice to individuals. Looking at the facilities afforded by this Court, compared with the dilatory and expensive process of investigating titles in England, he asked why a system so beneficial to one country should not be applicable to the other, and he contended that there were no valid reasons which should deter the Legislature from applying a part of the Irish system to England. He then proceeded to give a general outline of the provisions by which, under this Bill, owners in fee simple of land, or persons having the power to dispose of the fee simple of land, and who had been in possession for five years, might come to a court and obtain a declaration of title, which should be efficacious for certain purposes. He proposed to provide a safeguard or check, not given in Ireland, enabling parties interested to lodge a caution or *caveat* in the court prior to a declaration of title. It was proposed that the Court should consist of two judges, with salaries of 3000*l.* and 2500*l.* a-year. The Solicitor-General then proceeded to explain the provisions of a subsidiary measure for a registry of titles, enabling a person having

a declaration of title to put his name on the register as the person entitled to transfer the estate, subject to any *caveat*, which might be of either of two kinds, the nature and effect of which he explained. He proposed that this registry should be in London, and that, as well as the Court, it should be to a certain extent self-supporting.

Sir R. Bethell expressed his thanks to the Government for the introduction of this measure, and the great pleasure with which he had listened to the admirable and lucid speech of the Solicitor-General. He suggested a few points for the consideration of Sir H. Cairns, warning him of the opposition he would have to encounter in the conduct of the measure, and of the difficulties with which he would have to contend.

Mr. Lowe expressed a favourable opinion of the two Bills, the introduction of which, he said, reflected the highest credit upon the Government. Mr. Malins, on the other hand, intimated some disapproval. He admitted that it was most desirable to simplify titles, but he thought that there were more practical difficulties inherent in the subject than the Solicitor-General anticipated. After a few remarks from Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Hadfield, and other members, leave was given to bring in the Bills.

Opposition of a formidable character was, however, threatened against these measures in the House of Lords. Lord St. Leonard's, whose reputation as a real property lawyer was very great, and whose attachment to the existing system was equal-

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ounced not long after-
decided hostility to the
eneral's measures. On
February, the noble
lord entered at great
the question of the
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f his arguments was
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ouching on the latter
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s."

l Chancellor said that
eonard's was a very

settled estates or estates held for
lives. This diminishes its value.
There are few estates with bad
titles. Those who have no flaw
in their titles need not go to the
court; those who have will not.
Then the application of the Bill
to unencumbered estates is new.
The working of the Irish Act
affords no experience. It is
contrary to the principle of justice
to make a judicial declaration in
favour of one person in the ab-
sence of others interested. Yet
that might happen under the
Bill. Unless you can abolish
settlements, you can never make
the title to land as simple as the
title to stock. A registry is to
be established to register nothing,
and the result of this measure
will be only to incur expense.

Mr. Headlam gave his support
to the measures. Mr. Bowyer

holds. It did not; because there was a kind of registry for copyholds. It was, however, a mistake to say it did not apply to settled estates. The Bill would apply in all cases where trustees had power to sell. It did not apply to leaseholds. As a new experiment, it was best to begin with fee-simple estates. At some future time, he hoped it would be extended to leaseholds. Sir Hugh showed that great care had been taken to prevent wrong being done to absent parties, and warned the House against the arguments of terror used by Mr. Malins. He also informed the House that the solicitors had approved the general principles of the Bill. They did not desire that any effect the measure might have upon their emoluments should stand in the way of its adoption. He hoped to devise a plan of paying them *ad valorem*, instead of by length. That would be better both for solicitor and client.

Lord John Russell expressed grave doubts as to the use that would be made of the new court; and asked why a new court was necessary. Sir Hugh Cairns said that the great evil at present was, that after you had ascertained your title at great expense and delay, if you subsequently wished to deal with your estate, you must undergo all the expense and delay again. If estates were sold in lots, every purchaser required an abstract of the title. The Court would, in future, do it once for all. And to carry out the principle of the Bill there must be a new court, or none at all, seeing that its business would be wholly different from that of any court in the

country. The Judges should be more properly called "judicial conveyancers."

Sir Erskine Perry, as a warm friend to the Bills, thought their chief merit was that they created a new court. Mr. Malins reiterated his objections, which were ably encountered by Mr. Serjeant Deasy and Mr. Cardwell, who said, he saw no reason why the same practice and principles could not be applied to landed property as had been applied to stock and ships. Experience had shown, he observed, that the technical difficulties supposed to be inseparable from titles to land could be overcome. He cordially congratulated the Solicitor-General upon having had the privilege of introducing such Bills.

Some progress was made with the clauses of the Bills, but this was unfortunately the last step taken in the matter. The Ministerial crisis and the abrupt conclusion of the Session, put an effectual stop to all further proceedings in this direction, and the further progress of these valuable measures was, to the regret of all enlightened law reformers, indefinitely postponed.

A very interesting and important discussion on the foreign relations of the country occupied the House of Commons on the 25th February. Lord Palmerston took the opportunity of the motion to go into a Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, to question the Ministers as to the present state of affairs on the Continent, and particularly whether they were in a condition to make to the House any communication calculated to encourage the hope that there would be no interruption of the

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any factious spirit in
which he thought it
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to make. From one
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ong the great Powers
to lead France, Aus-
a, Russia, or Prussia
n war or to violate
hat, then, could be
these preparations?
ly be the state of
y, and, if that were
use of the jealousy

tranquillity of that country. At
all events, if the attempt were
made and proved unsuccessful,
Great Britain would stand ac-
quitted.

The Chancellor of the Exche-
quer was not surprised that Lord
Palmerston, as the leader of the
Opposition, should have made
this inquiry, and acquitted him of
the possibility of his being ac-
tuated in making it by party
feelings. The state of public
affairs, he admitted, justified the
inquiry. It was notorious that
military preparations were going
forward in various parts of Europe,
and he concurred in the view
taken by Lord Palmerston of the
position of the Powers interested
in the settlement of 1815. It
was not the interest of any of
those Powers to disturb that set-
tlement, and he believed it was

vernment, had repaired to Vienna on a confidential mission—one of peace and conciliation. In conclusion, Mr. Disraeli, deprecating the effects of a debate in that House upon this delicate topic, urged the postponement of discussion for the present, assuring the House that every effort would be made on the part of the Government to maintain the general peace only on principles consistent with the dignity and welfare of Europe.

Lord John Russell congratulated the House upon the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, after a few remarks upon Italian affairs, joined in his recommendations to the House to refrain from any further discussion of the subject.

Debates upon a case in which our foreign relations were much involved took place a few nights afterwards in both Houses. The question had reference to the differences between France and Portugal in the case of the French ship *Charles et Georges*, and to the part which the British Government had taken in the dispute. The correspondence between Lord Malmesbury and the French Government having been laid before Parliament, Lord Wodehouse, on the 8th March, called the attention of the House of Lords to the question involved in it, and especially to the part acted by the English Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He said that on a calm review of all the circumstances, he thought their lordships would agree with him that of the three States which were engaged in this question, England remained in the most unsatisfactory position. Portugal had nothing to regret in the

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course she took. She had maintained throughout her own dignity and honour. France, if she had incurred the reproach of having compelled a weaker State by force to yield to her demands, had at least, in the words of Count Walewski, acted as she thought best suited her own honour, and had not been deterred by any fear of consequences from pursuing her own course. To England alone remained the discredit of having drawn Portugal into a course of policy by which she came into conflict with a stronger Power, and then abandoning an old and faithful ally. He concluded by moving that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty for a copy of the telegraphic despatch of the 16th of October, 1858, referred to in Mr. Howard's despatch of the 27th of October to the Earl of Malmesbury.

Lord Malmesbury thought that the Government ought to be judged by the facts which they had at the time, and not by those which became subsequently known to them. When first introduced to the notice of the Government, the case was so full of contradictions that it was impossible to decide whether Portugal was entirely right, and could justify the measures she had taken. The complaints of the Portuguese Government were two—first, that the municipal law had been violated, and secondly, that the vessel was engaged in the slave-trade. The first was subsequently dropped. The French Government met these complaints with counter-statements, so that Her Majesty's Government had no *data* on which to arrive at a decision as to which of the parties

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right. He explained what had taken, and the place he had entered Lord Cowley on the ground repudiated the delay and negligence against him by Lord Cowley. The principle laid down by the French Government, that a French agent who was responsible to his government, is no longer to be considered as a private ship, was insisted that if such a case had any municipal character, it was not a case for the courts, but for diplomatic consideration. In consequence of Lord Cowley's representations, the government gave a promise that an arrangement should be come to, by which the interests of a friendly Power should be protected. If the French

government. The instructions sent to Lord Cowley were not sufficiently definite; they ought to have been more positive. The Portuguese Government had done, with one exception, what it was their duty to do, and had exhibited as strong a sense of honour as the greatest nation which exists. Having alluded jocularly to the conversation which had taken place between Lord Malmesbury and the French Ambassador, he asked in what part of these papers the French had laid down the principle, that the presence of a French delegate on board the ship, gave an official character to the *Charles et Georges*. It was a principle with which he could not agree. He thought this transaction would leave a most unfavourable impression, not only on this country, but on the whole of

own rashness, involved itself in great peril, from which they had been extricated by the prudence and forbearance of Lord Malmesbury.

Earl Grey said the French Government knew well that it was contrary to Portuguese law to export negroes from the Portuguese African possessions, for much correspondence had taken place between the French and Portuguese Governments on the subject. The Portuguese Government was informed by France that the system of procuring negroes from the Portuguese dominions should be abandoned. Subsequently to this, French vessels were detected carrying on the trade, and he thought that the Portuguese Governor, in looking to the correspondence which had taken place, was warranted in supposing that difficulties might arise unless he acted with vigour. Under these circumstances the *Charles et Georges* was seized and condemned. He admitted the principle that a ship acting under the authority of a State is not subject to the municipal law of a foreign country; but denied that there was a single despatch in which the French Government put forward that claim in the case of the *Charles et Georges*. France only asserted that the presence of her agent ought to have exempted the vessel from the suspicion of being engaged in the slave-trade. Moreover, there was no evidence to show that the ship had any claim to a public character. There was every reason to believe the Portuguese claim was right, but supposing it doubtful, there was a clear case for reference. He thought the Go-

vernment ought to have presented a formal note to the French Government, stating that there were serious grounds for thinking that France might not be entirely in the right. No man had a greater horror of war than himself, but he did not think that the best way of securing peace was to abandon an ally for too faithfully following the advice we gave her; nor did he think so ill of the Emperor of the French as to deem that a firm remonstrance from this country would have produced war. He felt convinced that if the facts of the case had been properly represented to the Emperor, the difficulty would never have arisen. The conduct of the Government in this matter had sensibly lowered this country in the opinion of Europe.

Lord Derby said the mover of the question ought to have called on Parliament to pronounce a verdict against a Government, which had so grossly neglected its duty, if he thought the course pursued by the Government had lowered its character in Europe. He objected strongly to the view of the question that had been adopted by some persons, that we had incited Portugal to suppress the slave-trade, and had deserted her, when she had exerted herself to follow our counsels. That was not the question. The question was, whether the Government, under the circumstances, had done their duty to the country. We were obliged to allow the right of France to carry on a traffic, which, under the name of free immigration, was inseparably connected with the slave-trade. The Government represented to the French Em-

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demn the conduct of the Govern-
ment, he should be content with
the course pursued.

After a few remarks from Lord
Cranworth, Lord Wensleydale,
and Lord St. Germans, the noble
mover withdrew his Motion.

The debate on the same subject
in the House of Commons was
commenced with an elaborate
speech by Mr. A. W. Kinglake.
The honourable member pre-
mised by saying that it was not
his intention to cast blame on
any foreign potentate, or to raise
any question involving our re-
lations with foreign States. The
question was purely domestic,—
whether the manner in which the
negotiations had been conducted
by the Foreign Secretary had
been such as the House approved,
—with firmness, and a due atten-
tion to existing treaties, and other
obligations not less sacred. He

nevertheless took no steps, though the claim of France was of a startling character, and it was his duty to inquire into the merits of the case, and to make proper representations to France. The total inaction of the British Government continued until the 25th September, when Lord Malmesbury began to speak of friendly offices, which were promised, but nothing was done until the 30th, when there was the first approach to anything like good offices on the part of England, and in October her intervention ceased to be of use. This total inaction for seven months was followed by efforts which Mr. Kinglake censured as unwise and dilatory; he believed, in his conscience, he said, that, if the Emperor of the French had been asked to submit the question to arbitration at any time before October, he would have consented. There was no proof that Lord Cowley was an active negotiator in the transaction; Lord Malmesbury took a course entirely his own, and Mr. Kinglake severely condemned a suggestion made by him with the view of furnishing a loop-hole for getting out of the difficulty. The terms recommended to Portugal, and which Lord Malmesbury had termed "an amicable settlement," she rejected, and had maintained her honour, not by adopting but by resisting the counsels of an English Minister. He concluded by moving for further papers.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Buxton, who dwelt upon the ill effects likely to flow from the course taken by the British Government in the transaction, and its want of decision and vigour.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald, after noticing

an antagonism between the views of the mover and seconder, expressed his concurrence in the argument of the former, that a British Minister was bound to see that treaties were observed in the letter and spirit of their obligations. The question, he observed, was not whether the French Government or the Portuguese Government were in the right, but whether the conduct of the British Government had been right. The accusation against them was, that they had not acted with perfect fidelity to the letter and in the spirit of treaties, and had not shown with due energy the sympathy due to an ancient ally in a misunderstanding with France caused by the urgency of the British Government itself. No one had asserted that we ought to have supported Portugal right or wrong, and Mr. Kinglake had not pretended that we were called upon to act upon our treaties with Portugal. Having examined the Portuguese case, and pointed out its defects, which, he said, prevented the British Government from saying that the French Government was wrong or that of Portugal right, he asked what course in such a case Her Majesty's Government could take. The only course was to refer the whole question to some third party, and that, he asserted, was the course actually taken by them. He read extracts from the papers in confirmation of this assertion, and to show that the good offices of the British Government were not only promised, but exerted, and that Lord Cowley took an active part in the negotiations. It was not until the 3rd of October a despatch from Lord Cowley, received on the 4th, in-

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said, was whether he had done
what he ought to have done, and
whether he ought not to have
done more. He maintained that
he ought to have done more, and
he asked on what principle a Go-
vernment could be justified in a
case like this in standing aside
without the courage to give an
opinion of its own.

Mr. Bovill complained of the
terms in which Mr. Lowe had
spoken of Lord Malmesbury,
whom he defended against the
charge that he had shrunk from
the performance of his duty. He
insisted that the *Charles et Georges*
had not been condemned simply
for slave trading, but for infring-
ing fiscal regulations, and he
questioned whether the vessel
was ever within the jurisdiction
of Portugal. If so, the French
Government were entitled to de-

the question on the principles of international law. If breach of treaty was charged, he asserted that Portugal had never complained, and our good offices, required by the treaty, were not only not withheld from Portugal, but were volunteered. The result of the policy recommended by Mr. Lowe would have been a *casus belli* with France, and the plunging of the whole of Europe in war.

Lord J. Russell said, he did not wish to take an exaggerated view of this question. He must say that a great deal was to be said on behalf of the Government, and that our Minister would have been quite wrong to advise Portugal to resist by force of arms the demand of France, violent as it was, and thus expose Europe to the risk of war. The question was, therefore, not one for censure; it was one for comment and criticism on the mode in which the negotiations had been carried on. In his opinion, this was one of those doubtful cases, in which the honour of two States was concerned, and which, under the protocol of Paris, should have been submitted to arbitration; and if the English Government had had influence with its ally, and Lord Malmesbury had spoken firmly and in conciliatory language, he would, he believed, have been listened to by that ally. He thought it was owing to the manner in which Lord Malmesbury had conducted the case that it had not been referred to a third Power. This was proposed by Count Lavradio, and the proposition should have been supported by all the influence of this country; instead of which, Lord

Malmesbury was all through suggesting that Portugal must be in the wrong, and that she should yield. The worst result of the correspondence was the disposition which the French Government had shown to adopt the spirit of the protocol of Paris, and he feared that the Government of this country had not at Paris that influence which it ought to have.

The Solicitor-General, after some passing criticisms upon the speeches of Mr. Lowe and Lord J. Russell, observed that the right of Portugal to demand assistance from England depended upon the treaty of 1703, and Portugal had not applied to this country under that treaty, because no *casus fœderis* had arisen. But, supposing a *casus fœderis*, the Power to which the treaty applied was bound by international law, before interfering, to see if the ally was right or wrong. He then showed that doubts existed as to the case of Portugal, and that there were circumstances in it which withdrew it from the cognizance of the municipal courts, and transferred it to that of diplomacy. That principle was adopted by us in the recent case of the Cagliari. The main point was, whether the Government of this country and Lord Malmesbury had exerted all their power to accommodate matters between France and Portugal; and he showed that our good offices were tendered unasked, and that Lord Cowley had proposed to Count Walewski to refer the matter to the arbitration of a friendly Power, and when that proposal was rejected, he immediately proposed a mediation. This being

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used on the 10th of that day Count Larned on the scene, and negotiations were commenced with Lord Cowley, and in an arrangement afterwards. In consequence summed up the the correspondence, and that Her Majesty's Government, using the valuable Lord Cowley, had so day exerted their with France in favour of the motion made, upon the motion of Lord Bethell, was now but owing to the termination of the Session not resumed. The following occasion in this which the subject of relations came under of Parliament, was a

But the right of search was not founded on right, and was unsupported by international law. As soon as France had rebuilt her navy she refused our right of search, and America followed her example. We had held out too long. But, if we had been inclined to run into one extreme, the Americans had run into the other; for they had denied that any such right of verifying the flag existed. That opinion had been subsequently modified, for General Cass had explained that a search might now and then be justified, but it must always be at the risk of the searchers, and that when exercised fairly, no Government could complain. He informed the House that an identical code of signals had been established between the French and English Governments, which

the nationality of vessels. But, whatever code was adopted should be universal, and not confined to the three chief maritime Powers.

The Earl of Aberdeen read a despatch which he had written when at the head of the Foreign Office twenty years before, which showed that the principles then laid down were those acted upon by former Governments and were not new.

The Earl of Carlisle thought that the principles so laid down were just, and he hoped that the identical code of signals would be adapted as early as possible.

The Earl of Derby observed

that no one contended that this country or any other had a right to board a ship, but the right to ascertain the nationality was not disputed. He hoped that some understanding would be come to between the French, British, and American Governments, as to the mode of verifying the nationality of vessels.

Lord Brougham remarked upon the absurdity of the doctrine that no cruiser had a right to stop a vessel, unless she bore the same flag.

The discussion then terminated.

CHAPTER II.

ESTIMATES—*Proposed measures to repair the deficiencies in the Force of the country—Statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty on moving the Estimates—Comparison between the British and French Navies—Remarks of Sir C. Wood, Sir C. Molesworth, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir F. Baring, Mr. Lindsay, and other members. The ARMY ESTIMATES—Statement of General Peel, Secretary of State for War—Remarks of Sir H. Willoughby, Lord Codrington, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and other members. FINANCE—Speech of Lord Stanley, Secretary for India, on moving the Estimates—Exposition of the Debt, Revenues and financial position of India—Lord Stanley proposes a Loan of 7,000,000*l.* to the Government—Discussion in Committee—Speeches of Lord Stanley, Sir Erskine Perry, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Lowe, and other members—Bill to authorize the Indian Government to borrow—Debate on the second reading, in which Sir Erskine Perry, Mr. Bright, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Wilson, Lord Stanley,*

discussion—The second reading of Sir J. Trelawny's Bill is moved on the 15th March—Mr. Griffith moves a Resolution which is afterwards withdrawn—Mr. Hope opposes the Bill—Speeches of Mr. Deedes, Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Lord John Manners—The second reading is carried by 242 to 168, but the Bill is immediately postponed. ROMAN CATHOLIC OATHS—Mr. J. Fitzgerald moves for a Committee to consider the Oaths taken under the Roman Catholic Relief Act—The motion is opposed by Mr. Adams, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Walpole—and supported by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Lord John Russell, Mr. Maguire, and Mr. Vernon Smith—It is carried by a small majority and leave given to introduce a Bill, but no further proceedings are taken during the Session.

THE increase and improvement of the Royal Navy was one of the objects to which the attention of Parliament had been directed by the Royal Speech, and in the unsettled state of European politics, the impression had become general that the maritime defences of this country had been too much neglected, and that our Navy had been reduced to a degree inconsistent with national security. Public opinion had consequently become favourable to an increase of ships, and a more efficient mode of manning them, and the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir John Pakington, had directed his attention with much zeal to the improvement of this branch of the service. An increased demand on the public resources was a necessary result of these measures, and when it devolved on the First Lord to move the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons it became his duty to afford to Parliament a fuller exposition than usual of the measures which the Government had adopted, and of the requirements for which large additional funds were required. He stated that the total estimate

amounted to 9,831,181*l.* against 8,851,377*l.* for the year 1858-59; the increase being required for the purpose of placing the Navy in a more efficient state. He went through the principal items of increase with explanatory comments, particularly remarking that there were at present only four docks in Her Majesty's yards capable of holding our largest ships, and that five others were to be enlarged so as to adapt them for that purpose. No less a sum than 4,000,000*l.* had been spent within the last few years upon marine engines for the Navy; and in order to secure a good future supply at proper prices, it was in contemplation to extend the sphere of competition, while other steps would be taken to economize dockyard expenditure generally. With regard to the number of men which the House was asked to vote, it was larger than had been demanded for many years past; for though nominally but 3000, it was actually nearly 7000 more than the number for last year. There was in reality no Channel fleet last year; but the Admiralty had since created one of six sail of the line, five of which were first-

class vessels, while others were being put into commission, which would give us a Channel fleet of eight screw ships of the line, and five heavy screw frigates. This he thought would be sufficient for all requirements; but if more became necessary, no doubt the House would cheerfully vote them. In addition to manning these vessels efficiently, in order to prevent future delays in the manning of ships, and also for the purpose of training our seamen to the practice of gunnery, it was intended to maintain a reserve of 3000 men.

The French navy was superior to the English in screw liners and frigates. He proposed to add fifteen screw liners and nine heavy frigates to the fleet by the conversion of sailing vessels and the construction of new ones. This would be done in the course of the next year. Two iron-cased ships would also be built on the best principles to place us on a par in that respect with France. There was not, however, room to build these ships in the government yards, and they would therefore be built by contract. Thus the navy would be augmented during the year with 26 powerful ships. Less he could not ask, and more could not be accomplished in consequence of the crowded state of the dockyards. He, for one, would not be satisfied until larger additions were made to our fleet. He moved that the number of men, boys, and marines for 1859-60 should be 62,480.

Sir C. Wood reviewed the statement of Sir J. Pakington, expressing his satisfaction to find *that the alarm which the House had felt, at the beginning of the*

the session, on the announcement that he was about to "re-construct" the Navy, was groundless. He offered no objection to the vote, nor to the proposal to increase the number of vessels, though he did not concur in the mode in which it was to be increased. He should desire a permanent addition to the establishment of the dockyards.

Sir C. Napier observed, that the House would never refuse to sanction a necessary increase of our Navy if the money was properly expended; but he contended that the money was not properly expended. He gave an alarming description of the naval power of France, which, he said, commanded the Channel at the present moment, and this was not a position for this country to be in.

Sir J. Ephinstone urged attention to the condition of seamen, and the necessity of raising the *status* of the inferior grades of the service. He complained of the deficiency of docks for the reception of the Queen's ships.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said that Governments were always afraid of proposing heavy estimates on account of the opposition they were certain to receive; illustrating his opinion by a reference to his own experience when Secretary of War. During that time he said he had the greatest possible difficulty in obtaining the most moderate estimates for a service which it was now acknowledged was far below the mark in point of efficiency.

Mr. Whitbread thought Sir J. Pakington censurable for having, with the knowledge in July of the comparative inferiority of our Navy, nevertheless concealed the

fact from the House of Commons. He pointed out defects in our naval administration which he attributed to the backwardness of Boards of Admiralty to come to that House for votes of money.

Admiral Walcott denied that we had lost the command of the Channel, and so long as we kept it, he thought there was little danger of invasion.

Mr. Bentinck objected strongly to the constitution of the Board of Admiralty. So long as the head of that Board was a civilian, liable to be frequently displaced, it was impossible that there could be an efficient system of naval administration.

Sir F. Baring agreed that it was our duty to keep a-head of foreign navies. This, however, cost a great deal of money, and it was the duty of the House of Commons to examine closely into our naval expenditure. He suggested the appointment of a Committee for this purpose.

After some remarks from Mr. Lindsay, Admiral Duncombe, and Lord Clarence Paget, the vote was agreed to.

The Army Estimates were moved by General Peel, on the 4th of March. The gallant officer began his statement by explaining certain apparent discrepancies, arising from the sums to be accounted for by the East India Company. The amount to be voted was 11,568,060*l.*, against 11,577,755*l.*, the amount of the estimates of last year. There was an apparent decrease, he observed, in the number of men, which appeared to be 7480 less than that of last year—namely, 130,135—whereas the number to be actually voted this year was only 122,655. But there

was an increase in the East India establishment, the force of which was this year 106,902. The grand total of Her Majesty's land forces was 229,557 men. In the course of his explanations as to the general character of the estimates, General Peel gave some interesting details respecting the improvements in the artillery and Armstrong's guns. He concluded by moving the first vote, of 122,655 men for the service of the United Kingdom.

Sir H. Willoughby asked for information regarding the payment of the troops in this country destined for India, and whether the artillery of India was to be supplied from this country. He noticed the heavy demands which the present military expenditure would make upon the Indian finances, and that it was a serious question whether so large an expenditure should be made out of the Indian Exchequer not under the control of Parliament.

Mr. Sidney Herbert bore testimony to the improvements that had taken place in the army, and thought that the estimates, though large, could not at this time be safely reduced.

Sir W. Codrington strongly urged the defects of our recruiting system, and the want of sufficient inducements to enter the service, so that in a time of pressure, the supply required could not be obtained. The same gallant officer expressed his approval of the suggestion to teach the middle and lower classes the use of the rifle. Mr. H. Buckley and Mr. W. Williams concurred in this recommendation. After a variety of criticisms on sundry details the votes were agreed to.

On the 14th of February, Lor^d

occasioned by the mutiny—the great loss of property and the very heavy expenses incurred by the military operations, had produced a great excess of expenditure and deficiency of revenue, and it was feared that the void thus created would not be made good, sooner or later, out of the resources of the British tax-payer. On this account the official statement of the Secretary for India was anticipated with much interest, and was attended to with great attention in the House of Commons. The noble lord began by giving a concise outline of the financial state of India during the last two years, compared with that of the preceding two years. The total revenue in the years 1856-57 was said, 33,303,000*l.*; the expenditure 33,482,000*l.*, showing an apparent deficiency of 179,000*l.*; but this expenditure included a large sum laid out on various objects which came under the comprehensive title of “public works,” for which there would

amounted to 9,000,000*l.*—the estimate for 1858-59 was 33,016,000*l.*; and the expenditure, 45,629,000*l.*, showing a estimated deficiency of 12,613,000*l.* to which if the deficiency of 1857-58 be added, the total deficiency of these two years was 21,613,000*l.* which no account was taken of the compensation for the private property.

Lord Stanley then proceeded to explain the sources of the revenue. The sum derived from the land tax grown with the growth of the possessions. In 1856-57 it was 19,080,000*l.*; fell to 18,592,000*l.* in 1857-58; and rose to 18,592,000*l.* in 1858-59. This item was of slow growth, and could only increase, with the progress of permanent settlements. The cultivation of new lands was therefore comparatively elastic. Another source of increase was additions to the land tax of which we might have expected to be no more just

1858-59 fell to 5,195,191*l.* Objections had been raised to opium as a source of revenue, but there was no plea for the prohibition of opium culture that might not be equally urged in favour of the *Maine Law* in England. As regards the monopoly, the Government were considering whether they could substitute an excise. The other sources of revenue were salt, yielding 4,398,960*l.* in 1857-58, and a variety of miscellaneous items yielding, in round numbers, about 3,000,000*l.*

These facts showed that increased prosperity in India did not produce the same results upon revenue as in England. Under native Governments taxes were levied upon almost every action of a man's life, and all classes paid more equally than at present, when, excepting the salt duty and a few customs duties, the mercantile classes paid no taxes. Now it was more difficult to impose a new tax on India than on England: the Home Government had, therefore, not given special directions to the Indian Government in this matter, but had suggested the subject for mature consideration, and expressed an anxious desire that no unnecessary check should be placed on works of public improvement. Diminished outlay was the only present resource we could look to. The deficiency of 21,600,000*l.* was wholly due to military expenses arising out of the mutiny. Those expenses had risen from 11,546,000*l.* in 1856-57, to 18,212,000*l.* in 1857-58, and 22,598,000*l.* in 1858-59. Our expenditure might be diminished by employing unconvencanted servants, and substituting cheap Native for comparatively costly Eu-

ropean agency. The salaries of the civil servants might bear revision, but hardly reduction, seeing that the rates of remuneration were relatively as great in the service of the railway companies, for example, as in the Government service. But when peace was restored, the policy of annexation being abandoned, railways being developed, our latest acquisitions becoming more settled, we should not require a larger force in India than we had before the disturbances. At present the European force in India (91,590) was nearly double what it was in 1857, and the Native force (243,956) exceeded that of 1857 by 11,732.

Lord Stanley next referred to the public debt. Compared with the revenue there had been little increase in the debt since 1800. Then the debt was 16,600,000*l.*, and the revenue was 9,200,000*l.*; now the debt was 74,500,000*l.*, the revenue 33,000,000*l.* This sum was held by natives in the proportion of two-fifths, by Europeans in the proportion of three-fifths. The amount raised by loan since the mutiny broke out was 19,814,000*l.* It was worth notice that, whereas in 1800 the interest paid was 8½ per cent., it was now on an average only 4½ per cent. When it was considered that the whole of this debt had been incurred in a constant series of wars, the wonder was that it was not larger. Hitherto, this debt had been held to be a charge only on the Indian Exchequer; the Government would recommend no change of policy; but looking to the fact that more than 50,000,000*l.* had been contributed by English capitalists, it was worth considering how far England could repudiate

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he intended to offer no opposition to the loan, entered very conspicuously into the general financial state of India, of which he drew a gloomy picture. He strenuously urged the inexpediency and impolicy of this country undertaking the pecuniary liabilities of India; but, if we wished to avoid them, we must, he observed, be exceedingly cautious in dealing with Indian revenue and Indian expenditure. He noticed the disproportionate increase of the latter, and, in considering the future prospects of the revenue, he thought that there was, at present, a prospect rather of a reduction than of an increase in the land revenue, while that derived from opium was variable and precarious. The Chinese, having legalized the importation of opium, might sanction its cultivation in China, a measure which would seriously affect the Indian revenue. He discussed the modes suggested by Lord Stanley of keeping down the expenditure, by reducing the salaries of the European servants, and by a more extensive employment of natives. To the latter expedient he offered various objections; and, upon the whole, he was of opinion that the civil expenditure was more likely to increase than diminish. The military establishment was the only branch of the expenditure in which any material reduction could be made; but upon this point Lord Stanley had given the House no information, though it was evident that we must be prepared for a considerable increase of the European force in India. His calculation of the Indian liabilities exceeded that of Lord Stanley; including the present

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loan he believed they amounted to 90,000,000*l.*

Sir Erskine Perry took an equally gloomy view of the subject. He regarded the present state of the finances of India as alarming. The Indian debt, properly speaking, amounted, he said, to 110,676,955*l.*, which, taking the net revenue at 23,000,000*l.*, was a very large debt, being more than four years' revenue. He insisted that the Indian Government should be compelled to make the expenditure and the revenue balance each other. He advocated, upon political as well as economical grounds, the larger employment of native functionaries, and the creating a property in land, to be given to European settlers as well as natives. He was hopeful of India, under a good Government, with a native agency.

Mr. Liddell defended Lord Stanley's statements against the criticisms of Sir C. Wood.

Mr. V. Smith complained that the House had no results before it; that Lord Stanley had held out nothing upon which it could form an opinion. Lord Stanley, he observed, had omitted in his statement compensation for losses of property, which must be extremely large. He (Mr. Smith) had, however, better hopes of the elasticity of the Indian land revenue than either Lord Stanley or Sir C. Wood, and he believed that fresh taxes might be levied. The civil expenditure might, in his opinion, be diminished, but, as a large European force must be maintained in India for some years, he did not see how there could be a reduction of the military expenditure. He trusted that in the re-construction of a

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government, and thought too great stress was laid upon the possible limitation of the opium revenue. China, he said, was not a country where opium could be profitably grown to any great extent.

Mr. Campbell, with reference to railways in India, hoped the time was coming when the system of guarantees would be at an end. He hoped that the stipulation in the Loan Act of last year, providing that the pecuniary burdens of India should be borne by the Indian Exchequer alone, would not be departed from; that India when it borrowed money should borrow on its own security.

Sir H. Willoughby suggested at the Bill authorizing this loan should contain a clause of appropriation, confining it to specific purposes.

Mr. Lowe observed that, as Lord Stanley admitted he saw no prospect of increasing his ways and means and of diminishing expenditure, there must be a constant deficiency in the Indian

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objectionable than that of guaranteeing an Indian loan. What he wished to impress upon the Government was, to take the earliest means of endeavouring to reduce the force of the Native Army, and to rely upon a system of police, to be substituted as far as possible for a Native Army. This would afford a better hope of improving the finances of India than any attempt to pare down salaries. He did not expect that this country would derive advantage from the good government of India, from which the natives would reap the benefit; nevertheless, its misgovernment would entail upon us most serious consequences, and it was the duty of Parliament to enforce a good financial administration in India, and compel the adoption of measures that would offer a certain prospect of the revenue of that country being sufficient to meet its expenditure.

Mr. Bright adverted to the speech of Lord Stanley upon introducing the Bill, which gave, he observed, a discouraging picture of the prospects of the Indian revenue, and he declared he saw no likelihood of improvement; there was no check upon the expenditure of that revenue, which was suffered to run out like water. There was every probability of an annual falling off of the revenue, and of a fresh Loan Bill every year. This state of things did not, he said, arise from the recent revolt; the system of a constant deficit existed before the revolt, which only aggravated the previous state of things. What, then, was to be done? He suggested the reduction of the salaries of the Civil Service of India, and either the employment of a much larger number of Europeans in

certain departments, or the giving much better salaries to a superior class of native officials. Moreover, with a better government in India, a small military force would suffice. He urged the reversal of the present system of policy in India—the establishment of something like municipal institutions there—and the admission into our councils and the incorporation with the Government of the best and most intelligent of the natives of India. He insisted that nothing like a change had taken place in the administration of India since the Bill of last year; that the change was only in name; it was scarcely one of form, and none of principle. He was convinced that the course we had pursued had led, by a logical and necessary process, to the position in which we now found ourselves, and that unless that system was reversed, we might have another great revolt, with consequences most disastrous to this country.

Mr. Ayrton did not take a disheartening view of the Indian finances, and assigned reasons for believing that when the means of communication were complete, which would be in a few years, there would be such an increase in the land revenue as would render it quite equal to the charge. He considered the proposition of Sir G. Lewis, that there must be an entire separation between the Indian and the Imperial treasuries, wrong in principle and impracticable. He recommended the Government of this country to borrow money in this country at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and lend it to India at a rate of interest that would insure the repayment of the principal in fifteen or twenty years. He suggested va-

ous reforms in the details of the Indian Government; he gave a qualified assent to Mr. Bright's proposal to admit the natives of India to a participation in the Government, and, with him, in order to keep down expenditure, recommended the reduction of the salaries of civilians.

Mr. Ewart expressed his difference of opinion from Mr. Bright, in respect to the development of the resources of India. He expected from the improvement of the means of inter-communication, a great expansion of the revenue.

Mr. Wilson had not only no apprehensions as to the financial prospects of India, but he had the greatest hope of them. Almost every increase of the Indian debt had arisen from wars, and from expenditure upon public works which would be reproductive. If the increased interest upon the Indian debt were taken at 2,000,000*l.*, and the expenditure upon public works at 1,000,000*l.*, and there should be a deficiency of 3,000,000*l.*, he should not despair of seeing in the next three or four years such an increase of the revenue from existing sources as would enable the Government of India to bear this charge. He disputed some of the conclusions of Mr. Bright regarding the land revenue of India; he condemned the policy of alienating in perpetuity waste or jungle lands, as repeating the error committed by Lord Cornwallis in his Permanent Settlement; and he justified the views of the late and former Governments in relation to railways in India, and to certain branches of the Indian revenue. He did *not anticipate a falling off in the revenue derived from either salt*

or opium. He disapproved an Imperial guarantee of an Indian loan; he believed that the future rule of England over India was more secure than ever, and did not fear for the resources of the latter country.

Lord Stanley made a general reply. He believed, he said, that when the resources of India were properly and fully developed, the expenditure would not be greater than they would bear. Although he admitted that the amount of the Indian debt exhibited an actual increase, he repeated that, relatively to the amount of the revenue, there had been no increase. As to the salaries of the civil servants, what could be saved in that direction, he remarked, would be insignificant compared with the military expenditure. With regard to what had been said of a supposed Imperial guarantee of this loan, he fully allowed that the Indian creditor had no claim whatever except upon the Indian revenues. What he had said on a former occasion was, that the Indian creditor having the first claim upon those revenues, if they should prove insufficient to defray the civil and military expenditure, a question would arise as to the ultimate responsibility.

Sir E. Perry observed that all the best authorities now agreed that, under present circumstances and present prospects, the finances of India presented an alarming aspect. Was India able to bear the burdens cast upon her? If not, and if this country would be ultimately responsible, it would be wiser and more economical to raise the money at once upon the credit of England.

Mr. C. Bruce said, upon the

question of the liability of this country for the Indian debt, he concurred in the opinion expressed by the late Sir Robert Peel in 1842, that, if the credit of India became disordered, that of England must be brought forward to support it. Upon every principle of equity, when the Government of India was assumed directly by the CROWN, it was taken with all its liabilities, and a possible contingent liability could not be repudiated.

The Bill was then read a second time.

The same subject was at a later date brought under the notice of the House of Lords by the Earl of Ellenborough, who, on the 25th March, moved for copies of all the notifications that had been issued by the Governor-General relative to raising money on loan from the commencement of 1857 to the present time. The noble Earl then entered, in his usual forcible manner, upon the general question of Indian Finance. He began by commenting on the continued fall of public securities in India since the beginning of the year. This unparalleled depression was not, in his opinion, to be attributed to political difficulties, but to the mode in which the Indian Government had attempted to raise money. So great had these difficulties become, that it was reported that the salaries of Government officers in Oude had not been paid, but only that part which was called subsistence money. The embarrassments of the Indian Government had been increased by the depreciation of former stock in endeavouring to raise fresh loans. It was stated

that in raising a loan at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. they had allowed the holders of 4 per cent. stock, in subscribing to the new loan, to pay the 4 per cent. stock in at par. The steps the Government of India had taken to remedy these evils had been totally inadequate, and they had at last reached that point when it was absolutely necessary for the Government of this country to come to their assistance. He thought Her Majesty's Government would have been justified in asking for means to raise 12,000,000*l.* at once instead of only 7,000,000*l.* He thought that this course must ultimately be adopted, and hoped to hear a confirmation of his views from Her Majesty's Government. It struck him, however, as strange that, after all we had heard of free trade, in buying money we always contrived to do so in the dearest market.

Lord Derby regretted that the Indian finances were not so prosperous as could be wished, and confirmed the lucid and accurate statement of Lord Ellenborough. In respect to the question of open loans, he had great doubts as to their propriety, for he thought nothing could be more objectionable than keeping up an open loan of indefinite amount at a specified rate of interest. He was sorry to inform the House that it would be necessary to ask Parliament this-Session for power to raise a further sum for Indian purposes. He proceeded to explain the correspondence which had taken place between the Governor-General and Her Majesty's Government on the subject of these financial difficulties, and observed that a

deficit of 11,500,000*l.*, in round numbers had to be provided for. Deducting 1,000,000*l.* that would shortly be forwarded to India, there would remain 10,500,000*l.*, which would be further reduced by another million from a reserve fund of 12,000,000*l.* This would leave 9,500,000*l.*, which the Governor-General proposed to reduce to 8,000,000*l.* by imposing a slight tax on imports, stamps, and home-grown tobacco. These 8,000,000*l.* were to be paid off by the help of a loan in India of 5,000,000*l.*, and the Governor-General looked to this country to forward 3,000,000*l.* in addition to what had been already forwarded. Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government had come to the conclusion that it would be necessary to ask for leave to raise a further sum than the 7,000,000*l.* at first contemplated. What the exact sum would be he could not yet say; it would be at least 3,000,000*l.*, and perhaps 5,000,000*l.* This was exclusive of prize money and compensation. Looking to the effects of railways in India, he concluded that the gloomy state of Indian finances would soon assume a brighter hue. As to the report about the retention of salaries of officers in Oude he had received no information. The only information he had received was, that the Indian Government intended to raise a $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. loan. He deprecated any attacks on the Government because they had not at once asked for the whole of the sum since found to be necessary, as it was impossible for the Government then to foresee the present demand.

A few other peers took part in

the discussion, among whom were the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Montesgle, and the Earl of Albemarle, and the motion was agreed to.

The India Loan Bill, being a matter of great urgency, was one of the small number of measures which became law during the brief Session which preceded the dissolution.

The precarious tenure of the present Parliament did not, however, deter Viscount Bury from renewing the attempt unsuccessfully made in former Sessions to legalize marriages with a deceased wife's sister. The noble Lord presented a measure for this purpose to the House of Commons on the 16th February, and moved for leave to bring it in.

Mr. A. B. Hope appealed to the noble Lord whether, at this period of the Session, when there was so much business before the House, it was desirable to take up its time by such a motion as this. He entered his emphatic protest against the measure.

After a short discussion the House divided, and gave leave to introduce the Bill, by a majority of 155 to 85.

It underwent but little debate in the House of Commons, the subject having been pretty well exhausted by repeated arguments in former Sessions. On the third reading it was again vehemently opposed by Mr. Hope, who declared his resolution to give to that measure an "undying, undeviating, and unmitigated opposition," a protest which created some merriment in the House. The third reading was carried by 137 to 89, and the Bill was passed.

But the most formidable opposition to the measure had always been in the House of Lords, and on this occasion the dissentients again prevailed. On the 22nd of March Lord Wodehouse moved the second reading of the Bill. He begun by adverting to the progress that had taken place in public opinion upon this question. He pointed out how those of the clergy who conscientiously objected to perform these marriages were not compelled to do so by the present Bill. As to the religious question, he would only say that, after a careful examination, the verse in Leviticus was, he thought, in favour of those who supported the Bill. He then passed to the opinions of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of St. David's, and the Bishop of Manchester, who had expressed themselves strongly in favour of the Bill; and, as last year only seven of the Bishops voted against it, he inferred that the opposition would not be very strong on the present occasion. He denied the principle that because a man and wife were made one flesh by marriage the relationship extended to the whole wife's family. He then proceeded to consider the Bill on social grounds, and thought that the ordinary objections made against the Bill on account of the disturbance it would create in family relations were groundless. He proceeded to observe that in Germany, the United States, Switzerland, and to some extent in Russia, these marriages were permitted. When the principle was so widely acknowledged by other nations, ought we not to take into consideration the propriety of altering the law? In

order to maintain the present system an imperative necessity for it ought to be proved, and he did not think this had been or could be done.

Lord Dungannon moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. He objected strongly to the Bill, as tending to destroy all the most sacred relations of social life. He denied that these marriages were either desired by or prevalent among the poorer classes. As to the argument that these marriages were legalized in foreign countries, he thought the House ought to remember that they were legislating for English men and women. He had also heard that some countries in which these marriages were legal were considering the propriety of further relaxing the law in that respect; and, if so, ought we not to think seriously before we proceeded to alter a law which when in force elsewhere had been productive of much evil? He thought that the feelings of the gentler sex ought to be considered. Not one woman in 50 was in favour of this Bill, as was manifest from the numberless petitions signed by women all over the country. He asked them, in the name of the women of England, and for the sake of preserving the moral purity of English homes, not to legalize these marriages, which had for 1500 years been contrary to the canons of the Church, and which would, if legalized, make one law for the Church and another for the country.

Lord Albemarle thought the chapter in Leviticus showed clearly the erroneous grounds on which the canon referred to had been founded. He voted for the

measure because he thought it would prevent gross immorality on the part of the poor.

The Bishop of Exeter regretted that from his age he was incapable of taking a prominent part in this discussion. In answer to the list of Bishops cited by Lord Wodehouse, he asked how many Bishops had there been from the beginning of the Church against it? He should oppose the Bill solely on religious grounds, and maintained that it was solely a religious, and not a social question.

Lord St. Leonard's said that the measure of 1835 had sufficiently shown what the intention of Parliament was in regard to these marriages; and if that were so, people who contracted them did so fully aware that the ceremony was illegal, and the issue illegitimate. He asked, why was Scotland omitted from the Bill? Why, too, should Ireland be excluded? A worse Bill was never submitted to the House. By this Bill, if an Englishman married his sister-in-law, the marriage, although good in England, was not good in either Scotland or Ireland. And what, then, became of the rights of property, succession to peerages, and other rights that depended on the validity of marriage?

The Bishop of St. Asaph expressed his belief that these marriages were forbidden by the law of God in the same sense and upon the same grounds as polygamy was forbidden. By the law of God affinity was placed in the same position as consanguinity. Under the Levitical law *woman was a chattel to her husband, and therefore polygamy existed; but our Saviour repealed*

the Mosaic law, and placed wives upon an equality with their husbands. If this Bill were passed there was nothing to prevent polygamy being practised in this country.

Lord Lifford supported the Bill, as required to remedy a great social evil. He knew a case in which a pious person, connected with their lordships' House, had, in compliance with the request of his dying wife, married her sister. He knew another case in which a poor man had, at the request of his dying wife, contracted a similar marriage. There was also another case in the higher ranks of life, in which a dying wife placed her hands in those of her husband and of her sister, and implored them, for the sake of her children, to marry each other as soon as this cruel law should be repealed.

Lord Cranworth opposed the Bill. He thought that the feelings of the women of England, who, he believed, were generally opposed to the change, ought to be considered. He distrusted the assertion that the poorer classes were anxious for such a measure. Persons who had had experience of the poor, by visiting among them, had assured him that there was no desire for such marriages among them. He conjured their lordships not to pass a measure which, he believed, would be attended with great social evils.

The Bishop of Cork contended that there was no Divine prohibition against the marriages in question. He did not think that we were bound by the enactments of the Levitical law, and the true

interpretation of the text relied upon by the opponents of the Bill did not point to marriage with a wife's sister, but to illicit intercourse.

The Bishop of St. David's thought that, without relying on the particular words of the passage in Leviticus, the prohibition against these marriages came clearly within the spirit and tendency of the law of Christ.

The Bishop of Oxford asserted his firm belief that the marriages in question were distinctly prohibited by the 18th chapter of Leviticus, that that prohibition rested on moral grounds, and was of perpetual obligation. If the Levitical prohibitions were discarded, what restrictions, he asked, upon marriage would exist? He denied that the poorer classes desired to contract these unions; and he argued that the effect of relaxing this restriction would be most injurious to the morality of the country. If this licence were once granted, they could not stop at this point. Was it possible to open the flood-gates, and then to say, "You shall go no further?" On what principle, if this point were once yielded, were further concessions to be resisted? Why should not a man be allowed to marry his step-mother? If the law of God did not prohibit it, what law did? All these prohibitions rested on the law of God. The law of nature was not a bit stronger against marriages of consanguinity than against marriages of affinity, and if once the law of God were broken through, on what a sea of impurity would the domestic happiness of the country be launched!

The Bishop of Carlisle took an

opposite view of the construction of the passage in Leviticus. He considered that the prohibition was limited by the words "during her life." With regard to the desire for this measure on the part of the poor, he cited cases from his own experience as a parochial minister. He could give instances, but, of course, it would not be proper to give names. In his own parish he had known people of the upper middle classes married within those degrees well received; and so far from the families being unhappy, he had never seen happier families, or families better brought up, in his life. Small shopkeepers, under the same circumstances, had asked him to marry them, and he had been obliged to refuse, because so long as the law remained it would be immoral to break that law. They and he, whatever might be their private opinions, had to submit to the ordinance of man for the Lord's sake. He had seen cases among the extreme poor; and no sooner had he left the parish than it became his painful duty to urge a clergyman in his diocese to vacate his living because he had married his deceased wife's sister.

After a reply from Lord Wodehouse their lordships divided, when there appeared:—

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The Bill was therefore lost.

The settlement of the long-pending Church-rate controversy was again attempted in the present Session, two Bills having been introduced for that purpose

the first by Sir John Trelawny, for the total abolition of the rate, the other a more complex scheme, prepared by the Government, and introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Walpole. Sir John Trelawny's Bill, being the same in form as had passed through the House in a former Session, was brought in by the honourable baronet on the 8th of February, and read a first time. The Government offered no opposition; but it was understood that the second reading should not be pressed until the Government measure was before the House.

At the same time Mr. Alcock introduced a Bill to provide for the voluntary commutation of Church-rates.

On the 21st February Mr. Walpole made the statement of his measure to the House, which he prefaced by saying that he was about to propose, on the part of the Government, what he considered a just, moderate, and reasonable settlement of this question, which he believed to be the only practicable mode of settling it. The law as it stood, he observed, was plain and clear: it imposed an obligation upon the parishioners of every parish to maintain the fabric of the parish church. On the other hand, he did not deny that the law had its inconveniences, arising from the changes wrought by time and circumstances. Premising that these rates were a charge upon property, or upon persons in respect to property, from time immemorial, he proceeded to examine the results exhibited by the returns of 1852 and for the present year, whence it appeared *that, while in 10,000 parishes the amounts contributed towards*

church fabrics by rate and by voluntary aid were nearly equal, the greater proportion of the landed proprietors liable to church-rates were churchmen; showing, he remarked, that the plea of conscience was not a strong plea. He then reviewed the various schemes which had been proposed from time to time to remedy the grievance complained of under the existing law, including the proposition of Sir G. Grey and that of Mr. Puller, pointing out the objections to which they were all, in his opinion, more or less liable. The result was, he observed, that Parliament should reject all plans which would transfer the charge from the property now liable to it to property not at present liable, or which attempted to throw the obligation upon the public taxation of the country or upon the revenues of the Church; and that it should set its face against all plans which, like that of Sir W. Clay, attempted to substitute for a legal obligation, payment by means of pew-rents. The Government proposed to make the rate a landlords' rate; to enable the owners of land to charge it with a church-rate, extending the power to tenants for life as well as owners in fee; to make incumbents and churchwardens corporations; and to make provisions (which he explained) for aiding this rent-charge by voluntary assistance. By this proposal the legal obligation which rested upon property to answer a debt to which it was justly liable was not abandoned. In order to relieve conscientious scruples, provisions would be made to exempt Dissenters from the rate; but persons

claiming exemption upon such a ground would not be permitted to take part in vestry meetings for imposing a church-rate. In conclusion, he said he proposed this plan, believing from his heart that it was a just, fair, and reasonable settlement of this complicated question, and, having done so, he left to the House the merit of adopting or the responsibility of rejecting it. He moved for leave to bring in a Bill embodying the plan.

Sir J. Trelawny acknowledged the conciliatory tone adopted by Mr. Walpole, but required time to consider the measure more fully.

Sir George Grey could not express an opinion upon the plan until he saw the Bill in print, to which he was prepared to give a fair and candid consideration. He drew conclusions from the returns somewhat different from Mr. Walpole's, and did not quite agree with him on the subject of pew-rents.

Mr. Ball considered Mr. Walpole's proposal a very fair one; it came in such a shape that he was much disposed to accept it.

Sir Arthur Elton regretted that Mr. Walpole had not boldly at once put an end to church-rates, which, in his opinion, would have quickened voluntary contributions and benefactions, even in the lower strata of society. He approved the exclusion of Dissenters from vestry-meetings upon church matters.

Sir G. C. Lewis said he agreed that the House should be in full possession of the plan of the Government before discussion; and he therefore asked whether it was intended that the present vestries (consisting of occupiers), should cease, and the vestries

in future should consist of land-owners, and what would be done where the property was held by more than one landlord.

Lord J. Russell said he thought the measure was framed in a most conciliatory spirit; but, with respect to that part of it which relieved from the payment of church-rates those who had conscientious scruples, it seemed to him that it changed the character of the Church of England, and did not maintain it as a national Church. It had always appeared to him that the whole case of the Established Church was that it was for the general advantage of the community at large; that the placing a minister of the gospel in a parish was a benefit, not only to Churchmen, but to those who dissented from the Church; and the practical effect of making a distinction between the two would be to keep alive ill-blood in parishes.

Mr. Mellor asked what would be done with regard to those towns where church-rates were not now levied. The discussion upon the general question of church-rates was continued by Mr. A. B. Hope, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Alderman Cubitt, Mr. Hadfield, Sir B. Bridges, and Mr. Ker.

Mr. Walpole replied to questions and objections. It was the intention of the Government, he said, not to interfere with the existing law unnecessarily, and therefore to leave the law unaltered in respect to the places referred to by Mr. Mellor. In cases where the landlord paid the rate, the tenant's vote in the vestry would be transferred to him.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill. The second reading being moved on the 9th of May.

Sir J. Trelawny moved to postpone it for six months. If the voluntary principle was to be relied on at all, he observed, his own Bill carried out that object simply, and he contrasted that measure with the Bill under consideration, his objections to which, its provisions and its whole scheme, he detailed at some length, contending that it had a tendency to perpetuate church-rates, and even to revive them, with all their discords and litigation, in parishes where they had ceased.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Hardcastle, who observed that the time for a compromise had passed, and that, if not, Mr. Walpole's scheme was the worst form of compromise.

Mr. S. Estcourt remarked that the House had now the advantage of a choice of measures, based upon different principles, which they could compare. The Bill of Sir J. Trelawny, for the abolition of church-rates, was a rough way of dealing with the question. The proper mode was to ascertain what were the grievances complained of, and to devise suitable remedies; and he proceeded to consider the inconveniences and hardships of the present system as respected clergymen as well as Nonconformists, and the manner in which they would be obviated by Mr. Walpole's Bill and by certain amendments of it. This measure he regarded as a reasonable mode of settling a difficult question, and more just than the total abolition of the entire commutation of church-rates.

Sir G. Grey observed, that the *choice was not limited to the two Bills of Mr. Walpole and Sir J.*

Trelawny; the question was, whether the House ought to adopt the scheme of the former as placed upon a satisfactory basis. He agreed that it would be an arbitrary act on the part of the House to deprive every rural parish throughout the kingdom where rates were willingly paid, of the power of raising a small sum for the repair of the parish church; but he stated various objections to the machinery of the Bill before the House (including the additional provisions suggested by Mr. Estcourt), which he considered did not rest upon a satisfactory basis. His principal objection was, that the Bill left untouched those parishes where the question had been settled by the practical abolition of church-rates; and he could not vote for the second reading.

Sir J. Pakington, rising with some warmth, said the speech of Sir G. Grey had forced upon his mind, the conviction that the spirit of party was still to be paramount on this question to the spirit of peace, and, because the gentlemen opposite to him had shrunk from dealing with it, they would not allow others to deal with it. Sir George Grey had, he said, shown why, according to the rules of the House, he ought to vote for the second reading, and had not assigned any reason why he should not do so. There were two principles in the Bill, to neither of which Sir George Grey objected; yet he declared he should vote against a second reading of it. In considering the real scope and intention of the Bill, Sir John remarked that all property was subject to the charge of church-rate, and that there was no injustice in enforce-

ing it; but although this was a legal and ancient charge, he agreed that it might be grating to the feelings of Dissenters to pay it, and he was willing to meet them in a spirit of peace and conciliation. This was the spirit in which the Bill had been framed. The present Government had done what their predecessors never did, made a fair offer; and it remained for the House and the country to decide whether this question should be settled in a friendly spirit, or continue a subject of prolonged agitation.

Sir R. Bethell observed that, after the speech of Sir J. Pakington, he had some difficulty in understanding what was his notion of peace and conciliation. He had brought charges against Sir G. Grey which were groundless and unjust, and had conveyed them in language anything but conciliatory. He disputed the doctrine of Sir J. Pakington as to the origin and nature of church-rates, which he (Sir R. Bethell) characterized as the progeny of a wicked system of intolerance which dictated one mode of faith for all. The common law even now treated all the occupiers in the parish as men of the same form of belief; this was the foundation of the liability to church-rate, and to this the Dissenters objected.

Mr. Drummond said it was with very great pain he differed from the proposal of Mr. Walpole: but palliatives would not do. This was a question of principle, or it was nothing. A rush was made by a large party in the country to pull down the Established Church, and he would not assist them by supporting this or any similar measure.

Mr. Ball gave his hearty support to the Bill as the only practical mode of settling this question and securing the fabric of the Established Church, while it relieved Dissenters from the obligation of contributing to that church.

Mr. Lowe said the present state of the law of church-rates was not only oppressive to Dissenters, but was objected to by many churchmen, and he insisted that the Bill did not remedy its evils. It was no compromise, and it would not cure the great evil, the *quasi* civil wars to which the present Bill gave rise.

Mr. Walpole called attention to the important fact that the House had arrived at the second reading of this Bill, when the only question to be determined was the principles involved in the measure, and not the mere machinery. The principles were two—first, the voluntary commutation, instead of the compulsory payment of church-rates; second, the exemption of those who objected conscientiously to paying them. No opponent of the Bill, he observed, had pointed out wherein these two principles were open to objection. He vindicated its provisions, and insisted, in opposition to Mr. Drummond, that it did not conflict with the principle of a Church Establishment.

Upon a division, the amendment was carried by 254 to 171. The Bill was consequently lost.

Another attempt to settle this much-vexed question was made by Sir A. H. Elton, one of the members for Bath, who, on the rejection of Mr. Walpole's Bill, propounded a scheme for the solution of the difficult

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erwent a brief discussion in the House, but led to no result. Sir A. Elton's views are described in the following terms:—

At this House, considering that church-rates are productive of frequent strife and have ceased to be an increasing number, I deem it advisable that they should be wholly discontinued, except for payment of the charges thereon, and the maintenance of the fabric of the church should be confided to the care and liberality of the laity.

It is in order to afford an opportunity for the free exercise of judgment and liberality, it is proposed that in every parish the vestrymen and churchwardens should be constituted a corporation, with

abolition of church-rates must form the main ingredient of any measure on the subject. Those who desired to see the settlement of this painful question, he said, should provide some reasonable machinery that would enable churchmen to bear the burthen that would be cast upon them, and thereby secure the passing of the measure in the other House.

Mr. Sotheron Estcourt suggested to Sir A. Elton that, in the existing circumstances of this question, having now stated his views, he would do better to withdraw his resolutions.

Mr. W. Cowper concurred in this recommendation, believing that no useful object would be gained by pressing the motion.

After some remarks from Mr. Newdegate, Sir A. Elton acceded to the suggestion of the Home

communion, is worthy of the consideration of this House." His speech in support of this amendment embraced a great variety of topics, some of them new to the debate upon the question.

Mr. Sotheron Estcourt recommended Mr. Griffith, as he had had a full opportunity of explaining his views, to withdraw his resolution, which could lead to no substantial result.

After some discussion, Mr. Griffith acceded to this course.

Mr. A. B. Hope then moved to defer the second reading of the Bill for six months. The cry against church-rates, he said, came from a divided and composite party: the demand for the total abolition of the rates he traced to a political organization, which employed it as a means to an end—the destruction of church property. He reviewed the objections to the existing system of raising the rates, and suggested remedies, including the exemption of Dissenters, protesting against all schemes which involved spoliation.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Deedes, who wished, he said, on the one hand, to afford to Nonconformists the relief to which they considered themselves entitled, and, on the other, to secure to Churchmen the power to carry out what they regarded as a salutary mode of maintaining the fabric of the church.

Mr. Osborne regretted that the time for compromise upon this subject had gone by. It was no reason, however, for refusing to do justice because certain parties rejected all compromise, and had ulterior objects. He was prepared to debate the question as to the legality of the tax, which

was, he asserted, in its origin, voluntary. But was the existing state of the law, he asked, satisfactory? What was the use of maintaining it when, as he believed, there was no danger to the fabrics of churches? We had the example of Scotland before us, and the parishes in England where no church-rates were levied, yet where the churches were kept in perfect repair.

Mr. S. Wortley said he had always contended against a total abolition of church-rates, and been anxious for a compromise; but he thought that all attempts either at commutation or compromise were now hopeless. The decision upon Mr. Walpole's Bill was a declaration that this fester would yield to no remedy but absolute extinction. We had come to a state of things when the existing law could not be maintained without injury to the Church as well as the community. After much deliberation, he had arrived at the conclusion to vote for the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said he would not discuss the history of church-rates, or whether they were legal or illegal. These rates had altered their character immensely within the last few years; since a majority in the parish could decide whether there should be a church-rate or not, the whole question had changed. The present state of things, in his opinion, would be preferable to that which would be brought about if Mr. Walpole's Bill had passed. He was not, therefore, in a hurry to alter the law. Not all who opposed church-rates were Dissenters; the rates were resisted from the common antipathy to a tax. The Bill proposed to re-

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injustice to Dissenters, effect certainly would be

Dissenters; but how churchmen stand? The was, that the Church of was parochial in the and congregational in the nearest approach to ble adjustment of this was the proposal of Sir and he would urge that e and parish should be o determine for itself, ould put an end to all n. Unless some such as introduced into the must vote against the ading.

speeches from Mr. Packe John Manners against d reading of the Bill, Greenwood in favour of Trelawny replied; and took place, when the

other members of Parliament. Having read and commented upon the terms of the oath prescribed by the statute, and having suggested the motives which, as he believed, had induced Sir Robert Peel in 1829 to introduce them into the oath, the honourable and learned gentleman contended that some of these restrictions were degrading and insulting, others wholly unnecessary and futile. With respect to that part of the oath which disclaimed any design to subvert the present Church Establishment, he adverted to the difficulty of putting a construction upon it, and insisted upon the exposition of the passage given by Sir Robert Peel, who declared that there was no intention to fetter Roman Catholics in the exercise of their privileges in

motion should be brought forward calculated like this to disturb the harmony which now subsisted between the Protestants and Roman Catholics in Ireland. His ground of opposition to the motion was shortly this:—He believed that there had been a perfectly well understood compact and agreement upon which the settlement of 1829 was based. This proposal would interfere with that compact, and he believed it would be a breach of faith.

Mr. C. Fortescue, as an Irish Protestant, concurred in the motion. He denied that the proposition was the breach of any bargain, or a violation of faith. He maintained that the Roman Catholics had a right to come to Parliament to be relieved from an oath the terms of which were offensive. No one could believe that the imposition of this miserable and insulting oath really added to the security of the Protestant Government or the Protestant religion.

Mr. Whiteside said, in common with Mr. Adams, he regretted sincerely the introduction of a motion calculated to revive discussions which it would be the wisest course for Roman Catholics to surrender to oblivion. In reply to those who urged that this oath was no security, he showed that Mr. Plunkett, the great advocate of the Roman Catholics, relied upon the oath as the best argument for their admission into Parliament. The opinions of Sir R. Peel, he observed, were not to guide the House upon this question; it was not what Sir R. Peel thought, but what Parliament had done; yet Sir R. Peel had, like Mr.

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Plunkett, offered the oath as one of the securities which the Roman Catholics were prepared to give, and which he believed would be binding upon conscientious men. The oath had been accepted by the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, who, after the Relief Act, had declared that the Parliament which had enacted the oath was entitled to the reverence and love of Roman Catholics.

Lord J. Russell said the view he took of this question was not the same as Mr. Fitzgerald's; but, as a member of the Legislature, he wished the House to consider whether it ought not from time to time to revise oaths, and see if any contained passages insulting to any party, and which might be removed without impairing any security. The House had acted last year upon that principle, and had relieved the Jews from the obligation of taking a part of the oath. Compact or no compact, the House was not fettered; if there had been a compact there was nothing to prevent the Legislature from altering the oath if it saw fit. This oath was not taken by all members; if it be necessary in order to guard the Established Church let every member take it. The House might depend upon it that if the Church establishment was subverted, it would not be by the votes of Roman Catholics, but by the votes of Protestants who held the voluntary principle, and that all endowments were unscriptural and wrong.

Mr. Newdegate, in replying to Lord J. Russell, reminded him of the incidents connected with the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and

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as the spirit which
the attempt at which
was aimed was not
against casting aside a
which Roman Ca-
he said, no right to

he said he was ready
obedience to the Crown,
could he be obliged to
do what was contrary
to truth? He denied
had been any compact;
if there had been, the
was not to be bound
to keep place 30 years ago.
to include Hamilton com-
mittee he had been mis-
represented by Mr. Fitzgerald
reference to a transaction

he said, if the House
agreed a new form of oath
possible that a better form

something was wished to be
done that could not now be
done. For the sake of peace,
and the settlement of a great
question, he hoped the House
would not think it expedient to
go into Committee.

Mr. Vernon Smith supported
the motion. The question, he
said, had been re-opened last
year, when the oath was altered
to admit the Jews.

Mr. Spooner insisted that the
oath was part and parcel of the
bargain of 1829.

Mr. Fitzgerald replied; and
upon a division the House de-
cided to go into Committee upon
the oath by a majority of 122 to
113. The same honourable gen-
tleman afterwards moved for
leave to bring in a Bill to sub-
stitute an oath for that now
required to be taken by Roman

CHAPTER III.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—*Expectations of the promised Ministerial Measure—On the 28th of February the Chancellor of the Exchequer states the proposals of the Government with respect to the representation of the people—His speech—Remarks of Lord John Russell, Mr. Bright, Mr. Baxter, Mr. H. Drummond, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Bentinck, and other Members—Leave is given to bring in the Bill. EXPLANATIONS by Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley of their reasons for seceding from the Ministry—Inclination of Public Opinion on the Ministerial Bill—The clause for disfranchising County Voters in Boroughs is much objected to—Various Notices of Amendments given by Members and by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with reference to this clause—The Debate on the Second Reading of the Bill commences on the 20th of March, and lasts seven nights—Lord John Russell moves an adverse Amendment—Summary of the principal speeches—The Bill is supported by Lord Stanley, Mr. Horsman, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Sir Hugh Cairns, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. J. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Roebuck, Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Gladstone—The Amendment is advocated by Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Bright, Mr. Cardwell, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Ellice, Sir James Graham, and other Members—Upon a Division the Amendment is carried by a Majority of 39—Consequences of this Division—The Earl of Derby in the House of Lords, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, announce that they have advised Her Majesty to appeal to the People, and that Parliament will be dissolved—Expressions of Opinion in both Houses on this announcement—The Government abandon all Measures except those of pressing importance, Votes of Supply, and the Indian Loan Bill—Debate on the Third Reading of that Bill—Explanations of Lord Stanley, and remarks of Mr. Crawford, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. T. Baring, Colonel Sykes, and Sir H. Willoughby—The Bill is passed.* AFFAIRS OF ITALY AND NEGOTIATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS—*The Ministers meet the demand for information on this subject by giving Explanations in both Houses on the 18th of April—Speech of the Earl of Malmesbury on that occasion—Speeches of the Earl of Clarendon and Earl of Derby—The Chancellor of the Exchequer acquaints the House of Commons with the course of the Negotiations and the Policy of the Government with respect to Italy—Speeches of Lord Palmerston*

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*uncombe, Mr. Gladstone, Lord John Russell, and other
Parliament is prorogued by Commission on the 19th of
the Royal Speech—The Dissolution is notified in the
the 23rd, and the New Writs are issued.*

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interest centred, in-
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the subject; but the
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s was any intimation
tion of the Govern-
d to transpire. At

the representation which he and
his colleagues were prepared to
recommend.

Mr. Disraeli began by enlarging
on the importance of the question
—more important than that of
peace or war—and the difficulties
that beset it—difficulties miti-
gated by “the absence of passion
and the advantage of experience.”
The tribunal to which he appealed
was as impartial as was compatible
with a popular form of govern-
ment. There was a general wish
to settle the question, and the
Government offered a solution
not based upon any mean conces-
sion or temporary compromise,
but consistent with the spirit

mentary Reform had become successively a public question, a Parliamentary question, and a Ministerial question. It was ten years since Lord John Russell declared that some alteration ought to be made in the settlement of 1832. Successive Ministers—Lord John Russell in 1852, and Lord Aberdeen in 1854—counselled Her Majesty to announce from the throne a measure of Parliamentary Reform. Another statesman, who might well be compared with the two distinguished men who preceded him, a statesman renowned not only for his ability, but his great experience, and who might be characterised as one who had no morbid sympathy with advanced opinions—that noble lord also counselled his sovereign to inform Parliament that their attention would be called to the laws which regulate the representation of the people. Nor was the House reluctant to deal with the question. What under these circumstances was Lord Derby's duty? It might have been practicable by evasion to stave off the solution of the question. But was it to be left in abeyance—as a means of reorganizing an Opposition, as a desperate resource of faction? He could not think that a course free from danger or honourable to any public man. Lord Derby's Cabinet were unanimous in thinking that the question should be dealt with in a sincere and earnest spirit. Nor was there anything in the antecedents or position of the Premier—whom Lord Grey had summoned to his Cabinet in 1832—to preclude him from dealing with the question. In 1854 the Conservatives declared

their willingness to consider any measure that might be introduced by Lord Aberdeen. Hence Mr. Disraeli could not understand the justness of the taunts so freely used against the present ministry undertaking the task which no Conservative ought to shrink from.

He then proceeded to describe what he regarded as the two distinct schools of Parliamentary Reformers:—The first class, he said, consisted of those who would adapt the settlement of 1832 to the England of 1850, and would act in the spirit and in accordance with the genius of the Constitution, and among this class he included Her Majesty's Ministers. The other class composed a new school of Reformers, who acted avowedly upon a different principle; their doctrine was that the chief, if not the sole, object of representation was to realize the opinions of the population numerically; their standard was population. But, although population was one element of this question, another was property. He admitted that the new school had not excluded the element of property; they acknowledged that population and property should go together in statistics, but in nothing else. That House ought to represent not only numbers and property, but all the interests of the country, and these interests were often antagonistic and competing. After dwelling at some length upon the injustice and the anomalies attending the adoption of the principle of population, he insisted that if population be the standard, boroughs must be disfranchised, and the Members

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House of Commons
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which it would be
recommend would
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population, nor upon
specty joined with

bers of the legal profession, and
of the medical body, and certain
schoolmasters. In considering
the county franchise, he reviewed
the controversy respecting the
Chandos clause in the Act of
1832. To terminate the heart-
burnings arising from it, and to
restore the county constituency
to its natural state, and bring
about a general content and sym-
pathy between the different por-
tions of the constituent body,
the Government proposed to re-
cognize the principle of identity
of suffrage between the counties
and the towns. They proposed
that Boundary Commissioners
should visit the boroughs in
England, re-arrange them, and
adapt them to the altered circum-
stances of the times; their ap-
pointment would be delegated to
the Enclosure Commissioners

tation, he proceeded to observe, did not depend upon the electoral body; it also depended upon whether the different interests of the country were adequately represented. Discarding the principle of population, and accepting as a truth that the function of that House was to represent, not the voice of a numerical majority or the influence of a predominant property, but the various interests of the country, the Government had felt it to be their duty to see whether there were interests not represented, and whether the general representation of the country could be matured and completed; and they proposed to add four members to the West Riding of Yorkshire, two to South Lancashire, and two to Middlesex; and that the following towns should be represented:—Hartlepool, Birkenhead, West Bromwich, and Wednesbury, Burnley and Staleybridge, Croydon, and Gravesend. Assuming that, in the opinion of the House, its numbers ought not to be increased, means must be found for the representations of these interests, and those means had been found before in similar circumstances, and in the same constitutional spirit. He promised that a schedule of places now sending two members to Parliament which it was intended should hereafter return only one each should be laid before the House this day; but the cry of "Name, name," being loudly raised, Mr. Disraeli, after a little well-feigned reluctance, proceeded to mention the names. They were Honiton, Thetford, Totness, Harwich, Evesham, Wells, Richmond, Marlborough, Leominster, Lyminster, Ludlow, Andover, Knaresbo-

rough, Tewkesbury, and Maldon. With a few words in conclusion, in which he described the measure as "wise, prudent, adequate to the occasion, Conservative, and framed by men who reverence the past, are proud of the present, and confident of the future," Mr. Disraeli resumed his seat amidst considerable cheering.

Mr. Baxter opposed the motion for bringing in the Bill. He considered the scheme unfair and unjust to the people of Scotland, and not calculated to meet the fair claims of the country; and he moved a resolution as an amendment—"That it is expedient to consider the laws relating to the representation of the people in England, Scotland, and Ireland not separately, but in one measure."

Sir John Ogilvy seconded the amendment; but it found no favour with the House, and was subsequently withdrawn.

A number of members briefly expressed their opinions.

Mr. John Locke said that Mr. Disraeli had dealt with the question as if it effected the counties only.

Mr. W. J. Fox objected that the Bill did nothing for the working classes.

Lord John Russell said, that there were two points in Mr. Disraeli's statement which had filled him with very great apprehension. The first was what he understood him to say regarding freeholders in towns amounting to 90,000 or 100,000, that they were no longer to vote for the county. So far from this title to vote being an evil requiring a remedy, it was a very great advantage. The other point was a serious omission—namely, th

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of a party which had
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ower to the people
o have undertaken to
question. He took
a great many points

out of power. He understood
Mr. Bright's measure, and knew
how to meet him; but he did not
know how to meet this Bill.

Lord Palmerston considered
that it would be better to wait
and see the Bill, before its details,
which had been imperfectly ex-
plained, were discussed.

Mr. Bentinck, not being prepar-
ed to give an opinion upon the Bill,
adverted to the speeches made on
several occasions by Mr. Bright;
the only conclusion he could draw
from them was that his views
were those of a leveller and a
communist.

Mr. Disraeli replied to several
questions. He said the Govern-
ment intended to reserve the for-
feited seats for Sudbury and St.
Alban's. They proposed that an
elector who might have a double
qualification in a borough should

to a statement of the transaction which had caused him to adopt a resolution, the motives for which had been much misunderstood. He said that when a year ago Lord Derby asked him to join his Government, he wished on public and private grounds to decline. Mr. Walpole doubted whether he could agree with his colleagues on the Reform Bill they were to propose; but Lord Derby pressed him in the kindest manner, remarking that the Reform Bill was a subject for consideration, and the Government was not pledged to any part. To this Mr. Walpole replied, that he would accept office, if there were nothing dishonourable in retiring from office should he not agree with his colleagues on the Reform question. It was upon these terms he joined the Government. Now, he had no difficulty in conjecturing what the principle of the Bill would be, since Lord Derby in 1854 had explicitly recognized the distinction between the two great divisions of constituencies; those which represent property, and those which represent occupation and residence. "I do trust," said Lord Derby in 1854, "that the Government in the measure they are about to introduce, will not attempt to break down this old, well-grounded, and most important distinction." Those were the words of his noble friend in 1854; and he recollected those words when he joined the Government. Mr. Walpole went on to state that as soon as he learned the nature of the measure his colleagues were about to propose, he felt that he had no alternative but to resign his office into the

hands of Lord Derby. On the 27th January he addressed a letter to that noble lord, which he read to the House. It was in these terms:—

"27th January, 1859.

"My dear lord,—I regret to say that I am about to take the most painful step which I have ever had to take in the whole of my life. I am going to request you to place my resignation in Her Majesty's hands, because, I find it is utterly impossible for me to sanction or countenance the course of policy which the Government have now determined to adopt on the important subject of Parliamentary reform. When you were so good as to ask me to join your present Administration, I told you I thought that I had better decline. I then foresaw that there were one or two questions with reference to which I might not be able to agree with my colleagues. On being assured, however, that, if that should happen, there would be nothing dishonourable to you or to them in asking leave to retire, I consented again to bear my part in the arduous task which the Queen was pleased to invite you to undertake. Parliamentary reform was one of those questions; and it is now quite clear that I cannot hope to come to an agreement with the majority of the Cabinet. The reduction of the county occupation franchise to a level with that which exists in boroughs, is utterly contrary to every principle which the Conservatives as a party have always maintained. It is a complete destruction of the main distinction which has hitherto been recognized and wisely est

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between the borough and constituencies. It is and a most dangerous, by giving to temporary and occupations a ating influence over and intelligence, while large masses into the cies, who are almost m direct taxation, and interested in forcing esentatives to fix that ermanently on others. t dwell upon other this is enough. But help saying that the hich the Cabinet are o recommend is one should all of us have posed, if either Lord or Lord John Russell ed to bring it forward. and *Opposition cheers.*) these circumstances,

report that had been in circulation, that he had desired to reduce the borough franchise to 6*l*. "How that should be known, I cannot tell; but I do know that any information which I have given upon that subject was of the most private and confidential character. I also know that I never proposed such a measure as that to the Cabinet, but, on the contrary, told my colleagues—and they well know it—that I was prepared, if they thought they could adopt it, to stand by the 10*l*. value, which had been settled by the Reform Act of 1832. I shall not disguise from the House, now that the circumstance has been published to the world, that I think it is desirable you should obtain some resting-places to which the franchise should be limited, and that

have been content to let his case stand upon the explanation of Mr. Walpole, but his own position differed somewhat from that of his friend. He had accepted office on the sole condition that the Government should deal with the Reform question, but he had taken as his guide the principle laid down by Lord Derby in 1854:—"I believe," said the hon. gentleman, "that identity of suffrage, which is the principle of the Government Bill, is fatal to the constitution of this country. (*Cries of "No, no!" and cheers.*) I care not whether it is 10*l.*, or 15*l.*, or 5*l.*; I care not at what sum you fix it, but I hold that, if you take a paint brush to draw a line across the country, and say that all the people upon one side are to have the franchise, and all the people upon the other are not to have it, although you may have no trouble for a few years, yet as sure as the sun is in heaven, you will have all the people upon the outside of the line, at some time or other, making a very ugly rush to break over it. Depend upon it, that when they do break over it in that way, you will not find it easy to maintain the constitution of England. You have no precedent for the present proposal in your past history. You could not get identity of suffrage without a large measure of disfranchisement. To obtain it, you are obliged to disfranchise all that large number of persons who have a freehold franchise within boroughs, who, as far as I know, value that franchise, who wish to retain it, and who have not abused it. I, for one, could never consent to secure identity of franchise upon such condi-

tions. Ever since the Act of 1832 the working people have had a less and less share in the representation. Before 1832 they had considerable power through the scot and lot voters, and free-men. To draw a hard line and leave the working people behind it, is to lay the foundation of revolution. It is for that reason that I cannot agree to identity of franchise. If there be an identity of franchise, the whole electoral power would then be placed in one class, and whether it were a 10*l.*, 15*l.*, or 5*l.* class, it would, in my judgment, be equally dangerous. Our safety—the permanence of this constitution, in my judgment, has depended on the great variety of the constituency. You never have all classes at one time for one thing. If anything is proposed it gets well ventilated and well considered, and then the truth is found out and the country accepts it. I believe that under an identity of franchise you would lose that great and invaluable safeguard." Mr. Henley proceeded to state that as early as the end of December he wished to retire; but he was pressed, like Mr. Walpole, to remain; but at the end of January he had placed his resignation in the hands of the Minister. As to the franchise, he thought that in boroughs ought to be lower. It had been said that he did not mind the boroughs so long as he could take care of the counties. That was one way of putting the case; but when he looked at the improvements among the working classes, he did not see that it was any degradation to the boroughs to say that that portion of his fellow-countrymen ought to have

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elections. The right
man resumed his seat
siderable cheering.
interval which elapsed
second reading of the
visions underwent a
of discussion and cri-
The objection most
rged by Liberal poli-
pointed against the
which it was proposed
ay from freeholders in
the franchise by which
now qualified to vote
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s an indirect method
lizing the concession
nty franchise to the
lders, and to this part
a vigorous opposition
ened. Nor was it only
Liberal party that this
was entertained. Con-

would permit non-resident free-
holders to vote for boroughs.

These demonstrations of opi-
nion were not unheeded by the
Government.

The Chancellor of the Exche-
quer, on the same occasion, stated
that the subject in question was
under the consideration of the
Cabinet—that it was one of the
principles of the measure that no
place or person should be dis-
franchised, and that he hoped
they would find means by some
clauses about to be proposed of
reconciling the main principle
of the measure with the views of
the House in regard to the point
referred to.

Accordingly, a few days after-
wards, Mr. Disraeli gave notice
of the following clause, re-
serving the option to existing

mitted for such county, the claimant shall be incapacitated from ever claiming to vote for such borough in respect of the same, or in respect of his ownership of any other freehold, copyhold, or leasehold property in such borough, so long as he shall continue to hold the qualification in respect of which he shall have so claimed to vote for the county as aforesaid."

On the 20th of March the great debate on the second reading of the Bill began, and lasted through seven nights. It was sustained throughout with much spirit, and many of the speeches were characterized by a degree of ability and eloquence which well sustained the reputation of the House of Commons. From the multitude of speeches, our space compels us to make a very limited selection. We can only attempt to notice those which attracted peculiar notice, either from the position of the speakers, or the arguments which they contained. Before the debate commenced, a great number of petitions were presented; but it was remarkable that while a great shoal was poured in against the Bill, only three appeared in its favour. Some of the petitions demanded manhood suffrage, the ballot, and other strong measures.

Mr. Disraeli having moved that "the Bill be now read a second time," without any speech,

Lord John Russell rose at once and moved the amendment before announced by him. He said very little by way of preface. Although it was a question whether, upon taking office, the Ministers should have promised to bring in a Bill, there was no doubt it was their duty to

fulfil their pledge. Lord John was encouraged in the course he was about to take by the objections made to the Bill by Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley. "The principle of the Bill," he proceeded to say, "is in the first clause [which he read to the House]; that principle is that the suffrage throughout the country in counties and boroughs shall be uniform, or as Mr. Disraeli expresses it identical. Now, this will completely change the constitution of the country, destroy rights enjoyed for an immense length of time—some from the Conquest—deprive men of their county votes who have not shown themselves unworthy of the trust, force them to vote in boroughs, and take away from the county constituencies one of the liberal elements. That will be a public injury. Next, the proposal will enable persons of landed property to flood small boroughs with faggot votes. Say that 40s. freeholds may be formed in boroughs, and what remains of the independence they acquired from the 10*l.* franchise? They become what they were before 1832—nomination boroughs. The small boroughs are not now all so. Liskeard is not. Thus the first proposition in the Bill repeals the Reform Act of 1832 by destroying the independence of the small boroughs. It is not an extension of the suffrage: it is an act of violence. It is said that Parliament will interfere to prevent nomination. That is true, but only as a step to further change. What change? Clearly one to electoral districts. The great impediment—the difference between counties and boroughs—will be taken away; the small

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will be called nominal, corrupt, and it will be a county into electorates. If that is the Government let us do it at once, and not by a series of nomination, corruption, agitation. Five years ago Lord Derby said the distinction of the main principle of the constitution. Lord Derby who sanctioned the removal of the disqualification and paved the way for the new districts."

While the Bill of the Government destroys what is ancient, it does not provide for what is new. Since the Reform Act, the franchise has been extended to 100,000 in boroughs, the workmen have made great progress in knowledge and capacity. The basis on which the re-

When I sat on the bench on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer now sits, I did not hesitate to propose what I thought right, and I was ready to discuss the question in this House. The question is are Ministers right in refusing any reduction in towns?" Lord John Russell declared himself in favour of a franchise based on "annual value" as opposed to "rating." He also defended the course he now took in moving the amendment. The Conservatives who voted with Mr. Gibson last year on the Conspiracy Bill could hardly object to his amendment as irregular, for then they voted for an amendment which had no reference to a Bill of which they highly approved. Lord John's reason for supporting Mr. Gibson was that he should thereby get rid of the Bill. "What reason

clauses in Committee as a proposal unworthy of a Government, degrading to the House, and not conducive to the public interest. It would be useless to go into Committee on the Bill. He was not to be deterred by the threat of an appeal to the country; and he wondered who would be the dupe of the assertion that the presence of Lord Malmesbury in the Foreign Office was a security for peace! It was said he had some party object in view. "But, sir, it is my duty not to attend to such charges, but to pursue the course which I think best adapted for the welfare of the country. It cannot be denied that for many years I have taken a deep interest in this question. Very long ago—so long ago, I am sorry to say, as the year 1819—I was occupied in this House in a laborious and irksome investigation into the bribery and corruption which prevailed in the borough of Gram-pound, with the view of disfranchising that borough and of conferring members on Leeds, which at that time had no representation, and I ventured even to propose that the 10*l*. householders of Leeds should be entitled to votes, a proposition which, as my honourable friend the member for Birmingham reminds me, excited great alarm at that time, as much alarm is now created by the proposal to give the franchise to householders below 10*l*. From that time to the present I have constantly taken the deepest interest in this question, and have promoted all measures which I thought tended to the free, fair, and pure representation of the people in Parliament. I am bound to take that course—I may be allowed, I may be privileged to

do so by my deep convictions on the subject. I have the satisfaction of knowing that the Act, in the passing of which I took part in 1831 and 1832 has been productive, not of those calamitous consequences which were predicted by our opponents, but of great benefits—benefits obtained not through bloodshed, not through civil war, but by peaceable and tranquil discussion, and by the legitimate influence of public opinion. Since that time slavery has been abolished; we have had the question of tithes, which was a vexatious question between the clergy and their parishioners, amicably arranged; we have had free municipal corporations established; there has been a great reduction in the duties on Customs and in those Excise duties which pressed heavily on the masses; Protection has been given up, and Free Trade sanctioned by Parliament. These and many other benefits have flowed from the reformed Parliament, which we were told would be so fruitful in calamity and disaster, and which was to take the crown off the King's head and shake the balance of the State. Sir, entertaining these convictions, seeing what has been done, I cannot view without alarm the proposition which is now before the House. I have endeavoured to call the attention of the House to two of the main demerits of this Bill. If it should continue on the table of the House, I think the measure ought to be discussed in every shape until at length, if not immediately, it is totally rejected. I shall take this course, careless of any imputations which may be cast upon me. With regard

this great question of reform, I may say that I defended it when I was young, and I will not desert it now that I am old." (*Loud cheers.*)

Lord Stanley reminded Lord John Russell that he had driven a Government from office in 1835 upon a resolution which, after it had served that purpose, was suffered to fall into abeyance; and he cautioned the House against rejecting a moderate measure, which was proposed when there was no discontent in the country. Lord John had asked what right the present Ministers had to bring in a Reform Bill. The answer was, that if it were a political necessity no Administration ought to shrink from proposing it. The mode in which the Bill was met was unjust and unfair—it was equivalent to a vote of censure. The question was not whether the Bill should pass, but whether political power should go into other hands. That was the challenge which he, on the part of the Government, was ready to accept. It was said that if the resolution were carried, the Bill might still go to a second reading, but those who sat with him must be allowed to be the best judges of what was due to their honour and self-respect. The state of things was not analogous to that on the India Bill, which ought not to be drawn into a precedent. "I say, then, I am expressing the feelings of my colleagues and of those who support this measure, when I declare that the adoption of the resolution proposed by the noble lord must necessarily be fatal to the Bill." (*Loud cheers.*)

Lord Stanley then entered into a series of elaborate argu-

ments on the merits of the Bill. He contended that the Bill did not exclude the working classes, but provided for their discriminating admission, in the property qualification, and the lodger and savings'-bank franchises. He quoted Mr. John Stuart Mill and Mr. Holyoake, who represent persons of extreme political opinions, to show that the working classes should not be indiscriminately admitted to the franchise. The principle should be admission by selection, and not admission in the mass; and for that the Bill provided. As to the small boroughs—their existence could not be defended upon principle—but if they had been disfranchised the Bill could not have been carried. Besides, there was a great difficulty in the re-distribution of seats. Therefore Ministers only dealt with the subject so far as the exigency demanded. Next, Lord Stanley defended the restoration of out-voters, by showing that the new feature in social life, residence at a distance from places of business, was recognized by restoring out-voters; that residence ought not to be demanded for boroughs any more than for counties; and that the making the payment of a voter's expenses illegal, rendered the change unobjectionable. The defence for identity of suffrage was, that without identity of suffrage we should always have dissatisfied classes. No measure that did not assimilate county and borough franchise would stop agitation for further extension. Besides the Chandos clause had broken down the distinction between ownership and occupancy, a distinction always partially carried out. Nor

out. Nor could they draw a line between town and country. Where does London end and Middlesex begin? It should also be remarked that, under the system of uniform suffrage, if a borough was disfranchised, the ten-pound occupiers would become voters for the county. They were not disfranchised; they were transferred. In like manner, Lord Stanley found many reasons for the clause affecting the interests of voters whose freeholds are in boroughs; contending that they were not disfranchised, but transferred from a large constituency, where they counted for little, to a smaller, where their votes told upon the election. Finally, he said, the choice at present lay between a comparatively small Bill and no Bill whatever.

Mr. Horsman took up a separate and distinct position in the debate. He said that Lord John Russell had made an extremely powerful speech against the second reading, but neither he nor any one had shown that the Bill could not be altered in Committee. The resolution was so framed as to provoke, if not justify, the accusation that it was a party-move. But Mr. Horsman and many Liberals had promised to give a fair consideration to the Bill, and he would not join any party-motion against it. The Liberal party it was who excited popular expectation. They had failed themselves. The time was favourable for a settlement, and it could only be accomplished by the honest co-operation of both sides of the House, and a scrupulous abstinence from all party-moves. The Liberals had an immense

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numerical majority. They could mould the Bill as they pleased. If they did not avail themselves of their advantage, they would postpone legislation to a time when the passions of the million would usurp the functions of statesmen. The amendment meant a rejection of the Bill by a junction of all the Liberal leaders, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Bright, and Lord Palmerston. Their unanimity was not founded on an identity of sentiment. A Minister ought not to propose a Bill he could not carry. For this reason the Bill of 1854 was a mistake, and also because it did not deal with the ballot. He contended that the present Bill was capable of being altered in Committee into a better Bill than they had had since 1832. The most manly and sensible course would be, either to oppose the second reading, or to amend the Bill in Committee. Mr. Horsman proceeded to consider the effect which the present course of action would have on the position of the Liberal party. He traced the decline of the great Whig party to the vote which they gave in 1846 in order to turn Sir R. Peel out of office. Their present dissensions and weakness were the moral retribution of that proceeding. In what condition, he asked, had the party been ever since? In what condition, as a party, were they now? Could they justly be dignified with the title of a party? For the last twelve months they had been less a party than a mob—(laughter)—without leaders, without union or combination, without a common policy, principle, or purpose. Why, they had exhibited the most piteous spectacle—a spec-

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tacle of the utter disorganization and the low estate to which a great party might sink, never to rise again until it recognized and dealt with the real cause of its calamities. Look at the resolution before the House. Wise heads, secret influences, had been at work upon it. It had come forth in the name of the noble lord, who was the putative parent; but whose image and superscription did it bear? Not the noble lord's, for it was a satire upon the manliness and directness with which he had grappled with the Bill on its first appearance. It did not reflect the wishes of the noble lord the Member for Tiverton, because they were well assured that his sympathies and sagacity would lead him to favour the second reading of this measure. It rather indicated that another victory had been achieved by that lower substitute for statesmanship which had too often meddled and manœuvred in the Cabinets, both of the noble lord the Member for Tiverton and the noble lord the Member for London, discrediting their Governments, and involving them and their followers in one common ruin.

Mr. Horsman proceeded to argue that if the Ministry had to go out upon Reform, the Opposition must re-construct the Government on that question; and further to express great doubts whether they could carry a measure; and his conviction that if the then Opposition stayed away, the new Reform Ministry would be beaten by five to one on the ballot. If this opportunity were rejected, he foresaw a course of agitation for

Reform culminating in a period when even Mr. Bright would be looked upon as a preserver.

Throughout his speech Mr. Horsman was greeted with loud cheers from the Ministerial side.

The Secretary for the Colonies (Sir E. Bulwer Lytton) made a very eloquent and animated speech—a "splendid declamation" as it was afterwards styled by Mr. Herbert. He said the question was, would the House accept the moderate measure offered by the Conservatives with large concessions, or would they wait for that other measure of which there was not a glimpse in the mere party amendment offered by Lord John Russell, and with regard to which they must calculate the odds whether it would satisfy the Radicals, as well as those who had spent 26 years in decoying Radical votes and abjuring Radical principles. A Conservative Government could give the same kind of Reform as Liberals and Whigs. They made concessions, and expected concessions. If their measure was not accepted, then the question of Reform would pass out of the hands of Lord Derby. But into whose hands would it pass? Noble lords and honourable gentlemen who were at this moment so carefully bridging the gangway with a rope of sand, might, by their experience, patch up the quarrels of years for the division of a night. But grant that they triumphed. Would not the quarrels of years show themselves in Downing Street? Could the Government that was to be formed last, unless Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bright, Lord John Russell and Mr. Roebuck should sit on the same bench? When the Govern-

ment took up the question, public opinion was listless, apathetic. Was it greatly changed now? Look at the state of Europe. Was this the precise moment, when, although we had peace to-day, we might have war to-morrow, to transfer political power from the middle classes to a wider area not up to the mark of education required to make the majesty of the intellect of England confront with effect foreign powers? The Bill of the Government was emphatically a Bill for the middle class. The cause was theirs down to the verge at which the influence of that class would melt away amidst the necessities of manual labour, and the turbulence of concentrated numbers.

"If they of the middle class," he continued, "like to abandon that cause, they abdicate their own power, and with it all which has hitherto made the resources of England unshaken amidst the vicissitudes of commerce, and the calamities of war. If they honestly think the time has come when it is safe to accept the counter principle which you advance—viz., that political power should begin to descend to the working class—not knowing where that principle, once adopted, can stop till it reaches manhood suffrage, then I say with the middle class the responsibility must rest. Meanwhile, you in this House will determine whether it is your duty thus abruptly to sign away the influence of that class of which you are still the representatives and trustees—whether you really secure the title-deeds of their commerce, and take solid guarantees for the safety of their old

English freedom, by accepting an amendment which commits you to a pledge to the working class—a pledge which you can never redeem to their satisfaction until you have placed capital and knowledge at the command of impatient poverty and uneducated numbers."

Sir Edward Lytton enforced his main argument by working out its details. He showed that in refusing the compromise offered, the opponents of the Government would plunge the country, from end to end, into the midst of a violent party-battle—a calamity which Lord John Russell's amendment did not counterbalance, but which would be prevented by agreeing to the second reading. He contended that all the objections raised were proper subjects for debate in Committee.

Mr. Sidney Herbert supported the amendment. He disavowed being actuated by party-feeling. He thought the Reform question ought to be settled. He described the object of the House to be, "to arrive at a franchise moderately extended for boroughs and largely extended for counties." He disputed the validity of the uniformity of suffrage as a security against indefinite extension of the franchise, and he justified the retention of the small boroughs. He considered the question, "Who was to be Prime Minister in 1859?" of infinitely less importance than the effect which any measures they might adopt would have on the Constitution of the country. It was because he thought that the proposal now made by the Government would not tend to the improvement of that Constitu-

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supported the resolution of the House.

The Attorney-General, Sir John Lubbock, made one of the speeches in defence of the measure. He regarded the Bill as designed to prevent confusion in the House.

He proposed to submit the resolution to a committee for examination, in answer to Lord Lyndoch, who said that it is just to make provision for those who have property in boroughs.

He said, return members from counties, but let them have a separate vote.

Why should freehold in a borough be dealt with on a principle different from that applied to other property? It should be more uniform. Now the holder of a borough to

Bill provided against it. He denied that the Government had said the House must take the Bill as it stands. What they had said was that they would not, on going into Committee, take instruction from a majority of the House as a pledge of the terms on which the second reading is to be passed. Any Government that tolerated such a proceeding would be unworthy to sit for one minute on those benches.

Sir Hugh said he could not stop short without inquiring "what is the practical object of the noble lord. What are his views? Does he retain his opinions on the ballot—a measure his constituents demand. We were informed last night that the hon. Member for Walsall (Mr. Forster) told his constituents distinctly that the noble lord and the hon.

them, Lord John found fault with Mr. Bright and his friends for being 'so narrow minded'—they have intellect and understanding bound up in so narrow a round, said the noble lord, that it is impossible to get them to understand the principles of the Constitution. Specifically, he desired to know the extent of the compact between Lord John and Mr. Bright.

"The noble lord appeals as a proof of his sincerity in his amendment to his long-known and long-tried attachment to the cause of reform. We all know and admit the noble lord's attachment to this question. But we also know that there is a form of the tender passion which sometimes develops itself in jealousy of any attention to the object of its affection from any other quarter. I think, the noble lord exposes himself to some misconstruction on this point. We have heard it said,—

'Strong were his hopes his rival to remove ;

With blandishments to gain the public love ;

To head the faction while their zeal was hot,

And popularly prosecute the plot.'

(*Laughter.*) Whether this is so or not, I know not; but of this I am sure, that the country will ask—the country have asked already—what are the real intentions of the noble lord, and what are the objects which he proposes to himself in meeting a Bill of this kind, not openly, not broadly, but by an ambiguous and most irregular amendment, which commits nobody and which means nothing that is precise. The people of this country have differed, and [they always will differ,

about Reform bills, about theories of representation, about social and domestic legislation of any kind. But there is one subject upon which the people of this country are entirely agreed. They do not like anything which bears the least appearance of or approach to artifice or—I must use a homely phrase—a dodge. They do not like it in business, they do not like it in politics, but least of all will they admire it in a man who, at a time when the best interests of his country at home and our most peaceful hopes abroad demand all the patriotism, all the candour, and all the forbearance of a statesman, approaches the consideration of a great national question like this, not fairly to criticize, not boldly to reject, but with a crafty and catching device to confuse and, if it may be, to dislocate parties, and on that confusion and dislocation to secure his own political aggrandizement and private advantage."—(*Lord cheering.*)

Mr. Walpole thought the present Bill would not be acceptable to the country. He argued in favour of the small borough constituencies and the varied character which the present mixed elements gave to the representation. Neither could he approve of the manner in which it dealt with the franchise. The Government had shown a great desire to give a portion of the franchise to the working classes. But all the old franchises they had altered, and altered for the worse. The leaseholds for years, the copyholds for lives, the freeholds for lives, as settled by the Reform Act, all had this security attached to them, to prevent them from

being mere faggot votes, that the value mentioned in the Act must be a value over and above all rents and charges. In the present Bill the word "rent" was entirely left out. The occupation franchise for boroughs was carefully connected in the Reform Act with houses and buildings. He could not conceive why in the present Bill the words "houses and buildings" were left out—*[An honourable Member—"To create faggot votes."]*—except for this reason. The word "tenement" that is introduced covers many things beside houses and buildings. Then as to uniformity of franchise. This Bill would destroy the distinction between counties and boroughs; lead to the manufacture of votes—an argument against it never answered—destroy the permanent character of constituencies by enfranchising a fluctuating population, and lead to electoral districts. He (Mr. Walpole) would keep up the old distinction between counties and boroughs; reduce the 50*l.* occupation in counties down to 20*l.*—an amount where direct taxation commences with the house-tax, and so taxation and representation would go together—and in boroughs, go to a 6*l.* rating, which would be equivalent to an 8*l.* value, because that is the point where the landlord cannot compound for the tenant's rates. He found it difficult to support the second reading of the Bill. If the Government would declare that all these questions were open to consideration, then he would help them to pass the Bill with amendments. If not, he could *not blame Lord John Russell for moving his amendment*—an

amendment which was unusual, but not irregular. "I know, it is said," continued Mr. Walpole, "that if you adopt the amendment of the noble lord, the Government may resign—that Parliament may be dissolved—that the Bill may be thrown out. Sir, I should regret as much as any person, if any one of these consequences should follow. I do not believe that they would ensue; nay, more, I believe, that both this House and the country will expect that none of these consequences should follow. I think, that my right honourable friends upon the Treasury bench achieved their position honourably. They have filled it ably, and I trust, they will long continue to hold it with advantage to the country and with credit to themselves. So much for the resignation of the Government. As for the dissolution, bold will be that man who would recommend a dissolution in the present complicated state of European affairs, particularly at a moment when my noble friend, Lord Malmesbury, by his prudence, by his firmness, and sagacity, has placed this country in the position of being the mediator and arbiter of peace. But the strength of that position mainly depends, I have no hesitation in saying, upon my noble friend's still receiving, as he has received, all the weight and authority of Parliament for his proceedings. The other alternative is, that this Bill shall be withdrawn. Well, Sir, as I have said before, it will be a dangerous experiment to throw this question again afloat, to take this or that direction. Depend upon it, you ought to settle it now. You can

settle it, I am persuaded, if you only act fully, fairly, and finally. You who sit upon the Treasury bench have it in your power to settle this question. Great will be the triumph and noble the success if you accomplish its settlement; but tremendous will be your responsibility, if you throw away the opportunity which is now offered to you."

Mr. Bright made an able and temperate speech. He said there were two questions before the House; the Bill, and the Resolution of Lord John Russell. There was a singular unanimity of feeling about the Bill. Every one felt a strong repugnance to some point of the measure. Mr. Horsman seemed to think the Government would accept his suggestion of turning the Bill inside out; but he forgot that they had parted with two eminent colleagues on account of differences on the very points he was discussing. He was astonished that Mr. Horsman should suggest such a course.

"Now, the people out of doors understand by a Reform Bill, a large enfranchisement and larger, freer constituencies. The Bill does not meet that demand. It gets rid of the most independent electors from counties, and insidiously proposes to alter the boundaries of boroughs to complete the work. But not all boroughs. Some boroughs are not towns at all. Droitwich and Petersfield are examples. But, if the line is to be drawn between counties and boroughs, it must be drawn in all cases. The Bill, however, would shut out as many as possible in boroughs in one case, and not interfere in the other. I find

everything has been done in one direction, and one only. [The object is to make the representation of counties more exclusively territorial. Is that desirable? Why, the 150 gentlemen elected by the territorial interest have been the chief difficulty in the way of carrying every measure demanded by the country. Ask Lord Lyndhurst, ask Sir James Graham, ask Lord Aberdeen, ask Mr. Disraeli, who in 1852 was turned out, because he was forced to meet the demands of his party with regard to the Malt-tax. Does any one believe that this is the sort of Bill which Mr. Disraeli thinks the best for the country? He knows that the Bill is framed to satisfy the prejudices of the 150 gentlemen who sit behind him. As to the small boroughs, they are only a refuge for 'the politically destitute—a shelter for what are called 'deserving objects.' What would be the effect of the voting-paper system upon small boroughs? I know no limit whatever to the amount of corruption it may occasion."

Mr. Bright exerted himself to show that the Bill would exclude the working classes; telling them they are dangerous; that there are privileges they ought not to share. He pictured their improved mental, moral, and physical condition; and yet, he said, the Government tells them they are as dangerous and ignorant, as they were twenty-seven years ago! As to uniformity of franchise, he did not see any advantage in it, or great disadvantage. It had been represented as a democratic proceeding. He was not himself very democratic—(laughter)—and on that account it had no charms for

him. It would not be so easy to change the whole franchise if the county franchise were different from that of the boroughs. No power could keep the boroughs at 10*l.*; and unless the idea of uniformity be given up, the county franchise must come down.

It was said nobody cared about reform. Mr. Walpole thought it should be settled this session because he knew the form in which it would be settled was not one satisfactory to the people. There would be agitations during the autumn and winter. "Do not imagine that those changes which become necessary from time to time can be accomplished without that healthy movement, in some cases perhaps approaching to a rude but still a refreshing and strengthening agitation. Are we sure there is nothing in what is going on out of doors? I happen to have visited some of the largest populations of the country, and I have seen meetings exceeding in number and in influence, I believe, almost every meeting that was held by the Anti-Corn Law League during the agitation for the repeal of the corn laws. The populations you are about to disappoint and defy, what have they done? They have conquered everything they have grappled with hitherto. I do not speak of distant realms conquered under your banners, but of arts and manufactures, and all that tends to wealth and civilization. Do you think that this population will not also conquer a much larger share of their political rights than in your present mood you appear disposed to give them?" Addressing the country gentlemen, Mr. Bright said, "The men in the North, eminent

men, conducting vast undertakings, have no fear of the people. A violent disturbance would be more damaging to us than to you; yet a large proportion of the employers of labour are in favour of extending the suffrage, for they believe it would remove discontent, and elevate and strengthen the people. I assure you that resistance is not always conservative. I profess to be, in intention, as conservative as you. I believe infinitely more so, if you look forward twenty or thirty years into the future. Was not free-trade conservative? And yet you resisted it to the last. I recollect when the Chancellor of the Exchequer used to get up, and with dishevelled hair, tell us of the cruelty practised on the ruined and betrayed agriculturist. Is not prosperity conservative? Is not peace conservative? Any energies I possess I have devoted to their advance; I have endeavoured to stand on the rules of political economy, and to be guided by the higher rules of true morality; and when advocating a measure of Reform larger than some are prepared to grant, I appear in that character, for I believe a substantial measure of Reform would elevate and strengthen the character of our population; that in the language of the beautiful prayer read here every day, it would tend 'to knit together the hearts of all persons and estates within this realm.' I believe it would add to the authority of the decisions of Parliament; and I feel satisfied it would confer a lustre time could never dim on that benignant reign under which we have the happiness to live." (*Cheers.*)

Sir S. Northcote noticed the

embarrassment in which the Government, as well as the House, was placed in relation to this question, which was sufficiently complicated of itself, owing, among other causes, to the measure not having altogether originated in their spontaneous action, but in the call made upon them. The embarrassment, moreover, was increased by the manner in which the measure had been met and the issue raised. The Resolution of Lord J. Russell was couched in general terms, and offered no alternative. The proposition that the Government should recall the Bill, and alter it in the sense of Mr. Walpole, was one which it would be difficult for the Government to adopt without placing themselves in a false position. The chief objections went to the principle of identity or uniformity of the franchise. He considered these objections, which, he observed, applied either to the principle itself or to the accidents to which its introduction gave rise; and these objections the Government were not precluded from considering in the Committee; on the contrary, the Government would be prepared to consider any amendments in that stage, though he did not speak as a member of the Cabinet. He pointed out the difficult position in which Lord John's Resolution placed members who believed that the Bill, though faulty, admitted of being amended in Committee, yet who could not vote against that Resolution. He urged, likewise, the difficulty of complying with the suggestion of Mr. Walpole, that the Government should give a guarantee, if the Bill passed the second reading, that they would accept any amendments carried in

the Committee, without knowing what they were. After suggesting a variety of reasons in favour of an uniformity of suffrage for all classes of voters, and citing *data* to show that the probable addition to the constituency by the Bill would be one-third, or 300,000, he observed that the Government invited the House to deal with this measure practically; to go into Committee, and there discuss any definite proposals for the amendment of a Bill which contained elements for a settlement of the question.

Mr. Cardwell said he regarded the present Bill as calculated to increase, instead of reducing influence, and to diminish, instead of augmenting, the power of public opinion in that House. The question which lay at the very root of this whole measure, was whether the uniformity of suffrage was a matter of detail or of principle. He contended that variety of franchise was the rule of the Constitution, and that, in order not to unsettle ancient prescription, a Reform Bill should deal with the county franchise according to the history of that franchise, and with the borough franchise according to its own peculiar history. If a new great principle were imparted into the British Constitution, that would become a vital and animated principle, pervading all its parts and affecting all its operations. Comparing the history of this country with that of other countries, it would be found that freedom, not equality, had been the desire of the British people; and equality rather than freedom had been the desire of other countries. The principle of uniformity was wholly foreign to our Constitution, and

dangerous in its consequences; and, as the Resolution was favourable to an alteration both in the county and the borough franchise, while it was adverse to the principle of uniformity, he should vote for it, and against the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. Drummond said, when the Bill was in Committee he should be ready to consider favourably the Resolution of Lord J. Russell, but the question now was the second reading of the Bill. A Reform Bill consisted of two parts—one, the extension of the suffrage; the other, the disfranchisement of some places and the enfranchisement of others; but how far the suffrage should be extended, and how far disfranchisement and enfranchisement should be carried, were questions of degree, and had nothing to do with the principle of the Bill.

Mr. Stuart Wortley spoke against the Resolution. If the second reading were carried, the House could amend the Bill—but he asked who was able to give a Reform Bill to the country, if the present Government could not? Whatever might be the result of the discussion, he entreated the Government not to resort to the hazardous step of a dissolution.

Lord Palmerston said he was going to give his cordial support to the Resolution moved by Lord J. Russell. Long as the debate had lasted, and as it was likely to last, he could not say that the time and the attention which the House had bestowed upon the subject had been entirely thrown away. At the beginning they had been led to believe that the *identity of the suffrage and the disfranchisement of the borough*

freeholders were fundamental principles of the Bill, but he rejoiced to hear that the Government held every part of the Bill to be open to consideration in the Committee, including even the propositions contained in the Resolution. When the present Administration applied themselves to the framing of a measure of Reform, they would naturally discern certain defects and imperfections in the Act of 1832. The county franchise required to be lowered, and, upon further consideration, he was of opinion that the borough franchise should be reduced below 10*l*. Then it would be a question whether there should not be a transference of seats from small constituencies to unrepresented places. Upon this point he was not disposed to quarrel with the Government measure; and he assigned reasons why, in his opinion, small boroughs should be retained. But the Government had inserted in their Bill provisions totally inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution, committing an act of injustice against those county freeholders who happened to reside in boroughs, and identifying the town and county franchise, thereby destroying an ancient principle of the Constitution, which provided for a marked distinction between them, and actually establishing electoral districts. The principles of the Bill being so unjust, the question was whether the measure ought to be resisted on the second reading, and that had been his first impression; but he had since thought the most expedient course, under the circumstances, was to propose the amendment, and the Government ought to thank Lord J. Russell

for relieving them from a serious difficulty. In considering the courses the Government might pursue, he believed they would neither resign nor resort to a dissolution; and he felt assured that they would not adopt the course of abandoning the Bill. They would, no doubt, feel it their duty to go on with it, and would, indeed, be bound, and even compelled, to conform to the decision of the House.

Mr. Whiteside admitted, with Lord Palmerston, that Parliament ought to deal with this great question on the principles of the Constitution. After what had been done in the way of Reform, the only question that remained was whether it was not expedient to infuse new blood into the body politic, and extend the area of representation. The present Ministry had produced a measure for these objects, which had been opposed upon conflicting grounds, and had been met by an inscrutable Resolution, to stifle truth and prevent discussion,—a crafty contrivance, he said, to defeat the Bill, and, if possible, the Ministry. The chief ground of attack upon the Bill was the uniformity of the suffrage; but if it was unconstitutional to assimilate the qualification for the town and the county franchise, that was precisely what Mr. Locke King had done, and that was what Lord J. Russell had proposed to do. Those who had concurred in the disfranchisement of the Irish 40s. freeholders, were not, he observed, the persons to find fault with a provision in this Bill which did not abolish or destroy the franchise of the 40s. freeholders in English boroughs, but only regulated the mode of voting.


But what, it was asked, had been done for the working classes? The Bill did not admit them, as some desired, *en masse*, without restriction or qualification, but it did admit a large number of those classes, and in London the great bulk of skilled artisans would have the franchise. To Lord Palmerston, who had, he said, artfully suggested that the Resolution was never intended to affect the Bill, that the Government might take the Bill and amend it, he gave this plain answer—they would never take the Bill and that offensive Resolution, which was intended for the purpose of spoiling it.

Mr. Edwin James supported the amendment. He agreed in favour of an extension of the borough franchise; and in anticipation of the possible result of a division against the Ministers, he warned Lord John Russell that if he had to construct an Administration, it must not be upon exclusive Whig principles, but upon a broader basis.

Mr. Beaumont, though a supporter of Lord Palmerston and the liberal party, declared his intention of voting against the amendment, the sincerity of which he distrusted.

Lord Elcho regarded the Resolution in the light of a party move, and although he did not approve of the details of the present measure, he believed it was founded upon a sound principle, the representation of interests.

Mr. Ellice thought the measure essentially bad, for its sins of commission and its sins of omission. He regarded the abstraction of the franchise of county voters in boroughs as a confisca-



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l though he should have a more simple and gene-
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principles of the Bill,
; whole he thought it
course to vote for the
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Graham said he wished
the day when it became
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at had been successful.

1832; but its imperfections, so
far from being remedied, were
aggravated by this Bill. The
Act of 1832 was imperfect in fix-
ing the 10*l*. franchise for boroughs
and in providing that the bound-
aries of the different boroughs
should be fixed by Royal Com-
missioners; and this was to be
repeated, the operation being ex-
posed to all the obloquy of the
former. After noticing other ob-
jectionable features in the Bill,
he observed that, if the borough
franchise were lowered, it should
be to such a point as would ren-
der ulterior changes unnecessary;
and he said distinctly that, as the
ancient borough franchise rested
upon rating, he was of opinion
that the municipal franchise was
a good franchise for the Parlia-
mentary constituency in boroughs.
He had the strongest objection to

dangers attending that determination.

Sir J. Pakington, in replying to Sir J. Graham, complained of the course taken by Lord J. Russell in raising a debate upon an abstract Resolution, instead of meeting the Bill with a direct negative. He had taken some pains to ascertain from the highest authority how far the noble lord's proceedings were consistent with the usual practice of the House, and he had no hesitation in declaring that they were irregular and unparliamentary. The right hon. baronet proceeded to comment upon the objections which had been made to the Bill, deprecating particularly the speech of Lord Palmerston, who, he said, had adopted a tone of arrogance altogether unusual between gentlemen who sat opposite to each other in that House. He could look upon his language in no other light than as wanting in due respect to the Crown. With regard to the amendment of Lord John Russell, he (Sir J. Pakington) only attributed it to the persuasion that the noble lord did not dare to meet the Bill fairly and boldly.

Mr. Gladstone remarked that there had been a singular coincidence of opinion on all sides with respect to the great question of Parliamentary Reform. Opinions varied within moderate and reasonable limits, and afforded hopes of an early and satisfactory settlement. There was no controversy traceable to differences between political parties, and it was to be regretted that the House was now in hostile conflict with a division before them, which would estrange those by whose united efforts alone a satisfactory settlement could be come

to. With regard to the Resolution, it was unprecedented in form, being an amendment on the second reading of a Bill, referring to a portion of the measure that might be dealt with in Committee. While Lord Palmerston recommended the Government to accept the Resolution, and proceed with the Bill, Lord J. Russell's object was not only to pass the Resolution, but to reject the Bill. These declarations from the two leaders did not indicate a deeply-laid plot for a joint attack, to be followed by the occupation of office.

Now, if we could have a strong Government, Mr. Gladstone would have been induced to vote for the Resolution; but he found only a limited agreement, and he saw that after carrying the Resolution the Opposition would pursue separate courses. The Government were responsible for the embarrassment, because they did not take the wise advice of Mr. Henley and Mr. Walpole. But that was past. The Government were now responsible for the Bill, and the House for what it should do in respect of the Bill. The Government had a claim upon the House, and nothing should be done, except what was absolutely necessary, to intercept the progress of the Bill. Mr. Gladstone then pictured the failures of preceding Governments greatly to the amusement of the House. "In 1851 my noble friend, then the first Minister of the Crown, approached the question of Reform, and commenced with a promise of what was to be done twelve months afterwards. In 1852 he brought in a Bill, and it disappeared, together with the Ministry. In 1853 we had the

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of Lord Aberdeen, not be a party to a Reform Bill which does not lower the suffrage in boroughs. I may go a step further, and say it appears to me that the lowering of the suffrage in boroughs is the main purpose of having a Reform Bill, and that unless we are to have that lowering of the suffrage, it would be better that we should not waste our time on this subject." He was bound also to say that he approved of that portion of the Bill relating to the re-distribution of seats. He understood Lord Palmerston to approve of it. [Lord Palmerston assented.] The question of re-distribution of seats was full half the measure. The Bill of 1854 would have failed, because it proposed extensive disfranchisement. Here Mr. Gladstone went into a defence of the small

sell propose from his Resolution? He could carry his views in Committee; but if he pressed his Resolution, many who agreed with it would vote against it. Lord John said he proposed it to avoid misconception, but he had not escaped cavil. If the Resolution had not been moved, Lord John and his friends would have been the "masters of the situation." If the Resolution were not passed, they would obtain the objects they sought. But if they passed the Resolution, the next step would not rest with them. The Resolution could have no other effect than that of retarding a settlement of the question. They should consider, in looking to consequences, not the interest of the Government, but of Reform itself. The question of the fate of the Ministry had been pushed too far. Mr. Walpole's picture of Lord Malmesbury as the mediator of Europe, for instance, was too warm in its colouring. It was not the question of the Government, but of Reform. A dissolution would be an evil; a resignation would not contribute to the settlement of the question. It was now in the hands of the House; its further postponement they would have to regret; admitting there was no combination, a majority would be a misfortune to all except Mr. Bright, who had said that he did not wish the matter to be settled now. There was a golden opportunity: the House should not let it slip. Mr. Gladstone would not be governed by any other consideration than the simple one—what course would most tend to settle the question. He should, therefore, give his vote neither to the Government nor to

party, when he voted to negative the Resolution of Lord John Russell.

Sir R. Peel said, after this Bill had been dissected and disembowelled, he should enter into no long disquisition, nor philosophize, like the Secretary for the Colonies, upon this middle-class Bill. He asked the House this simple question, "Where are we?" He had listened to the debate from the first, and was bewildered by the confused conflict of opinions, and he gave some amusing examples of this discord on the same side of the House. The Resolution, he observed, was open, at first sight, to some objection, as affirming an abstract proposition. But, if adopted, Lord J. Russell would lay a Bill of his own upon the table, and would, no doubt, give a pledge to the House that he would do so. The Bill pretended to amend the representation; but while it unsettled the existing system, it did not admit to the franchise any portion of the industrious classes; it disfranchised the borough freeholders, it retained the small boroughs, and it introduced the objectionable scheme of voting-papers. The Resolution contained principles not found in the Bill, and he called upon the House, if it desired a measure of Reform founded upon true principles, to confide the task to other and abler hands.

Mr. Henley said he had listened with great attention to the whole of the debate, and if he had heard anything to shake his opinion he should not hesitate to say so. This was in his opinion, a very large measure,—large in itself and in the principle it contained. He proceeded

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to the working classes, and to
regulate the distribution of the
electoral bodies. Did the Bill of
the Government attain either end?
He believed that it would be
anything but satisfactory to the
working classes; but he believed,
in opposition to Mr. Bright, that
good could be got from the Bill.
He proceeded to consider how
this could be done, passing under
review the merits, as reformers,
of Lord Palmerston and Lord J.
Russell, expressing no implicit
confidence in either; and he asked
the Government whether, if the
Bill went into Committee, and
the House enacted that the
borough franchise should be 6*l.*,
the county franchise being 10*l.*,
they would accept this alteration?
If they would, he said, he was
ready to vote for the second read-
ing of the Bill.

fore any discussion took place, to adopt whatever decision the Committee might come to—a demand that was unreasonable. The Resolution contained only points of detail which ought to be considered in the Committee. He denied that there was any disfranchisement in the Bill; but, admitting there was, Lord J. Russell had been the proposer of wholesale disfranchisement.

Upon the subject of the franchise, Mr. Disraeli descanted at great length; gave a long history of the 10*l.* county franchise propositions; told Lord Palmerston that the Conservatives had once saved him on that question; and reproached him for not having last session extended the same courtesy to the Government of Lord Derby when it was hard pressed by Mr. Locke King. Mr. Disraeli went into this statement to show how impracticable it would have been to have proposed a 20*l.* franchise. If he had done so the struggle would have taken place on that point. As for the 10*l.* franchise, Mr. Disraeli knew all the tricks that could be played with it, how it could be managed. It would have been a feeble, a dangerous, and a foolish policy to have proposed a 20*l.* county, and 6*l.* borough franchise. Lord John Russell was for admitting the working classes—*how*, he had not explained. Sir James Graham was pledged to the municipal franchise; and as the two were clearly conspirators in drawing up the Resolution, it was an irresistible inference that Lord John was pledged to the political programme of Sir James. Now, in what did Mr. Bright's pro-

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gramme exceed that of the confederates? Mr. Bright would not decline to act with the noble lord. There were open questions in all Cabinets; and, practically speaking, on the programme, he saw no reason whatever why the honourable member for Birmingham should not be adopted as a trusted and honoured colleague of the right honourable gentleman, and of the noble lord. What Mr. Disraeli could not reconcile was the mild Conservatism of Lord Palmerston, and some distinguished colleagues of Lord Aberdeen, with the avowed, the determined, the advanced policy of the confederates of Mr. Bright. Mr. Disraeli declaimed against democracies, which have their parasites as well as aristocracies, eulogized our mixed constitution, and defended the provisions he had made in his Bill for the representation of interests, insisting that among those admitted were the working classes. He made a personal attack upon Lord Palmerston for his speech, and upon Lord John Russell, for living in an atmosphere of combinations and cunning Resolutions when out of office. He said, that by bringing forward this untoward motion, and by sneering at Lord Malmesbury, at a moment when negotiations were pending, when an awful responsibility rested on the Minister, when Lord John Russell's constituents implored the Chancellor of the Exchequer for "peace," Lord John had not only embarrassed the Government, but injured the public service. The Government thought they had secured peace. He thought the time had arrived when he might have come down

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to the House and told them, that the dark disquietude which for three months had hung over Europe, had entirely passed away. But for this untoward and unhappy motion of the noble lord, that might have been.

Mr. Disraeli terminated his speech by glorifying the deeds of the Derby Administration, and making some vague allusions to a dissolution. The Government had been sustained in all its arduous struggles, by a conviction of the justice of the people of England; and were sustained by it at that moment, amid all the manœuvres of Parliamentary intrigue, and all the machinations of party warfare.

At the conclusion of this speech the House proceeded to a division. Great excitement prevailed on all sides of the House, and the result was a matter of uncertain speculation to the last. At length the numbers were announced as follows:—

For the second reading.....	291
Against it	330

Majority against the Govern- ment	39
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Mr. Wyld then moved a resolution in favour of vote by ballot, but the confusion was too great for a discussion on the subject; and after several ineffectual attempts on the part of Members to be heard, the House again divided on Mr. Wyld's motion, which was negatived by 328 to 98, and Lord J. Russell's Resolution was agreed to.

The division against the Government was followed by the usual consequences. It took place on Thursday, the 1st of April. *The House of Commons was adjourned till the Monday*

following; but in the House of Lords, which met on Friday the 2nd, the Earl of Derby briefly communicated to their lordships the steps which the Ministers had resolved upon in consequence of their recent defeat. The noble earl stated that he had called his colleagues together on that morning, and after the meeting of the Cabinet had had an audience of Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. At present he was not at liberty to state to the House what had taken place; but he proposed on the Monday following to make a statement on the subject, and lay before them the advice which he and his colleagues had submitted to Her Majesty, and the course which with Her Majesty's sanction they intended to adopt. Accordingly on that evening, Lord Derby rose and proceeded to lay before their lordships his promised explanation. It would be fresh in their recollection, he said, that on the Thursday preceding, the House of Commons had after a debate of seven nights, characterized by the greatest ability on both sides, adopted the Resolution moved by Lord John Russell, and pronounced a decision adverse to the Bill for amending the representation of the people. There were, continued the noble lord, in consequence of this decision, but two alternatives left for himself and colleagues,—either to resign office, or to dissolve the present Parliament and appeal to the country. It had been suggested, both by their friends and by their enemies, that another course was open to the Government, but such a course would not have been respectful to the House of

Commons, nor in unison with constitutional practice. Besides, it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government to conceal from themselves that the vote of the House of Commons was equivalent to a vote of want of confidence, and he thought the Government would have laid themselves open to a charge of indifference if they took no notice of such a decision. Before stating the course which the Government intended to pursue, he begged their lordships to remember the circumstances under which he had accepted office, and the difficulties with which he had had to contend. The present distracted state of parties in the House of Commons rendered it almost impossible to administer the affairs of the nation. He excepted, indeed, the Conservative party from this censure, whose unwavering, cordial, and generous support he had received for so many years, and then proceeded to enumerate the various political achievements of Lord John Russell, whose ability and energy as an advocate of Reform every one would acknowledge, but whose attentions resembled more the zeal of a lover than the judicious superintendence of a parent. It had been the peculiar fortune of Lord John Russell, from the restless energy of his disposition, to overthrow many Governments, not only of his opponents, but also of his friends. The consequence of such conduct was that hardly a year now passed without a Ministerial crisis; and if the system were persevered in, it would put an end to all government, for it inflicted injury at home and damaged the influence of the country abroad.

In accepting office, he had endeavoured to carry on the Government not by embittering, but by conciliating all parties, until a party should be formed capable of carrying out a fixed and definite policy. One of the questions bequeathed to him by the late Government was the *damnosa hereditas* of Parliamentary Reform. He had in consequence introduced a Bill to meet that question. The way that Bill had been received was well known to their lordships. It had not been suffered to be read a second time, and to be amended in Committee, but had been met by a Resolution, which, according to some authorities, was contrary to Parliamentary practice, and had been swamped without discussion. Had the Bill been proceeded with in Committee, he and his colleagues were prepared to vindicate its principles as well as to consider proposed alterations, which, if admissible, no false pride would have prevented them from accepting. An opportunity had thus been given to the House of Commons to settle this question, but they had preferred the interests of party to the interests of the country. In his speech in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston had said that the Government should be condemned to keep their places and do "*our*" bidding; but he begged to tell Lord Palmerston, they would do no one's bidding, but that of the Queen as long as they retained her confidence. But whose bidding were they to do? Was it that of the Liberal party, who were of such motley and heterogeneous materials that he did not know what its bidding was? He would not disguise

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tested against the doctrine that the question of Parliamentary Reform was the appanage of any individual, or the privilege of any particular party. It was in the power of the Government to deal with this or any other public question in the manner which they deemed most expedient for the public welfare, or most conducive to the public interests. The question of Parliamentary Reform, he observed, might be viewed in two lights, conservative and revolutionary. Those who regarded it, like the Government, in the first point of view, would wish, in any change, to preserve the present character of the House of Commons, as representing various interests; those who looked at it in the other light would attempt to change its character, and make it the representative of the voice of the numerical majority. The vote of the House had rendered it necessary for the Government to consider their position in that House; and, influenced by powerful considerations, they had determined to retain their offices under circumstances which, he admitted, involved a degree of mortification, but with a feeling that, on the whole, they were doing their duty to the country. He offered acknowledgments to Members on the benches behind him, and to Members who sat below the gangway, for their support, and to the House generally, especially the Opposition, for the courtesy and kind feeling with which they had supported him as leader of the House, with a numerical minority. In their present position he would state the course which the Government felt it to be their duty to

take. Considering the state of parties in that House; that a number of sections of Members could at any moment combine and overthrow the Queen's Government in whatever hands, and believing that such a state of affairs was prejudicial to the reputation of Parliament and to the best interests of the empire, and that it was important that the authority of the Government should be supported by the authority of Parliament, the Government had advised Her Majesty, who had adopted and sanctioned this advice, to exercise her prerogative, and by dissolving the present Parliament, to recur to the sense of her people. Under these circumstances, it was his duty to inform the House that, as soon as the urgent requirements of the public service were satisfied, Parliament would be prorogued, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

Lord Palmerston said he was sure he expressed the general feeling of the House in acknowledging the courtesy and fairness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He did not taunt the Government with remaining in power in their present circumstances, for he did not consider the late vote as one of censure; as such he would not have supported it; it was only an expression of the feeling of the House upon a measure, or parts of a measure, before it. His opinion was, that if the Government felt it their duty to retain their office, they should either have withdrawn the Bill or altered it in Committee, so as to adapt it to the opinion of the House, and he did not think that to pursue either course would be any disparagement to politics

honour. He did not offer any obstacle to their carrying out the advice they had given to Her Majesty; but he thought it was very unwise advice. The question that would be put to the country was, not what men should be in office, but what should be the Reform Bill to be brought in by the Government. If he were to attempt to prophesy the result, he should say that the Parliament which the present Government would call together would be far more likely than the present to decide that power ought to be transferred to other hands. He entreated them to take the earliest moment to dissolve Parliament; great embarrassment and inconvenience would result from delay.

Mr. Bright felt, with many Members, that the course adopted by the Government would lead to a large amount of personal inconvenience; but, under all the circumstances of the case, it was impossible for him to come to any other conclusion than that the Government had taken the constitutional course they were bound to take. They had been defeated by a majority exceeding one-half of the Members of the House, and the question ought to be remitted to the constituencies before it was reproduced for adjudication there. But while he applauded the course they had taken, he protested against the attempt of Mr. Disraeli to get up a little political capital by representing that the country had the option between his own measure, conservative in its character, and one that was revolutionary. It was very odd, he remarked, that his Conservative *Bill should have had more determined opponents on his own side of the House than on the other.*

He (Mr. Bright) was not afraid of the tribunal before which the Government were about to bring this question. Any measure of Reform he should propose would be in the lines of that of 1832; if that would be revolutionary, he did not understand the meaning of the term. He warned the members of the Government, when they went to the hustings, against making such a charge as this; if they did so, they must take the consequences. He should like to go to this election in a spirit of calmness, and, the Government giving all the figures, to discuss the question fairly.

Lord J. Russell observed that if, as Mr. Disraeli contended, it was competent to any person or party to introduce a measure of Reform, it was equally competent to any person or party to judge of and oppose it; but this privilege Mr. Disraeli seemed to deny him, by censuring him for his opposition to the Bill—an opposition which, he had stated, was dangerous to the peace of Europe. If this were so, the responsibility would rest upon the Government who brought in such a Bill. But he believed that the opposition to the Bill would have no influence whatever upon the peace of Europe. Considering the state of public business and that of affairs abroad, he thought the Government should have exhausted every means of settling this question before they resorted to a dissolution. He stated his notions of what a Reform Bill should be; that he should propose a 10*l.* franchise for counties, and to reduce the yearly value for boroughs from 10*l.* to 6*l.*; and he believed it was desirable to introduce a large body of the working classes

into the constituent body. The question of disfranchisement and redistribution of seats was, he remarked, encompassed with the greatest difficulties. If 26 seats were taken away, with the four vacant, there would be 30 to be distributed. Such a Reform Bill would, in his opinion, settle the question for some time to come. In reply to a question about the ballot, he said, if the present Ministers introduced a new Reform Bill, with the ballot, he should vote against it.

A discussion of some length, and of a miscellaneous character, ensued; in the course of which, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the prorogation would probably take place at about the usual time of the adjournment for Easter. He said there was no foundation for the statement that the Ministers had contemplated resigning office. And he denied that he had stated that the opposition to the Bill had endangered the peace of Europe. The discussion then terminated.

The demise of the Parliament being thus near at hand, and the attention of the great majority of its Members being concentrated on the prospects of their re-election, the short remaining period of its existence was devoted only to those subjects upon which there was an urgent need for legislative action. It was necessary that certain votes of money should be passed for the various emergencies of public service; that the Mutiny Bills should be passed, and that various annual Continuance Acts, and Acts for amending some pressing defects in the law should receive the Royal Assent before the dissolution took place. In one case

only, the Government desired to press forward an original measure of importance, the postponement of which, on account of financial reasons, would have led to inconvenience. This was the Bill for authorizing a loan to the East India Government, which had passed through the stages of second reading and Committee before the division on the Reform Bill.

In moving the third reading of this Bill, on the evening of the 8th of April, Lord Stanley said it would be necessary to make a demand upon the House for larger borrowing powers for India than he had calculated two months before. He entered into long and detailed explanations regarding the finances of India, the difficulties pressing upon which, he said, were of an exceptional and temporary character. He observed that the borrowing powers of the Indian Government, in India, had been very considerably diminished. This had arisen from one of three causes—namely, the actual want of capital in the country, or the absence of confidence in the stability of the Government, or the holding back of capitalists in the hope of a better investment. The last was, in his opinion, the only true solution of the question. After stating the amount of the deficiency of means of the Indian Government, he showed that this exigency did not involve a deficit of revenue to that extent. Until the arrival of more accurate information he should mislead the House, he said, if he mentioned any specific sum that would be required. He did not propose to re-commit the Bill for the purpose of enlarging the limit of the loan, or to intro-

duce another Bill before the prorogation.

Mr. Crawford condemned the recent financial operations in India. He did not view the financial condition of that country with despondency; on the contrary, he looked at its revenues with confidence. He thought the whole question resolved itself into one of expenditure.

Sir C. Wood justified the measures resorted to in 1853 to reduce the interest of the Indian debt, and re-asserted his somewhat gloomy estimate of the Indian revenue. He censured severely the financial operations of the Indian Government, sanctioned by that at home. The future prospects of the resources of India, he observed, were discouraging; there would be a deficiency of revenue in a year of peace of upwards of 6,500,000*l.*, exclusive of home charges. With so large an excess of charge, active measures must be taken for reducing the expenditure.

Mr. T. Baring was of opinion that the attempt to reduce the debt of India in 1853, which could not be permanently maintained, threw distrust upon the management of the Indian finances. These finances could be righted only by economy. He thought that the refusal of an Imperial guarantee of Indian loans was an unwise and uneconomical policy.

Sir G. Lewis said the late Government had recommended no novel course in withholding a guarantee by the Imperial Exchequer, since they had simply pursued the invariable practice. The loan had not been obtained *at a high rate of interest*; the *Four per Cent. Bonds* had been

issued nearly at par. It was the duty of the House to enforce upon the Executive Government that they must teach that of India the necessity of finding means of bringing the ordinary expenditure within the amount of the revenue.

Mr. Baillie said the expenditure in India could be reduced only by a very large reduction of the European army. It was impossible to say, at present, what the extent of the reduction could be.

Colonel Sykes insisted that England, being the party benefited by the possession of India, should not refuse to bear the responsibility of the loans in case of emergency.

Sir H. Willoughby observed that it was clear that, unless the military expenditure was limited, the insolvency of the Indian finances was inevitable. The best aid we could afford to those finances was by the Imperial Exchequer bearing a fair proportion of that expenditure. After some further explanations from Lord Stanley, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Before the Houses separated, one matter of grave interest seemed to call for discussion. This was the state of negotiations respecting the affairs of Italy—a subject which filled the minds of most men with anxious apprehension, the prospect of an European war, in which this country might possibly be involved, being by many persons regarded as imminent. It was generally felt that before the Legislative power of the country was put into abeyance, some explanation from Her Majesty's Government was called for upon

the existing state of Italian affairs, and upon the attitude which our own Government was disposed to assume with respect to them. The Ministers, on their part, were not backward in responding to this call, and on the 18th of April the attention of both Houses was invited to a consideration of the relations between France, Italy, and Austria, and of the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government in regard thereto. The Earl of Malmesbury, in introducing the subject in the House of Lords, said, it would be fresh in the memory of the House that in the beginning of this year a conversation had occurred, which showed that the relations between France and Austria were not on so satisfactory a footing as could have been desired, while the relations of this country with all parts of the world were so encouraging, that we were well fitted to take the part of mediators. He then briefly reviewed the position of the three principal Powers in regard to this country, and observed that, although connected with Austria by similarity of race and an ancient alliance, the people of this country were alienated from her by the policy which Austria had pursued in Italy. No statesman in this country would for a minute deny the rights of Austria—rights which had been acquired by conquest, inheritance, and treaty, precisely in the same way as this country held many of its own possessions. These rights were secured by treaties which we had signed, and which every Government was bound to uphold. But a true cause of complaint against Austria arose from her interference with

the other Italian States besides Lombardy. In passing to Sardinia, he said that a strong feeling in her favour existed in this country by the assimilation of her institutions to our own, and he regretted that, after her noble conduct in the late war, she should have so far forgotten that military glory ought not to be the sole object of a Government, for it was from this cause that the present difficulties had arisen. It was difficult, he observed, to understand why France should involve itself in this question; but France had thought fit to unite her cause with Sardinia, and to assert her right to look into the affairs of Italy in opposition to Austria. Such was the state of affairs in the month of February, at which period Lord Cowley was despatched to Vienna. Thoroughly conversant with the views of the French Government in regard to the Italian question, Lord Cowley had calmly, and as a friend, discussed the subject with Count Buol. It was a matter for regret that Lord Cowley had not been allowed then and there to mediate, as there would have been more chance of a successful result than at present. Lord Cowley, on his return from Paris, found that negotiations had been going on between France and Russia during his absence, the consequence of which was a proposal from Russia that a Congress of the five great Powers should be held, to which proposal Her Majesty's Government had agreed, as they felt they should incur too heavy a responsibility by refusing. On the 22nd of March, Baron Brunow had proposed to him the bases on which

the Congress should take place, to which he (Lord Malmesbury) added the stipulation that the treaties of 1815 should be undisturbed. To these stipulations the five Powers had agreed, but subsequently two collateral questions arose as to the composition of the Congress, and the disarmament of the Powers antagonistic to each other. Much discussion had taken place on these points, the latter of which had, he regretted to say, not been yet settled. It was the opinion, however, of Her Majesty's Government that a disarmament was necessary previous to the assembling of the Congress. The Congress was to consist of the five great Powers; but, as the questions to be considered affected the social and political importance of Italy, he thought that the different Italian nations should be represented, and it had, therefore, been proposed that these nations should be invited to attend, and admitted when the Congress wished to hear them. There were two precedents for this course—the Congress of Laybach and the Congress of 1830, to settle the disputes between Belgium and Holland. In such a decision there was nothing derogatory to the dignity of the Italian States. Sardinia would, therefore, not be represented in the Congress, but invited with the other Italian States to send a delegate to put its wishes before the Congress. Narrating the different proposals and counter-proposals which had been made on the question of a disarmament, the noble lord informed the House that Austria and France had agreed *to the principle of a disarmament, but differed as to the time and*

mode of carrying it out. It was his opinion that it would be much better to submit this point to a commission, in order that on its meeting Congress should discuss purely political subjects. Sardinia had also been invited to disarm on the same footing as Austria, but refused on the ground of her non-admission to the Congress. He regretted that he could not give a more satisfactory account of these negotiations, but it might be presumed that for their own credit the Government had used every effort to avert a war which would be no common one, but would be a theatre for the dreams of the wildest theorists and the most unprincipled adventurers.

The Earl of Clarendon wished that Lord Malmesbury could have made a more satisfactory statement previous to the dissolution of Parliament, in order to allay public anxiety. Assuming, he said, that the various Governments were sincere, and not pursuing a policy they were ashamed to avow, it was hard to conceive how matters had arrived at their present state. They had all declared their intention of not attacking each other; England and Prussia had done their best to mediate, but still armaments were going on among them. In France everything denoted a campaign; Sardinia was draining her resources to support her army, and the war-spirit of Germany could be hardly repressed; and yet although they were all clamorous for a Congress, they could not agree on the conditions on which that Congress was to meet. Passing to the discussions that had taken place as to a general disarmament, he thought that matters

had gone too far, for none of the parties would now trust each other. If, however, there existed a real desire for peace, the whole business might be concluded by a Congress in a fortnight. At present it was hard to know what a Congress was wanted for. If it were to alter the territories of Austria in Italy, Austria would not recognize the power of the Congress of 1859 to abrogate the settlements of the Congress of 1815. If it were that Austria was to abandon the Papal territory, Austria was ready to do so if France would abandon Rome. He agreed with Lord Malmesbury that Lord Cowley might have finished this business satisfactorily at Vienna, if he had had the power. He objected to the alteration of the treaties of Vienna, for he thought they had answered their object in preserving the peace of Europe. The object of these treaties, he explained, had been to create a barrier against France in the North of Italy, and it was by the universal wish of Europe that Austria had been secured in her possessions there. So far as Austria stood on treaties, she ought to receive the support of the other Powers; but she had no right to transgress the limits of the territory assigned her, and ought not to be allowed to reduce the other States of Italy to a condition of political vassalage. He considered France was responsible for the defects of the Papal Government, and he could not imagine a great nation in a more unworthy position. He did not fear the withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops from the Papal States, for he believed that the party of order and

constitutional government was increasing in influence in those States. The bubble of Italian unity had at length burst, and the detestable party of Mazzini and his accomplices were almost extinct. He could not conceive what was the necessity for war. War could not settle the Italian question; for, supposing that Austria was driven out, and Lombardy was annexed to Piedmont, the people of Milan and Venice would never agree with those of Sardinia, but would be even more discontented than they were now. But, in fact, Piedmont had been nothing more in this matter than the advanced guard of France, and he considered that in case of Austrian defeat only one master would be substituted for another. There was one principle he hoped the Congress would establish—that of non-intervention—for the Italians were quite capable of conducting their own affairs. Trusting that Lord Malmesbury would carry to the Congress with him the whole moral support of this country, he assured him that no party spirit would prevent him from making every allowance for the difficulties of this subject, and that he should be only too glad to hear of his success.

The Earl of Derby thanked Lord Clarendon and Parliament for not embarrassing Government in the present condition of affairs, as the best chance of maintaining peace was that it should be well understood by Europe that no differences existed on that point in the English Parliament. There could be no doubt, after the stipulation added by the Foreign Secretary to the four points of Baron Brunow, of the

here might have been a chance of success if the had been left in the hands of Cowley, who had succeeded in laying down bases on France and Austria were ed to treat. The proposal ssia, from which it was imle for the Government to ithheld their consent, had iced all the subsequent ties. He quite agreed that seem hard to reconcile press desire for a Congress ie military preparations on des. Much of these diffi- was due to the King of ia's words, that "a cry of a came from Italy, and he ot endure it." When such were used it was not un- that Austria should make ations on a large scale, al- Piedmont had nothing to m Austria as long as she thin her own bounds. He with Lord Clarendon as injurious results of the which Austria had en- could not do so even there were a war (v forbid!), it would not l in Italy; it would be to confine it to that c would extend itself, a the world in universal tion. It would, in a with treaties, bring the Germany into the fie would be impossible country to look unmov occupation of the Ad the Mediterranean, a ly impossible to con a war within limits c see who would be d its vortex. The polic country in such an neutrality—but if neu must be an armed n and he hoped that thi of Her Majesty's Gc would meet with the Parliament. He truste storm might pass withc ing. The chance of pe ever, would be imm strengthened in Eurc were known that this

the Queen's Ministers at Paris and Vienna to take every practicable opportunity to remove the misunderstanding between the two Courts, and, taking advantage of the favourable position of this country, the Government had interposed their good offices directly to secure the continuance of the general peace. Several causes had contributed to the misunderstanding; but the paramount cause was to be found in the unsatisfactory condition of Italy. The Government instructed Lord Cowley to take all possible means of ascertaining the views of the Emperor of the French, and to make known the views of Her Majesty's Government, which were those which had always been stated in that and the other House of Parliament by the most eminent statesmen of all parties—namely, that it would be unwise to disturb existing treaties and the balance of power established in 1815. Lord Cowley, having been requested to repair to London, was despatched to Vienna to ascertain how far Austria would meet the views of the Emperor of the French,—a mission cordially approved by the Emperor,—and that mission was entirely successful as a mission of conciliation. But before Lord Cowley could return to Paris the Court of St. Petersburg had proposed to that of France that the matters in dispute should be referred to a Congress. This proposal was accepted by the Emperor of the French, and Her Majesty's Government thought it would be wise to assent to this appeal to a Congress, and notified their willingness on four conditions, and subject to a general condition, that the Congress

should not interfere with the settlement of 1815. The four conditions were accepted by France, Russia, and Prussia, and likewise by Austria, who added a fifth condition,—the disarmament of Sardinia. When this proposition was communicated to Her Majesty's Government they did not approve it; they did not wish to sanction a course that would humiliate or weaken Sardinia, and ultimately Austria consented to waive this invidious condition, and proposed a general disarmament. France accepted this proposal of Austria, but Sardinia had not yet assented to the proposition of a general disarmament, because she had not been invited to be present at the Congress. Her Majesty's Government were prepared to put the most generous interpretation upon her conduct, and to consider the proposal of Sardinia to be present at the Congress favourably. But she was not one of the great Powers, and, if Sardinia was present, other Italian States would have a title to appear, and precedents might be pleaded for their admission. We were, therefore, in this condition—France and Austria had accepted the principle of disarmament; Sardinia had not agreed, on account of her exclusion from the Congress; but he should hope that this difficulty might be got over, and he had the satisfaction of stating that the Marquis D'Azeglio had arrived in this country on a special mission, and he expected the best results from the agency of a man of his temperate character and enlightened mind. Under these circumstances, he did not believe there was a Power in Europe that would wantonly provoke a war, and there

was a strong power in public opinion. An Italian war would probably be an European war; and if the war should spread beyond Italy, England might be interested not only in the cause of civilization, but on Imperial considerations of the most urgent character. He trusted, however, that with firmness and conciliation the peace of the world might be preserved.

Lord Palmerston said, he believed Her Majesty's Government had acted from a sense of duty in engaging in these informal negotiations, though he thought that, had they been of a more formal character, they might have had a more successful issue. It was natural that Austria should wish that the negotiations at the Congress should have been preceded or accompanied by a general disarmament; but it was an unreasonable condition that Sardinia alone should disarm, and he thought Her Majesty's Government were right in objecting to it. He was glad to hear that France and Austria had agreed to the principle of a general disarmament; but it appeared to him that the going into a long discussion as to this point, instead of discussing in Congress the real questions at issue, would be a waste of time. Why should not the Congress meet at once and settle the material points in dispute, instead of discussing the vague question of a general disarmament? This would require a long space of time, and if its adjustment was to be preliminary to the negotiations, they would be postponed indefinitely. The Congress might meet at once and *discuss and settle the real questions upon which the peace of*

Europe depended. Let France and Austria withdraw their troops from Central Italy, and pledge themselves that under no circumstances, at any future time, should they return; the Congress then might, if it pleased, go into the question of the amelioration of Italy in general. But the withdrawal of the foreign troops would lay a foundation for reforms in the States south of the Po. The present difference arose from the indisposition of Sardinia to disarm unless admitted to the Congress. As the force of Sardinia was so much less than that of Austria, the latter need not be alarmed, and England and France might set her at ease in this respect. No doubt, it might be said that Sardinia was not one of the great leading Powers of Europe; but she was a member of the Conference at Paris, and she might be said to stand in an analogous position now. She was also one of the parties called upon to disarm, and if that question was to be discussed in the Congress she might say she had a right to be there and be a party to the discussion. He trusted that no Government would be so blind to its duties to itself, to its subjects, to Europe, and to mankind, as to enter into a war without necessity, which would be not merely a fault, but a crime.

Mr. T. Duncombe said that the state of Italy was a disgrace to civilized Europe, and he wanted to know what hope there was for that country in these negotiations. He insisted that Sardinia ought to be represented at the Congress; the reasons of Count Cavour were, in his opinion, unanswerable; yet the five great Powers tyrannically said she should not be present!

plead the cause of Italy. In his opinion Italy must be rid of Austria before the peace and happiness of her people could be secured.

Mr. Gladstone expressed his regret at the remarks of Mr. Duncombe, which, in his opinion, tended to widen inconveniently the field of discussion. Until he was aware that the policy of Her Majesty's Government had taken a wrong turn, he should be doing an injury by adopting a tone of accusation. There were, however, two observations which fell from the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon which he was unwilling to put the construction they would bear. He had said that the conduct of Austria throughout these complications had been marked by a spirit of dignified conciliation, and that that of Sardinia had been perplexing and ambiguous. He questioned the justice of both these observations. He did not think that the refusal of Sardinia to disarm justified this accusatory expression.

Lord J. Russell said, but for a remark of Mr. Duncombe he should not have taken part in this discussion, because, first, he concurred in all that had fallen from Lord Palmerston; and, secondly, he felt deeply the responsibility attaching to everything which was said in that House, and feared he might drop a word that might impair the prospects of peace. As to the admission of Sardinia to the Congress, though the Government might be embarrassed by the proposal of Russia, acceded to by the Emperor of the French, he thought it would be conducive to the interests of peace to admit Sardinia

to the Congress. As to the real points in dispute, the House had no certain knowledge of the demands of the different Powers and what were the real causes of the disagreement. As Her Majesty's Government had not communicated them to the House, it would not be prudent to speculate upon them. He could only say that, at all events, he hoped they would enter into no engagements burdensome to the people of this country without the knowledge of Parliament.

After some further remarks from Sir John Walsh, Sir H. Willoughby, and other Members, the discussion terminated.

The financial arrangements for the Session being completed, and the various measures which it was intended to pass by the existing House of Commons having gone through their several stages, it remained only to take the final steps for bringing the expiring Parliament to a close. On the 19th April the prorogation took place by Commission, when, the Royal Assent having been given to a number of Bills, the Lord Chancellor delivered on Her Majesty's behalf the following speech:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that it is Her Majesty's intention forthwith to dissolve the present Parliament, with a view to enable her people to express, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, their opinion on the state of public affairs.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ We are commanded by Her

Majesty to thank you for the wise liberality with which you have granted the necessary supplies for the military and naval defences of the country; and for the provision which you have made for the exigencies of the other branches of the public service during the interval which must elapse before the Estimates for the year can be considered by the new Parliament, which Her Majesty will direct to be immediately called.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the appeal which she is about to make to her people has been rendered necessary by the difficulties experienced in carrying on the public business of the country, as indicated by the fact, that within little

more than a year two successive Administrations have failed to retain the confidence of the House of Commons; and Her Majesty prays that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the step which she is about to take may have the effect of facilitating the discharge of her high functions, and of enabling her to conduct the Government of the country under the advice of a Ministry possessed of the confidence of her Parliament and her people.”

The Lord Chancellor then declared the Parliament to be prorogued until the 5th of May. On the 23rd April, however, the official notice by which the Parliament was dissolved appeared in the Gazette, and the new writs were on the same evening sent out to the various constituencies.

CHAPTER IV.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT meets on the 31st May—*Mr. Evelyn Denison is unanimously re-elected Speaker—The Business of the Session commences with the delivery of the Royal Speech, on the 7th of June, by the Queen in person—Her Majesty's Speech—The Address is moved in the House of Lords by Earl Powys; seconded by Lord Lifford—Earl Granville comments with great force on the conduct and policy of the Government—Speeches of the Earls of Malmesbury, Carlisle, and Eglinton, the Marquis of Normanby, Lords Howden and Brougham, the Earl of Ellenborough, Duke of Argyll, and Earl of Derby—The Address is agreed to nem. con.—In the House of Commons a Debate of three nights takes place—On the Address moved by Mr. A. Egerton, and seconded by Sir James Elphinstone, an Amendment is proposed by the Marquis of Hartington—The Debate turns on the Conduct of the Ministry, and is regarded as a Trial of Strength—Speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscount Bury, Sir Charles Napier, Viscount Palmerston, Mr. Sergeant Deasy, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Mr. Bright, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Ker Seymer, Sir James Graham, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Bentinck, the Solicitor-General, Sir George Lewis, Sir John Pakington, Lord John Russell, Mr. Roebuck, and other Members—On a division the Ministers are placed in a minority of 13—Their Defeat is followed by the Resignation of the Earl of Derby's Cabinet—Statement of Lord Derby in the House of Lords, and of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons—An Administration is formed under Lord Palmerston as Prime Minister—Both Houses are adjourned for some days to fix time for the re-elections of Ministers to the vacated seats—Earl Granville, on the 30th June, states in the House of Lords what had passed in regard to the Ministerial Arrangements, and the Principles which would actuate the new Government—Remarks of Lord Brougham, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Howden—Lord Palmerston makes a similar communication to the House of Commons—STATE OF THE NATIONAL DEFENCES AND APPREHENSIONS OF INVASION—Sir Charles Napier calls attention to the Deficiencies of the Navy—The Earl of Ripon, as Under-Secretary for War, states the intention of the new Government with respect to Volunteer Rifle Corps—Remarks of Lord Ellenborough, Lord Howden, and Lord Brougham, the Duke of Somerset, and the Earl of Hardwicke—Explanations of Mr. Sidney Herbert in the House of Commons respecting Rifle Corps—Remarkable Speech of Lord Lyndhurst in the How*

Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty, on the strength in the Channel—Bill to establish a Reserve Force of Seamen discussed and carried—Importance of Sidney Herbert on moving the Army Estimates—The Defence of the Country—Sir de Lacy Evans moves a Resolution of Inquiry—Mr. Sidney Herbert intimates that the Government had resolved to adopt a similar step, and after consulting Lord Palmerston and other Members, the Motion is carried—Mr. Horsman moves a Resolution for appropriating money to complete the necessary works of National Defence—Speeches of Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir C. Napier, Mr. John Pakington, Lord Clarence Paget, and Lord Lyndoch—The Motion is negatived on a Division, by 167 to 70—Mr. Horsman vindicates his speech on the Danger of Invasion—Remarks of Mr. Bright—Remarks of the Duke of Devonshire—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe objects to the Suspension of the Militia in the present state of Foreign Relations—Mr. Horsman takes the same view—Answer of Lord Ripon to the Government.

On the 31st May, the newly elected Parliament was summoned by Royal Proclamation to meet at Westminster. On that day the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal and the Judges took their seats in the House of Lords, the Members of the House of Commons were seated in the accustomed

and said:—"Sir, I do not consider it a presumption on my part to propose to the House its Members to fill the Speaker. If any of the political parties of the House of Commons had any intention

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siderable unanimity will be found to prevail on both sides, I do not hesitate to comply with what I believe is the general feeling. I therefore rise, sir, to propose that my right hon. friend the Member for North Nottinghamshire, Mr. Evelyn Denison, do take the chair, and again preside over us. (*Cheers.*) My right hon. friend has already performed the duties of Speaker of this House, and his general conduct in the chair will be his best recommendation for re-election. But I may, perhaps, be allowed to remind the House that when he was first elected to that distinguished post he had no common difficulties to contend with. He had to succeed a Speaker who, it was universally acknowledged, had filled the chair of this House with more than usual ability, and was one of the most eminent Speakers who had ever sat in it. It was no light task for any Member of this House to discharge the duties of the office as the successor of the present Viscount Eversley. But the manner in which my right hon. friend overcame this difficulty is well-known to the House; and I am bold to say that to the constant attention he has paid to his duties, the impartiality of his decisions, and his general bearing towards all the Members of the House, may be attributed the prevailing feeling which now exists that he should resume the chair. Sir, there are duties the Speaker of this House has to perform that may not be known to many Members of it; and though I make no pretensions to taking a principal part in the public proceedings of the House, yet, perhaps, few Members have had better

opportunities than myself of knowing how my right hon. friend has conducted its private business. I believe all those Members of the House who have had to take part in that private business, in reference to which the Speaker has duties of no common importance, will acknowledge that my right hon. friend has been distinguished by his general courtesy to every one, without distinction of party or private feeling. All have had ready access to him, and received the aid of his advice and experience. I do not wish to be betrayed into any private feeling on an occasion like this, but perhaps I may be permitted, from a knowledge of nearly 50 years, to express my conviction that, as in public, so in private, my right hon. friend is in every way worthy of the honour for which I propose him. I believe it would be difficult to find any gentleman combining so many of the characteristics required to represent the Commons of England in so great a degree as my right hon. friend. He has been distinguished throughout his life for an unimpeachable character as a private gentleman; and one of the chief recommendations of the person who aspires to the honour of representing the Commons of England as their Speaker must be the character he bears as a private gentleman. I propose that Mr. E. Denison, Member for North Nottinghamshire, be again elected as the Speaker of this House."

The motion was seconded by Sir F. Baring, who adverted to the difficulties with which Mr. Denison had had to contend, and to the success with which he had surmounted them.

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deavours to preserve the peace of
Europe.

“Those endeavours have un-
happily failed ; and war has been
declared between France and Sar-
dinia on one side, and Austria on
the other. Receiving assurances
of friendship from both the con-
tending parties, I intend to main-
tain between them a strict and
impartial neutrality ; and I hope,
with God's assistance, to preserve
to my people the blessings of
continued peace.

“Considering, however, the
present state of Europe, I have
deemed it necessary, for the secu-
rity of my dominions and the
honour of my Crown, to increase
my naval forces to an amount
exceeding that which has been
sanctioned by Parliament.

“I rely with confidence on

sably necessary for the public service.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,—

“I have directed a Bill to be prepared for giving effect, so far as the aid of Parliament may be required, to certain suggestions of the Commissioners whom I had appointed to inquire into the best mode of efficiently manning the Royal Navy; and I recommend this important subject to your immediate attention.

“Measures of legal and social improvement, the progress of which in the late Parliament was necessarily interrupted by the dissolution, will again be brought under your consideration.


“I should with pleasure give my sanction to any well-considered measure for the amendment of the laws which regulate the representation of my people in Parliament; and should you be of opinion that the necessity of giving your immediate attention to measures of urgency relating to the defence and financial condition of the country will not leave you sufficient time for legislating with due deliberation during the present Session on a subject at once so difficult and so extensive, I trust that at the commencement of the next Session your earnest attention will be given to a question of which an early and satisfactory settlement would be greatly to the public advantage.

“I feel assured that you will enter with zeal and diligence on the discharge of your Parliamentary duties, and I pray that the result of your deliberations may tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad and progressive improvement at home.”

The debates on the Address now commenced in both Houses, the mover in the Lords being Earl Powis. The noble lord made some allusion to the anticipated Reform Bill, which, he observed, would not be likely to come before their lordships until an inconveniently late period of the Session. Referring to our foreign relations, Lord Powis said the position of this country was one of neutrality; but in order to make its voice respected we must make preparations commensurate with our power. He was glad to see the encouragement which had been given to the formation of rifle clubs by the present Government. Bearing a willing testimony to the courtesy and forbearance which the Opposition had ever practised on foreign affairs, he concluded by moving that a humble Address be presented to Her Majesty.

The motion having been seconded by Lord Lifford, Earl Granville rose and delivered some spirited criticisms on the policy and position of the Government.

Alluding to a passage in the Speech dissolving Parliament, he considered that the Government had not relied on Providence alone to procure a majority, but had themselves put their shoulder to the wheel. He regretted, however, to see that, in spite of the result of the elections, it was the intention of the Ministry to carry on the Government with a minority. One of the principal errors, he thought, of the Conservative party was that it endeavoured to please everybody. This system, he was sorry to observe, was not to be abandoned, for Her Majesty's Government had asserted that they had no ~~opinion~~



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this country in plunging into this
war. The subject, however, re-
quired greater skill and greater
firmness than Her Majesty's Go-
vernment had yet shown. It was
not his intention to move any
amendment to the Address. The
Government had appealed to the
country, and the result of that
appeal would be declared in the
other House. If the vote of the
House of Commons was favour-
able to the Ministry, he said most
distinctly for himself and friends,
that, although they should not
abstain from watching the course
of public affairs, they would ab-
stain from anything like factious
opposition. If the vote should
be unsatisfactory to the Govern-
ment, he could only express his
hope that it would be satisfactory

now between France and Russia. He had reason to believe that some agreement had been concluded between those two Powers within the last three weeks.


Lord Normanby objected to the line of policy pursued by his own party. Thinking that the Government had been deceived in the late negotiations, he unveiled the intrigues of Sardinia and France, and especially of Russia, in extending her influence in the Mediterranean Sea. It was one of the objects of the treaty of Tilsit, he said, to reject from that sea all those whose territories did not abut on it, and it was the duty of this country to be prepared for any such attempt. Condemning the sympathy which Lord Palmerston had expressed for the Italians, he gave a very lengthy statement of the progress of events in Parma, Tuscany, and Modena since the beginning of the year, and concluded by exhorting the Government to resist any attempt at universal domination.

The Earl of Carlisle was glad to observe the unanimous desire among the leading statesmen to adhere strictly to neutrality. He drew the attention of the House to the strange coalition which had taken place between the Roman Catholics and the Conservative party at the late elections.

The Earl of Eglinton gave a denial to the reports of the newspapers relating to a supposed compact between himself and Cardinal Wiseman. In the most unequivocal manner he denied that any understanding either before, during, or after the elections had been come to between the Roman Catholics and the Irish Government.

Lord Brougham thought that hostilities had been begun without a shadow of pretence, except the false pretence of favouring the cause of liberty. The origin of this war was due to Sardinia. It was an old maxim of a Roman judge, when he could not discover the author of a crime to ask the question *cui bono?* For whose profit? and he wished to apply this test to the present war—Who gains by it? No one was more eager than himself to see the Austrians driven from Italy; but merely to hand the Italians over from one master to another,—such a course, guaranteed as these provinces were to Austria by treaty, would be nothing but plunder. To disregard such a right to possessions would be contrary to the soundest principles of international law. If Lombardy, however, could be erected into an independent kingdom it would be a positive benefit to Austria by the relief it would afford to her finances. We had no reason, he thought, to distrust the Emperor of the French; yet, considering his position, we ought to be, not mistrustful, but on our guard. To increase our navy, to establish and stimulate the enrolling of volunteer rifle corps in every part of the country, would be the best means of gaining that object.

Lord Ellenborough cordially concurred with Lord Brougham, and said, that what was wanted in the present crisis was a strong Government. He expressed his conviction that this result had not been gained by the dissolution, and wished that the House of Commons would imitate the example of Mr. Fox, who, in 1804, had relinquished his opposition to



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the analogy which had been
drawn between the prorogations
of 1841 and 1859; and, although
he must admit the present Govern-
ment were in a minority, at the
same time he was convinced that
no Government could be formed
so strong and united as the one in
office. In admitting the forbear-
ance which had been exercised
in foreign affairs by the Oppo-
sition, he thought their abstin-
ence on other subjects had been
as much due to their discretion
as to their justice or moderation.
The dissolution was not to dis-
cover whether the country ap-
proved the Reform Bill, but
whether it approved the mode of
proceeding adopted by its oppo-
nents. Whatever our feelings on
the present struggle in Italy might
be, we were bound by treaties not
to give way to them. He thought

refused by the House of Commons. If it should be proved that Her Majesty's Government did not possess the confidence of the country, and that another party did, he could only say that he should lay down with greater pleasure than he had taken up, the responsibility of office. Should, however, as he expected, a contrary decision be arrived at, he hailed with pleasure the promise of Lord Granville that no factious opposition would be offered to the Government of the country.

The Address was then agreed to by their lordships *nem. con.*

In the House of Commons, however, the Debate on the Address took a very different turn, it having been determined by the Liberal party to bring the Government to a trial of strength by moving an amendment. The debate was consequently protracted to three nights, and the whole course of ministerial policy, both domestic and foreign, underwent a thorough discussion.

The mover of the Address was Mr. A. Egerton, who, after briefly considering the views and interests of the several States engaged in the war then raging in Italy, hailed the policy of strict neutrality enunciated in Her Majesty's Speech, commending, at the same time, the course taken by the Government in strengthening the maritime force of the country. With reference to the threatened amendment, he observed that it must be meant as an attack upon the past or the future policy of the present Administration, and he contended that they had not forfeited by the one a title to confidence in the other.

Sir James Elphinstone seconded the Address, devoting a considerable part of his speech to the subject of our naval defences, which he strongly urged the necessity of maintaining and of adopting improvements in all the departments connected with it.

The Marquis of Hartington then rose to move an amendment to the Address, expressing a want of confidence in Her Majesty's Ministers, justifying this course by the precedent of 1841, and upon the ground that this question was the real issue which they had put to the country. If this motion was successful, it could not, he observed, be otherwise than satisfactory to Ministers to be relieved from a position which they could not desire to occupy. He subjected to a severe criticism the principal measures, some of them abortive, proposed by the present Government, and especially condemned the manner in which they had received the sentence of the House upon their Reform Bill, by dissolving the Parliament at a crisis when its advice was so much needed, which he characterized as an act of rashness and recklessness. With regard to their foreign policy, he thought it was impossible not to infer from its results that there had been mismanagement in it. He might be told, he said, that this amendment was a party move: he admitted it; but it was not a party move for the political aggrandizement of any individuals. He wished to see power in the hands of the Liberal party, whose differences, he observed, were not of principle, but only of detail, rather than in those of a party antagonistic to all progress. He concluded by reading

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He proceeded to dis-
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practice of the House to decide
this question in) the absence of
the necessary documents. The
last ground for the vote was the
failure of the measure of Reform
proposed by the Government, and
their insufficiency to deal with
the question of Parliamentary
Reform. He compared that mea-
sure with the preceding Bill upon
this subject introduced by Lord J.
Russell, and asked why the pre-
sent Ministers should be less
qualified to deal with it than that
noble lord, whose Bill exhibited
so many shortcomings, or than
Lord Palmerston, who had shrunk
from it altogether. Adverting to
the two main topics in the Royal
Speech, he said, with respect to
the first, that Government had
endeavoured by all the means in
their power to preserve peace,
and he was ready to vindicate

tion, which ought not to be monopolized by any person or party. He reviewed some of the elements of this question, maintaining that the present Government were perfectly free to deal with it without being bound or hampered by their proposition in the last Parliament. Treating the question raised by the amendment as really one of personal sufficiency, which he admitted was a fair ground for a vote of want of confidence, he met it upon that ground, and he skilfully seized the opportunity of indulging his vein of sarcasm upon the personal claims of some of those who expected to succeed the present Government. He acknowledged that the area of selection for the public service was limited; but the Conservative party was not a federation of great families, and he hoped that the House would not hastily adopt an amendment which came from a limited and an exclusive party.

Lord Bury, in supporting the amendment, observed that Her Majesty's Ministers had by the dissolution of Parliament directly raised the issue of confidence or no confidence in the Administration of Lord Derby, and it was from no factious or improper motive that the earliest opportunity was taken to determine this issue. In the present state of affairs, he was not disposed to intrust the conduct of our foreign negotiations to the present Government, the sincerity of whose professions of neutrality he distrusted, and who, in his opinion, had shown a partiality towards Austria.

Mr. Mellor and Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen supported the amendment, and condemned the policy of the dissolution.

Sir C. Napier said he did not

rise to speak for or against the amendment, but upon the defence of the country. He gave the present Government credit for putting the Navy into a better condition than that in which it had been left by their predecessors, but he insisted that it ought to have been got into a still better state, and he called upon the First Lord of the Admiralty to give certain explanations upon the subject.

Mr. Wilson spoke in support of the amendment, resting his vote not on the mere question of the dissolution, of which he complained, not only upon English, but upon European grounds; he rested it, he said, likewise upon the management of the various departments of the Government, and upon matters clearly connected with the administration of the Government. He proceeded to show what he believed to be the insecure state of the public finances, the vicious administration of those finances, and, lastly, the errors in the foreign policy of the Government. Upon the financial points, he entered into various details relating to income and expenditure, contending that, while the former had fallen short of the estimates, the latter had exceeded them; and he attacked the policy of the Government in relation to the transmarine postal contracts and arrangements. He reviewed minutely their conduct in relation to the foreign negotiations, which, he contended, was not calculated to preserve the peace of Europe; and with regard to the question of neutrality, expressions had been used, he remarked, in the other House by Lord Derby, which raised a suspicion of the sincerity of Ministers upon that point.



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fore, were not entitled to the con-
fidence of the House in regard to
our foreign relations; and in in-
viting the House to express this
want of confidence in such a
Government, which existed only
upon sufferance, the Liberal party
had pursued a straightforward
course, and they would have
shrunk from their duty had they
refused to take it.

Mr. Serjeant Deasy, in support-
ing the amendment, complained
of the constitution and conduct
of the Executive authority in
Ireland and of the exercise of the
Government and other patronage
there, which had been regarded,
he said, with jealousy and dis-
trust by the bulk of the Irish
people. It was for Imperial
interests that this jealousy and

himself to the two grounds upon which, he said, Lord Palmerston had justified his refusal of confidence to the Government,—namely, their failures in domestic administration, and their ill-success in the management of our foreign relations. With respect to the former, he reminded the House of the difficult circumstances under which Lord Derby had assumed the Government, and suggested that, considering the discordant elements of which the Opposition was composed, the House should be assured, if the present Ministry were removed from office, upon what principles the Government would be conducted,—whether the schemes of Mr. Bright were to be carried out or not. The objection to the foreign policy of Ministers was founded, he observed, upon two grounds,—that it had not prevented war; and that they were not sincere in their profession of neutrality, but were inspired by Austrian sympathies. He contended, that it was altogether premature to argue the first in the absence of the official papers, and he emphatically denied that there was a shadow of foundation for the other allegation. In vindicating the Government upon the latter head, he animadverted with some severity upon some incidents in the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, and read an extract from a speech of Mr. Milner Gibson, bitterly censuring that policy. He did not believe, he said, that the House of Commons would, by a vote of want of confidence in the present Government, restore to power a party, of which one of the leading members was a noble lord, whose character had been thus described by one of

the opponents of the present Government.

Mr. Bright said he was not about to defend Lord Palmerston, and had no facts to convince him that the Government had not done all in their power to prevent the war now raging in Italy; but, as to the neutrality to which the Government had pledged themselves, he wanted to know whether it was real or pretended. The question applied almost entirely to France. The increase of our naval force in the Mediterranean, the high bounties offered for enlistment in the navy, and the formation of rifle corps, were not directed against Austria; and was it not likely, or even inevitable, that these preparations would destroy in the minds of the French Government and people all confidence in our professions of neutrality? There was no reason to distrust the Emperor of the French; there was no increased cause of suspicion; yet in Germany the general opinion was that the Government of England was disposed rather to side with Austria than with France. He was not disposed to blame the present Ministers for all this; but he could not confide in a Government whose neutrality, so far as he had any explanation of it, was to be found in continued and gigantic preparations for war. He did not doubt that from the next Government there would be the same professions of neutrality; but, with regard to France, all classes of the people would feel that there would be somewhat more of sympathy towards France on the part of their successors than, as far as he knew, was entertained by the present Go-

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He was not, however, se who approved the iance between France d, which, in his opi- ot add to the dignity advantage of either should prefer a gene- gnified conduct on the i Governments to an it seemed to separate other nations. On t of Parliamentary ar a strong condemna- late Bill, Mr. Bright it there was still suf- in the present Session rward another mea- besides this question f our foreign policy, ther reasons why the vernment had not the of the House. He it with a new Govern- would be a more ling with Europe, and

why they should not pass a suitable Reform Bill. He thought they had honestly endeavoured to observe neutrality abroad. Their efforts to put the country in a state of defence did not imply hostility to France. Mr. F. Crossley supported the amendment. He was unwilling to trust the question of Reform to those, who had always opposed it. Mr. Spooner supported the Ministers.

Mr. Horsman observed that, as the Government of this country by a minority in that House was anomalous, unconstitutional, and too dangerous to be permitted to continue, it was the first duty of the new Parliament to bring the question of confidence to a speedy decision, and it behoved them to decide it upon safe public grounds. After the announcement in the Queen's Speech relating to the new the House

a history of the intestine discords of that party, which was now said to be united; but he doubted the sincerity of this union, specifying various questions which pressed for decision, and upon which there was a declared antagonism in the different sections of the party, especially that of Reform. He disputed the opinions of Lord Palmerston as to the foreign policy of the Government, declaring that he had no sympathy with Austria; he did sympathize with Italy, but not with France and Italy fighting against Austria.

Sir J. Graham observed that the question before the House was—Should the present Government be in possession of power with the consent of the majority? To that issue he should endeavour to confine his observations. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, having thought fit, he said, to indulge in personal remarks upon him, he addressed himself, in the first place, to that matter, and entered into details relating to various allegations which he had made at Carlisle against the Government, to which Mr. Disraeli had referred in his speech. Sir James complained of the offensive terms in which Mr. Disraeli had conveyed his contradictions. He then proceeded to vindicate himself against the effect of Mr. Seymour's remarks upon the disensions among the Liberal party; and, after slightly touching upon foreign affairs, and approving the policy of the Government in arming the people of this country, he expressed a strong condemnation of the late dissolution, pointing out the manner in which it had risked the national interests.

Measures of vast importance, forestalling the decision of Parliament upon questions of the gravest kind, had been, he observed, adopted by the Government, during the interval, upon their own responsibility with reference to the navy and the army. The course pursued by the Government upon the subject of Reform rendered it impossible for him, he said, to give them his support, and without hesitation he should vote for the amendment.

Mr. Whiteside admitted the principles of foreign policy contended for by Lord Hartington, which were those of Mr. Fox; he only disputed their application. He discussed the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston in 1848, a summary of which, in condemnatory terms, he read in the words of Sir J. Graham, and contended, that it was in the teeth of the principles of Mr. Fox. Those principles of non-intervention were right, and they had been violated by Lord Palmerston in almost every instance. Such being his policy, the Government should not be changed upon that ground. Mr. Whiteside then went over the charges against the Government brought by Sir J. Graham at Carlisle, denouncing them, particularly that relating to the Galway contract, as destitute of the slightest foundation. The charge of a compact with the Catholics—who were always virtuous, he observed, when they voted with the Whigs—he attributed to the jealousy and mortification of that party at the alteration in the sentiments of the people of Ireland. He denied for himself and the other members of the Irish Government that there had been any compact with the Roman-

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port by patent acts either side in
the war now going on; but he
was of opinion that they had, at
least, Austrian sympathies, and
the question was whether, in such
circumstances, there could be an
honest neutrality on their part.
He should wait for the promised
papers before he determined
whether the Government were
neutral or not, though experience
told him that such documents
were not always to be relied upon.
He did not charge the Govern-
ment with not having prevented
the war, which had arisen from
the necessities of the position,
from the unfortunate state in
which the Italian subjects of
Austria had been left. Believing
that he should best promote
the cause of Reform by voting
for the amendment, he should

vernment. He considered that the dissolution was war to the knife against the Liberal party, who had a perfect right to take up the challenge. If the Government were beaten, they must of course bow to the decision of the House. With regard to the measures of the Government, he said, that first they offered the House a measure which was compatible with their principles, — now they were disposed to offer a measure which was incompatible with their principles. They were general merchants, who had samples of every kind. He preferred to see the Reform question in the hands of Reformers, to waiting for the fulfilment of the promises which the Government had made. He remarked, that when he was in office he succeeded in affording the means of spiritual instruction to the Roman Catholics at the seat of war, but was violently resisted by the Conservative party. A change, however, had now come over them, and they acknowledged the principle, although he quite admitted that no treaty or compact upon that subject had been signed. He said to those on the opposite benches, who were changing their opinions on this and other subjects, that he had not confidence that the promises they made would be carried out, and if he could get the same measures from men who could introduce them without any sacrifice of principle, he would endeavour to make a change that would secure so great an object. He condemned the practice of raking up bits of *Hansard*, in order to found charges of inconsistency against public men, but thought that a few of such charges

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might be retorted upon the other side. On the subject of foreign affairs, he said, he did not bring any charge against Lord Malmesbury of having caused the war; his refusal of confidence was founded upon home transactions. He thought Lord Malmesbury had done his best in difficult circumstances, and that he had been treated with great injustice, especially by his friends. Referring to the state of parties, he saw no prospect, he said, of any Government that would not be weak in point of supporters; the justification of his vote for the amendment would be that they might have one stronger in point of composition. It was a choice of difficulties, and, if he were beaten, he should cheerfully acquiesce in the decision.

Mr. Bentinck opposed the amendment. He thought that any new Government, to be formed out of the opposite party, would be as weak as the present, and the House did not know what their policy would be— whether the principles of Mr. Bright or of Lord Palmerston would be in the ascendant.

Mr. Danby Seymour replied to Mr. Fitzgerald's charges against the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, which had been strictly neutral, but he thought there was some cause of impotency to the present Ministers — a leaning towards Austria, the effect of which was injurious to Italy.

Captain Vernon characterized the amendment as a desperate attempt on the part of gentlemen out of office to return to the Treasury. Who, he asked, were to be their leaders? What was their bond of union? Peace?

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After justifying himself in a per-
sonal matter referred to by Mr.
S. Herbert, he proceeded to dis-
cuss the charges made against
the Ministers, that they had failed
in their legislation and in their
foreign policy. He asked upon
what part of their foreign policy
a vote of no confidence could be
founded. There could be nothing
but the Italian question. Mr. S.
Herbert had done justice to Lord
Malmesbury, who had been most
harshly and unfairly treated, and
he complained of the gross and
flagrant injustice of condemning
any Government before the evi-
dence was produced and their
case was seen. In speaking of
the defence of the country, Sir
John taunted the other side with
their silence as to the state in
which the late Government had

Lord J. Russell said the Ministers of the Crown having advised the Sovereign to dissolve Parliament at a critical time, in order to ascertain whether they had or had not the confidence of that House, that was the question now before it; yet Sir J. Pakington had stigmatized those who proposed it as a "faction." He (Lord J. Russell) characterized the Government Reform Bill as a measure which would have very much diminished the popular strength in the constituency. With much plausible appearance, he believed that in ten years it would have gone very far to repeal the Reform Act, and he rejoiced in having defeated it. He condemned the dissolution, maintaining that on the showing of Ministers themselves since the dissolution, there was no excuse for it; and that it was their duty to have accepted the amendments of their Bill, and not to have dissolved Parliament. In regard to their foreign policy, he took for granted, he said, that the Government had made sincere efforts to prevent the outbreak of war, and he thought no Government might have been able to preserve peace. In noticing the charge brought by Mr. Whiteside against Lord Palmerston's Italian policy in 1848, Lord John explained the circumstances connected with the proposal that Lombardy should be given up by Austria, and took occasion to condemn in strong terms the transfer of Venice to that Power by the treaty of Campo Formio, which he considered as only second in infamy to the partition of Poland. The whole policy of Austria had been directed to the Government of all Italy. Still,

Sardinia had not been justified in what she had done, and the question was what course this country ought to pursue. Everybody was for neutrality; but he had no confidence that the present Government would be able to maintain a neutral position. His belief was that they were not disposed to keep up that intimate alliance with France on which our influence with France depended. This country had not that weight in the councils of Europe which it ought to have, and, with the view of giving it its proper weight, he was ready to vote a want of confidence in the present Ministers.

Mr. Roebuck said he intended to oppose the amendment. He had to decide what was the best course for himself; to ask, by turning out the present Administration, whom he was to let in, and then to inquire whether those he let in were better than those he turned out. With reference to the question of Reform, he was justified in saying that Lord Palmerston was no Reformer, and he was sure that he and Lord J. Russell would differ on that question, and if they did not differ the House of Lords would resist their Bill. The other (the Government) side, he believed, would bring in quite as good a Bill as those noble lords, and it would be certain of being accepted by the other House. Looking to the welfare of the country, his duty compelled him to support the Government, because he thought it better than any that could be formed on that (the Opposition) side of the House.

The Solicitor-General, after a satirical analysis of the arguments in support of the amend-

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 actually broken out,

States; and they believed that
 this policy would be marred and
 thwarted by the transfer of power
 at this moment, to the hands of
 the party opposite.

Upon a division the numbers
 were as follows:—

For the Amendment	323
Against it	310

Majority against the Go- vernment.....	13
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This division was decisive
 of the fate of the Ministry.
 Their appeal to the people was
 answered by the representatives
 of the people, and their retire-
 ment from office was the neces-
 sary consequence. On the 17th
 June the Earl of Derby made the
 expected announcement in the
 House of Lords. The noble
 lord said it was hardly necessary
 for him to inform the House

the policy of neutrality, as he was convinced it was the only course consistent with the interests of the country. At the present moment he and his colleagues were only holding office until the appointment of the new Government, and he believed that a few hours would relieve them from that position. He would encounter that Government with no factious opposition, but would give them an independent and generous support. He proceeded to call attention to the manner in which the communications between Her Majesty and Lord Granville had been made public in *The Times* newspaper, and while he exonerated his lordship from having given his sanction to that publication, he expressed his conviction that Lord Granville's confidence had been abused, and that an improper use had been made of information that ought to have been kept secret. He reiterated his anxious wish that the Government might take their seats as soon as possible, assuring them that they should meet with no obstruction from himself and his colleagues, but that every facility should be afforded them to carry on the business of the country. He concluded by moving that the House should adjourn until the 21st instant.

Lord Granville said he should postpone for the present the Ministerial statement. In regard to what had fallen from Lord Derby, he explained what had taken place when he had been sent for by Her Majesty, and regretted that in communicating with his colleagues and friends he had not used more discretion, by

waiting to make such communication from his place in Parliament.

Lord Brougham hoped that the most perfect neutrality would be observed by those who might be called to the head of affairs, not only towards Austria, but also towards France and her allies, Sardinia, and he grieved to add, Russia. The House then adjourned.

In the House of Commons on the same evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said, "I think it but respectful to the House that I should formally announce that of which, no doubt, every gentleman is already cognizant—namely, that in consequence of the vote which the House was pleased to arrive at a week ago, Lord Derby and his colleagues felt it to be their duty—immediately to tender the resignation of their offices to Her Majesty. Her Majesty was pleased graciously to receive them, and at present we hold our offices, and have held them for some days, only until our successors are appointed. I may also state that the noble lord the member for Tiverton has received the commands of Her Majesty to form an Administration, and I have reason to believe that he has accomplished that task. Under these circumstances, I believe it will be for the convenience of the noble lord, and also of the House, that I should move that this House at its rising adjourn until Tuesday next. If any further adjournment be necessary, those who succeed us will have the power and the opportunity of moving it."

The motion was then agreed to.

On the same evening Colonel Forester, the Controller of the

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appeared at the bar
Queen's answer to the
the House of Com-
was in these terms :—
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y people in the House
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asures to act upon
which you tendered

Lord Palmerston had succeeded
in forming an Administration
which contained many whose
past political services and cha-
racter gave them a claim to the
confidence of the country. In
respect to Reform, it would have
been of great advantage to deal
with that question at once, espe-
cially as public opinion was so
strongly fixed upon that mea-
sure, and as the late elections
had principally turned on that
point. Several weeks, however,
had been lost to legislation, and,
considering the urgent necessity
of bringing forward the necessary
financial measures for the year,
it would not be possible to bring
forward a Reform Bill this Ses-
sion. The subject would in the
meantime receive the deepest con-
sideration of Her Majesty's Go-

tious opposition, he thought it would be unsafe to build too confidently on such a sandy foundation, yet it impressed him with the certainty that whenever the country required it, all parties would forego their differences to forward the true interests of the nation.

After a few words from Lord Brougham,

The Duke of Rutland drew the attention of the House to a speech of Lord John Russell, in which it was said that "the war was plainly owing to one Power, and that Power was Austria,"—a phrase which he characterized as inconsistent with a strict neutrality. He proceeded to comment on the conduct of the late Opposition, and strongly reprobated their conduct in turning out the late Government in the present critical state of foreign affairs.

Lord Malmesbury wished to give an answer to charges which had been brought against the late Government by Lord Palmerston in another place. He felt convinced that Lord Granville would now be candid enough to confess that the late Government had done everything in their power to preserve the peace of Europe. No language could have been stronger than that which had been used by Her Majesty's late Government. He explained the nature of Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, and said that the Emperor of the French had himself informed Lord Cowley what points were the subject of dispute, and the alterations which he hoped for. He repelled the charges of Lord Palmerston, who had declared that the late Go-

vernment had produced the war by the course it had pursued, that its language had been patronizing to Austria, but threatening to France and Sardinia, and that it did not, therefore, deserve the confidence of the country. He characterized the statement as a reckless one, and founded on insufficient information, and proceeded to read extracts from Lord Palmerston's speech to show that the late Government had done exactly what Lord Palmerston said they ought to have done. He read copious extracts from the Italian correspondence to show that the policy of the late Government through the course of the negotiations previous to the war had been to impress on the belligerent Governments that this country would, under all circumstances, maintain a strict neutrality, and omit no effort for the preservation of peace.

The Duke of Newcastle thought the present occasion ill-suited to enter upon a question so momentous, especially as a notice of motion on the Italian correspondence had been given for a future day. He begged to assure Lord Malmesbury that there was every disposition on that side of the House to acknowledge that he had done his best to preserve peace as long as possible. Without considering who was to blame for the present state of affairs or who had begun the war, he assured the House that the policy of Her Majesty's Government was to uphold a strict neutrality, and, when possible, to offer their mediation. He could not inform the House whether or not Mr. Cobden had joined Lord Palmerston's Government, but he could state that

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en joined it, it would full knowledge that of the country would ished, but increased. den hoped that Her ervention would as-er the phrase of the amation, that Italy d from the Austrian ps to the Adriatic, led upon, or whether e turn of expression entence. He exposed gth the different in- he French Govern- r, and expressed his nothing was intended but the promulga- ea among all classes inent that England e cause why Italian e had not been ile the noble efforts uld elevate her in the

administrative affairs, and he trusted that they had succeeded in presenting to the House an Administration that would be able to command the confidence of the country. This Administration having been formed, it became its duty to consider, in the present state of the public business, what course of proceeding it would be advisable to pursue. With regard to our foreign relations, the course intended was that which had been chalked out by the preceding Government—namely, that of strict neutrality in the conflict now raging in Italy. It would, at the same time, be their duty to avail themselves of any favourable opportunity to tender the good offices of England, either separately or conjointly with other Powers, in order to restore to Europe the

further, the naval preparations of their predecessors, who were entitled, he said, in this respect to the greatest possible credit.

The subject of the defences of the country by sea and land, and the means of securing our shores against a possible invasion, engaged much public interest at this time, and both in the discussions on the Army and Navy Estimates, and on other occasions formed a prominent topic in Parliament. On the evening after that on which the explanations just referred to were made, the Earl of Ripon as Under Secretary of State for War, communicated to the House of Lords the views of the new Government respecting Volunteer Rifle Corps, the formation of which had met with favour and encouragement from the former Ministry.

The noble earl stated that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to carry out the views of the late Administration with regard to the enrolment of Volunteer Corps. He explained that applications had been received from twelve Volunteer Corps in consequence of the circular put forth by the late Government. It was the intention of the present Government to issue 25 stand of arms to every 100 men on the four following conditions:—That a safe range of 300 yards should be provided for practice; that a proper place should be appointed for keeping the arms; that the rules of each corps should be sanctioned by the Government; and that a periodical inspection should be made by a proper military officer. In case, however, of an invasion the Government would be pre-

pared to supply every corps with arms. It was also proposed to provide drill sergeants for each corps, who would be paid, not by the Government, but by the corps themselves. The services of a number of adjutants and sergeants belonging to the disembodied militia, who were receiving instruction at the School of Musketry at Hythe, would be soon rendered available to instruct the various companies of Volunteers. It was the intention of the Secretary for War to allow the officers of the corps at their own expense to attend the School of Instruction at Hythe. The Government also contemplated the formation of artillery companies, which would be supplied with instruction, guns and ammunition by the Royal Artillery. In reply to Lord Aveland he stated that Enfield rifles would be issued to the embodied militia after they had been instructed to use them.

Lord Ellenborough thought there would be some difficulty in obtaining a range of 300 yards near large towns, without endangering the lives of passers by. He suggested that the officer in command should have the power to stop up footpaths near the practising ground during hours of practice.

Lord Ripon said he was sure that Lord Ellenborough's suggestion would receive attention from Government.

Lord Howden, in a speech of much earnestness, declared his opinion that it was the daily wish and nightly dream of every man and woman in France to humble this country by an invasion of its soil, and he strongly advocated the enrolment of Volunteer Corps. Several other

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Considering the facilities for in-
vasion afforded by steam, and the
undefended condition of the
southern coast of England, he
thought that 60,000 or 80,000
men might during six months of
the year be landed on our shores.
There was, however, this advan-
tage to be gained by the possession
of a powerful navy by this country,
that the invading army would be
cut off from its communications.
While, however, we were so intent
on rendering the navy efficient,
he expressed a fervent hope that
the interests of the army, on
which, if a landing were effected,
the safety of the country would
depend, might not be neglected.

Mr. Sidney Herbert made a
statement on the same evening
in the House of Commons re-
specting Volunteer Rifle Corps,
and the same intended to be

the School of Musketry at Hythe, who, when sufficiently trained, would be employed to instruct their comrades in the use of the Enfield rifle, which would then be issued to the embodied militia.

But by far the most effectual stimulant to the public excitement on the subject of national insecurity was administered by a speech delivered by Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Lords on the 5th of July. This speech, as well from its intrinsic ability and force, as from the great authority of the venerable peer from whom it proceeded, produced a deep sensation throughout the country. In drawing the attention of the House of Lords to the state of the military and naval defences of the country, Lord Lyndhurst anxiously disclaimed all party-spirit. His remarks were with a view not to aggression but defence.

Hitherto, he said, we had relied on what we called our wooden walls as our best defence, and experience justified our reliance. Another source of confidence was the difficulty of transporting troops from the opposite coasts to our own, and under the old system we had perfect security. But now a change had occurred. No one could tell what would be the result of the application of steam power to naval warfare. In a great measure it would deprive us of the advantage we derived from skilful sailors and give numbers an advantage; and, therefore, we could not rely perfectly upon our naval defences. At present we surpassed France in line-of-battle ships, but she was and would be superior in steam frigates. The

French could man a ship as soon as she was afloat with perfectly trained men; we could not. We required a reserve, France did not; because, if we were beaten, we were at her mercy; if she were beaten, we could not invade her. We ought to have a Channel fleet able to combat France and Russia; and a Mediterranean fleet to hold the road to India. We should have a squadron in the West Indies, and a reserve of seamen, which should be created without delay.

Steam bridges the channel as Lord Palmerston had said. France could bring an army together, place it on board without exciting observation, and land it in a few hours on our shores. "I know," continued the noble lord, "that in 1849 when France sent troops to Civita Vecchia, one frigate carried a distance of 300 miles 2000 soldiers with all the munitions of war. I am further aware, that a much larger force than that can be embarked for a short period of time on board a frigate, and a force still greater on board a ship of the line. I know from information which I have received, and the accuracy of which I do not doubt, that the French are at the present moment building steamers for the purpose of transporting troops, each of which is being constructed to carry 2500 men with all the necessary stores. This, therefore, is the description of force which you must prepare yourselves to meet. What then, my lords, does it become our duty to do. What precautions does it behove us to take? What force ought we to maintain in order to be prepared for any emergency which may arise

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Nile, nor, last of all, that trium-
phant fight at Trafalgar, which
almost annihilated the navies of
France and Spain. I contrast
the position which we occupied
at that period with that which
we now hold. I recollect the
expulsion of the French from
Egypt; the achievement of victory
after victory in Spain; the Bri-
tish army established in the
South of France, and then that
great battle by which that war
was terminated. But I may be
asked, ‘Why do you think such
measures requisite? are we not
in alliance with France? Are we
not on terms of friendship with
Russia? What other Power can
molest us?’ To these questions,
my lords, my answer shall be a
short and a simple one. I will
not consent to live in depend-
ence on the friendship or the

only by the army of France, but by the great mass of the French people. If I am asked, 'Will you not rely upon the assurances, and the courtesy of the Emperor Napoleon?' I reply that I have a great respect for that high person, and that I will not enter into any explanation on this subject, but will leave every noble lord to draw his own conclusions, and to form his own opinions. This, however, I will say, and I can say it without impropriety. If I am asked, whether I cannot place reliance in the Emperor Napoleon, I reply with confidence, that I cannot place reliance in him, because he is in a situation in which he cannot place reliance on himself. He is in a situation in which he must be governed by circumstances, and I will not consent that the safety of this country should depend on such contingencies. My lords, self-reliance is the best road to distinction in private life. It is equally essential to the character and to the grandeur of a nation. It will be necessary for our defence, as I have already stated, that we should have a military force sufficient to cope with any Power or combination of Powers that may be brought against us."

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe supported the same view in a temperate speech, and putting aside the question of anxiety, contended that it was humiliating for a great nation like England, to exist for a moment upon sufferance. He hoped the warning would be accepted by the Government.

Earl Granville doubted whether any practical good would result from the speeches which

had been made. Lord Lyndhurst might think it desirable to stimulate the Government, but as regards foreign countries, no advantage would result. The members of the late Government had creditably abstained from imprudent speeches, but other peers on the opposition side had been less guarded and had made remarks ill-adapted to promote peace with our foreign neighbours.

"But I am not sure that the noble and learned lord opposite has been judicious in all he has said. If a feeling of hostility does exist,—as he says it does,—not on the part of the Emperor Napoleon, but on the part of the French people,—I am not certain that his speech will tend to allay it. When he points out, in the most marked way, the defenceless character of our shores,—when at the same time he boasts of our former victories,—and when he makes something like insinuating and sneering allusions both to the Government and the people of France,—I am afraid that, coming from such lips as his, such language is not well calculated to maintain a friendly feeling between the two countries.

. . . The noble and learned lord has talked of invasion, but that, I believe, is at the present moment out of the question. While we are on the best possible terms with the United States, while Russia is notoriously not prepared for war, and while France is engaged in a bloody and costly contest in Italy, we are certainly not in danger of an invasion. But what we all feel is, that it would be absolute folly for a great and rich country like England, not to take those permanent precautions which at all times

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us, not only from itself, but from the very invasion, so injurious as to be to our commerce." He criticized the conduct of government in dealing with the question of national defence. While he admitted that our own vigour during the war, the noble lord said, we admit that the army we now possess, is not large enough to meet any great force suddenly upon us, and I clearly the duty of the government to direct its attention to those questions of the kind of defending our shores so as, if possible, to be impregnable; to consider carefully those applications of practical science which have produced weapons of a character, and,

The Earl of Hardwicke replied to the attacks made on his party, and insisted that our fleet ought to be raised to 100 sail of the line. He was firmly convinced that the man who ruled the French nation would rejoice at a considerable augmentation of our naval strength, because, it would furnish him with a powerful argument against such of his subjects as desired an invasion of this country by France. He believed that that ruler would much rather quiet than stimulate that desire of invasion, and would be glad to see the maritime power of this country raised to a considerable pitch, that the question might not be pressed upon him as to whether he should make war upon England or not.

The Duke of Somerset expressed regret at the exciting

ment, but which would have been discontinued had they remained in office, and he had thereby prevented the dismissal of about 3000 men in the dockyards next autumn. He hoped that the people of this country would not be induced by exciting language to demand armaments on a war scale, for the putting of armaments on that scale led to war.

Lord Brougham said, we might increase our preparations without any just offence to foreign Powers. There was no desire for war with England on the part of the French people. As to foreign rulers, he was not bound to express distrust or confidence in them, but we ought certainly to trust ourselves.

The Earl of Ellenborough said the nation had been indulging in a fatal course of self-deception, resting on the memory of past glories, and imagining they were only on the morrow of Trafalgar and Waterloo. We must preserve our naval superiority. France appeared in this war, which was one without justification, as a new Power. The Emperor said he had made no preparations, yet, he had in six weeks placed 200,000 men, fully equipped, in North Italy. This gave a just cause for anxiety, and should induce us to secure our own country against attack.

"What I desire," continued the noble lord, "is that the country shall be placed in that degree of unassailable security, that strength shall be restored to our diplomacy, that we may be able really to interfere with effect in putting an end to this war and preventing the commencement of any other. Until we do that, all our diplomacy is valueless. I

have often heard of 'moral influence.' Moral influence varies exactly as the amount of physical force behind it. No one, I think, unless inspired with a feeling hardly English, can speak of the present ruler of France as one calculated to exercise moral influence in Europe; yet no man in Europe has more influence, because no man commands greater force. And noble lords opposite may depend upon it that, until they place this country in a degree of security which renders it hopeless for France or any other Power to attempt to attack our shores, all efforts to terminate the war by intervention and negotiation will be entirely without avail. It is not safe for this country to remain unarmed in the midst of armed nations, always rivals, and often engaged in hostility to each other. When one nation determines to apply all her energies to making money, and another to making preparations for war, it is obvious enough with which of the two nations the money will ultimately be."

The Duke of Argyll attempted to modify the views taken on the opposition side of the House by suggesting that a re-action would follow, should war Estimates be proposed in a moment of excitement.

The Duke of Rutland supported the views of Lord Lyndhurst.

In the House of Commons on the same evening, Mr. Palk having moved for an Address to the Crown, praying for the issue of the necessary arms, accoutrements, and ammunition to Volunteer Rifle Corps, a discussion took place, in which various opinions were expressed as to

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by and expediency of the militia corps. Some hon. members spoke slightly of the forces, and thought to be more injurious. Others, among whom was most prominent, the opposite side. The present Secretary expressed their

Peel said the late Government declined to supply because they had not store; secondly, because of the expense. If the Rifle Corps were out, Government would give them everything. There were 110,000 men in the militia, 300 guns in position; complete batteries. Operations in progress and

of the Militia has spread a military feeling and imparted military knowledge to gentlemen of influence in their respective localities. What we want now is to get the middle classes imbued with an interest in our means of defence, and I think the Volunteer Corps will be useful in doing that. The late Secretary for War has doubts, on account of the state of our stores, whether it was wise to issue rifles to these corps. If the present state of our stores had been permanent, I should have hesitated; but seeing there is a rapid increase every week, and that next year our stores will be much enlarged, I thought that instead of allowing our arms to remain useless, it would be better to have men behind them engaged in military exercises. If we had asked the Volunteer Corps to arm

but is not that a reason for attempting to drill them while you can?" We have got into a good course, and the Government is grateful to those who have undertaken the formation of these corps.

The motion was then withdrawn.

About the same time Mr. Sidney Herbert carried a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the effects of the alterations in military organization, affecting the War Office and Board of Ordnance, which were made in the year 1855; and also to inquire as to the necessity of any further changes to secure the utmost efficiency and economy in the administration of military affairs.

On the 8th of July Lord Clarence Paget, the new Secretary to the Admiralty, in moving that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the Navy Estimates, entered into a more full exposition than usual of the state of our naval equipments, specifying the exact amount at that time of our force in the channel, available for coast defences. The number of steam-ships of the line in commission was, at home, 12; and in the Mediterranean, 14; total, 26. The number of steam frigates was 16—namely, 13 at home, and 3 in the Mediterranean. Including corvettes, sloops, and other vessels there were 106 in commission, besides a force of gunboats. These vessels constituted our first line of defence. The second line consisted of nine blockships, manned by coast-guard men, which might be made very valuable ships, and the Admiralty proposed to place three of them at three of our principal ports. There was a

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reserve available in a few days in the event of any emergency in 3400 first-rate seamen on shore, and attached to them a large body of coast volunteers, sufficient to man 12 line-of-battle ships. The construction of ships during this year had been, he said, marvellous in extent. There were 10 sail of the line ready for commission; there would be three more in the course of the autumn, and one was under repair, so that we had at this time a total of 40 steam-ships of the line, and at the end of the financial year there would be 50 sail of the line afloat (independent of the blockships), 37 frigates, 140 corvettes, sloops, and other vessels of that class. Even this did not represent the naval force of England. There were 231 merchant steam-vessels, which might be easily adapted to receive an armament, and there was yet another source from which our navy could be easily recruited—namely, our merchant yards, where a vast number of vessels might be rapidly built, at the rate of half-a-dozen corvettes per month, over and above the supply from our dockyards. Lord Clarence then proceeded through the different estimates, adding, to make them intelligible, explanation and comment, and he concluded by moving the first vote for an additional number of men.

Sir John Pakington reviewed the several topics of Lord C. Paget's speech, and defended the measure of the late Board of Admiralty.

After a lengthened discussion, both on the sum and details of the Navy expenditure, the votes proposed were carried.

Later in the Session, the G
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brought in a Bill with of providing a Reserve Force of seamen to be manning the fleet in emergency. In explanation of this measure, Mr. Paget stated that it was not to increase the force, but to enable us to be better equipped by sea as we were by land, by having a proper militia force from and as a reserve for the navy. He appealed to the wisdom of high authorities in such a force, and to a confirmation in the Report of the Royal Commission of last year of a force of 30,000 men to be enrolled as "Royal Marines," on certain conditions.

Upon that proposal a Bill was framed, differing slightly in some matters of detail from what was proposed that the

Mr. Lindsay stated his objections to the recommendations of the Royal Commission (of which he was a member), and urged the severe discipline of the Royal Navy as the cause of the repugnance of the merchant seamen to entering the Royal service. He recommended that the Bill should be delayed; that the whole plan should be held over for further consideration, and that in the meantime it should be made known that the articles of war would be altered; that excessive drills and arbitrary flogging should be abolished, and that there should be an offer to receive officers as well as men from the merchant service.

Sir Charles Napier, in a discursive speech, touched upon a variety of naval topics, expressing his opinion, among other things,

would be offered for entering into the subject again. With regard to the causes which operated to make the navy unpopular with seamen, if the Admiralty carried into effect the recommendations of the Commission, many of those causes would, in his opinion, be removed. He threw out many hints for the improvement of the regulations in the navy.

Mr. Cardwell added a few words, confining himself principally to a defence of the continuous service system. The measure of the Government was passed into a law before the end of the Session.

In moving the Army Estimates on the 14th of July, Mr. Sidney Herbert entered fully into the state of our military arrangements. He stated that our army, small as it was, had been very well administered. We had got what we never had before, 180 guns in service, and 110 in reserve. Aldershott, which once caused so much dissatisfaction, now contributed greatly to the improvement of the army. Within the last few days he had received a very satisfactory report from the General commanding at that camp, which stated that the drill was good, that the second battalions had made remarkable progress, and that the embodied militia was in a state of efficiency which astonished military men. Earthworks were now thrown up by untrained military labour, a very wise arrangement, and the engineers were making fascines and instructing others in their manufacture. Brigades of infantry and artillery had been sent out a distance of fifteen miles to encamp, and, notwithstanding the great heat of the sun, not a single

man had fallen out during the march. The soldiers had evinced great aptitude in encamping, in erecting temporary ovens, and other works; and there was a marked improvement in their mode of preparing level operations. The Commissariat corps had been practising in the field. Slaughter-houses had been established under the management of the troops, and all the operations for victualling the troops conducted as in time of war. Crime had considerably diminished in the camp, and there had been a marked reduction in the number of deserters. The health of the troops at Aldershott was something unequalled in the annals of the British or any other army. The sum required to keep up the embodied militia was 410,000*l.*, for gun-factories 4842*l.* The vote for the Royal Carriage department included ten new batteries of 18-pounders, to be employed as a moveable force along the coast. With regard to the delivery of the guns in course of manufacture by Sir W. Armstrong, Mr. Herbert stated that if the new buildings and machinery should be completed by the 1st of October, then he believed that they might expect the delivery of 100 guns by the end of the year, and of something like 200 more by the close of the next financial year. After that, the delivery would go on at a rate which would soon enable us to have, both on board ship and for our land defences, a very large number of these formidable instruments. The vote for miscellaneous stores would be 225,000*l.*; for fortifications 123,000*l.* They only proposed to spend a larger amount this year --

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ing the work forward to comple-
tion.

Other debates on the defences
of the country took place at in-
tervals before the Houses separ-
ated. One of these originated
in a motion by Sir De Lacy
Evans, which was to this effect :
—" That, taking into considera-
tion the relations existing be-
tween some of the great military
powers of the Continent, it is
advisable that a Commission be
appointed, consisting of civilians
and military and naval officers,
to inquire into and collect infor-
mation concerning the present
position of our national defences ;
to ascertain what improvements
may be made therein, in order
to insure the utmost efficiency
combined with economy, and to

the great works of defence to which he had referred.

Mr. Horsman expressed his satisfaction at the assent of the Government to the appointment of a Commission, and offered suggestions as to the subjects of inquiry, and the mode of conducting it.

Lord Elcho observed that the object of Sir De Lacy Evans was, that the Commission should consider the whole question of our national defences, naval and military, the number of men and ships, and our military organization, and not merely the state of the fortifications.

Lord H. Vane differed from Lord Elcho as to the extent of the inquiry. Sir De Lacy Evans said, that his object was that the Commission should take a comprehensive view of all measures necessary for national defence.

Lord Palmerston said the question was of very great importance; but he hoped Sir De Lacy Evans would be satisfied with the statement made by Mr. S. Herbert, and not press his resolution upon the House. He could not agree that the Commission should go into a wide range of inquiry, and examine matters not proper for a Commission. The object of the Commission would be to inquire as to the permanent works for dockyards and arsenals, which would not vary from year to year, whereas the number and composition of our military force and other matters varied according to the circumstances of the country, and for those the Government were responsible.

Mr. Ayrton said the Commission which the Government proposed to grant would not at all meet the object of Sir De Lacy

Evans, which was to inquire into the whole system, and to ascertain the *minimum* means of our ordinary defence, naval and military, against any sudden aggression.

The motion of Sir De Lacy Evans was then withdrawn. Another discussion of the same subject took place on a motion made at the latter end of the Session by Mr. Horsman.

After taking a preliminary review of the Government measures, the honourable Member referred to the state of our works of defence at home and abroad; the sums expended upon them, their defective condition, and the time that would be required to complete them at the present rate of proceeding. If these works were to be done at all, they ought, he observed, to be done at once; and, as the Government had plans which had been well considered, and towards which the House had voted considerable sums, his object was, instead of voting the money by dribblets, that it should be raised at once, and the works completed without delay. He moved, accordingly, "That the expense of completing the necessary works of national defence projected, or already in progress, should be met by a fund specially provided for that purpose, and independent of the annual votes of Parliament." He urged with great earnestness the necessity of carrying our defensive preparations, naval and military, to the highest point of completeness, believing at some future time in the possibility of a war with France, because he saw that the Emperor of France believed in this possibility from the preparations he had made, 1

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a gigantic enterprise, or other, against a power. Adverting to nouncement in the remarked that France above the require-peace establishment was below them; and er might be done by

State, there was a power below which ought never to fall, use ought to raise us to that *minimum*

Herbert, declining to Horsman into his dis-foreign politics; and at the Government ould have, no offensive served that, if he n the question of our was to show the mea-ought to take to put

most anxious consideration to the subject.

Sir F. Smith thought Mr. Horsman's motion premature before the Commission had completed its inquiries. Sir Charles Napier dwelt upon the defective manning of our navy, which he attributed to the mismanagement of the Admiralty. With a properly-manned navy, he insisted that there would be no occasion to waste money upon fortifications.

Mr. Cobden observed that it would appear as if we had arrived at a state of things when old appliances were of no use. Enormous sums had been voted for the army and navy, and, having done all this, Mr. Horsman said we had not the *minimum* of establishment we ought to have, and Sir C. Napier had told the House that every man in the

for war with France, while the mouths of our Ministers were filled with expressions of adulation towards its Sovereign, and he called upon the House to give expression to an opinion condemnatory of such a state of things. He denied that there was any ground for supposing that the Emperor of the French or the French people had any design to make war upon this country. He admitted that circumstances gave us a legitimate right to have a larger marine than France by one-third, but France, he said, had never pretended to have the same naval strength as ours. He thought an amicable explanation would adjust this matter. If, after such explanation, the French Government persisted in maintaining a naval rivalry, he would cheerfully vote increased Estimates. But where was the obstacle to such explanation between countries ostensibly friendly? He would not allow the people to be burdened one moment longer than was absolutely necessary.

Sir J. Pakington observed that Mr. Cobden's comparison of the naval strength of England with that of France was erroneous, by reason of his having included in the number of English vessels gunboats, of extremely small size, to the number of 160. Mr. Cobden had spoken of a panic; but did he mean that we ought to trust to amicable professions, without taking any measures of defence and making up past arrears? He regretted that Mr. S. Herbert had not said how far he concurred in the spirit of Mr. Horsman's proposal, or whether we were to go on, year after year, spending dribblets of money for

the fortification of our harbours and arsenals. He warned the Government that a large addition to the expenditure for the navy would be necessary next year.

Lord C. Paget corrected the impression which Mr. Cobden's statement might have made as to the relative state of the English and French navies. The French, he said, had 20 line-of-battle ships in commission and 12 in reserve, equal to ships in commission, making a total of 32. We had 26 line-of-battle ships in commission, and 9 blockships, so that our proportion was not that to which, in Mr. Cobden's opinion, we were entitled. But there was another nation which was increasing her navy,—namely, Russia, which had 8 screw line-of-battle ships, 6 screw frigates, and 9 paddle frigates.

Mr. Bentinck and Mr. Newdegate spoke in favour of Mr. Horsman's motion. Lord Harry Vane recommended that it should not be pressed.

Lord Palmerston said he concluded that Mr. Horsman had accomplished the object he had in view, to impress upon the House the great necessity of completing the fortifications for the defence of our naval arsenals and dockyards, and that these defensive measures indicated no desire on the part of this country to go to war, or to give umbrage to any Power, but were founded upon the common-sense principle that a nation desirous of peace should be able to defend itself against any sudden attack. He hoped, therefore, that he would be satisfied with the result—a very useful one—and not press his motion to a division, which it might be inconvenient to affix

other part of this chapter, having been commented upon with some severity by Mr. Bright in the House of Commons, as calculated to excite alarm, and to deride this country with the rich Government, that noble Lord afterwards took occasion to state the opinions which he had expressed, and to explain his reasons for having called public attention to the subject of our armaments. "As to the charge of being an old peer, he admitted himself guilty, and at the same time he duly acknowledged the force of the sarcasm, so pointed, so keen, so bitter, and so creditable to the taste and talents of his hon. member who had made an extraordinary discovery. As to the charge of making remarks calculated to wound the susceptibility of a neighbouring nation, he was further from his intention, which was only to arouse the country to the necessity of strengthening its defences in an efficient manner. It might be the policy of

to direct at the present time into a discussion of a subject being done in our armament dockyards.

On the 9th of August, on the second reading of a bill introduced by the Government to amend the Militia Law, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe took occasion to express his regret that it was not possible to continue the suspension of the ballot for the Militia when a large force was needed for the defence of the country. In the present situation of Europe, which at some length, it was necessary, but an attempt to have a sufficient force to maintain our position and our credit as a nation. Our position was not so strong, and as long as it remained so, he earnestly trusted that we should not neglect the subject in the next Congress, as we should do credit to ourselves, and to our country by a beneficial influence.

the House that the attention of the Government had been most earnestly devoted to the subject of procuring sufficient forces for the defence of the country, deprecated the adoption of such measures as those proposed by Lord Kingsdown, especially in time of peace. He thought it expe-

dient to retain the ballot as an extraordinary means for procuring men, but was by no means convinced that it would meet with the approbation of the country under present circumstances, because it would be difficult to distinguish it from the system of conscription.

CHAPTER V.

CHURCH-RATES—*Sir John Trelawny again introduces his Bill for their abolition—Debate on the second reading—It is opposed by Mr. Du Cane, Lord R. Montague, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Packe, Lord John Manners, Mr. Disraeli, and other Members—And supported, with some qualification, by Sir George Lewis, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston—The second reading is carried—Mr. Newdegate opposes the Bill at the last stage—He is defeated; but the measure cannot be proceeded with for want of time—In the House of Lords the Duke of Marlborough moves the appointment of a Select Committee on the subject of Church Rates—Remarks of Lord Teynham, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Portman, the Bishop of London, and Earl Granville—The Committee is granted.* Endowed Schools Bill—*Mr. Dilwyn moves the second reading, and explains the objects of the Bill—Sir S. Northcote moves that it be read a second time that day three months—Speeches of the Attorney-General, Sir Hugh Cairns, Mr. Walpole, Sir George Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Henley—The second reading is carried by 210 to 192.—The Bill is afterwards referred to a Select Committee.* Roman Catholic Disabilities—*Sir William Somerville introduces a Bill to enable Roman Catholics to hold the office of Chancellor of Ireland—The Bill is opposed by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Disraeli; and supported by Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, Sir George Lewis, and Mr. Cardwell—Arguments on both sides—The Adjournment of the Debate is moved and negatived; but afterwards agreed to, and the Bill is not proceeded with.* Revision of the Liturgy—*Lord Ebury presents a Petition from a number of the Clergy, praying for a Commission—Speeches of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Earl Powis, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Newcastle, and other Peers—The subject dropped.* FINANCE—*On the 18th of July the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes his Financial Statement—His speech and proposals for raising increased supplies by taxes—General discussion of his plans—Mr. Disraeli, a few days afterwards, enters into an elaborate review of the Financial state of the Country, embracing a survey of Foreign Affairs—He is answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Speeches of Lord John Russell, Mr. Bright, and Lord Palmerston—The Ministerial plans of Finance are adopted, and the Bills passed.* The Indian Budget—*Sir Charles Wood, on the 1st of August, makes a long*

statement of the Financial condition and prospects of India—Lord Stanley explains his views on the subject—Mr. Bright enters largely into the subject of Indian Finance and Administration. The Indian Loan Bill—Discussions in both Houses on the question of an Imperial Guarantee, and on the appointment of a New Financial Minister for India—Speeches of the Duke of Argyll, Lord Ellenborough, and Lord Lyveden—The Loan Bill passed. Bill for fixing the limit of European Troops in India—Sir Charles Wood explains the measure, which is criticized by General Peel—Remarks of Sir de Lacy Evans, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Colonel North, Sir Frederick Smith, Colonel Sykes, Sir Henry Willoughby, and other Members—The Bill is passed.

ON the commencement of the Session Sir John Trelawny again introduced his Bill for abolishing church-rates, the principle of which had been adopted by the late House of Commons, though the measure was dropped for want of time to proceed with it. The second reading of this Bill was moved on the 13th of July, by Mr. Dilwyn, Sir J. Trelawny being absent on account of illness, and a debate of some importance took place. Mr. Du Cane moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, and the motion was seconded by Lord Robert Montague in a maiden speech. Both the speeches regarded the Bill as an adverse blow at the Established Church. Mr. Du Cane said that in passing it they would cross the Rubicon once for all, and drive the Church to support itself on the slender reed of voluntary contribution. If the Government supported the Bill the Conservative party would regard it as an open declaration of war. Mr. Edward Baines, speaking on the part of the Dissenters who were opposed to the union of Church and State, said that the Dissenters did not say to the Church, "Stand, and deliver," but they said, "hands off." Mr.

Adderley replied that this Bill did not take that position. It forbade the payment of church-rates, and therefore he regarded it as the prelude to a further attack on the Church. Mr. Mellor contended that the Bill was designed to meet an exceptional grievance. Mr. Pope Henessy said he had long been of opinion that the attacks made upon the Church of England by Dissenters ought not to be opposed by honest Catholics. The Church of England had been spoken of as the foe, and the Dissenters as the friends of toleration; but the very reverse was the case, and being convinced that it was his duty to support the Church when assailed by the Protestant Dissenters, he should cordially vote against the second reading. Mr. Packe also opposed the Bill. Sir G. C. Lewis made an elaborate speech on the whole question:—Taking the figures of the case, so far as they could be obtained, he showed that while 268,000*l.* was raised for church purposes by church-rates, 269,000*l.* was raised by voluntary contribution. As the rate was not more than 2*d.* on an average, the objection to it was mainly conscientious and not pecuniary. Many members of the Church objected, some to

cause in large towns they had to maintain a mother church and a district church; others because the incumbent was immoral, or a preacher of eccentric doctrine. In the rural parishes rates were generally made without objection; but in many cases a practical grievance existed where a reluctant minority was controlled by a majority. Several methods of compromise had been suggested—such as making the rate a voluntary or compulsory charge upon land, or levying the rate on Churchmen exclusively; but these compromises were impracticable. One objection made to the Bill was, that if church-rates were abolished, churches would fall into decay. But during the last twenty years church building had undergone a revival, and this country was less likely than any other to be chargeable with the national sin of neglecting to repair its churches. If this compulsory tax were removed no serious difference would be perceived, for funds would be found from one source or another. Sir G. Lewis thus stated the conclusion he had come to.

“As it appears to me that none of the intermediate plans in the nature of compromise are likely to receive the sanction of this House, as I see no prospect of any agreement upon any one of those plans, and as it seems to me that in attempting to maintain the existing system of church-rates we shall only be continuing a fruitless struggle, I am prepared to give my vote for the second reading of the Bill. I would, however, suggest that in the event of the Legislature, *either now or at some future period, agreeing to the principle*

of the Bill now under consideration, it might be possible to establish an organized system by legislative enactments, which would give some facility and some not inconsiderable assistance, with regard to the receipt, the custody, and the administration of voluntary rates and subscriptions for maintaining the Established Church and meeting the objects to which church-rates are at present applicable. I shall not now lay before the House any detailed plan on the subject, but I think it might be possible to construct an organized parochial system which would be applicable in cases where local funds might prove insufficient. In order to afford assistance to those parishes in which local funds proved inadequate, it might be feasible to constitute diocesan boards, which should have powers with respect to the collection and distribution of money.”

Lord John Manners opposed the Bill; which was warmly supported by Lord Fermoy.

Mr. Drummond made a speech, marked by his usual independent views. When the Lords decided the Braintree case, he said, the bishops ought to have brought in a Bill and placed church-rates on the footing of all other rates. There was a true grievance and a false; a true plea and a false. The true plea was that the mother churches swallowed up the rates and left none to the new churches; the false plea was the plea of conscience.

“The Dissenters have, as I have said before, honestly told you in this House and out of it, that the question is a contest à l'outrance—Established Church or no Established Church. These

is no disguising it. On this ground I oppose the Bill. I opposed the Bill of my right honourable friend the Member for the University of Cambridge, and I will oppose every Bill that enters into a compromise on these matters. For there are questions on which you had better die and be ruined than give way. It is stated of Prince Metternich that a very short time before his death he wrote a letter to the Emperor of Austria, in which he said, 'Make no peace. Fight for what is your own; and rather give up Vienna to be sacked than compromise one tittle of your right.' I say that is the counsel of duty—the counsel of principle; but it is not the counsel of expediency or of Liberalism."

Mr. Maguire said that, as a Roman Catholic, he should vote for the Bill. The perpetuation of the Established Church in Ireland was a grievance to the Catholics of that country, and the Irish Catholic members should remember that they would yet want the aid of the Radical and Dissenting parties in England to strike down that monster injustice.

Lord Palmerston began his speech in these terms:—"Sir—I am anxious to state in a very few words the grounds upon which I shall give my deliberate vote in support of the Bill before the House. I think that I have never hitherto voted for a Bill of this description. I am very glad to see that those who are themselves patterns and models of converts, receive with such joy others who are also converts to an opinion which they have not always entertained. I have thought, and I still think, that it is essential for

the interest and the honour of the country, as well as for the sake of religion, that the fabrics of our national Church should be maintained; and if it had been possible to continue the system by which that object is accomplished by a rate, I should have preferred that that system should be adhered to. But when I find from repeated instances that public opinion not only out of doors, but in Parliament, has been declared strongly and by great majorities in favour of a change in this respect, I cannot set my individual preference against the force of that public opinion, and I am compelled to look about and see whether the same end cannot be attained by some less objectionable means." Lord Palmerston then argued that district churches were at present built and maintained without the aid of church-rates, and our parish churches might be maintained by similar arrangements. Dissenters would contribute voluntarily what they refuse on compulsion. District churches were built and maintained without the aid of church-rates, and our parish churches might be maintained by similar arrangements. "It is said," continued the noble lord, "that the abolition of compulsory church-rates would be destructive to the Established Church. I repudiate that argument. I think it is unfair to the Church of England to put its maintenance upon such a ground. I am convinced that the Church rests upon the affection and respect of the people, and that if it is ever to fall, it will be not by the abolition of church-rates, but by the faults of its own ministers and members. I see no such

attachment to it which now exists among the great majority of the people. So far, therefore, from agreeing with those who think that church-rates are necessary and should be maintained for the support of the Established Church, I believe that the abolition of an impost which is disliked not only by Dissenters, but in many cases also by members of the Church itself, would tend to strengthen and extend the established religion of the country."

Mr. Disraeli commented on the changes of opinion of various persons, especially of Lord Palmerston. Had he come forward in a manner befitting the difficulties of the occasion, or the position which he occupied? His speech implied that he favoured the voluntary system. No one had addressed Parliament with the conviction that the abolition of church-rates was revolutionary more than Lord John Russell. Mr. Disraeli contrasted with the

What I say, then, is their opinion, to supply that supply in all events, not a measure which is in the House without remedy which the Government should admit of things to be undertaken declining to discuss the Bill, Mr. Disraeli said that Ministers ought not to attempt to settle the matter and not leave it to the Government. "I am quite certain that the Ministry is justified in the abolition of church-rates while at the same time a supply can be supplied, and the responsibility of the remedy which the Government has the right to demand."

Lord John Russell said that Mr. Disraeli had failed to prevent the abolition of church-rates, the Government gave him no assistance. But now

Riding. Then there was a majority in the House favourable to their abolition. The compromises proposed would have drawn a line of separation between Churchmen and Dissenters, and would have degraded the Church into the position of a powerful sect. If church-rates were abolished, voluntary contributions had so increased that the churches would be maintained. "Neither my noble friend nor myself say that the exaction of church-rates is unjust and intolerable, but we do say, looking at the state of public opinion, that it will be better and safer for the Church to rely upon the voluntary offerings of the people than to continue a compulsory rate which is disliked by almost all classes of the community."

Upon a division there appeared:—For the second reading, 263; against it, 193—majority, 70.

On the motion that the Bill be committed on the 26th July,

Mr. Newdegate moved, as an amendment, a Resolution that the House would that day resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the propriety of establishing, in lieu of church-rates, thenceforth to be abolished, a charge on all hereditaments in respect of the occupancy of which church-rates had been paid within the last seven years, to be levied with the county-rate at an uniform rate of poundage, the occupier being in all cases entitled to deduct from his rent the amount of the charge levied on his occupation to be paid to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, who should be empowered to administer the same for the purposes of church-rates. He did not pro-

pose, he said, to alter one word of the Bill; he accepted the decision of the House that church-rates should be abolished, and he proposed this charge, at the rate of 2*d.* in the pound, as a substitute that would satisfy conscientious scruples, and obviate the objections made to church-rates. Where these rates had been abolished let the abolition, he said, be sanctioned; but let not this limit be exceeded, and the whole burden be cast upon the voluntary system, which was already deficient to a considerable extent.

Mr. Dodson opposed the Resolution. This tax, he contended, had always been voluntary, for the Church never had the power to say, "You shall make a church-rate;" it had only the power to enforce the repair of churches by a process at present obsolete and ineffectual, and the parishioners now made a rate only when they pleased. The Resolution would substitute for a rate voluntarily made a fixed burden.

Lord Henley considered that the remedy suggested by Mr. Newdegate, would be worse than the disease he proposed to cure. Sir John Trelawny urged various objections to the Resolution. Sir W. Farquhar said that, though opposed to the abolition of the rates, he could not support Mr. Newdegate's proposition.

Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 191 to 99, and the House went into Committee on the Bill, but very little progress was made on this occasion, and owing to the short duration of the Session, it was found impossible to proceed with the Bill this year.

The question of church-rates

ten place on the subject. His opinion was that the abolition of church-rates was a blow dealt at the Established Church; and though the Session was short, he had no doubt that before it was over, the Select Committee would have collected a mass of evidence which would be of the highest importance. He trusted that their Lordships would ever be found the best defenders of the Established Church, which was the surest safeguard of an hereditary monarchy.

Lord Teynham said the Church of England was the "rich man's church." He thought the Committee would do well to terminate the strife which sprung out of church-rates, by recommending their abolition.

The Archbishop of Canterbury thought the House owed a debt of gratitude to the Duke of Marlborough for bringing the question forward. The remedy was the honest scruples of Dis-

of the question. In the circumstances, he thought the bench of bishops had shown a wise discretion in not originating any measure on the subject of church-rates. He thought that the Government, if these rates were aimed at the Establishment, which was the Church of England, would be a large body, even if Dissenters, would be a thing which tended to the ruin of that Church.

Earl Granville, on the other hand, thought the Government's proposed inquiry would do no good. He did not feel justified in the appointment of a Commission, and was accordingly agreed.

A Bill introduced by the Government in the commencement of the Session, on the subject of endowed Schools, produced a somewhat warm contest in the House of Commons.

of England of all schools which the founder had not specifically devoted to Dissent. The founders, he said, intended to educate the community generally, but their intention was, in many instances, frustrated by the application of this doctrine.

The legal contention and decision in the year 1857 on the case of the Ilminster School, founded in the reign of Edward VI., had gone far to bring this question to an issue. In that case the school was founded for the benefit of the poor generally, who were, in the terms of the endowment, to be given a virtuous education, and taught their duty to God and the King's Majesty. The trustees were to be "honest men of the parish of Ilminster," without reference being had to their religious opinions; and for 150 years the school had been well administered by trustees coming within that designation, who had invariably been churchmen and dissenters in varying proportions, but the churchmen preponderating. About two or three years ago, a new light appeared in the parish in the person of a fresh vicar, who objected to the presence of dissenters in the trust. Subsequently, when the trustees having dwindled down to three dissenters, it became necessary to reconstruct the trust, the Master of the Rolls judiciously appointed twelve churchmen and three additional dissenters, thus making the churchmen two-thirds, and the dissenters one-third of the whole number. The vicar, objecting to the presence of the six dissenters, appealed to the Lords Justices, and the result was that the names of the dissenters were struck out of

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the trust. Mr. Dilwyn admitted he did not see how the Lords Justices, starting as they did from false premises, could have come to any other conclusion; but their judgment showed how bad the existing law was as expounded by them. Starting, as he had said, from false premises, they arrived at a *reductio ad absurdum*; for the practical meaning of this decision was, that no dissenter could be "an honest man." He asked the House if it was likely that the dissenters of this country would be content to remain under such a ban. His Bill merely sought to enact that no endowed school or educational charity should be deemed to be founded for the purpose of affording religious education according to the principles of the Church of England exclusively, unless from the language of the deed of endowment it appeared that such was the intention of the founder.

Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the Bill should be read a second time that day three months. He said the Bill would alter the present position of dissenters and churchmen in regard to school trusts, and take away the rights of the church. He did not desire to deal with the question in a sectarian spirit. There were legislative provisions for admitting dissenters to the benefit of education in church schools, and he should be glad to see an inquiry instituted, in order to ascertain how these endowments might be made more useful.

Mr. Fuller seconded the amendment.

The Attorney-General observed that it was because there were artificial presumptions and rules

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...Bill, as well as the great diffi-
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...or its interests to maintain.
...mitted that the true diffi-
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...real intention of the founder,
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...be appealed to as evidence. He
...did vote for the second read-
...ing with the understanding that
...the language of the Bill should
...be materially modified.
...Hugh Cairns admitted that
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Mr. Mellor supp-
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nity, in the lapse of centuries and by a change of circumstances, had a partial operation given to them; but he doubted whether the Bill would effect a remedy, and whether some previous inquiry was not necessary. The difference between inquiry before the second reading and after was so small that, if the motion came to a division, he should vote for the second reading.

Lord J. Manners thought the Bill was not in such a form that the House could fairly be called on to express an opinion upon its principle, and if the second reading were negatived, he believed hon. gentlemen on that side of the House would be ready to assent to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire how far, having regard to the declared intentions of founders, educational charities in England and Wales could be made available for the children of persons dissenting from the doctrines of the Church of England.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the proposition to refer the Bill to a Committee. Mr. Henley was also willing to have an investigation into the facts, though he did not mean to pledge himself to the necessity for legislation.

After a reply from Mr. Dilwyn, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the second reading	210
Against it	- - - 192

Majority - - - 18

Sir George Lewis then moved to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. After considerable discussion, this proposition was carried. No legislation, however,

on the subject, took place during this Session.

A Bill involving an important constitutional principle, was introduced during this Session by Sir William Somerville, and led to a rather warm debate on the second reading, but to no ulterior result. The object of it was to remove one of the existing disabilities to which Roman Catholics in Ireland are subject, by making persons of that religion competent to hold the office of Chancellor of Ireland. This Bill provoked a vigorous opposition from the Conservative side of the House. Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Disraeli, were the leading speakers on this side. Their argument against the measure was that Sir Robert Peel in 1829 deliberately excluded Roman Catholics from this office, because the Lord Chancellor is the representative of the Crown, because he exercises ecclesiastical patronage, because he may exercise functions as a judge in matters of ecclesiastical discipline, may become patron of livings appertaining to lunatics and others, may become Regent of the kingdom; because he is the adviser of the Lord-Lieutenant, and because it is unwise to disturb the great settlement of 1829. Mr. Whiteside said the measure was the most indecent proposition ever submitted to Parliament, because it proposed that a Roman Catholic should decide questions touching the doctrine of the Church of England.

On the other side, were Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, Sir G. C. Lewis, and Mr. Cardwell. They showed that the Lord Chancellor had no ecclesiastical

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except that of appointment in conjunction with five others, to two livings: that in a matter of discipline, were ministerial; that none of the members of the Ecclesiastical Commission could ever become members of the Relief Act established by the Government. The rule that Roman Catholics might hold purely civil offices, and that its principle was the same as the civil privileges. Experiments were made in the case of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who was erroneously supposed to have exercised ecclesiastical functions, and enjoyed ecclesiastical patronage. But that was not what Gladstone, "that the Lord Chancellor in its

gentlemen opposite, upon the abrupt dissolution of what, without disrespect, I may call the holy alliance which not long ago existed among them."—*(Laughter.)*

Mr. Disraeli did not take such a decisive ground of opposition as his late colleagues, but contended that the Bill ought to be referred to a Select Committee, in order that the House might know clearly what were the functions of the Irish Chancellor.

Sir George Lewis was willing to agree to this proposition, provided the Opposition would allow the Bill to be read a second time. But this they would not consent to, and Sir William Miles moved the adjournment of the debate, which was negatived by 210 to 142. The same motion, however, being repeated, Lord Pal-

and also of a large portion of the clergy. He might add that a similar petition had been signed by no less than 10,000 of the laity in one city alone. He need not inform their Lordships that he had been prevented by the Dissolution, the change of Ministry, and other causes, from bringing forward this subject in the present year, but he gave notice that he would do so in the course of the next Session. He regretted that since he last brought the subject forward, Convocation had given to his appeal a most emphatic refusal; and those who took an interest in the revision of the Liturgy now felt that the only prospect they had of attaining their object was by an application to Parliament.

The Archbishop of Canterbury felt obliged to the noble lord for not bringing forward this question in a formidable way at this period of the Session, when it could not have obtained the consideration which its importance deserved. When the noble lord did bring the subject forward, he and his right reverend brethren would be ready to give it the fullest consideration and discussion.

The Bishop of London said he felt perfectly convinced that no one had the interest of the Church more truly at heart than the noble lord who had just brought forward the petition. The noble lord represented, as he said, the intelligent laity of the country in wishing the services of the Church to be shortened. Now, he (the Bishop) was free to confess that many of the intelligent and of the unintelligent laity were desirous of shortening the services of the Church, but the way in which they proposed to do this very seriously affected

the doctrines of the Church. Some proposed to shorten the services by leaving out the Athanasian Creed, others proposed to omit the observance of saints' days. The petitioners said that they did not wish to introduce any new doctrine, but by thus leaving out existing doctrines, the general doctrine would really be altered in a most important degree. He and his right reverend brethren constantly exercised the power they possessed of allowing clergymen to read the Litany alone at stated times. If this were always done, those who wished it would have an opportunity of attending a short service. The real difficulty which bishops and clergymen met with in attempting to introduce improvements in the arrangements of the Church services was, that the great majority of their congregations were opposed to the introduction of any change at all. He believed that the good at which the noble lord aimed, might be better obtained in other ways than those he proposed; and he thought that by adopting hastily the wish of the petition, evil would arise which the noble lord himself would be the first to regret.

Lord Ebury explained, that the omission of the Athanasian Creed was not one of the objects of this petition. What the petitioners desired, was only the omission of repetitions arising from a junction of several services in one.

The Earl of Powis complained that the questions of abbreviation and alteration had been a good deal mixed up together; and that those who desired alteration had availed themselves of the pretence

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thought the initiative ought to be
left in the hands of the bishops
and clergy, and not taken by
either House of the Legislature.
Constituted as the right reverend
bench was at present, it repre-
sented all the various opinions of
the Church, and if they were of
opinion, as it appeared they were,
that it would be dangerous to
adopt a proposition of this sort,
their opinion ought to be deferred
to. He hoped that before the
noble lord fulfilled his intention
of bringing forward this subject
next Session, he would be ready
to state what it was that he pro-
posed to do, since he had stated
that at present he was not pre-
pared to indorse the whole prayer
of the petition.

After a few words from Lord

exemption he should propose to remove. The equalization of the spirit duties, which was a measure of fiscal reform independent of pecuniary results, had been estimated to yield an additional revenue of 500,000*l.*; but the produce in 1858-59, as compared with 1857-58, showed an increase of only 85,000*l.* There was a prospect, however, of the duty being considerably more productive. Mr. Gladstone then addressed himself to what he termed the more grave and serious part of his task, by stating the estimated amount of the revenue and expenditure of the current year, and the extent to which the latter would exceed the ways and means, or ordinary revenue of the country.

Estimated Revenue :—

Customs	£23,850,000
Excise	18,530,000
Stamps	8,100,000
Land and Assessed Taxes	3,200,000
Income Tax	5,600,000
Post Office	3,250,000
Crown Lands	280,000
Miscellaneous	1,530,000
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	£64,340,000

Estimated Expenditure :—

Funded and unfunded Debt	28,600,600
Charges on Consolidated Fund	1,960,000
Army (including Militia)	13,300,000
Navy (including Packet Service)	12,782,000
Civil Services	7,825,000
Revenue Departments	4,740,000
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	£69,207,000

The estimated revenue being 64,340,000*l.*, and the estimated expenditure 69,207,000*l.*, there would be a gross deficiency in the current year of 4,867,000*l.*

This being the time when it became the Committee to make adequate and effective provision for the wants of the year, it was likewise a time when its attention should be rigidly confined to the wants of the year, the charges being of an exceptional character, especially those for the army and navy. The Committee, therefore, were not to busy themselves with comprehensive plans of finance upon the present occasion; next year it would be necessary to enter upon larger views of our financial system, for next year the income-tax would lapse, as well as certain war duties upon tea and sugar, and on the other hand, the Long Annuities would fall in. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, would not enter upon considerations of prospective finance; they confined themselves to temporary and provisional finance. He now asked the Committee to consider what modes of supply could be devised to meet the deficiency in the Estimates. Nothing, said Mr. Gladstone, but dire necessity, could justify our borrowing in time of peace. We should provide for the wants of the day in which we live out of the resources at our command. If then we must look to taxes, shall they be direct or indirect? The articles that could be subjected to indirect taxation are malt, spirits, tea, and sugar. The Government agree that it would be undesirable to augment the duty on malt. As to spirits he showed from statistics that the process of equalizing the duties since he began it in 1853 had been successful. The total receipts in 1853 were 6,801,000*l.*, in 1859, 9,188,000*l.*, an increase of 2,387,000*l.*, a real

addition to our permanent taxation. But as malt gave no hope, so spirits yielded no means of replenishing the treasury. In the same way Mr. Gladstone dealt with tea and sugar, those more vital articles, and declined to meddle with the indirect taxes, and thereby touch the labouring man. He showed that while in 1858-9 part of the war taxation on sugar and tea which would have been remitted was retained, the war portion of the income-tax was struck off, and that last year indirect taxation paid a larger proportion than direct taxation. It would, therefore, be a gross injustice to add one shilling to the imposition of indirect taxation. "That being so we arrive at a point which can be easily anticipated. The divining faculty of an intelligent audience altogether outruns either the power or necessity of a detailed statement. It remains to consider what we shall do with the income-tax." Having explained the purposes which led to the introduction of the income-tax—to make salutary fiscal changes, and to meet sudden exigencies—he described the present case as one of the latter class, and the income-tax as the legitimate resource. Then he referred to the promises made in 1853, and showed, from the increase in the revenue (5,316,000*l.*), and the falling in of the Annuities, that, had not public expenditure grown also, the promises of 1853 could have been kept, and the income-tax abolished in 1860. As the expenditure had increased it must be met by corresponding taxation. In the first place he *proposed to diminish the malt credits from eighteen to twelve* weeks. Under the present system the maltster made and sold his malt before he paid duty, that is, the public found him capital. That was a bad system, and he proposed to deal with it at present in the mildest way by diminishing the period of credit, which would yield 780,000*l.* to the treasury in the current instead of the next year. That would reduce the deficiency to 4,000,000*l.* That sum we proposed to raise by the augmentation of the income-tax. The present rate of the income-tax was 5*d.* in the pound. He proposed an additional 4*d.* in the pound. An addition of 4*d.* in the pound would yield something over 4,000,000*l.* of money. "In making an addition of that kind it will be necessary," (continued Mr. Gladstone) "to reintroduce the distinction between incomes above 150*l.* and incomes under 150*l.*; because that distinction was originally introduced when the rate was at 7*d.*, and was allowed to drop when it fell to 5*d.*; but when it goes above 7*d.* there cannot be a doubt that the distinction must be reintroduced. Therefore, what I propose is that the 4*d.* laid upon the general mass of the income-tax payers should stop at incomes of 150*l.*, and that the rate of 1½*d.* in the pound should be laid upon incomes under 150*l.* The whole of this addition to the income-tax will be made applicable to the service of the year by being charged on the first half-yearly payment. If I am to have that money for the service of the year, it must be in the Exchequer before the 1st of April, nor can it be by any means that I am aware of in the Exchequer before the 1st of April, unless it

is made leviable in one single payment, on the first assessment or charge, after the Resolution shall be adopted by the House. I wish to explain to the Committee exactly how the payments will stand. The effect of my proposal is to place an addition of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the pound upon all incomes under $150l.$, and upon all above $150l.$ an addition of $6\frac{1}{2}d.$, or at the annual rate of $13d.$ on all incomes above $150l.$ But the first half-yearly payment of the tax-payers whose income is under $150l.$ a year will be at $4d.$ in the pound. The remaining liability for income-tax for 1859-60 will stand exactly as it does now, at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ for both classes. That, with the malt credits, will yield $5,120,000l.$, thus leaving only a surplus of $253,000l.$ I estimate that the balances in the Treasury in April, 1860, will be $6,542,000l.$, an ample amount." Mr. Gladstone concluded his statement by proposing a formal vote of ways and means, and laid on the table two Resolutions relating to malt and income-tax, to be considered on a subsequent day.

Several members made strong objections to the proposed mode of levying the income-tax, and some taunted Mr. Gladstone with his former opinions, but the majority of speakers approved of the augmentation of the tax.

Mr. Horsman objected to the making of additions to our defences by instalments, and recommended the application of a round sum once for all.

Mr. Gladstone admitted there was some force in the remark; but said that the question could hardly be discussed then.

The Resolution was then adopted.

Three days afterwards it being proposed to go again into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Disraeli embraced the opportunity of making, as he said, "a few observations" on the financial condition of the country. His comments were, however, extended to a great length, and led to a debate, not only on finance, but on foreign policy. The right honourable gentleman began by an elaborate defence of his own financial arrangements, and justified the postponement of the payment of incumbrances in 1858 on the ground that the commercial classes were then just recovering from a severe monetary convulsion. The Government thought it unwise to interfere with the legal reduction of the income-tax from $7d.$ to $5d.$, and preferred to call for the outstanding $1,000,000l.$ of the loan, and thus pay off $2,000,000l.$ of Exchequer Bonds out of the balance, instead of raising new taxes. They hoped to meet the deficiency out of the excess of revenue. The estimate of revenue was $64,000,000l.$, and the receipts were $65,500,000l.$, showing a surplus of a million and a half. His policy had been not to maintain artificial sinking funds, and not to raise new taxes from an industrious people smarting under great disasters. Proceeding from the past to the present, Mr. Disraeli expressed his approval of the determination of Mr. Gladstone to increase the income-tax, rather than borrow; but he objected to the mode of levying the additional income-tax, and insisted that the levy of the special tax in six months instead of a year would inflict great injury. All the desired results might be ob-

enforce economical administration. It was quite an illusion to suppose that we could materially reduce our three great sources of expenditure—the administration of justice, the education and health of the people. If we made war upon these estimates we should have made war upon civilization. Coming to the naval and military estimates he said that enormous as they were, some thought they ought to be increased. Now the expenditure depended on policy. The late Government had just unexpectedly terminated, in which we took no

The late Government, in their policy was misdirected, maintained strict neutrality. A change might have been expected to follow a change of Government, but the new Government had at once announced their intention to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors. The result of that statement was nullified by late events. We had a peace which did not disturb the political equilibrium. It was satisfactory. But there was talk of a Congress or Con-


At the end of the year there were lamentable objects were only palpable. Was, there a successful conqueror to be trusted, because he had what no potentate had—realized his program?—gave credit to the peace, and would be permanent. Our best to make it permanent. What then should be done? Not to go to Congress, dresses, with ribbons, diamonds, and snuff-box to our great ally and join us in making permanent by diminutions. The late Government were told that they did not have the confidence of the distinguished statesmen of the French, and that if a distinguished statesman had been in office, he would not have taken a step without their consent. Now, then, what for Lord Palmerston?—great part, by exercising influence with France to this disastrous system.

pect the termination of the income-tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer passed over those parts of Mr. Disraeli's speech referring to retrospective finance, except so far as to characterize the 1,500,000*l.* surplus as a fancied surplus, and to point out that the actual surplus was the excess of income over expenditure—800,000*l.*—and entered upon Mr. Disraeli's proposal touching the levying of the income-tax. What he described as the mode of levying the tax was the whole of the question. It was not an impracticable mode, and the heads of the revenue department fortified that statement. It was not unjust, for the House had as much right to tax six months' income as twelve months' income. If Mr. Disraeli's suggestion were adopted there would be a gap to be filled up, and to borrow 2,000,000*l.* would be as objectionable as to borrow 5,000,000*l.* They ought not to lay new burdens on 1860. Mr. Disraeli's doctrine was, that the growth of the peace expenditure was natural, legitimate, and normal. Mr. Gladstone utterly denied this. If every man's petition for expenditure in this and that was attended to, the finances would be in confusion in five years. The fact was that the spirit of economy was relaxed, and the one thing essential was to return to the temper and spirit which ruled with respect to the public expenditure chiefly from the period of the first Government of the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Gladstone mentioned a variety of claims on the Exchequer in prospect—harbours of refuge, public offices, National Gallery, contracts to the extent

of 600,000*l.* a year, more or less entertained by the late Government; and yet Mr. Disraeli spoke with calm satisfaction of the growth of the civil service estimates. Mr. Disraeli also took a sanguine view of the naval and military estimates. The magical results he predicted were not to be obtained, and still less by imitating the course of Lord Malmesbury. Admitting that Lord Malmesbury had acted in the spirit of an English gentleman and a lover of peace in recent transactions, Mr. Gladstone said he must be silent on everything beyond that admission. He advised the Opposition not to endeavour, by continual taunts, to leave the Government the only alternative of entering on an invidious task of dissection or appearing to assent to what was not compatible with their honest convictions. Admitting that we ought to preserve the French alliance and diminish our armaments as soon as the state of Europe would admit, Mr. Gladstone said he could go no further with Mr. Disraeli. Why this sweeping denunciation of Congresses by those, too, above all others, who were striving four months ago to bring about, by hook or by crook, the meeting of a Congress? Mr. Disraeli's doctrine, that peace never fulfilled the programme of war, was quite new. In the Russian war and the great revolutionary war the programme was fulfilled. He agreed that Government should strive to make peace permanent, but they must have the liberty to choose their own measures.

Mr. Bright gave a qualified approval of the financial measures of the Government. But



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expressed his opinion income-tax should not be introduced until a distinction was made between permanent and casual incomes. He also pointed out some of the grievances inflicted by the unequal operation of the duties on shipping and commercial intercourse, and suggested that probate should be reformed. Commenting on the state of our naval and military resources, Mr. Bright, with great force and ability, ridiculed our invasion panics, and showed how, in the case of a war, we should lose, whether by sea or land. He also pointed out the error of our policy towards France and the Emperor. The admission of the Emperor that he was not at war against the mind of France, and that he made peace with France, was assuming

that he was not at war with Mr. Bright. The attempts made in this country to induce a feeling of animosity to France and her Sovereign could only produce animosity against us; and animosity and anger had produced more wars than territorial disputes. The Emperor had been a faithful ally. On what, then, rested the declamation to induce the people of England to arm? Briefly touching other topics in a short speech, Lord John said that he would express no opinion as to the wisdom of taking part in a Congress; that the Emperor had done all he could in the way of free trade; and that it would be unwise and would give strength to the French Protectionists to enter into a correspondence with the French Government on the question of

repeatedly, and which I repeat now as my own individual conviction, is, that had the late Government employed the means which were in their power, and which I contend they ought to have employed, they might have prevented the rupture between France and Austria. That was my opinion; that is my opinion still. I have no doubt that they had the best intentions, and that to the extent of their ability they carried out their intentions. But I say that they failed, and they failed from not understanding and seeing in what direction their exertions ought to have been applied. I speak thus from what is known to all the world—from the language used by the Government in both Houses of Parliament as to the question at issue. It was encouraging to Austria. It was defiance to France. The whole meaning of the language of the late Government was this:—war is impending, and if it break out, England may be drawn into the contest, and the side with which she will be drawn into the contest will be the side of Austria. Their notion was that to prevent war they ought to threaten France. The result shows, that if they had taken the other line, and by firm and friendly advice dissuaded Austria from the course which she took, the war might have been prevented.” After commenting, like Mr. Gladstone, on the extraordinary doctrine of Mr. Disraeli that we should take no part in a Congress, and showing that our intervention had been beneficial in Greece, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, and the slave-trade, Lord Palmerston said, that when we spoke of the calamities of the war in Italy, we must remember the miseries peace entailed on the Italians. “My noble friend stated that whether we should be parties to a Conference or not, was a matter still under consideration, and would depend upon circumstances. But, undoubtedly, no Government of this country would recommend that England should be a party to a Congress simply to register the edicts—simply to record the arrangements made by other parties, without the previous consent and concurrence of England. We may enter into a Conference for the purpose of improving arrangements not finally concluded and still open for consideration; but it is no part of England’s duty to make herself simply the recording agent of transactions in which she has had no part or voice.” Lord Palmerston added, “The Emperor of the French has been the faithful and true ally of England, both in times of peace and of war; and we have every reason to regard him as a monarch who feels personally, and upon system, desirous to cement and perpetuate the alliance which subsists between his country and our own. That such a feeling exists is, however, I admit, no good reason why we should not place ourselves in a state of defence. . . . There is nothing, therefore, I maintain, at all inconsistent with a desire upon our part that the alliance between England and France should endure, in our making every provision which may be deemed requisite for the purpose of placing this country in such a position as that she need be under no apprehension of being attacked by any neighbouring or more

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State. To take that I feel assured, a policy becoming the dignity of our nation, and with a sincere wish to maintain friendly relations with the Powers." Lord Palmerston concluded by saying, "It is my opinion nothing was more consistent than to say that we are undefended, and our language calculated to irritate the Powers. Our hostilities were a mistake. As to commercial relations there was no difference of opinion between Mr. Bright and the Government in principle, but the mode of accomplishing the end desired. Mr. Fitzgerald made a speech in answer to Lord Palmerston, charging the Government with seeking to avoid

The imperial finances of the year having been thus settled, those of India remained for consideration, and with this view Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary of State for India, on the 1st of August made his statement in the House of Commons. The Right Hon. Baronet commenced his speech with some prefatory observations on the serious importance of the questions to be submitted to the House. He spoke of the future with some anticipations of anxiety. But the prospect, discouraging as it was, was not hopeless. If we surmounted the difficulties of the next two or three years, he saw no reason why India should not recover the prosperity it enjoyed before the mutiny broke out. Premising that it was impossible to bring down the financial state-

in England to 11,562,000*l.*, making together 22,118,000*l.*, the difference of 1,102,000*l.* being made up by the diminution of balances. This was the state of things up to the 30th of April last. The debt of India, there and in England, was 81,580,000*l.*, the interest being 3,564,000*l.* The military expenditure in the year ending the 30th of April last, was 25,849,000*l.* The expenditure on India for the year 1860-61, was estimated at 38,380,000*l.*, the charge at home at 5,851,500*l.*, the interest on railway capital he took at 900,000*l.* and the compensation for losses in India at 1,000,000*l.*, making the total estimated charge 46,131,500*l.* The revenue for the same year was estimated at 35,850,000*l.*, including the additional taxes; deducting this sum from 46,131,500*l.* and adding to the deficiency 2,000,000*l.* on account of further demands, there would remain 12,500,000*l.* to be provided for. The loans in India had produced much less than had been expected, but he hoped to receive in India 2,000,000*l.*, and this, added to 4,800,000*l.*, the produce of the 5,000,000*l.* of debentures issued under the authority given by Parliament to raise 7,000,000*l.* (making together 6,800,000*l.*), still left 5,700,000*l.* to be provided for to make up the 12,500,000*l.*, and he proposed to take power to borrow 5,000,000*l.* in addition to the 2,000,000*l.* under the former power, it being necessary that he should have a margin of 7,000,000*l.* in order to meet the expenses of the year. At the end of 1860, the Indian debt would be 95,836,000*l.*, and the interest upon the debt 3,900,000*l.* In the course of the year 1860-61, it

would be unnecessary to provide a sum for compensation for losses; on the other hand, the interest on the debt would have increased, so that he could not take the expenditure of that year at less than 46,000,000*l.*, and the revenue he took at 36,000,000*l.*, which left a deficiency of 10,000,000*l.* How the expenditure and the receipts could be balanced was an embarrassing question; it must be effected either by a reduction of the former, or an addition to the latter. The reduction of expenditure depended upon the state of India. The first item of expenditure was the Civil establishments, and he should deceive the House, he said, if he held out a hope of any considerable reduction in this item. He did not think it just or fair to reduce the salaries of civil servants now in office, though a reduction might be made on new appointments, but, considering the demand for European supervision, he did not think there could be a material diminution of the civil expenditure. The next item was Public Works, and some saving might be made in this item, though not large, and some reductions might be made in the home expenditure. But the great item in which a saving might be effected was the military expenditure. The whole military force in India, including depôts at home, Europeans, natives, and military police, at the present time consisted of 431,600 men. It was clear, he thought, that we must maintain a larger European force than we had hitherto done. It was clear, too, that the mutiny had been almost entirely a military mutiny, prompted by religious feelings,

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population, generally (except in Oude), having little or no part in it. In fact we might learn, indeed, two things—first, we should carefully avoid giving natives any reason to suppose that there was a design to diminish their religious prejudices, that we ought to maintain so large a native force. The question as to the amount of force required was a very difficult one. The ordinary expenditure before the war being 12,000,000*l.* and the present expenditure 10,000,000*l.*, the difference being 2,000,000*l.*, there was room for a moderate reduction upon this account. The ordinary expenditure, and the reduction might extend to 1,000,000*l.* or 4,000,000*l.* It was possible, however, to effect a reduction of 2,000,000*l.* upon this account, and to apply the 2,000,000*l.* to the

and financial department under his charge. In conclusion, he showed that there had been a progressive improvement in the revenues of India, and declared that he by no means despaired of its future. He moved a Resolution enabling the Government to raise in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India 5,000,000*l.*, to meet the demands of the present year.

Mr. Crawford observed that Sir Charles Wood had not explained the mode in which he proposed to raise the 5,000,000*l.* If by debentures, he would fail; the debenture market—he said it with confidence—would be overstocked.

The principal speakers in the debate which followed were Lord Stanley and Mr. Bright. The former entered at some length into an explanation of his views


necessity. He did not look for a retrospective guarantee, but such assistance as would satisfy present exigencies and cease when those exigencies ceased. He pointed out that whereas we pay nearly all the military expenditure of the colonies, we throw all the military expenditure upon India, and he thought that we should borrow something from the system we pursued with regard to the colonies. Then came the question of the reduction of Indian expenditure. Lord Stanley was of opinion that little could be done in the way of reduction in the Civil expenditure, and if that little were done it would be a question whether the saving effected would compensate for the discontent which would be created. He did not concur in the opinion that the number of Europeans employed in the Civil Service should be increased, and thought rather that a larger number of natives—especially educated natives—should be admitted into the Indian Civil Service, and that the uncovenanted servants should be admitted to offices that were held by the covenanted servants. Some saving might be effected by a re-organization of the Governor-General's Council, if it were composed of persons who were actually heads of the principal departments. Looking to the future, he thought that the railways would become self-supporting and afford a larger amount than was sufficient to cover the guarantee. As regards the question of military expenditure, we should not be able for some time to return to the old standard of our military force in India. Looking to the whole question he did *not think that it would be safe in*

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any case to reduce the European force hereafter to be retained in India below 60,000 or 65,000, and he was of opinion that two-thirds of the European force maintained in India should be troops exclusively for Indian service.

Mr. Bright entered at still greater length into an exposition of his opinions as to the prospects of India, her financial affairs, and the administration of the civil and military departments. He took a gloomy view of the destinies of that country. To him the danger seemed every year to increase in magnitude, and having paid some attention to the subject, he desired to take his share in confronting the evil. Sir Charles Wood had said that everything was satisfactory in 1855. Well, in that year it did happen that the deficit was 143,000*l.* only. But it gave a better idea of the case to note that in the three years preceding the mutiny, the deficit was 2,823,000*l.* It must be a bad Government that did not defray its expenses out of the taxes. Yet in India millions were levied on the sale and transit of opium, by a process which was not taxation. That was in danger of being impaired, or suddenly cut off altogether. Next year the debt would be 100,000,000*l.* That the money could be borrowed at all, even at a high rate of interest, only arose from the fact that England contrived to scramble through her difficulties and keep good faith. As to an Imperial guarantee, he did not oppose it from sympathy with the English tax-payers, but because if we let "the service of India" put its hand into the pockets of

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ple, it was impossible to what lengths of extravagance it would be moment the military absorbed the net did not a farthing was the public creditor. Government of India to an end, or England tributary to India, went on to denounce of annexation with basis; to declare that service was overpaid; not deserve the praises n it; to propose that of the Civil Service reduced one-half, and ainst maintaining an r a native army larger solutely required. If, were to have one body watch another, there hope of any diminu-

tion in any way to reforms, and I am convinced that this House must insist upon the Government reducing the large amount of its army, whatever be the risk. A large army will render it impossible for you to hold the country, for you will have a constantly increasing debt, and anarchy must inevitably overwhelm you in the end. A small army, a moderate, conciliatory, and just Government, with the finances in a prosperous condition, and I know not but for generations and centuries this country may possess a share, and a large share, in the government of those vast territories which it has conquered." Mr. Bright maintained that there was no government in India. There was no independent English opinion; the Civil Service was privileged,

at great length on his own remedy for India—the decentralization of the Government, pointing to Ceylon, where there was some kind of representation of public opinion, and recommending electoral councils for Bombay and Madras. At present all the governors of provinces were in fetters, and Sir Charles Trevelyan had been blamed for attempting to break through them. "I am convinced," continued Mr. Bright, "that you will not make a single step towards the improvement of India unless you change your whole system of government—unless you give to each Presidency a government with more independent powers than are now possessed by them. What would be thought if the whole of Europe was under one governor, who knew only the language of the Feejee Islands, and if his subordinates were like himself, only more intelligent than the inhabitants of the Feejee Islands are supposed to be? You set a governor over nearly 200,000,000 of human beings, in a climate where the European cannot do the work he has to do so well as here—where neither the moral nor physical strength of the individual is equal to what it is at home—and you do not even always furnish the most powerful men for the office; you seem to think that the atmosphere will be always calm and the sea always smooth—and so the government of India goes on; there are promises without number of beneficial changes, but we never hear that India is much better or worse than before. Now, that is not the way to do justice to a great empire like India. *What is now going on in India*

among our own troops? Notwithstanding what we have heard, that the Government is not disposed to take a gloomy view of things, who can tell what intelligence another mail may bring us? Let us not forget the condition in which India now is. Her native governments have been cast to the ground, and the princes who reigned there are wanderers on the soil they once called their own, pensioners on the bounty of the strangers by whom their fortunes have been overturned. Thousands of the people helpless and friendless, deprived of their natural leaders and their chiefs, are spread over the land, looking still, I trust, with hope to the justice and clemency of their conquerors. I appeal to your mercy and justice on behalf of that people. For years past I have never spoken but with the same earnestness as now in their behalf; and I ask if it is not possible to touch a chord in the hearts of Englishmen that will raise them to a sense of the duty they owe to the people of India? If this state of things exists in India it must ere long become a serious burden to the people of this country. You will show to the world that, though you can conquer, you have not the ability to govern. You had better disencumber yourselves of the fatal gift of empire if it leads you as conquerors to neglect the duties you owe as governors. I hope it will never be said that the time had come when the arms of England were irresistible in India, but that India was avenged, inasmuch as she broke the power of England by the intolerable evils she imposed upon her, the vast amount of men and money re-

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guarantee, but he suggested that
Parliament might borrow the
money in England for Indian
purposes, and lend it again to
India, taking some adequate se-
curity. Mr. Vansittart and Mr.
Ayrton advocated an Imperial
guarantee. They argued that
we were wasting 10,000,000*l.* a-
year to maintain abstract princi-
ples of political economy. Col.
Sykes advocated the same views.
Sir Edward Colebrooke and Sir
Henry Willoughby asked for in-
formation touching the inten-
tions of the Government in
sending out Mr. James Wilson
to act as the Financial Minister
in India, and expressed doubts
as to the expediency of that step.
Nothing, they said, could be
more dangerous than to set up a
department in opposition to the
Governor-General.

ment was in the military expenditure. There was now no native power to give us uneasiness: not a gun could be cast without our consent; a native army was useless without artillery, and our relative superiority to the natives had much increased.

The Earl of Ellenborough took strong objections to the practice of giving guarantees to railway companies, which, he said, prevented the Government from borrowing at a lower rate than the rate of the guarantee. He approved of the measure adopted by the Government of sending out Mr. Wilson to act as Chancellor of the Exchequer of India. With assistance, that gentleman might reduce the accounts to an intelligible shape; but he must be supported from home, because he would have to teach, not only habits of business, but habits of obedience. Lord Ellenborough objected to the reduction of the civil salaries, and thought that at no distant period we might reduce our military establishments. He would bring down the number of Native troops to the level of the European troops. He strongly objected to those who proposed that we should abandon India.

Lord Lyveden agreed that there was no cause for despondency. He could not hear talk of abandoning India without a certain amount of shame. With regard to the financial question, he thought that both the civil and military expenditure could be reduced. He also thought that that gigantic job—the Indian Council—should be reduced to six members, who should be the heads of departments; but the greatest saving must be effected

in military expenditure. Lord Ellenborough had spoken of Mr. Wilson as a Chancellor of the Exchequer; he had never understood that Mr. Wilson was to act in such a capacity. If he had the powers of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it would involve a great interference with the Government of India. He hoped that Mr. Wilson would be armed with sufficient authority, and so backed from home, that the country would obtain the advantage of his services.

The Loan Bill passed through the House, and received the Royal Assent.

It may be convenient to notice in this connection, a Bill introduced towards the end of the Session by Sir Charles Wood, to fix the limits of the European troops in India. Its object and nature were explained by the right honourable Baronet. In 1853, he said, the number of Company's troops was increased from 12,200 to 20,000, and the number training in England from 2000 to 4000. It was a legal question whether the Act meant that the Company could employ 20,000 or 24,000. The late Government had sanctioned an establishment of 25,500, and the Bill was necessary to cover anything that had been done which might be illegal. The Bill limited the number to 30,000. It did not follow that the whole of this number would be raised, but it could not be exceeded. With regard to the employment of a local European force in India, Sir Charles Wood expressed a strong opinion, remarking that the weight of authority was in favour of such a force. The late Lord Hardinge, Sir John Law

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the Government and Government, had to that conclusion. far more expensive a force entirely composed of Queen's troops, than proposed of Queen's troops. With regard to the local troops in India, he said, the men had no subversion, but that it was to be said in justice of their view. He considered it rather as a strike of mutiny; they ought to be dealt with as mutineers. He thought that Lord Dalhousie, after having had access to the fullest authority with the question at hand, had acted most judiciously in giving the men the option of being discharged. The


question of a local army was neither more nor less than a question of patronage, and he thought it would be better to do without the Indian Council than leave them any patronage at all.

Sir de Lacy Evans objected altogether to recruiting foreigners. He would not call the insubordination of the local troops a mutiny; and he considered that a local army was indispensable to India. Mr. Sidney Herbert pointed out that General Peel, as a member of the Commission, had pronounced against a local army, while, as a member of the late Government, he had decided in favour of it. Colonel North complained of the mismanagement of the local troops in India, and of the withholding of the necessary funds for their

CHAPTER VI.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. THE WAR IN ITALY—*Statement made by Earl Granville on the re-assembling of Parliament—Remarks of the Duke of Rutland, Earl of Malmesbury, and the Duke of Newcastle—Lord Palmerston intimates in the House of Commons the views of the Government on the Italian Question—The news of the Armistice between France and Austria arrives in England, and is communicated to both Houses, then sitting, by the Ministers—Further discussions in the House of Lords on the events passing in Italy—Opinions expressed by the Earl of Malmesbury, Marquis of Normanby, Earl Granville, Earl of Derby, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and other Peers. In the House of Commons, Lord Elcho postpones a motion on the affairs of Italy, of which he had given notice—Remarks made on the occasion by Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald and Lord John Russell—On the 28th of July, pursuant to notice, Lord John Russell enters into a lengthened explanation of the policy of the Government in regard to Italian affairs—His speech—Answer of Mr. Disraeli—Speeches of Mr. Bowyer, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Drummond, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Maguire, and Lord Claude Hamilton—Further debates in both Houses on the same subject—The Marquis of Normanby raises the question of Italian policy by a motion for papers—Answer of Lord Wodehouse—Lord Elcho renews in the House of Commons his postponed motion for an Address to the Crown respecting the proposed Conference of European Powers—Mr. Kinglake moves the Previous Question—Speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Lord Harry Vane, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Milnes, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Whiteside, Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Palmerston—Lord Elcho replies, and declines to press his motion, which is not put—The Estimates having been voted, and various necessary Bills passed, the Session is brought to a close on the 18th of August—Parliament is prorogued by Commission—The Speech from the Throne delivered by the Lord Chancellor—Concluding Remarks.*

THE events which took place on the theatre of war in Italy, of which an account is given in another part of this Volume, gave rise to occasional remarks and discussions in the two Houses of Parliament, on their re-assembling after the General Election. Both the foreign policy of Lord Derby's G-



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the principles adopted by their successors in office, their share of animadversion. It will be briefly noticed in the debates, in which they were discussed by the British Government in regard to France, and underwent the criticism of the House of Commons. In the first explanation given to the House of Lords by Earl Russell, the noble lord made it his duty to mention the pending, and our views in general, which led to a short debate. On the subject of the proposed Defences, Lord Russell said that the Ministers were bound to the duty of maintaining them.

The Earl of Malmesbury made a speech, mainly intended to refute the criticisms of members of the present Government when they led the Opposition. His object was to show from the pages of the blue-book, that he had done all he could to induce France and Austria to come to an understanding. He had not, as Lord Palmerston said, patronized Austria. He had anticipated the advice of that noble lord, and had told Austria that nothing should induce the English Government to support her in Lombardy against her own subjects. He had told her that England would stand by her in maintaining her treaty rights, but not in exercising improper administrative and military influence. He had recommended a Congress. He had not passed

not sanctify the means. The determination of France was taken long before the month of February, but, still, when he heard Italy claiming the Emperor Napoleon as its liberator and regenerator, he could not help saying that he had great doubts whether, at the bottom of his very capacious mind, his Majesty ever intended or expected the real liberation of Italy, however large or magnificent might be the device which he had inscribed upon his banner. Little or no change would be allowed to take place in Rome and the Papal States, and the so-called liberation of a part of Northern Italy would only serve to plunge those magnificent regions, if not into deeper darkness, at least into deeper disappointment and despair.

The discussion then dropped.

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston, on the same day, took occasion to lay down the principles by which his Government would be guided in their transactions with foreign countries. The noble lord said:—“There are two great questions which pre-eminently occupy the attention of the public; one, the state of our foreign relations as connected with those important events which are now passing in the South of Europe; the other, that question of the amendment of the laws regarding the representation of the people in Parliament, which has so recently and anxiously engaged the attention of Parliament and of the country. The course which we intend to pursue with regard to that first great question, is the course which has been chalked

out for us by those who preceded us,—that is, a strict neutrality in the contest which is now waging. I trust that nothing can occur which should involve this country in hostilities, which, as far as human foresight can go, seem to turn upon matters which, though interesting the sympathies one way or the other of the people of this country, are yet so remote from their direct interests that it would, I think, be unpardonable in any Government to endeavour to involve this country in the contest. It will be our duty, as no doubt it would have been felt to be the duty of the late Government, to avail ourselves of any favourable opportunity which may occur in the course of these events, to tender the good offices of England, either separately or conjointly with other Powers, for the purpose of restoring to Europe the blessings of peace; but I am sure that this House will feel that steps of that kind ought not to be lightly taken, that a great country like this ought not to tender advice or interpose offices until it sees that the march of events renders it likely that those good offices or that advice will be acceptable to those to whom they are tendered, and that lightly and without sufficient consideration to commit the country to steps of that sort would be derogatory to the dignity of the nation, and useless with regard to any good which might be anticipated from the adoption of such a course.”

The unexpected news of the conclusion of a peace between France and Italy, surprised the two Houses during their sitting

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of July.—Lord Wode-
liately communicated
of Lords a telegram
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mbassador at Paris,
een sent by the Em-
French to the Em-
Valleggio, July 11th,
the following terms :
ned between the Em-
ria and me. The bases
—Italian Confedera-
the honorary presi-
Pope ; the Emperor
cedes his rights to
o me, and I transfer
o King of Sardinia ;
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in Russell made a
munication to the

request Lord Granville had made,
consented to postpone his motion.
Although he agreed to defer his
explanation on the despatch of
Count Cavour, he could not for-
bear from referring to the case of
the Duchess of Parma, whose
admirable conduct had won uni-
versal admiration, and expressed
his opinion that it would be a
bad example of public morality
if she were not restored to her
dominion. He protested against
the statements of Count Cavour,
which he was ready, as he said,
to meet and to refute one by one,
but at the present moment he
would not discuss the subject.
Deprecating the opinion which
prevailed in Her Majesty's Go-
vernment, that it was necessary
for the House to preserve silence
on foreign affairs until their im-

there was no wish on the part of the Government to prevent discussion on foreign affairs. Cases, however, like the present might arise, when, from insufficient information, the House was incapable of arriving at just conclusions.

The Marquis of Clanricarde protested against the reserve which was maintained by Government in respect to foreign affairs.

Lord Brougham thought it a most melancholy thing that questions of so much importance as peace and war should be decided by two Emperors, uncontrolled by a Parliament, a press, or even in the slightest degree by their own Ministers.

Lord Derby thought it strange that Sardinia, which had occupied the first position, and to whom France had only stood in the relation of an ally, had been thrown entirely into the back-ground. They had heard that peace had been concluded between France and Austria: he wished to know whether peace had been agreed to between Austria and Sardinia.

Lord Granville said that the Government only knew that a convention had been drawn up between the French and Austrian Emperors as a basis for peace. He was not able to give further information.

The Marquis of Normanby then moved for a copy of a despatch from Lord John Russell to Mr. James Hudson, on the subject of the alleged annexation of the Duchies of Central Italy by the Government of Piedmont.

Lord Ebury protested against our past policy of officious interference in the affairs of foreign States, as tending to destroy the influence of this country in the councils of Europe. He hoped,

under the present circumstances, that Her Majesty's Government would not be too ready to put themselves forward, but would wait until their opinions and advice were asked for.

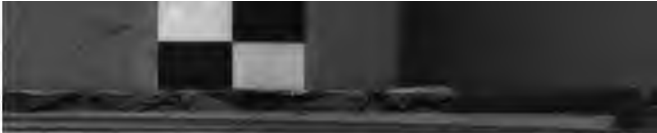
The Duke of Rutland said, that although he agreed with the last speaker on the policy of non-intervention, he did not concur with him in regard to Count Cavour, who, in his opinion, had been the principal cause of the war.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe thought the objection made against British interference with foreign States, was more on account of the manner of doing it than of the thing itself, and he cited the case of the late King of Naples as in point. He also censured the conduct of Count Cavour, as having excited the revolutionary party in Tuscany.

Lord Wodehouse declared the willingness of the Government to discuss these matters fully, as soon as sufficient information had been obtained. He promised that Lord John Russell's despatch should be produced. He could not undertake to lay before the House the circulars moved for by Lord Malmesbury, but the answer to them should be communicated to their Lordships.

The Earl of Malmesbury thought the answer would not be intelligible without the circular.—The discussion then terminated.

In the House of Commons on the same evening, Lord Elcho, who had given notice of a motion respecting the affairs of Italy, which he then proposed to withdraw, entered into an explanation of the motives which had induced him to put the notice upon the



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(for reasons he stated)
merston. He should,
said, follow the ex-
Lord Elcho, by not
length into the dis-
these matters. He
say that the result
rest a caution to those

present state of affairs, the in-
fluence of England should be
employed to confirm and improve
the general peace. Our policy
was not to abandon a neutral
position; that, he believed, had
been the universal opinion of the
people of this country. If we
were called upon to consider a
treaty of peace, we were bound
not to participate in any treaty
not conformable to our notions
of the honour, the dignity, and
the freedom of this country.

On the 28th of July, Lord
John Russell, pursuant to notice,
made an important statement in
the House of Commons, respect-
ing the condition of foreign
affairs and the policy intended to
be pursued by Her Majesty's
Government. He could have
wished, he said, to postpone this

spectacle. The Treaty of Villafranca consisted of two parts. By one part peace was made between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, and Lombardy was ceded to the former, to be delivered over to the King of Sardinia. With regard to this matter, it was not for us, who had taken no part in the war, or the other Powers of Europe to interfere. But the other part of the treaty was of a different nature. It proposed an organization for the liberation of Italy. In 1856, Lord Clarendon, being at the Conference of Paris, met to deliberate upon the peace concluded between Great Britain and France on the one hand, and Russia on the other, thought it his duty, in conjunction with the representative of France, to bring before the Conference the state of Italy, which, being a question affecting the peace of Europe, was a fair matter for consideration. The proposition made to us on the present occasion, on the part of France, was not that the Government of Great Britain should enter into a Congress to discuss the Treaty of Villafranca, and he read an extract from a despatch from Count Walewski, explaining the objects of the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries at Zurich—viz., to confer upon general questions, not the details of the treaty of peace. Her Majesty's Government, he said, had not thought it necessary to give any precise answer to the proposition of the French Government; but they had signified to our Ambassador at Paris that, if there was to be any Conference or Congress, two things were requisite—first, that the Treaty of Zurich should be

seen; secondly, that the Emperor of Austria must be a party to any discussion on the state of Italy. The first question raised would relate to a Confederation. The article of the treaty did not say that the Confederation was formed or should be formed, but only that the two Sovereigns would favour and further a Confederation. If the several States could form a federal union, Italy would, in his opinion, be strong enough for its own defence, and there would be no necessity for the intervention of foreign Powers. He thought, therefore, that such a Confederation would be wise, but he doubted whether the time had yet come when it was practicable, and whether a Confederation with the Pope as chief, and the Emperor of Austria as one of its members, would be desirable. How could such a Confederation lay down rules of conduct, or be expected to assent to religious toleration and liberty of conscience? Therefore, although an Italian Confederation might in time be practicable, the Peace of Villafranca hardly fulfilled the conditions required for forming such a federal union. Then arose another question, as to the mode in which the treaty was to be carried into effect; and it would be necessary to have a complete understanding upon that point before Her Majesty's Government should send any representative to a Congress or Conference. According to the treaty, the Sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena were to return to their States. But the Grand Duke of Tuscany was in the position of a sovereign who had violated, by abdication, the fundamental law of his State. Although he (Lord



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is soon as the Austrian
the Cardinal Legate


is most anxious that the treaty should enable the Italians to enjoy the privilege of self-government. Now, whether they enjoy that privilege under one sovereign or under another, whether there is to be a Confederation, or whether there are to be two or three powerful States in Italy, I am convinced—and Her Majesty's Government are convinced—that an independent State or States in Italy would be for the welfare of Europe. I cannot say—it is impossible at the present moment to say—that there will be any Congress or Conference on this question. This, however, I may state with the utmost confidence, that it would not be wise on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and still less wise

revolution finally stayed, unless the Powers of Europe generally were consenting parties to a settlement to which the people of Italy would give their assent, and which would recommend itself to the minds of reasonable and just men in all parts of the world. Such being the difficulties which impede our taking part in any such Conference, I may be permitted to say, in spite of Mr. Disraeli's sarcasms, that if Italy could be made prosperous, and her sons afforded a fair scope for the exercise of their talent and their energy, so that they might be enabled to take their part among the nations of Europe as contributing their quota—and I feel assured a rich quota it would be—to the progress of that great European family to which they belong—if such an object could be attained, then, Sir, I, for one, should not hesitate to declare that Her Majesty's Government would rejoice at its consummation."

Mr. Disraeli said that Lord John Russell's explanation respecting the terms supposed to be offered to the Emperor of Austria was ambiguous. He inquired whether certain terms, more severe than those he had accepted, were not laid before the Emperor of Austria.

"It has reached me," said the right honourable gentleman, "that the scheme for the settlement of hostilities which the Emperor of Austria, comparing it with the terms offered by his enemy, found so repugnant to his feelings and interests was brought to his cognizance through the influence and agency of Her Majesty's Government. If so, although it might be said that Ministers

offered no opinion on it, they gave a kind of sanction to it by making themselves the organs of communication. They have, in fact, committed the mistake they made in 1848, when the proposal now made by France and accepted by Austria, was made by Austria herself. We then repudiated the Austrian proposition, and now those very terms have been accepted from the enemy of Austria. Thus the affair is settled without our interference. Had we said that the terms offered to Austria were too severe, if we had modified them, and Austria had accepted them, we should be in a great position. Now Austria regards us as one who has deserted her." Mr. Disraeli went into a long argument to show that England ought not to attend any Congress, because the balance of power is not affected; because it is one thing to propose a Congress to prevent a war, another to go into one after a war, be bound by its engagements, and save other persons from difficulties they have created, and for which we are not answerable. "I tell the noble lord this—that it is his misfortune to believe that there exists throughout Italy a Whig party, and until he gets that idea out of his head he never will be able to consider the question in a manner becoming a statesman of his degree. It has always been the fashion of the noble lord, when speaking of Italy, to speak of establishing a sort of Brookes's Club at Florence. I told the noble lord some years ago that the course he was recommending was one which must end in the confusion of Italy; and that, if he thought the regeneration of Italy could be



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place. There was a period of
the war at which the French
Ambassador at this Court gave
my noble friend a small bit of
paper, upon which there were
certain terms of arrangement,
stated very generally, asking that
the British Government would
transmit them to the Govern-
ment of Austria, and would re-
commend the terms as the bases
upon which a treaty of peace
might be concluded. My noble
friend, in concert with his col-
leagues, felt that on the one
hand it would be unbecoming on
the part of this Government,
anxious as we must naturally
have been for the cessation of
the war, to refuse altogether to
be the channel of communica-
tions which one of the parties
thought might be conducive to

the Austrian Government might deal with it as it saw good; but as to the terms, we expressed no opinion whatever."

Lord Palmerston then, after explaining and justifying the conduct of our Government in 1848, observed that Mr. Disraeli had contended that we ought not, under any circumstances, to go into a Conference. But what Lord John Russell said was, that there were two parts in the treaty, one relating solely to the belligerents and to matters arising out of territories which were the seat of war; but there were other conditions relating to territories which the contending armies did not occupy, and with which the parties had no right to deal. Before, however, the Government decided whether they would be parties to the Conference, they ought to know what were the arrangements between France and Austria. Difficulties might arise, and questions that it would be necessary to discuss, and until they saw their way, it would be premature to decide. If they did see their way, he thought it would not only be desirable, but it would be the duty of the Government, to take part in the Conference. After replying to Mr. Bowyer, he pointed out the inconsistency of Mr. Disraeli in denouncing Conferences which the late Government had recommended, and condemned their proposal to guarantee Sardinia against any attack by Austria.

The debate was continued by Mr. Baillie, Mr. Milnes, and Mr. Whiteside, who reviewed, at much length and with considerable severity, the Italian policy of the Government in 1848.

Mr. Drummond expatiated

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upon the power of the Papacy, and urged the danger to this country of meddling with affairs which did not concern us.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying to Mr. Whiteside, examined with great minuteness a statement made by him that, in 1848, Austria had offered to Lord Palmerston, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, if the British Government would intervene to restore peace, that Lombardy should be made entirely independent, and Venetia should receive a free constitution—a proposal which Sardinia had, he said, accepted. He showed that this statement was the result of a complete mistake on the part of Mr. Whiteside. In discussing the question whether this country should take part in the Conference, he urged the distinction between those provisions of the treaty which lay between the belligerents and those which were entirely beyond the sphere of the war, and belonged to the future relations of Italy. Under the circumstances, he thought it would be the grossest imprudence to come to a hasty conclusion to repudiate a Conference; and he had, he said, the strongest hope and conviction that the House of Commons would not consent to interpose between the Executive Government and the exercise of its discretion in the endeavour to give to the peace the form most conducive to the tranquillity of Europe.

Mr. Maguire defended the Papal Government against the strictures of Lord Palmerston, and drew a very flattering picture of the prosperity of the Romagna.

Lord C. Hamilton vindicated the accuracy of Mr. Whiteside's

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that Lord Palmerston missed the opportunity of separating Lombardy and Venetian possessions of

Mr. Russell, on the subject of the French navy.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Scully, said he was not competent to give an answer as to the intention of the Pope, as the Confederation had not been formed, and we had no relations with the Pope that would lead him to give us any information upon the subject; and with respect to the latter part of the question, he explained the state of our relations with the Court of Rome. In answer to Mr. Bentinck's question, Lord Palmerston said he might content himself with saying that the

remarks by Lord Kinglake, the papers had to lie on the table. On the 10th of July, questions of importance touching our relations were addressed in the House

an efficient footing. He related, as an argument against relaxing our exertions, a dialogue between the Emperor of the French and a distinguished person, which had been reported to him on the subject of the French navy.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Scully, said he was not competent to give an answer as to the intention of the Pope, as the Confederation had not been formed, and we had no relations with the Pope that would lead him to give us any information upon the subject; and with respect to the latter part of the question, he explained the state of our relations with the Court of Rome. In answer to Mr. Bentinck's question, Lord Palmerston said he might content himself with saying that the

but the Government might be called upon any day to protect the various interests of the country.

On the 8th of August, a few days previous to the prorogation of Parliament, the affairs of the Continent again became the subject of debate in both Houses. In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Normanby originated the discussion, by asking a question respecting the proposals for peace submitted to Austria. The noble Marquis expressed his belief that this was the only country in which any mystery still existed in regard to the propositions of the peace of Villafranca. Those propositions were popularly believed on the Continent to be the joint production of M. de Persigny and Lord Palmerston, and were considered discreditable to our professed neutrality, which (in spite of the declared intention of the present Government to tread in the steps of their predecessors) had, in the opinion of other Powers, been often violated. In support of this opinion, he quoted a despatch from the Prussian Minister at Berlin to the Prussian Envoy at Vienna, and insisted that Lord John Russell, instead of uniting the policy of this country and Prussia, had established a complete breach between them. He proceeded to defend Austria against the charge brought against her of having been the first to declare war, and of having thereby abrogated the treaties of 1815; and pointed out that Austria had agreed to a mediation, which was rejected by Sardinia and France; and that Sardinia in 1848 had invaded Austria, but that the treaties of 1815 were not then considered to have been abro-

gated. Willing as he was to do justice to the noble impulses of Lord John Russell, he was afraid that the present Minister for Foreign Affairs had taken a one-sided view of the question, and had been misled by enthusiasts who would, he feared, be overborne by the Mazzinian party. In connexion with Mazzini, he reviewed the present state of affairs in Central Italy, and especially in Tuscany, whose present Government was most tyrannical, and defended the Grand Duke from the accusation that he had ordered the bombardment of Florence. He strongly deprecated any course by which England might be mixed up with these differences, and hoped we should not be parties to any Conference to settle Italian affairs.

Lord Wodehouse stated, that some days before the conclusion of peace at Villafranca, the French Ambassador gave Lord John Russell a statement concerning the *data* on which France was willing to make peace with Austria. Lord John Russell agreed to transmit the document to the Austrian Minister, but did not give any advice whatever in respect to it, as he did not think the time had arrived for Her Majesty's Government to interfere with effect. He declined to follow Lord Normanby into his attacks on the Tuscan and Piedmontese Governments, but contented himself with reminding him that if constitutional liberty should be established in Italy, it would be owing to Piedmont.

Lord Normanby asked Lord Granville, whether the transmission of the French proposals to Austria was or was not the act of the Cabinet? .

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ville answered in the
House of Commons, on
Monday, Lord Elcho
motion which had
been postponed, for an
address to His Majesty, on the sub-
ject of the Italian affairs, and which
was a long and interest-
ing one. The address pro-
posed by the noble Lord stated,
in the opinion of this House
to be consistent neither with
the honor nor the dignity of
this country to take part in any
Conference for the purpose of
settling the details of a peace,
the terms of which had
been discussed between the Em-
peror of France and the
Austria. Premising
that the Government had
declined to take part in the
Conference mentioned in the preamble

neither friendship nor hostility;
but the neutrality of the present
Government was not of that
indifferent character. What they
had sought in 1848 they sought
now—the exclusion of Austria
from Italy. In urging the inex-
pediency of this country taking
part in the Conference, he main-
tained that the true policy of this
country was that of non-inter-
vention—a policy strongly advo-
cated by the late Sir Robert Peel.
The Government said they did
not mean to go into the Confer-
ence on any questions of detail;
but if they entered it as friends
of Italy, and upon its general
affairs, what did they propose to
do with reference to the Duchies,
to the States of the Church, to
the French occupation of Rome?
If we had confidence in the

consequences, he was prepared to concede to them the confidence which was an indispensable condition of all true responsibility. He admitted that his objections to our joining in the Conference were very strong; and he enumerated some of those objections, and stated the conditions under which he would not disapprove of England's going into a Congress to settle the details of the territorial arrangements of Italy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, so far as he and his colleagues were concerned, they were prepared to meet the motion with a direct negative; but if the House was of opinion that it was inconvenient to entertain the motion at all, they were ready to concur in the motion which Mr. Kinglake had made, without any concert with them. The original motion spoke of taking part in a Conference for the purpose of settling the details of the peace between the two Emperors. He was not aware of any such intention. The details of the peace would be settled by the belligerents themselves, and what remained would be, not the details of the peace, but great questions of European policy, vitally affecting the happiness of Italy. The principal point made by Lord Elcho was, the contrast between the neutrality of the late and that of the present Governments. He (Mr. Gladstone) gave credit to the late Government, represented by Lord Malmesbury, for their intentions, and for a sincere assiduity to maintain peace, and there had been no departure from that neutrality on the part of the present Government. The object of Lord Elcho's motion was

to prevent the Government from taking part in the Conference, lest they should be hostile to Austria. To disclaim such a motive, he said, was needless, and would be disparaging. There was no foundation for such a supposition. It was the desire of the Government to see Austria strong, flourishing, and happy; but it did not follow that they might not have their own feeling and conviction that she might, by another policy, better discharge her duties and consult her own separate and individual interests. To understand the present position of Austria, it was necessary to go back for the last forty-five years. During that interval, wherever liberty raised its head in Italy, it was crushed by the iron hand of Austria, and abuses were re-established in all their rigour. The position of Sardinia, with her improved institutions, became of necessity a standing danger to Austria. It was necessary that the British Government should consider what, in the present state of circumstances, was best for Italy, for Austria, and for Europe. Might not Austria be stronger out of Italy than in it? This was an opinion which might be held by honest men, and he was himself strongly of that opinion. But the true policy of this country, according to Lord Elcho, was the policy of non-intervention. What then, asked Mr. Gladstone (triumphantly exhibiting the blue-book), was the policy adopted and enforced in these papers? "If you go into the Conference," Lord Elcho said, "are you prepared to do this or to do that?" His (Mr. Gladstone's) answer was, that the questions he referred to

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ference, since his presence would
be either dangerous or degrading
to this country. Mr. Fitzgerald
entered into many details, and
put various questions to the Go-
vernment relative to the propo-
sals made to them by M. de Per-
signy, to be communicated to the
Austrian Ambassador for the
cessation of hostilities—a trans-
action which, he said, had pro-
duced most important and in-
jurious effects.

Lord Harry Vane did not see
that any good would arise from
our presence in the Conference
at this time, and thought it most
desirable that this country should
avoid any responsibility respect-
ing the settlement of the affairs
of Italy.

Mr. B. Cochrane said, if he had
had any doubt of the expediency of

It would be most objectionable, he said, so to bind any Government supposed to have the confidence of the House of Commons.


Mr. M. Milnes believed that the speech of Mr. Gladstone expressed the feelings of the people of this country, and rightly interpreted their understanding of what was meant by a neutral position which should not impede the expression of their sentiments on questions of right and justice. A refusal to take part in a Conference might be not only impolitic, but uncourteous towards other Powers of Europe.

Mr. Horsman observed, that the motion involved a very important principle, which in the speeches opposed to it had been evaded or misrepresented. The motion was not, as represented by Mr. Gladstone, an unqualified assertion of an abstract principle, but a very precise and definite application of a rule of policy affirmed by the country. The motion originated in an announcement by Lord Palmerston, to the effect that the Government would be ready to enter into the Conference for the purpose of settling the details of the Treaty of Villafranca. The motion, therefore, grappled at once with the object. Now, it was said the intention of entering the Conference was abandoned; but on what ground abandoned? That it would be at variance with the policy which Parliament had affirmed?—or was it only a temporary abandonment, to be recalled during the recess? The motion called upon the House to stand by the principle of strict neutrality, and not to allow the country to be plunged into a

turbid sea of complications. There were two questions—first, what was it we wished to achieve at the Conference? Secondly, what chance had we of success? Free institutions for Italy, and the removal of foreign troops from its territory, were to be the objects,—being Lord John Russell's confession of Italian faith. But was there the slightest hope that a European Congress would consent to them? Here, then, were the elements not only of war, but of a dozen wars. He hoped the House would forbid the Government from going into the Conference, by which we could not serve Italy, but might lower ourselves.

Mr. S. Herbert denied that Lord Palmerston had said anything about going into Conference to settle the details of the Treaty of Villafranca. The Government had never been asked to join in settling those details, nor had they, as alleged, snatched at the notion of joining the Conference. Although we had not been belligerents, that was no argument against entering the Conference; and would it be right for England, if asked on terms which afforded a chance of success, to refuse to take part in a Conference by which a more permanent arrangement might be made for the security of Italy? He did not say they were going into the Conference, but if difficulties were removed and objections at an end, a refusal to do so would be a dereliction of duty on the part of the Government.

Mr. Whiteside defended the motion, supposing it to be of a general character, from the objection that it would be a direct interference with the Executive.



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the circumstances, they would be
able to say "aye" or "no" to
the proposition; though at pre-
sent, so far from being an advo-
cate for a Conference, he saw
more objections against it than
reasons for it. He gave full de-
tails of the circumstances attend-
ing the propositions received from
M. de Persigny and referred to by
Mr. Fitzgerald, observing that,
although the Government claimed
no credit in the matter, he did
rejoice that peace had been the
result.

Mr. Disraeli, having replied to
accusations made against him by
the Chancellor of the Exchequer,
observed that the latter had evaded
the practical question under con-
sideration. He had frankly
placed his Italian policy before
the House: and if these large

upon the remarks made by Mr. Disraeli in the last Parliament, upon the conduct of the Austrian and the Sardinian Governments respectively, when he characterized that of the latter as ambiguous, and eulogized the spirit of dignified conciliation manifested by Austria. He denied that any approbation had been expressed of the paper received from the French Ambassador; and, with respect to the Conference, the Government, he said, were not proposing to go into a Conference at all, but if they did, it would not be to upset the arrangements of 1815. He was of opinion that Austria would be stronger if she had no Italian possessions; but it was one thing to hold this opinion, and another to enter into measures to change arrangements founded upon treaties that were the basis of a great European settlement.

Lord Elcho, in reply, defended his motion, but said, that being satisfied with the discussion, he should not press for a division; accordingly the question was not put.

The Estimates for the public service having been passed in the House of Commons, and the necessary business of the Session being completed, it was not thought advisable by the Government to protract the sitting of Parliament beyond the usual period, for the purpose of introducing any new measures. Although the labours of the Legislature this year had been short and much interrupted by Ministerial changes, and the Dissolution of Parliament, it would have served little purpose to keep the two Houses sitting into the autumn, experience having proved the great difficulty of inducing


the members to remain in town at that season. It was resolved, therefore, to bring the Session to a close about the second week in August; and on the 13th of that month, all impediments being removed, Parliament was prorogued by Commission, in the usual form. The Royal Assent having been given to various Bills, the Lord Chancellor read from the Throne the following 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 convey to you Her Majesty’s acknowledgment for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the session of Parliament now about to close.

“ Various circumstances which occasioned interruptions in the usual course of business have prevented the completion of important matters which Her Majesty pointed out to the attention of Her Parliament in the beginning of the present year; but Her Majesty trusts that those matters will be taken into your earnest consideration at an early period of the next session.

“ The war which has broken out in Northern Italy having been brought to a close by the Peace of Villafranca, various overtures have been made to Her Majesty with a view to ascertain whether, if Conferences should be held by the great Powers of Europe for the purpose of settling arrangements connected with the present state and future condition of Italy, a plenipotentiary would be sent by Her Majesty to assist at



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ices, but Her Majesty received the information to enable Her Majesty whether she may take part in any such

Her Majesty would rejoice to be able to contribute to the improvement of arrangements to place the country on a satisfactory foundation.

Her Majesty, in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of Tientsing, has in- vested Plenipotentiary in the air to the Imperial Government, and Her Majesty wishes to direct communication between the Imperial Government and the people to have a beneficial effect on the relations between the

of national defence must at all times be an object of paramount importance.

"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 the service of the year.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"Her Majesty commands us to express to you her heartfelt gratification at witnessing the general well-being and contentment which prevail throughout her dominions. The happiness of Her Majesty's people is the object dearest to her heart.

"In returning to your respec-



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virtually occasioned the loss of a year to the practical agency of the Legislature. The only advantage gained from the party conflicts, by which the time of Parliament was occupied, was that the state of public opinion and the relative strength of parties were more thoroughly ascertained, and thus the ground was cleared for those important operations in the direction of financial reform, and of constitutional changes, to which the expectation of the public pointed as the work of the ensuing year.

CHAPTER VII.

cx.—*Unfriendly relations between Austria and Sardinia—of Austrian influence in Italy—Treaties with Tuscany and—Reception of the Austrian Minister by the French on New Year's-day—Speech of the King of Sardinia at opening of the Chambers—Marriage of Prince Napoleon to the daughter of Victor Emmanuel—Circular of Count Buol to the British Agents of Austria—Loan authorized by the Sardinian Government—Speech of Count Cavour—Exposition by him of Grievances against Austria—Speech of the Emperor Napoleon at the opening of the French Chambers—Case of Sardinia against Austria detailed by the Sardinian Government—Counter Statement by the Austrian Government—Attempts of the British Government to mediate between the Parties—Lord Cowley's special Mission to Vienna—Russia proposes a Congress—Sardinia and Austria on this Question—Final Effort of the British Government to maintain Peace—Attitude of Prussia.*

reason why Sardinia took part in the war against Russia in the Crimea—a quarrel in which she had no direct conceivable interest—was to conciliate the friendship and engage the alliance of the Western Powers, upon whose protection she might rely in case of a second collision with Austria; and it was to France that Victor Emmanuel chiefly looked for military support—nor did he look in vain. But there were great difficulties in the way of finding a pretext for a war, which the public opinion of Europe would justify—and happily, at the present day, the most ambitious States so far do homage to public opinion, that they endeavour to enlist it on their side before they venture to draw the sword. Lombardy was secured to Austria by treaty, and she held it by as good a title as that by which Sardinia herself possessed the territory of Genoa.* Nor could France dare to assist Victor Emmanuel in an unprovoked attempt to wrest it from her, unless she were prepared to fling the Treaties of 1815 to the winds, and proclaim a war of aggression, which would have arrayed all the other great Powers of Europe in arms against her. But Austria had not confined herself in Italy to the legitimate exercise of the rights confirmed to her by the

* The second article of the treaty signed at Vienna between Great Britain and Sardinia, on the 20th of May, in 1815, provides that—“The States which composed the former Republic of Genoa are united for ever to the States of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, in order to be, as those are, possessed by him in full property, sovereignty, and inheritance, from male to male, in the order of primogeniture, in the two branches of his house—to wit, the Royal branch, and the branch of Savoy Carignan.”

Congress at Vienna. Her influence extended to and overshadowed the Duchies of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma. Her troops occupied the Legations, and even at Naples her authority was predominant. It was this which kept down and crushed the spirit of Italian independence, which would otherwise have soon overpowered the feeble Governments of Italy; and it was owing to the determination of the French Emperor to relieve the Peninsula from the incubus that thus oppressed it—not, we may well believe, in a spirit of Quixotic chivalry, but with a view to solid advantages for France—that the war, of which we are about to relate the history, arose. We cannot undertake to justify it, on the part of either France or Sardinia, but we will not affect to be grieved at the result. Our sympathies are with the Italian cause, and we cannot regret that despotism has been exchanged for constitutional liberty—that free institutions have taken the place of Austrian bayonets, and that Lombardy is no longer a garrison held by an alien and hated race. We will first give a rapid sketch of the growth of Austrian influence in Italy independently of her acquisitions of Lombardy and Venetia. In 1815 a treaty, called a “defensive alliance” was concluded between the Emperor of Austria and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, which was declared to have for its object the defence of their respective States, and the maintenance of the internal and external tranquillity of Italy. The following were the principal Articles:—

“Art. 2. The Emperor of Aus-

tria and the Grand Duke of Tuscany reciprocally guarantee to each other all the States which they possess in Italy, conformably to the stipulations of the general Treaty of Vienna.

"Art. 3. On every occasion when the Italian Peninsula shall be threatened with war, the two contracting Powers, after concerting previously together, shall exert their good offices to prevent that war. Should, however, their efforts be of no avail, they now declare, once for all, that they will consider any attack, or any threatening aggression on their respective possessions in Italy as also directed personally against such of the two as might not be attacked.

"Art. 4. The Emperor engages to furnish 80,000 men of all arms; the Grand Duke at least 6000 men.

"Art. 7. The Emperor of Austria and the Grand Duke of Tuscany engage and promise, in case they should find themselves in a war for the defence of Italy, not to make or listen to any proposition for a truce or peace, and not to negotiate or conclude with the enemy or enemies they may have, without having first come to a mutual agreement on the subject, and having reciprocally communicated to each other everything which may have come to their knowledge of any interest whatever for the safety of Italy and the tranquillity of their respective possessions."

A treaty of May 20, 1815, between Austria and Sardinia, confirmed to the latter kingdom the right of reversion to the duchy of Placentia, stipulated for by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, and by the Treaty of Paris of 1768. The Treaty of Vienna

(1815) arranged that the duchies of Modena, Reggio, and Mirandola should be possessed by the Archduke of Este and his successors; and the duchy of Massa by the Archduchess of Este, who was also to hold the principality of Carrara and the Imperial fief of Lunigiana. To the ex-Empress of France, the Archduchess Maria Louisa, second consort of Napoleon the Great, were assigned the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastella. Tuscany was secured to the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. The rights of succession and reversion established in the branches of the Archdukes of Austria relative to the duchies of Modena, Reggio, and Mirandola, as also of the principalities of Massa and Carrara were preserved. The reversion of the duchy of Parma and Placentia was to be determined by common accord between the Courts of Austria, Russia, France, Spain, Prussia, and England, always having regard to the rights of reversion possessed by the House of Austria and the King of Sardinia to the said countries. The principality of Lucca, created into a duchy, was to be possessed in entire sovereignty by Her Majesty the Infanta Maria Louisa and her descendants in the direct male line, an income of 500,000*l.* being added by the Emperor of Austria and his Imperial Highness under certain contingencies. The duchy of Lucca was to revert to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, if it became vacant by the death of Her Majesty the Infanta Maria Louisa, or of her son Don Carlos, or supposing the Infanta to obtain another "establishment." The Marches with Camerino, &c., were restor-

to the Holy See, as also the Legations of Ravenna, Ferrara, and Bologna. The Emperor of Austria, however, was to have the right of placing garrisons at Ferrara and Commachio.

In 1847 a Treaty was made between the Emperor of Austria and the Duke of Modena, which was called a "special convention," and the principal Articles were the following:—

"Art. 1. Whenever the Italian States of the Emperor of Austria or the territory of the Duke of Modena are threatened with attack from without, the two contracting parties are mutually bound to give every support in their power as soon as one of the two parties shall ask for it.

"Art. 2. As hereby the States of the Duke of Modena enter into the line of defence of the Italian provinces of the Emperor of Austria, the Duke of Modena grants the right to the Emperor of Austria to march Austrian troops into the Modenese territory and to garrison the fortified places therein whenever the interests of the common defence or military prudence should render it necessary.

"Art. 3. Should events take place in the States of the Duke of Modena which might lead to the apprehension that quiet and order would be disturbed, or should tumultuous movements take place of a nature likely to assume an insurrectional character, the suppression of which would exceed the means at the disposal of the Government, the Emperor of Austria, as soon as applied to, is bound to give immediately all the military support necessary to maintain or restore order.

"Art. 4. The Duke of Modena pledges himself not to conclude a military convention of any description whatsoever without the consent of the Emperor of Austria."

We proceed now with the events of the present year.

When the French Emperor received the foreign ambassadors at the Tuileries, on the 1st of January, he addressed M. Hubner, the Austrian Minister, in the following terms:—"I regret that our relations with your Government are not so good as they have been hitherto; but I beg you to assure the Emperor that my personal feelings towards him are not changed." This language from the despotic ruler of France to the representative at his court of a power in amity with France naturally excited much comment at the time, and people were forcibly reminded of the abrupt and rude remarks addressed by the first Napoleon to Lord Whitworth, the English Minister at Paris in 1803, which immediately preceded the rupture of the Peace of Amiens, and were the ominous mutterings of the storm which burst over Europe and convulsed it for twelve years. With the view of allaying the apprehension thus occasioned the *Moniteur*, the official organ of the French Government, announced that for some days past public opinion had been agitated by alarming rumours, which it was the duty of the Government to put an end to by declaring that there was nothing in the diplomatic relations of France which warranted the fears which the rumours tended to create. But the result

proved that the instinct of the public was not deceived, and that the few words spoken at a *levée* were intended to convey a meaning which did warrant the fears of all men that France and Austria would soon be at war.

The session of the Sardinian Chambers was opened on the 10th of January by the King in person, and in the speech which he delivered he made a significant allusion to the state of Italy in the following terms:—

“The horizon in whose midst the new year rises is not entirely serene; notwithstanding this, you will apply yourselves with your usual alacrity to your Parliamentary labours.

“Encouraged by the experience of the past, we are prepared resolutely to encounter the eventualities of the future.

“That future will be a happy one, our policy reposing on justice, on love of liberty and of our country.

“Our country, small in territory, has acquired credit in the councils of Europe, because it is great through the idea it represents and the sympathies it inspires. This position is not exempt from perils, since, while we respect treaties, we are not insensible to the cry of suffering which reaches us from so many parts of Italy.

“Strong by our concord, confiding in our good right, we await, prudent and decided, the decrees of Divine Providence.”

It is, of course, difficult to know what was the exact nature of the understanding between the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia with reference to an interference on the part of France in the politics of

Italy—or as it was generally called the Italian question—but subsequent events have made it almost certain that there was an agreement between them that if Sardinia, by the help of France, succeeded in obtaining in Italy a large accession of territory at the expense of the existing Governments, then Victor Emmanuel was to cede to France a portion of his own territory—namely, Savoy, the cradle of his race, and also Nice, with its adjoining district. And, in all probability, it was also arranged that a new kingdom should be carved out for the Napoleon family by allying in marriage Prince Louis Napoleon to the Royal family of Sardinia, and seating him upon a throne in Italy in case the chances of war should create a vacancy in the Government of any of the three duchies of Parma, Modena, or Tuscany. This was, no doubt, part of the price which the King of Sardinia was prepared to pay for French assistance to enable him to cope with Austria, and in accordance with the concerted plan, the hand of the Princess Clothilde, the only daughter of Victor Emmanuel, then not quite sixteen years old, was formally demanded on the 23rd of January by General Neil, on behalf of the Emperor of the French, for his cousin, Prince Napoleon. The marriage subsequently took place on the 30th of the same month. In the meantime Austria was fully conscious that a struggle was impending, and was anxious to enlist on her side, if possible, the strength of the great Germanic Confederation in case she was dragged into a war with France in defence of her Italian possessions.

On the 5th of February, Count Buol Schauenstein, the head of the Vienna Cabinet, addressed a despatch to the representatives of Austria at the different foreign courts, in which he said:—

“The language of German statesmen, as of the press, has widely spread the impression that Germany would look upon itself as threatened as a united Power, if Austria, by an unjust attack on her possessions in Italy, should find herself called upon to take up arms against one of the greatest military Powers in Europe. The convictions of the whole of Germany have united in an energetic protest against a return to the days of the Confederation of the Rhine. With a common consent which commands respect, public opinion has declared that if the rupture of the public law of Europe should threaten a German Power, even should it only be at first in her non-German possessions, all her allies ought to make common cause with her, so as to preserve peace by the moral force of so powerful a union, and in case, against all expectation, that result should not be obtained, would in common protect from attack the possessions of a member of the Confederation, as well as the sanctity of treaties; and thus shield, at the same time, the honour, the dignity, the safety, and the power of united Germany.

“We must take into careful consideration the presumed effect that will be caused abroad, as well as upon the internal situation of the Confederation; and, under the necessary influence of those considerations, we, for the present, are inclined to the opinion

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that the firm establishment of the common action of Germany with Austria, in case of war, ought not to assume the obligatory forms of the Federal Constitution as long as the realization of the eventuality for the advent of which the community is prepared has not presented itself as certain. But we need not give the assurance that the opinions our august allies may wish to bring to bear upon this essential point may beforehand count upon our most serious attention, and will be by us eagerly taken into consideration.

“Nevertheless, we think it a decidedly desirable already that the Governments of Germany, as members of one great body, should mutually communicate the convictions which animate them in the face of the dangers of the future, which it is impossible to disown, and prepare themselves, by a firm agreement, to hold at the proper time the same language, conformable to the circumstances, and efficacious either towards Sardinia or towards France, or finally towards both States together. We shall receive with lively interest and warm gratitude the assurance that this view is shared by our allies, and that, in particular, the Government to which you have the honour of being accredited is, on its part, disposed to cooperate in the establishment of the full certainty that Germany will act in concert with Austria, a result the success of which would be certain, especially by choosing the proper moment and the suitable form.”

On the same day on which this despatch was written, Signor ~~Laure~~ Minister of Finance, pre-

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The extraordinary armaments Austria in the Lombardo-Veneto Kingdom, and particularly along the frontier of the Po and Ticino, are known. Some days before the opening of our Parliament the official *Gazette* of Vienna announced the despatch to Italy of a *corps d'armée*, which, joined to the other troops already stationed there, forms an army much more powerful than required in time of peace for the protection of public order and of internal security.

But what renders the situation more serious is the distribution and concentration of those forces, which, collected principally between the Adda and the Ticino, are quartered in strong masses at Verona, Mantua, Placenza, and Pavia, and therefore assume the aggressive aspect of a corps of operations against a neighbouring country.

Other indications of no tranquilizing nature are to be found in the military occupation by detachments of the military

which it was considered the duty of guarding the honour of the

"It is precisely the preparations of defence which have been commenced, and I am ready for any event which the King's Government may bring before Parliament for the purpose of contracting a loan of £5,000,000."

"We feel, gentlemen, that it is not as any one of us could propose imposing new burdens on the country, and an increased expenditure on the finances of the State, which we are grieved to be obliged to propose them. But we know that in the eyes of all nations there are no such things as supreme moments, and that the sacrifices which are a necessary consequence of an inevitable necessity of Government, trusting to the patriotism of the people, does not mean that you will be united in conceding to it what is necessary for the defence of the country, and, with a view to national honour, liberty

the Prime Minister, called attention to the threatening conduct of Austria. He said :—

“In the first days of January, before the King had pronounced the opening speech of the new legislative session, the Vienna Cabinet announced in its official journal the sending of a *corps d’armées* of 30,000 men into Italy. This corps, added to three others which are established there in a permanent manner, would increase the strength of the Austrian army to an extent out of proportion to what the maintenance of order and of internal tranquillity could require.

“At the same time that these troops were sent into Lombardy and Venetia with an extraordinary rapidity, frontier battalions, which leave their country only in case of war, were seen to arrive. The garrisons of Bologna and Ancona were reinforced. But, what is most serious, Austria concentrated considerable forces on our frontier; she collected between the Adda and the Ticino, and especially between Cremona, Piacenza, and Pavia, a real corps of operation, which certainly could not be destined to maintain order in those towns, of quite secondary importance.

“For some days the left bank of the Ticino presented the appearance of a country in which war was about to break out.

“The villages were occupied by detached corps—everywhere quarters were prepared and measures were taken to form stores. Videttes were placed even on the bridge of Buffalora, which marks the limits of the two countries. I say nothing of the menacing language used publicly at Milan and in other towns by the greater

part of the Austrian officers, without excepting those of eminent rank, for I know that one must not always render Governments responsible for the language of their agents.

“But I think it necessary to call attention to the reception given at Venice to the troops coming from Vienna, and to the ostentation with which vast preparations have been made at Piacenza, by occupying forts constructed in contempt of treaties, which they have appeared to neglect for some time past.”

Count Cavour defended the proposal for a loan in an eloquent speech, in the course of which he said—“It has been said that English Ministers and the principal orators who took part in the discussion on the address to the Crown, manifested opinions highly favourable to peace, and contrary to the pretended projects of Piedmont to engage in an aggressive war. I do not dissimulate the gravity of this argument. No one in this Chamber gives greater weight than I do to the opinion of English statesmen; from infancy I have been accustomed to respect that country as the one from which I have acquired the greater part of the political knowledge that has guided me in my career. I esteem and respect England, which I regard as one of the first Powers in the world; I venerate it, because I consider it as the rock where liberty has found, and might again find an impregnable refuge. I have always preferred, as far as was possible, the English alliance; I have done it as a writer and as a Minister to such a point, that I have been often reproached as an Anglo-

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you recall our acts you will perceive how the influence of England has been. Examine our commissions, the part we took in the Eastern question and the Peace of Paris, and you will see how great has been our influence to preserve and maintain the peace, and the sympathy, the affection, of that great and powerful nation.

I may be allowed to say that our efforts have not been in vain, and that we have attained our object. At the Peace of Paris England gave us her support, and manifested her views on many points of the Eastern question; and still she does not fully share her influence, or to speak plainly, her power, on the Italian

another country. I do not deny that there has been a modification of opinion on the part of many English statesmen with respect to this country since 1856. The English people have many great virtues, among the first of which patriotism is prominent. The Englishman considers all questions from the national point of view; and when he judges that the interests of England are at stake other considerations lose much of their weight. Unfortunately, after 1856 England thought it necessary for the interests of her policy to draw towards Austria; she thought to find in that Power, which had given her no support on the battle field, but which had assisted her on the field of diplomacy, a sure ally in the Eastern question.

sentiments of the English nation; I know by experience that with the English public the cause of justice and truth always triumphs in the end; I know that the principles of liberty, that just and noble causes, find in that generous people ardent and eloquent defenders, and that when one succeeds in detaching a question from the shackles of sophistry, and in placing it clearly and plainly before that great nation, the probabilities of success are on the side of right, of progress, and of civilization. I am not disheartened, gentlemen, because, although I have not attained the extreme limit of age, I remember to have seen repeatedly triumph in England causes that were defended in the name of justice and of liberty, although opposed by prejudices and by individual interests and by the sentiments of caste. The contests may be long, but success is certain. I remember the great struggle to which gave rise the emancipation of Ireland, and I also recollect the triumph; I still recollect the longer and more obstinate contests for the emancipation of the negro race, that great cause which was opposed by the most powerful interests of the colonies, and by the prejudices of almost all the commercial classes of England. The cause of Italy, gentlemen, is not less sacred, not less worthy to move generous minds than that of the Irish or that of the black race; it also will triumph before the tribunal of English public opinion. I cannot believe that the illustrious statesman at the head of the counsels of the Crown in England, and who had the great good fortune of asso-

ciating the distinguished name transmitted to him by history with the great cause of negro emancipation, will be willing to terminate his brilliant career by rendering himself the accomplice of those who would condemn the Italians to an eternal servitude."

The Session of the French Chambers was opened on the 7th of February, by the Emperor in person, and his speech, which we give entire, was regarded with no ordinary interest in the threatening aspect of the political horizon. He said:—

"France has, as you are aware, during the last six years seen her welfare augmented, her riches increase, her internal dissensions die out, her influence restored, and yet there arises at intervals in the midst of the general calm and prosperity a vague anxiety, a hollow agitation, which, without any well-defined cause, possesses itself of certain minds, and shakes public confidence.

"I deplore these periodical discouragements without being astonished at them. In a society shattered like ours by so many revolutions, time alone can confirm convictions, give renewed vigour to character, and create a political faith.

"The anxiety which has just been produced, without the appearance of imminent dangers, may justly cause surprise, for it gives evidence at the same time of too much distrust and of too much alarm. A doubt seems to have arisen, on the one hand, of the moderation of which I have given so many proofs, and, on the other, of the power of France. Happily, the great mass of the people is far from sharing &

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progress of civilization and of the
Christian religion.

" Since the conclusion of peace,
my relations with the Emperor
of Russia have assumed the
character of the most frank cor-
diality, because we have been
in accord on all points under
dispute.

" I have equally to congratu-
late myself on my relations with
Prussia, which have never ceased
to be animated by mutual goodwill.

" The Cabinet of Vienna and
mine, on the contrary, I say it
with regret, have often found
themselves at variance on ques-
tions of principle, and a great
spirit of conciliation was required
to succeed in solving them. Thus,
for instance, the reorganization
of the Danubian Principalities
could only be effected after nu-

“For some time past the state of Italy and her abnormal position, where order cannot be maintained except by foreign troops, has justly disquieted diplomacy. This is, however, not a sufficient motive for believing in war. Let some invoke it with all their hearts, without legitimate reasons; let others, in their exaggerated fears, amuse themselves by showing to France the dangers of a new coalition; I shall remain firm in the path of right and justice, and of the national honour; and my Government will not allow itself either to drift or to fear, because my policy will never be provoking nor pusillanimous.

“Away then with these false alarms, these unjust suspicions, these interested apprehensions! Peace, I hope, will not be disturbed. Resume, then, calmly the usual course of your labours.

“I have explained to you frankly the state of our foreign relations, and this explanation corresponds with everything which I have endeavoured to make known during the last two months.

“At home as well as abroad you will, I flatter myself, find that my policy has never ceased for one moment to be the same—firm, but conciliatory.

“Therefore, I reckon with confidence upon your assent, as well as upon the support of the nation which has intrusted her fate to me. She knows that my actions will never be guided by personal interest or petty ambition.

“When one ascends the steps of a throne supported by the voice and feeling of the people, he rises by the discharge of the weightiest of all responsibilities,


far above that infamous region where vulgar interests are debated; and the first motives of his actions, as his last judges, are—God, his conscience, and posterity!”

With the view, if possible, of solving by the peaceful efforts of diplomacy the difficulties which surrounded the Italian question, and of obtaining concessions from Austria, which would arrest a collision between that Power and France in league with Sardinia, the British Government addressed itself to the Sardinian Government through our Minister at Turin, and requested it to state what the specific complaints were which the Italians had to make against the conduct of Austria, either on account of her dominion over the provinces which she held by virtue of treaties, or in consequence of her relations with the States of Central Italy.

To this appeal the Sardinian Government replied in a long and ably-written memorandum; and we will quote some of the most important passages which contain what may be called the case of Sardinia and the Duchies against Austria.

“It is a fact that Austrian domination inspires a feeling of the most invincible repugnance in the minds of the immense majority of the Italian people who are subjected to it; and, also, that the only feeling which they entertained towards the Government is that of antipathy and hatred.

“From what does this proceed? The Austrian mode of governing has doubtless contributed to it. Her bureaucratic pedantry—the vexatious conduct of her
—the overwhelming taxes



ANNUAL REGISTER, 1859.

[*Foreign.*

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humblest cottage to the most
sumptuous palace, are closed
against the agents of the Govern-
ment. In the public places, the
theatres, the *cafés*, and in the
streets, there is a complete line
of separation between them and
the native inhabitants, and any
one would say that it was a coun-
try invaded by an enemy's army,
rendered the more odious by its
insolence and arrogance. This
state of things is not a transitory
fact produced by exceptional cir-
cumstances, and the more or less
distant end to which can be pre-
dicted; it has endured and gone
on aggravating for the last half-
century, and it is certain that if
the civilizing influence of Europe
do not put a stop to it, the atti-
tude of the people towards the
Government will grow worse and

herself within the limits assigned by treaties, the rest of Italy would have been able to share in the progress which has been realized in Europe since the termination of the wars of the empire, and to form, with Piedmont, an effectual barrier against foreign influence in the peninsula.

“But Austria has endeavoured, from the first year after the restoration, by every means in her power, to acquire a preponderating influence over the whole of the peninsula.

“By setting herself up as the declared defender of all the Italian Governments, however bad they might be, and interfering with irresistible forces whenever the people sought to obtain improvements and reforms from their own Government, she has succeeded in extending her moral domination far beyond her frontiers. We do not refer to the history of the last forty years, for it is too well known; we confine ourselves to pointing out the present state of things, caused by the persevering action of Austrian policy in Italy generally.

“The Duchies of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany have become real fiefs of the Austrian empire.

“As to the Roman States, the mode of proceeding adopted by Austria has been more simple. She has occupied them whenever political disturbances have furnished her with a pretext for so doing. Since 1831 she has crossed the Po three times, and placed garrisons in the towns of the Romagna. The last occupation has been more complete than the preceding ones, seeing that it extends as far as Ancona, and has lasted for ten years. Although

at this moment the Pontifical Government has demanded the withdrawal of the foreign troops, we do not think that this measure could change the abnormal condition of the States of the Holy See. The departure of these troops, if not preceded by radical reform in all the branches of the Administration, will leave the field open for revolution. Anarchy would be substituted for foreign occupation, to again, and necessarily, have recourse to foreign occupation.

“In our opinion, the danger of a war or revolution would be warded off, and the Italian question, at least temporarily, solved by the following changes:—

“By obtaining from Austria—not in virtue of treaties, but in the name of the principles of humanity and of eternal justice—a national and separate Government for Lombardy and Venetia.

“By requiring, in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Treaty of Vienna, that the domination of Austria over the States of Central Italy should cease, and, consequently, that the detached forts constructed outside the walls of Placentia should be destroyed; that the Convention of the 21th of December, 1847, should be annulled; that the occupation of the Romagna should cease; and that the principle of non-intervention should be proclaimed and respected.

“By inviting the Dukes of Modena and Parma to give to their people institutions similar to those existing in Piedmont, and that the Grand Duc

... with the propositions
announced in 1856 to the
binets of London and Paris.

“May England obtain the reali-
tion of these conditions! Italy,
ieved and pacified, will bless
; and Sardinia, who has so
an invoked her co-operation and
istance in favour of her unfor-
ate fellow-countrymen, will
r to her an imperishable gra-
de.”

On the other hand, Austria
not without her grounds of
plaint, and these were set
h in a despatch from the
inet at Vienna to the Austrian
ister in London at the end of
ruary, which especially ad-
sed itself to the accusations
ained in the diplomatic cir-
 issued by Count Cavour.

Austrian Government,
igh Count Buol, asked :—
What are the complaints
ght against us in Count
ur’s circular? They are to
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was then that we asked of the Turin Government the simple question, what guarantees it could offer us against the continuation of a state of things so destructive to the good feeling which we wished to subsist between the two Governments; and it is this moderate language which Count Cavour speaks of as an attempt on our part to force upon his Government a modification of the institutions of his country.

"The Emperor's chargé d'affaires was recalled from Turin that he might no longer be an ocular witness of an abnormal state of things which the Piedmontese Government declined to remedy. But this suspension of diplomatic relations did not prevent us from continuing, as before, to concert such measures with the Piedmontese Government as were of a nature to favour and develop intercourse and commercial relations—in a word, friendly relations between the two countries.

"Despite these good intentions and constant moderation, despite our inexhaustible patience, fanatical cries of war were shouted across the Tessin, especially since the commencement of the present year.

"In consequence of the agitation produced by the warlike tone of the Royal speech on the opening of the Piedmontese Parliament—an agitation which the subsequent Ministerial explanations were certainly not calculated to allay—the Imperial Government decided upon sending reinforcements into the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. This measure, dictated by the most common prudence, was one of a purely defensive nature. The

assertion of Count Cavour that it was a hostile movement directed against Sardinia has as little foundation as his other assertion that the garrisons of Bologna and Ancona had been reinforced.

"This is, in a few words, the present position of affairs. In all honour we ask what can we do to improve it? Would it be possible to carry moderation and forbearance further than we have done?

"Let us at once anticipate an objection which we foresee. The discontent of a portion of the populations, especially in Central and Southern Italy, has, we shall be told, its principal source in the mal-administration of the Governments.

"While denying the thousand calumnies by which attempts are made to excite public opinion against those Governments, we do not mean to say that everything is perfect in the organization and administrative system of those countries. Even where the institutions are most excellent, we must allow a wide margin for the imperfect manner in which they are carried out. The most different systems have been practised in turn. In consequence of the introduction of institutions which operate admirably where they have been developed and matured by centuries, but which do not seem to be homogeneous to the mind, traditions, and social condition of the Italians, deplorable scenes of anarchy and disorder have occurred in the Italian peninsula. It was not the counsels of Austria which led to those sad pages of the modern history of Italy. On the other hand, we have always frankly applauded every marked improvement in

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and the gradual regeneration of
the Pontifical army.

“By giving armed support to
the Sovereign Pontiff, driven
away by the revolution, Austria
and France rendered a great
service to the interests of social
order. The temporal sovereignty
of the Holy Father is one of the
guarantees of the free exercise of
his apostolic mission, and of the
independence of the spiritual
head of the Catholic Church.
But when the Pontifical Govern-
ment shall declare that the re-
organization of its army has
made sufficient progress to suffice
for the wants of order and in-
ternal safety, the Emperor, our
august master, will be happy to
be able to recall his troops,
because he will see in this result
a new pledge of the paternal

On the 10th of January, the Earl of Malmesbury, who was then the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, wrote to Lord Cowley, our Ambassador at Paris, and after stating the deep concern with which Her Majesty's Government had heard of the unsatisfactory state of the relations between the French and Austrian Courts, and that the speech of the Emperor of the French on New Year's day had increased the general alarm, said, "I repeat that I trust to your Excellency to perform this duty, and I hope you will not omit to point out to the French Government that, while no French interest is at stake between France and Austria, there is a State, and there are persons who, to increase its territory and fortify their personal position, ardently desire to involve two powerful empires in a war from which they expect to obtain those results.

"That war, if it be what is expected, namely, an Italian war, can neither be short nor decisive. It may begin as a conflict in which three monarchies are engaged, but looking at the soil on which it will be waged, and the elements which it will contain, it must before long expand into a war of opinions. Among these theories your Excellency may be assured that those of a republican hue will not be the faintest.

"Of such a war France would have to bear the heaviest expenditure of blood and treasure against a foe possessing great military power, and a determination to use it to the last; while the phases of the contest would give new life to that dreaded class who look in anarchy alone

for a realization of their avarice or ambition."

On the 12th, Lord Malmesbury wrote to Lord A. Loftus, our Minister at Vienna, and distinctly intimated that Great Britain would remain neutral in the contest, if war broke out between France and Austria. He said, "It is with sincere pleasure that Her Majesty's Government pay a just tribute to Austria, by admitting that the government of her Italian provinces has been conducted by the Archduke Viceroy with great ability, and in a spirit of conciliation and liberality which does his Imperial Highness the greatest honour. Her Majesty's Government ardently trust that in the interests of the Italians themselves and of the peace of Europe, the Austrian Government will continue to pursue a course which cannot fail to bring to its side the public opinion of impartial and independent States. It appears to Her Majesty's Government to be of paramount importance at this critical moment for Austria to enlist public opinion in her cause, and to take more than common care to avoid every act that could possibly be construed into a wilful offence to those States, who may, perhaps, desire a quarrel with her. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, urge your lordship to take every opportune occasion to impress this truth on the Austrian Government.

"Your lordship will frankly tell Count Buol that should such a struggle as we deprecate be the result of the present estrangement between France and Austria, England would remain a neutral spectator of the contest, and that

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to promote, by peaceful means,
the regeneration of Italy, their
combined influence would speed-
ily effect a change in the present
unhappy state of affairs, and con-
tribute to establish confidence be-
tween rulers and their subjects."

And the same determination
to remain neuter was strongly
expressed by Lord Malmesbury
in two despatches, respectively
addressed by him on the 13th to
Mr. Russell, at Rome, and to Mr.
Corbett, at Florence.

"In any such contest, indeed,
the part which this country would
have to play is sufficiently indi-
cated by its local position, and
the general tendency of its poli-
tical institutions. A war in Italy
would not directly affect any
material British interests; neither
would it be consistent with our

sation which he had just had with the French Emperor. In the course of this conversation the Emperor said, "What I said to M. de Cavour, I repeat now; my sympathies always have been, and still are, with Italy. I regret that Lombardy should be in the possession of Austria, but I cannot and do not dispute the right of the latter. I respect existing treaties, because they are the only landmarks we have; so long as Austria remains within her own frontiers she is, of course, mistress to do as she pleases. With regard to Sardinia, if she provokes hostilities unjustly, and places herself in the wrong, she must expect no support from me."

Lord A. Loftus also communicated the particulars of an interview which he had had with Count Buol, at Vienna, on the same subject.

"If," said Count Buol, "you wish to preach peace and to prevent war, address yourselves with firmness to France and Piedmont. We are not meditating war; we shall not be the aggressors. Tell the Emperor Louis Napoleon, that Great Britain will not passively look on if His Majesty should commence hostilities. Say to him that should he take such a course it will be at his own risk and peril. On the other hand, warn King Victor Emmanuel that England will not sanction any act of wilful aggression, undertaken in full peace, by Piedmont against Austria. If Great Britain is prepared to hold this language, no war will arise."

Lord A. Loftus afterwards said to Count Buol—

"If your Excellency gives me the assurance that in no case will

Austria move a single soldier across her frontier in Italy without previous concert with France, then I shall consider that war may be averted."

"No," said Count Buol, "I cannot give you that assurance, for it would be a surrender of our sovereign power. We should not intervene in any State, unless our aid is asked for, and in that case it will be granted, and the knowledge that it will be granted is the best preservative of order. But let me ask you what you will say to Piedmont if she were to attack us?" Lord A. Loftus answered, "I cannot imagine such an eventuality. It would be a mouse attacking the lion; but I should then say, what I should equally say of you, if you move a soldier across your frontier, that she is the aggressor."

Count Buol then added—

"The truth is, we can never come to an understanding with France on Italian affairs, for we start from two different points:—first, we do not consider France to be an Italian Power; secondly, France sympathizes with and protects the cause of nationalities, whereas we support that of the Sovereigns, Governments, and of established order; therefore there can be no basis on which to found a concert or perfect co-operation. Nor is it necessary. It is a great mistake to think that Italy requires change. If Italy is left quiet, if agitation is put down, and if the hopes of certain parties who only seek their own aggrandizement are annulled, there will be no commotion, no war in Italy, and no cause for the measures which are counselled in the despatch you have read to me."

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maintains, from the conduct of
Austria that the present critical
state of affairs has arisen, but
from the ambitious and encroach-
ing policy of Sardinia. Austria
desires no better than to renew
those amicable relations which
had for so many years united the
two Governments, but it could
only be done on one condition—
a complete change of external
policy on the part of the Sardinian
Government. With the internal
policy of Sardinia Austria has
nothing to do, and has no desire
to interfere. Count Buol gives
the further assurance that Austria,
notwithstanding the provocations
which she has received, has no
intention of attacking Sardinia,
as long as the Sardinian troops
keep within their own territory;
but he insists that as long as

to take into consideration the dominant feeling in Count Buol's mind, that the only real danger of revolution to which the Duchies would be exposed would have its source in, and would be supported by, Sardinia. Any scheme, therefore, for replacing the treaties in question, to have a chance of being accepted by Austria, must take this feeling into account. Two plans presented themselves, and were subjects of cursory conversation between Count Buol and myself. The first, to which I avow a strong preference, should it be pursued further, and found practicable, is the recognition by the great Powers, or by Austria and France alone, of the neutrality of the territory of Sardinia; the second is a league among the smaller States of Italy, for their mutual succour in case of internal disorder. Count Buol seemed favourably inclined to take into his consideration any proposal having for its object the modification of the treaties of 1847, based on either of these plans.

"Before quitting altogether the subject of the separate treaties, I may mention that Count Buol considers the secret article in the Austro-Neapolitan treaty of 1815, which binds the King of Naples not to alter the institutions of the kingdom without the permission of Austria, to be a dead letter.

"But, while insisting principally on the four points especially recommended to me by your Lordship's instructions, I have ascertained Count Buol's sentiments on the other matters suggested to me by Count Walewski. I will take them in the order in which they are stated in my

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despatch of the 16th of February:—

"1. The adoption by all the States of Italy of a system of government which would admit of the taxes being voted by an Assembly of some sort.

"Without making any proposal of this nature, I intimated to Count Buol the expediency of reforms in the administration of these States.

"Count Buol said that the Austrian Government had been much maligned by those who supposed that Austria was opposed to reforms, or had used her influence to prevent them. On the contrary, he could assure me that her advice had ever tended to encourage real ameliorations. He was not, however, one of those who imagined that sweeping measures suited the nature of the Italian people. Austria respected the right of all sovereigns and nations to model their own institutions. There was much of which he could not approve in the constitution of Sardinia, but he had never attempted to interfere with it. On the same principle he had refrained, and would still continue to refrain, from all intervention in the internal affairs of other Italian States, who, however, were not so ill governed as it pleased Sardinia to represent them to be.

"2. Pecuniary aid from all the Roman Catholic States to the Pope, for religious purposes, and the consequent reduction of taxes levied in the Papal States.

"Count Buol did not evince the least disposition to entertain any proposal of the kind.

"Before closing this despatch, I will beg your Lordship's per-

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take her own time to arm, and
will feel no security that peace
is intended so long as that ad-
vanced guard is in existence.
The disarmament of Sardinia is,
therefore, to Austria, the gauge of
the sincerity of France. I need
hardly add that, upon Sardinia
disarming, Austria will take a
similar course."

While matters were in this
state, the public were suddenly
informed by a paragraph in the
Moniteur, on the 22nd of March,
that Russia had proposed the
assembling of a Congress, and
that France acquiesced in the
scheme. The Government journal
said:—

"Russia has proposed the
meeting of a Congress, with a
view to prevent the complications
which the state of Italy might

make against the meeting of a Congress which, taking into consideration the interests and the just complaints of the Peninsula, would take upon itself to give a pacific and satisfactory solution of the difficulties which deservedly attract the serious attention of Europe. But the Cabinet of Turin believes, at the same time, that Piedmont ought to be represented at this Congress, and it is persuaded that its intervention would be useful, not to say indispensable, if the Powers which show a proved sympathy for Italy, and those which desire to obviate the danger of the abnormal state of the Peninsula, think they can render prevalent a system more conformable to justice by obtaining concessions and guarantees of a nature to calm the public mind.

"Sardinia enjoys the confidence of the unhappy populations whose fate is about to be decided; she has already raised her voice in their favour at the Congress of Paris, and that voice was not only listened to by the most enlightened Governments of Europe, but it has succeeded in calming vexations and angers ready to burst forth; it has disarmed revolution, substituting for it the regular and legal action of diplomacy.

"Sardinia, in taking the lead of the national movement, has always exercised the influence it had acquired to combat openly revolutionary passions; instead of exciting the minds of men soured by suffering and deceptions, it endeavoured to keep them within bounds, and to lead them to a more healthy appreciation of the

events and obstacles which delayed the fulfilment of their legitimate desires. We may openly declare it: if Italy has not been the theatre of new troubles lately, if we have not to deplore insane popular movements, followed by sanguinary reaction, it is to the salutary action and prudent attitude of Piedmont that it must in a great measure be attributed."

Count Buol-Schauenstein, the Austrian Prime Minister, explained the views of his Government on the proposal of Russia, in a note addressed by him to the Russian Minister at Vienna, M. de Balabine, on the 23rd of March. He made it, as will be seen, a preliminary condition that before any Congress assembled Sardinia should disarm. He said,

"Appreciating at their just value the sentiments which have inspired to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias the overture he has made him make, and desiring to lend him concurrence to a work which must sanction anew the engagements consigned in treaties, and the totality of rights deriving therefrom, the Emperor Francis Joseph accepts on his part the proposition in question.

"In the opinion of the Imperial Cabinet, the whole difficulty resides in the political system which Sardinia follows in her foreign relations. To put an end to this state of things, which alarms Europe, and to prevent its return, such appears to be the task reserved to the Powers called upon in the first rank to uphold social order.

"If, however, besides this question, which the undersigned considers as the only one essentially

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of the clang of arms and of the
preparations for war, would be not
only materially dangerous, but
morally impossible. It is there-
fore indispensable, according to
the opinion of the Imperial Cabi-
net, which the undersigned does
not doubt will be shared by all
the Powers, that previously to all
conference, Sardinia must dis-
arm."

And a few days afterwards, he
communicated a note to Lord A.
Loftus, the British Minister at
Vienna, in which he said that his
Government "accepted in the
measure stated in the sheet
thereto annexed, the bases of dis-
cussion proposed." The paper
here alluded to was the fol-
lowing:—

Propositions.

Observations of the Cabinet of

"English Propositions.

"Observations of the Cabinet of Vienna.

produce their political treaties with the Italian States, Austria, on her part, will do the same. She will come to an understanding with the Governments co-interested, in order to be able to present their common treaties to the Congress, and to examine in what measure their revision might be recognized as useful.

IV.

"Territorial arrangements and the treaties of 1815 shall not be touched.

"4. Perfectly agreed that neither existing territorial engagements nor the treaties of 1815, nor those concluded in execution of those acts, shall be touched.

"5. An understanding for a simultaneous disarming of the Great Powers."*

The British Government now made a last proposal, in the faint hope of averting the calamities of war. It addressed to the Four Powers the following propositions:—

"1. That, as a preliminary step, a general and simultaneous disarmament should be effected.

"2. That the said disarmament should be regulated by a military or civil commission, independent of the Congress.

"3. That, as soon as that commission should have met and commenced its task, the Congress should assemble in its turn, and proceed to the discussion of the political questions.

"4. That the representatives of the Italian States should be invited by the Congress, on its meeting, to sit with the representatives of the five great Powers, precisely in the same manner as took place at the Congress of Laybach in 1821."

These proposals appeared in the *Moniteur* on the 21st of April, accompanied with an official declaration, that France, Russia, and Prussia had agreed to the propositions of her Britannic Majesty's Government.

But all further attempts at negotiation were superseded by the precipitate and foolish conduct of Austria, who, at this critical moment, took a step which, under the circumstances, was tantamount to a declaration of war, and made her, in a great measure, responsible for all the disasters which that war brought upon herself.

The attitude of Prussia at this juncture will be best explained by reference to the communications made by the Government

* This fifth proposal was added by Count Buol himself, who said that it "would be, doubtless, received by all the Powers as a new proof of the pacific intentions of Austria."

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known bases, and it has not de-
viated from them in the propo-
sition made to the Diet, which
bears an essentially defensive
character, which responds to the
character of the Confederation.
The policy of the Government
is based more upon the general
interests of Germany than upon
the interests of Prussia."

And when the session of the
Chambers was closed on the 14th
of May by the Regent in person,
he thus alluded to the position
that Prussia would maintain
in the conflict that had then com-
menced:—

"The war, which my Govern-
ment in vain used its most stren-
uous endeavours to prevent, has
broken out in Italy. The serious
position of affairs demanded the
placing of the army on a war

CHAPTER VIII.

WAR IN ITALY CONTINUED—*Summons of Austria to Sardinia to disarm—Reply of the Sardinian Government—Proclamations of King Victor Emmanuel—Views of the British Government—Suspension of the Sardinian Constitution—Statement of Count Walewski to the French Corps Législatif—Address of the Emperor of Austria to his army—His Manifesto to his Subjects—Austrian circular to Foreign Powers—Proclamation of the French Commander at Rome—Events in Tuscany, Parma, and Modena—The Austrian army crosses the Ticino—Advance of the French army into Piedmont—Vindication by the French Government of its Policy—Manifesto of war by the French Emperor—The Empress appointed Regent—Policy of the British Government—The French Emperor's Order of the Day to the army of Italy—Position of the Austrian and Sardinian armies—Military movements—Battle of Montebello—The Austrians retire across the Ticino—Battle of Magenta.*

ON the 23rd of April, Baron de Kellersberg, an aide-de-camp of the Austrian General Gyulai, commanding the army in Lombardy, arrived in Turin, with a summons from the Austrian Government, calling upon Sardinia to disarm, under the threat of immediate hostilities if she refused to comply.

To this peremptory demand, Count Cavour transmitted, on the 26th of April, a reply to Count Buol, at Vienna, in which he said—

“The question of the disarmament of Sardinia, which constitutes the groundwork of the demand which your Excellency addresses to me, has been the subject of numerous negotiations between the great Powers and the Government of His Majesty.

These negotiations have ended in a proposition made by England, to which France, Prussia, and Russia have adhered. Sardinia, in a spirit of conciliation, accepted it without reserve or *arrière-pensée*. As your Excellency cannot be ignorant either of the proposition of England or of the reply of Sardinia, I could not add anything to make known to you the intentions of the Government of the King as regards the difficulties which might prevent the meeting of the Congress.

“The conduct of Sardinia in these circumstances has been appreciated by Europe. Whatever may be the consequences it may lead to, the King, my august master, is convinced that the responsibility will fall upon those who were the first to arm, who

propositions made by
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threatens to invade
because here liberty
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oncord and affection
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ere govern the State,
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y here find an echo,
ares to ask us, who
med in self-defence,
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"I am sure that on the field of
honour and of glory you will
maintain, even add to, your re-
putation for bravery. You will
have for companions those in-
trepid soldiers of France, con-
querors in so many noted battles,
who were your brethren-in-arms
on the Tchernaya, and whom
Napoleon III., who is always to
be found where there is a just
cause to defend or civilization to
promote, sends generously to our
assistance in numerous batta-
lions.

"March, then, confident in
victory, and twine new laurels
round your flag, that tricolor
under the folds of which the *élite*
of the youth of Italy is collected,
and which indicates to you that
the task before you is the inde-
pendence of Italy—that just and

Europe, and because she was not insensible to your groans of agony. Austria now publicly tears to pieces treaties which she never respected. Henceforth, by right, the Italian nation is free, and I may conscientiously fulfil the oath I took upon my father's grave.

"Let us place confidence in Providence, in our union, in the bravery of Italian soldiers, in the alliance of the noble French nation. Let us trust in public opinion. I have no other ambition than to be the first soldier of Italian independence. Long live Italy!"

The rash step taken by Austria in addressing the arbitrary summons to Sardinia to disarm, called forth a strong and emphatic protest from the English Government. On the 22nd of April, Lord Malmesbury wrote to Lord A. Loftus, and said—

"I have acquainted you by the telegraph with the strong feeling of indignation against Austria which prevails in London, in consequence of its having become known that, at the very time that Austria had summoned Sardinia to disarm under penalty of immediate hostilities in case of refusal, Sardinia had actually agreed unconditionally to disarm. Your Lordship's language, therefore, to Count Buol cannot be too strong in regard to the course adopted by Austria.

"Her Majesty's Government are at a loss to imagine on what grounds the Cabinet of Vienna can justify this menace of invasion of Sardinia, now that she has agreed to disarm. It cannot, surely, be justified on the ground of the admission of the representatives of Italian States to the

Congress; for the Austrian Government was itself a consenting party to the admission of them in a certain character, and it is monstrous to suppose that a change in that character, whatever it might be, even supposing it were insisted upon, could warrant Austria in taking the fatal step of an invasion.

"Her Majesty's Government feel, after all that has passed, that they are entitled to expect to be informed on this point; and, in order to bring the question to an immediate issue, you will ask Count Buol whether Austria will stop the march of her armies, and will agree to the admission of the representatives of the Italian States as mere delegates and not as Plenipotentiaries, and will also accept the first three points in my proposals of the 18th inst. relating to disarmament to be effected by commissioners, and to the meeting of the Congress when those commissioners have commenced their labours.

"You will give Count Buol clearly to understand that the refusal of Austria will enlist against her the feelings of the Government and of all classes in this country.

"You will add that, in making this proposal, Her Majesty's Government assume that, if Austria should agree to it, the military operations now in progress in France would at once be arrested.

"As regards, however, the question of Sardinian disarmament, I have to observe that Her Majesty's Government still consider it impossible to call upon the Cabinet of Turin at once to disperse the free corps, as such

would, in all probability, be to keep them a while under the effect of their disbanding."

stronger language a note which Lord is directed to present an Government im-wards:—

Her Majesty's Government now deal with the is presented before ly, that Austria has summoned Sardinia under penalty of im-; and the under- (A. Loftus) is di- that Her Majesty's feel it due to them- the great interests which they have so

A special meeting of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, which had adjourned for the Easter holidays, was now convoked by Count Cavour, who called upon the Chambers to confer upon the king powers which would give him the absolute conduct of affairs as long as the war lasted. And he proposed the following *projet de loi*, which was adopted, and which, in effect, suspended the Sardinian Constitution during the continuance of hostilities:—

"Art. 1.—In case of war with the Austrian empire, the King shall be invested with all the legislative and executive powers, and shall be able, under Ministerial responsibility, to perform by simple Royal decrees all the acts necessary to the defence of the country and of our institu-

"The Government of the Emperor did not see those difficulties arise without showing itself anxiously occupied as regards the consequences they might have for the peace of Europe. Not being in the case of intervening directly to propose itself the means to prevent them, it nevertheless eagerly welcomed the overtures which were made to it. Full of confidence in the sentiments of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as in the intelligence of her Ambassador at Paris, the Government of the Emperor sincerely applauded the mission of Lord Cowley to Vienna as a first attempt of a nature to prepare a *rapprochement*, and it was with no less real satisfaction that it learnt that the ideas exchanged between the Ambassador of England and the Austrian Government were of a nature to provide elements for negotiation.

"The proposition to hold a Congress, presented at the same moment by Russia, responded most happily to that situation, by calling the five Powers to participate equally in the discussion of a question of European interest; the Government of the Emperor did not hesitate to make known that it adhered to that proposition.

"In adhering to it likewise, the English Government deemed it advisable to precisely specify the bases of the eventual deliberations of the Congress. Those bases are:—

"1. To determine the means by which peace may be maintained between Austria and Sardinia.

"2. To establish how the evacuation of the Roman States

by the French and Austrian troops could be best effected.

"3. To examine whether it is suitable to introduce reforms into the internal administration of those States and of the other States of Italy whose administration should offer defects that should tend evidently to create a permanent and dangerous state of trouble and discontent, and what such reforms should be.

"4. To substitute for the treaties between Austria and the Duchies a confederation of the States of Italy between themselves for their mutual protection, internal as well as external.

"The Government of the Emperor displayed as much eagerness in acquiescing without reserve in these bases of negotiation as it had shown in accepting the proposition of a Congress.

"The Austrian Government had, on its side, given its assent to the meeting of a Congress, accompanying it with some observations, but without making formal and absolute conditions, and everything seemed to lead to the hope that the negotiations might shortly be opened.

"The Cabinet of Vienna had spoken of the previous disarmament of Sardinia as of a measure indispensable to insure calmness in the deliberations, and it made it, later, an absolute condition of its participation in the Congress. This demand having given rise to unanimous objections, the Cabinet of Vienna substituted in its stead the proposition of a general and immediate disarmament by adding it as a 5th point to the bases of the negotiations.

"Thus, gentlemen, while France

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vided that all the Italian States
should be invited to take part in
the Congress.

"You are already aware that,
modifying that suggestion in a
manner to conciliate all suscepti-
bilities, the Government of Her
Britannic Majesty presented a
last proposition, based upon
the principle of a general, simul-
taneous, and immediate disarma-
ment. The execution thereof
was to be regulated by a Com-
mission, in which Piedmont
should be represented. The
Plenipotentiaries should meet as
soon as that Commission should
itself have met, and the Italian
States should be invited by the
Congress to sit with the represen-
tatives of the Five Great Powers,
in the same manner as at the
Congress of Laybach in 1821.

Piedmont to place her army on a peace footing, and to disband her volunteers—that is to say, to concede without delay, and to Austria alone, that which it had already granted to the Powers, under the sole reserve of coming to an understanding with them about it. . . .

“In presence of this state of things, if Sardinia is menaced, if, as everything leads it to be presumed, her territory is invaded, France cannot hesitate to respond to the appeal of a nation her ally, to which she is bound by common interests and traditional sympathies, regenerated by a recent confraternity in arms, and by the union contracted between the two reigning Houses.”

On the following day, the 27th of April, the Emperor of Austria sent an address to his army in Lombardy, announcing the commencement of war. He said:—

“After fruitless attempts to secure peace for my empire, without compromising its dignity, I am necessitated to have recourse to arms.

“With confidence I confide the rights of Austria to the best of hands—to the hands of a tried and gallant army.

“Your fidelity and bravery, your exemplary discipline, the justice of the cause which you defend, and a glorious past, guarantee to me your success.

“Soldiers of the Second Army! it is for you to secure victory to the spotless flag of Austria. Take with you into battle the blessing of God and the confidence of your Emperor.”

And two days afterwards he issued an imperial manifesto

announcing his determination to invade Sardinia. It was addressed “To my People,” and was in the following terms:—

“I have ordered my faithful and gallant army to put a stop to the hostile acts which for a series of years have been committed by the neighbouring State of Sardinia against the indisputable rights of my Crown, and against the integrity of the realm placed by God under my care, which acts have lately attained the very highest point. By so doing I have fulfilled the painful but unavoidable duty of a Sovereign. My conscience being at rest, I can look up to an omnipotent God, and patiently await His award. With confidence I leave

my decision to the impartial judgment of contemporaneous and future generations. Of the approbation of my faithful subjects I am sure. More than ten years ago the same enemy—

violating international law and the usages of war, and without any offence being given—entered the Lombardo-Venetian territory with the intention of acquiring possession of it. Although the enemy was twice totally defeated by my gallant army, and at the mercy of the victor, I behaved

generously, and proposed a reconciliation. I did not appropriate to myself one inch of his territory, I encroached on no right which belongs to the Crown of Sardinia, as one of the members

of the European family of nations. I insisted on no guarantees against the recurrence of similar events. The hand of peace which I in all sincerity extended, and which was taken, appeared to me to be a sufficient

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failed, in consequence of the un-
acceptableness of the conditions
on which Sardinia made her con-
sent dependent. Only one means
of maintaining peace remained.
I addressed myself directly to
the Sardinian Government, and
summoned it to place its army
on a peace footing, and to dis-
band the free corps. As Sardi-
nia did not accede to my demand,
the moment for deciding the
matter by an appeal to arms has
arrived.

"I have ordered my army to
enter Sardinia.

"I am aware of the vast im-
portance of the measure, and if
ever my duties as a monarch
weighed heavily on me it is at
this moment. War is the scourge
of mankind. I see with sorrow
that the lives and property of

when there is a foreshadowing that the greatest good of humanity is in danger of being overthrown in Europe, has frequently used the sword of Austria in order to dispel that shadow. We are again on the eve of such a period. The overthrow of the things that be is not only aimed at by factions, but by thrones. The sword which I have been forced to draw is sanctified, inasmuch as it is a defence for the honour and rights of all peoples and States, and for all that is held most dear by humanity.

"To you, my people, whose devotion to the hereditary reigning family may serve as a model for all the nations of the earth, I now address myself. In the conflict which has commenced you will stand by me with your oft-proved fidelity and devotion. To your sons, whom I have taken into the ranks of the army, I, their commander, send my martial greeting. With pride you may regard them, for the eagle of Austria will, with their support, soar high.

"Our struggle is a just one, and we begin it with courage and confidence. We hope, however, we shall not stand alone in it. The soil on which we have to do battle was made fruitful by the blood lost by our German brethren when they won those bulwarks which they have maintained up to the present day. There the crafty enemies of Germany have generally begun their game when they have wished to break her internal power. The feeling that such a danger is now imminent prevails in all parts of Germany, from the hut to the throne, from one frontier to the

other. I speak as a Sovereign member of the Germanic Confederation when I call attention to the common danger, and recall to memory the glorious times in which Europe had to thank the general and fervent enthusiasm of Germany for its liberation.

"For God and fatherland!

"Given at my residence and metropolis of Vienna, on this 28th day of April, 1859.

"FRANCIS JOSEPH."

At the same time, Count Buol, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed a circular to the diplomatic agents of his Government abroad, in which he reviewed and defended the conduct of Austria. We will quote a few of the principal passages:—

"Austria has tranquilly supported a long series of offences from an enemy weaker than herself, because she knows that her high mission is to preserve as long as possible the peace of the world, because the Emperor and his people know and love the labours of a progressive pacific development, which leads to a higher degree of prosperity. But no man of just mind and of upright heart can now doubt the right which Austria has to make war on Piedmont.

"Piedmont has never sincerely accepted the treaty by which, ten years ago, she promised at Milan to live in peace and friendship with Austria. Twice beaten in war, which had been caused by her mad pretensions, and although she had been cruelly punished, that State still maintains her former views with a deplorable tenacity. The son of Charles Albert appears passionately to desire the day when the

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of his house, which stored to him in its the moderation and y of Austria, should third time made the ame disastrous to the

ambition of a dynasty pretensions touching welfare of Italy are tified by the nature history of that coun- hesitated to form an dliance with revolu- to all warnings, it has itself with the mal- all the States of Italy, es of all the enemies mate governments of Peninsula have found support at Turin. A ise has been made of feelings of the Italian idavours have been

at the Conferences of Paris, with a presumption quite new in the annals of diplomacy, to criticize with effrontery the Governments of Italy, her own country—Governments which had never offended her.

“Austria is a conservative Power, with whom religion, morality, and historical right are sacred. It knows how to estimate, to protect, and to weigh in the scales of equality, what is noble and legitimate in the national spirit of nations. Her extensive dominions consist of different races, of different languages; the Emperor embraces them all in the same love, and their union under the sceptre of our august dynasty is advantageous to the whole of the great family of European nations; but the pretension of forming some

tures a fief of the empire of Germany; Venice was given to Austria in exchange for her giving up her Belgian provinces. Thus, therefore, what the Cabinet of Turin calls the true reason of the discontent of the inhabitants of Lombardo-Venetia, showing thereby itself the utter want of foundation for its other alleged grievances, namely, the domination of Austria on the Po and on the Adriatic, is a solid and unquestionable right in every respect, and one which the Austrian eagles will preserve from all attack. But it is not only a legitimate Government—it is a just and benevolent one—which administers the Lombardo-Venetian provinces. Those beautiful countries have prospered more rapidly than could have been hoped after the long and painful years of revolution; Milan and several other celebrated towns display wealth worthy of their history; Venice is recovering from her profound decline, and displaying new life; the administration of justice is regular, manufactures and commerce prosper, science and art are cultivated with ardour. The public burdens are not heavier than in other parts of the monarchy; they would even be lighter if the fatal effects of Sardinian policy did not require that the State should augment its forces, and consequently raise new revenues. The great majority of the people of Lombardy and Venetia are content; the number of the discontented who have forgotten the lessons of 1848 is small in comparison; and it would be less without the incessant excitations of Piedmont.

“But France, which for a long

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time past, we repeat, has shared that terrible moral responsibility, —France has hastened by her acts to assume it altogether. The Government of the Emperor of the French caused, on the 26th of this month, his *Chargé d’Affaires* at Vienna to declare that he should consider the passage of the Ticino by the Austrian troops as a declaration of war against France. While we were still waiting at Vienna for the reply of Piedmont to the summons to disarm, France caused her troops to enter Sardinia by the land and sea frontiers, knowing well that by so doing she placed in the balance the weight which would carry the last resolutions of the Court of Turin.

“And why, we ask, were the legitimate hopes of the friends of peace in Europe thus to be annihilated by a single blow? Because the time had arrived at which projects long meditated in silence have arrived at maturity —at which the second French Empire desires to give substance to *its ideas*—at which the political state of Europe, based on right, is to be sacrificed to its illegitimate pretensions—at which the treaties which form the basis of public European power are to be replaced by the *political wisdom* which the Power which rules at Paris has announced to the astonished world.

“The traditions of the first Napoleon are resumed. Such is the signification of the struggle on the eve of which Europe is placed.”

It may be easily imagined that the events which were passing in the North of Italy excited the liveliest sympathy in the minds of the population of Rome. But

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ders, if necessary.

than an hour, was seen floating
over the tower of the Palazzo
Vecchio and the fortresses of
San Giorgio and San Giovanni.
General Ferrari, who commanded
the Tuscan troops, had already,
on the previous day, sent in his
resignation. The Grand Duke
was advised by his ministers to
abdicate in favour of his son, but
he declared that he would rather
abandon his dominions than take
such a step. And he proved the
sincerity of this assertion by
quitting Florence with his family
in the evening, upon which there
appeared next morning a procla-
mation from the municipality,
announcing that, as the Grand
Duke and his Government,
rather than satisfy the just
demands of the country, had
abandoned it to itself, the muni-
cality of Florence "the only

modest form, and assumed, with the supreme command of the army, the protectorate of Tuscany, with the intention of maintaining intact all its rights, and with the sole object of providing for the emergencies of war, defending public order, and carrying out all those public acts which are required by the urgent necessities of the State. He has thought fit to commit to me the task of representing him among you My administration, then, shall have one aim, that of facilitating the conduct of the present war, and with this object the maintenance of order in the State, which at the termination of the war shall be restored to you as a sacred deposit by his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel, whose loyal conduct is the object of the admiration of Italy and the world."

The Commissioner Extraordinary then appointed the following ministers:— Il Barone Bettino Ricasoli, Minister of the Interior; Il Marchese Cosimo Ridolfi, Minister of Public Instruction; Enrico Poggi, Minister of Justice; Raffaello Busacca, Minister of Finance; Avv. Vincenzo Malenchini, Minister of War. The Marchese Cosimo Ridolfi was to act provisionally as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Enrico Poggi as Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Of the Governments of the three duchies, Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, that of Parma was incomparably the best. The Duchess-Regent (sister to the Duc de Bourdeaux, and widow of the murdered Duke) had administered her dominions with liberality and skill, and personally she was beloved by her subjects.

But the contagious passion for annexation to Piedmont had seized the inhabitants, and they were determined to take part in the great struggle that was going on for Italian liberty. On the 1st of May the populace assembled in crowds in front of the royal palace, and the officers of the army demanded the union of their troops with the Piedmontese forces. In consequence of this the Duchess and her sons quitted Parma, after having first appointed a council of regency composed of her Ministers. She returned, however, in a few days, and issued a proclamation, in which she said:—

"The disturbances which took place on the first of this month, although accomplished contrary to the will of the immense majority of faithful citizens, who rarely express their loyal and excellent intentions away from their own homes, only too clearly justify my maternal foresight in protecting the safety of my beloved children. But the sentiments of fidelity which have been manifested by the Royal troops in the rapid overthrow of the illegitimate and intruding authority having restored power to my Governmental Commission, and having done so in accord with the unanimous desire of the constituted authorities of the municipality, and of the notable inhabitants of the country, and an ardent wish for my return having been unanimously expressed, I have immediately come among you to resume the exercise of the regency. And now I confide, with assurance and courage, in the loyalty of the troops and the population. I shall remain in the expectant attitude

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nd prudence in the
stances in which

all my care was directed; and
the events which now come to
pass have placed me between two
contrary exigencies—to take part
in a declared war of nationality,
and not to act in opposition to
the conventions to which the
whole State, and Piacenza more
especially, were already subjected
long before I assumed the go-
vernment.

“It is my duty neither to go
against the proclaimed wishes of
Italy nor to be wanting in good
faith. Therefore, it being im-
possible to maintain the neutral
situation which seemed to be
counselled by the exceptional
conditions made for the territory
by those conventions, I yield to
the pressure of events, recom-
mending to the Parmesan muni-
cipality the nomination of a

and on the 11th of June he issued a proclamation to his subjects in which he declared that, unwilling to expose his people to the evils of an unavailing contest, he had decided upon quitting his dominions, and he constituted a regency to govern the country in his absence. Both he and the Duke of Tuscany joined the Austrian camp.

The advanced posts of the Austrian army crossed the Ticino by the bridge of Buffalora on the 26th of April, and were followed on the 29th by a portion of the 5th corps which crossed at Pavia, and by the 7th corps which effected a passage across the river on a pontoon bridge at Bereguardo, next day.

On the following day, the 30th, the 5th corps, under Count Stadion, passed the same bridge, and the 8th corps, under General Benedict, crossed at Pavia; the 7th pushing on to Mortara, and the 3rd to Garlasco.

On the 1st of May the 2nd corps, under Prince Lichtenstein, crossed at Pavia, so that it took several days for the whole five *corps d'armée* to cross the Ticino.

On the night of the 1st of May the line extended along the Agogna river from Vespola on the north to San Nazzaro, and thence to the eastward along the Po; the 3rd corps keeping the centre, with the 5th and 7th on its right, and the 8th and 2nd on its left. The line was gradually advanced and extended in this order until May 8th, when the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, General Gyulai, were at Vercelli, and the whole country north of the Po as far as Biella and Craglia on the north-west, and the Dora Baltea on the west,

was occupied by the Austrians almost without opposition.

It should be mentioned that the Po was at this period swollen in an unusual degree, and the waters not only of it but of the Ticino and the Sesia had risen to such a height as to make military manœuvres dependent on crossing those rivers extremely difficult.

The French army destined to act in Italy was divided into five corps, consisting of infantry and cavalry; and to these were added the Imperial Guard.

It was put in motion on the 23rd of April, the same day on which news was telegraphed to Paris that Austria had sent an *ultimatum* to Piedmont, and this was afterwards alleged by Austria as a justification of her invasion of the Piedmontese territory, on the ground that France had first commenced actual hostilities by sending her troops into Italy.

The 1st corps was commanded by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, the 2nd by General M'Mahon, the 3rd by Marshal Canrobert, the 4th by General Niel, the 5th by Prince Napoleon, and the Imperial Guard by General Saint Jean d'Angély. The 3rd and 4th corps received orders to enter Piedmont by the passes of the Alps—the 3rd marching across the Mont Cenis to Susa, from which there is a railway to Turin; and the 4th by way of Grenoble, across the Col de Genevre, also to Susa—and the advanced columns of these two corps reached Turin on the same day, the 30th of April. The 1st and 2nd corps and the Imperial Guard embarked at Marseilles and Toulon, and were conveyed by sea direct to Genoa.

French Government
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 foresight; and it
 sufficed to us to

bably have been more just and
 more true to say that that Court
 had to give the example?

"Had not Sardinia, in fact, ac-
 cepted, without any after-thought,
 the situation which would result
 for her from the terms of the
 Russian proposition, and if mili-
 tary preparations had already been
 effected upon her territory, be-
 sides that the disproportion of
 forces made all aggression on her
 part inadmissible, did not the
 most obvious reasons impose
 upon her the duty of waiting
 quietly for the decision of the
 great Powers? No guarantee, in
 a word, was more real or more
 complete for Austria than the
 immediate assembly of the Con-
 gress; and if the first condition,
 of which she demanded the fulfil-
 ment before answering the appeal

performer have altered our attitude.

“The Government of the Emperor would only see in the general position of the affairs of Italy a great European question, the settlement of which demanded the co-operation of all its allies. These affairs, nevertheless, were bound up, on one side only, with interests which concerned it in a more personal and particular manner. Austria herself, in promising not to begin hostilities against Piedmont, recognized by implication the existence of a limit which the most lively desire for a peaceful solution could not allow us to let her go beyond.

“The Government of the Emperor had besides announced that if it did not sustain Sardinia in an aggressive attempt, it would give her its support for defensive measures. This engagement entailed an obligation from which the Court of Vienna only could exempt us.

“Informed of the menace which weighed upon Piedmont at such brief notice, we were obliged in so short a space to put ourselves in a position to mitigate its consequences; and upon the demand of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, the advanced guard of the French army entered his territory. Sympathies which we do not hesitate to proclaim would have with difficulty permitted us to remain indifferent to the trials of a country in close relations with France, but more positive reasons influenced our conduct when that country was our near neighbour, marched with one of our frontiers, and formed the last obstacle to the extension of an influence which England, Prussia, and Russia, like us, looked upon as being already of a nature *either to com-*

promise the equilibrium of Europe, or to keep up in that part of Italy of which it had been intended to constitute independent and sovereign States, a perpetual cause of agitation and confusion.”

On the 3rd of May the French Emperor directed a communication to be made to the Corps Législatif, which amounted to a manifesto of war. He said,—

“Austria, in causing her army to enter the territories of the King of Sardinia, our ally, declares war against us. She thus violates treaties and justice, and menaces our frontiers. All the great Powers have protested against this aggression. Piedmont having accepted the conditions which ought to have insured peace, one asks what can be the reason of this sudden invasion? It is that Austria has brought matters to this extremity, that she must either rule up to the Alps, or Italy must be free to the shores of the Adriatic; for in this country every corner of territory which remains independent endangers her power.

“Hitherto moderation has been the rule of my conduct; now energy becomes my first duty. Let France arm, and resolutely tell Europe:—‘I desire not conquest, but I desire firmly to maintain my national and traditional policy. I observe the treaties on condition that no one shall violate them against me. I respect the territories and the rights of neutral Powers, but I boldly avow my sympathies for a people whose history is mingled with our own, and who groan under foreign oppression.’

“France has shown her hatred of anarchy. She has been pleased to give me a power

to reduce into abettors of disorder-
able members of
ons whom one in-
confederating with
but she has not for-
eated her task of
Her natural allies
been those who de-
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is to restore Italy
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masters, and we
e upon our frontiers
ople, who will owe
ndependence. We
to Italy to foment
o disturb the power
Father, whom we
l upon his throne,
ve from him this

of which I daily receive so many
proofs. Courage, then, and union!
Our country is again about to
show the world that she has not
degenerated. Providence will
bless our efforts, for that cause is
holy in the eyes of God which
rests on justice, humanity, love
of country, and independ-
ence."

At the same time an Imperial
decree appeared in the *Moniteur*,
conferring upon the Empress the
title and authority of Regent dur-
ing the Emperor's absence at the
theatre of war. She was also to
preside in his name at the Privy
Council and at the Council of
Ministers, but she was directed
to take, on the resolutions and de-
crees submitted to her, the counsel
of Prince Jerome Napoleon, the
uncle of the Emperor, who in
her absence was to preside at the

disapprobation of the policy in some particulars of both. We will give a few extracts from the letter, which we think reflects credit upon the British Government, and is a proof of the impartial fairness with which it held the scales between the contending parties:—

“Her Majesty’s Government believe that it was never intended by Europe, when recognizing the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom as a portion of the dominions of the House of Austria, that Austria should, as a consequence of that recognition, be at liberty to extend her moral and material sway over all other portions of the peninsula. It never was intended that Austria should constantly and systematically interfere beyond her frontier; that she should at will influence the internal administration, and occupy by her armies the territories of other Italian States, whose independence was recognized by the same treaties. It never was intended that the progress of freedom and of social improvement in the Italian States should be left to the control of Austria.

“But if Her Majesty’s Government do not shut their eyes to the defects of the system upon which Austria has acted in Italy, and which could hardly fail, sooner or later, to entail upon Austria a fearful unpopularity, and upon Italy the concomitant miseries of a social or of a foreign war, neither can they hold Sardinia blameless for the course she has pursued in these latter times, and which has now produced its certain and lamentable results.

“*Her Majesty’s Government have hitherto always looked with*

satisfaction on the progress which Sardinia was making, as affording a bright example, to be imitated hereafter by other Italian States, of the benefits which result to the Sovereign and to the subjects from the adoption of a wise and liberal system of administration.

“If Sardinia could have contented herself with the improvement of her own material prosperity, by developing the natural advantages of her position, and with the liberal system of administration which she so wisely adopted, and which she has so consistently maintained, she would have been a landmark to the rest of Italy, and respected by the whole world, and would by her moral force have been unassailable. Under these circumstances, and with such a policy, Her Majesty’s Government have no reason to believe that she would have been molested by her powerful neighbour.

“It was in an evil hour for herself and for Europe that Sardinia lent herself to dreams of ambition and aggrandizement, and, forgetful of the little sympathy shown in 1848 by the Milanese for her cause, and their ingratitude for her gallant actions, she has provoked the war in which she is now engaged.

“By violating her treaties of extradition with Austria; by fostering deserters from her army; by rallying in Piedmont the disaffected spirits of Italy; by menacing speeches against the Austrian Government, and by ostentatious declarations that she was ready to do battle as the champion of Italy, against the power and influence of Austria, Sardinia invoked the storm, and is deeply responsible to the nation:

Her Majesty's Government saw this dangerous apprehensions which had been realized, and forbore from remarking first and immediate war which it has seen the suspension of the national government in itself.

* * *

As Her Majesty's Government explore that circumstance, notwithstanding their deavours, they could not, should have pre-negotiations, begun in promise, from being they still have the of feeling that for a they have tended to ties; and they feel the Government of

"It was evident that prejudices and arguments, supported by a million of soldiers, were not likely to be defended with either moderation or logic.

"Furthermore, an armed Congress would have seemed to acknowledge a case of war as between the principals who composed it; whereas, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, no case of war existed between any of them respectively.

"It was with these views that Her Majesty's Government pressed all the Powers, and finally obtained their unanimous consent to a general, simultaneous, and preliminary disarmament.

"I now pass to the formal proposal made by Her Majesty's Government on the 18th ult., which declared that measure, and

the precipitate conduct of Austria in calling upon Sardinia to disarm, on pain of immediate invasion of her territory in case of her refusal to obey. They lost not a moment in expressing their strong disapprobation of this proceeding; and Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna has since delivered to the Austrian Cabinet a formal protest on the part of the British Government.

"Her Majesty's Government had full reason to hope that the peace of Italy might be secured by following up in some form or other the negotiations which your Excellency had placed on apparently so sound a footing during your stay at Vienna. Whether those negotiations should be carried out by themselves alone, or in a Congress with other Powers, they trusted that the result might put an end to a state of things in Italy of which they had long disapproved, and which they agree with the Government of France in considering to be inconsistent with the spirit of European treaties.

"Animated by true friendship and frankness, Her Majesty's Government cannot refrain from expressing their opinion, that if the Government of France, which possesses so great an influence over Sardinia, had warned her as to the danger of her policy, at the time that Her Majesty's Government protested against it, those complications might have been avoided which, in virtue of their promises, have obliged the French Government to seek their solution in the entrance of a French army into Piedmont. . .

"Viewing impartially the conduct of both Austria and Sardinia in regard to Italy, and lamenting

most deeply the spirit by which both have been actuated, Her Majesty's Government can, nevertheless, have no doubt as to the course which it befits them to pursue in the present emergency.

"The British Government have always recognized as a sacred rule of international obligation, that no country has a right authoritatively to interfere in the internal affairs of a foreign State, or, with a sound policy, long withhold its acknowledgment of any new form of government which may be adopted and established, without territorial usurpation or absorption, by the spontaneous wish of its people.

"The British Government have shown, for a long series of years, how steadily they have observed these principles, and *they certainly cannot depart from them on the present occasion*, however earnest may be their desire to secure the freedom of the Italian people, and to maintain the treaties which confirmed the independence of their respective States.

"The Government of the Emperor of the French appears to anticipate that, notwithstanding the abhorrence with which Her Majesty's Government contemplate the coming war, and the value which they attach to the principle of non-interference, they will yet be brought to cooperate with France on the present occasion.

"The Imperial Government has had too many proofs, of late years, of the anxiety of the British Government to act together with them in all measures calculated to lead to the general advantage of nations, to suppose that it is otherwise than with sincere regret

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[Italy.

Majesty's Government
is precluded, by every
thing, from associating
with France in the
struggle. They believe
the struggle will be pro-
miscary and ruin to
Italy, far from accelerating
the attainment of freedom in
Italy, will impose upon it
the burden of present ruin
and taxation. They feel
that, on whatever princi-
ple, a struggle should be
commenced, and
the objects it may contem-
plated, will infallibly become
a source of the same political
passions as those which
have attended the late
events in Italy may be
renewed in other nations,
and that the day will
come when all Europe will
be the theatre of the
conflict.
excellency, who has

that their offer may be accepted and lead to peace.

"They will do so with the fixed determination to carry out such a mediation in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, and with an earnest desire to establish and secure a well-balanced and real independence of the Italian States, and a general improvement of the administration throughout the Peninsula of Italy."

The Emperor Napoleon quitted Paris on the 10th of May, and reached Genoa, by way of Marseilles, on the 12th.

Immediately on his arrival he issued the following order of the day to the army of Italy:—

"Soldiers,—I come to place myself at your head to conduct you to the combat. We are

"The new *armes de precision* are dangerous only at a distance. They will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has hitherto been—the terrible weapon of the French infantry.

"Soldiers, let us all do our duty, and put our confidence in God. Our country expects much from you. From one end of France to the other the following words of happy augury re-echo:—'The new army of Italy will be worthy of her elder sister.'"

Next day the Emperor was joined by King Victor Emmanuel, who came to welcome the arrival of his puissant ally; but he returned almost immediately afterwards to the head-quarters of the Sardinian army, which were at Occimiano, between Casale and Valenza; and the Emperor himself soon quitted Genoa for Alexandria, between which places there is a railway that extends to Turin.

It will be useful now to state what were the positions of the Austrian and Sardinian armies respectively at the commencement of the struggle. The main body of the Austrian army, under the command of Count Gyulai, was strongly posted in the neighbourhood of Pavia, on the left bank of the Po, at the angle which the confluence of the Ticino forms with that river, and was thus ready to act within a short distance, at whatever point on the Ticino or the Po the allied armies might choose to make their attack. It might, in fact, be said to occupy a central point in the chord of the arc along which were distributed the forces of the enemy, and thus had a much shorter distance to

march in order to oppose a concentrated attack than the allied armies, the extremities of whose lines rested upon Turin and Genoa, with Alexandria in the centre. Strong columns also advanced and took possession of Mortara and Vercelli on the 2nd of May.

On the 26th of April the position of the Sardinian army was this. Part of it formed a corps of observation along the right bank of the Po, between Voghera, Tortona, and Sala. Two brigades of infantry and a body of chasseurs were in position at Arquata, Serravalle, Gavi, and Novi, and thus defended the entrance into the valley of La Scrivia, and the approach from the east to Turin. Two brigades also of infantry, on the right bank of the Po, occupied Bassignana, Pomaro, and San Salvatore, while three brigades constituted the garrison at Alexandria.

Several changes took place in these dispositions from time to time, occasioned by the fluctuating movements of the Austrians, who seem to have acted with a strange want of decision and strategic skill. They crossed the Sesia, and threatened Ivrea, as if Turin was the object of attack, when suddenly they retraced their steps, and fell back on their former position, between the Sesia and the Ticino. General Gyulai now changed the line of his front, and faced with his right in the direction of Casale, and his left close to the point of confluence of the Ticino with the Po at Stradella. By the 6th of May the Austrians had abandoned Voghera, and recrossed the Po at Genola. They also blew up the bridge at Valenza.

corps of the French
er Marshal Baraguay
advanced towards Vog-
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occupied Castelnauovo,
Ponte Curone. The
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Salvatore, Valenza,
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Po was thus occupied
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the high road and the other by
the line of the railway, towards
Ginestrello, when they were
checked by the advance of the
French troops under General
Forey, who came up rapidly to
the attack.

The Austrians were driven back
upon Montebello, where they made
a desperate stand, and a hand-to-
hand combat took place in the
streets of the village, the result of
which was for some time doubt-
ful. Fresh troops, however, from
the French division of General
Forey, continually arrived by
the railway, and, to borrow the
language of a contemporary ac-
count, "from the heights of Mon-
tebello the Austrians beheld a
novelty in the art of war. Train
after train arrived by railway from
Voghera, each train disgorging its
hundreds of armed men and

Austrians as to the point where he meant to make the attack, and he completely succeeded. Much complaint was made of a refusal on the part of the French to receive flags of truce from the Austrian lines, but this was essential in order to conceal the manœuvre which was promptly and skilfully executed. The French Emperor wished to make the enemy believe that he intended to attack them on the right of his position, and for this purpose he concentrated troops in that direction.

The general position of the allied forces at this juncture was as follows:—Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers and General M'Mahon were in the first line on the right of the Po, occupying Voghera, Casei, Castelnuovo, Scrivia, and Sale; Marshal Canrobert was at Ponte Curone; General Niel at Bassignana and Valenza; the Imperial Guard at Alexandria. The Sardinian army in different divisions kept the Po from Monti to Frassinetto; and the Sesia at Gazzo, Motta dei Conti, Carezana, Pezzana, Prarola, and Vercelli. The division Castelborgo was in reserve, half at Casale and half at Terranova.

On the morning of the 30th of May the Piedmontese divisions at Vercelli crossed the Sesia, and moved in different directions upon Confienza, Vinzaglio, Casalino and Palestro. By this march the Austrians were led to believe that the object of attack was Mortara, where they occupied a strong position; and, to keep them still more in error, the Sardinian troops were ordered to advance upon Bobbio (between Vercelli and Mortara), which was held by the Austrians in conside-

erable force. General Gyulai, now thinking that it was the intention of Marshal Canrobert to cross the river at Prarola, determined to anticipate him by attacking Palestro with a powerful force. Palestro was occupied by Piedmontese troops commanded by the King in person, and supported by a French division under General Cialdini. A severe combat here took place which ended in the complete defeat of the Austrians; and, at the same moment, another engagement was fought at Confienza, in the district of Jomellina, in which the Piedmontese division, under General Fanti, drove back the Austrians after a sharp conflict.

In the mean time, however, the great body of the French army was marching rapidly to the left in the direction of Novara. On the 31st of May it crossed the Po at Casale and took the road to Vercelli, from which place it advanced upon Novara and encamped there, while the Austrians believed that it was threatening Mortara on their extreme left. They had recrossed the Ticino at Turbigo, and on the 2nd of June a division of the French Imperial Guard was ordered to advance towards that place, where, finding no enemy to oppose them, they threw bridges across and passed the river. They were then followed by the main body of the *corps d'armé* under General M'Mahon, and a division of the Sardinian troops, and an attack made by an Austrian corps brought up hastily by railway from Milan upon the whole body as it was forming on the Lombard side of the river was speedily repelled. In the mean time, on the same day, the division of

pinasse advanced on
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to meet these unexpected ma-
nœuvres? General Gyulai learned
on the 3rd of June that the
French had crossed the Ticino
at Turbigo, and his belief was
that the main attack would be
made there. At this moment
the different corps of his army
were in position at Corbetto,
Castelletto, Abbiate, Grasso, and
on the Po, below Pavia, while
one corps (the 8th) was on its
march between Benasco and
Bestazzo. When General Gyulai
heard that large masses of the
French were occupying Buffa-
lora, and that General Clam
had abandoned the *tête-du-pont*
there, he ordered him to main-
tain his position at Magenta,
on the left bank of the Ticino,
and directed the other corps to
advance with all speed to his
assistance.

the road leading from Turbigio was a single battalion, which occupied a large isolated farm to the right of the road behind the village of Marcello. Their line of battle extended from Buffalora through Ponte di Magenta towards Robecco, parallel to the Ticino and the Grand Canal which extends from Milan, with their reserves in the village of Magenta. General M'Mahon advanced from Turbigio on the morning of the 4th towards Buffalora and Magenta, about twelve miles distant, and at midday the Emperor ordered the attack to commence at Magenta itself. The Austrians, in the mean time, had come up there in great numbers, but wearied by a long and rapid march, and without having had time to take food, owing to the haste with which General Gyulai was obliged to endeavour to repair his blunder in allowing his right to be exposed unsupported to the full fury of the French attack. They greatly, however, outnumbered the divisions of the grenadiers of the Guard and Zouaves, which, under the Emperor in person, now rushed forward to carry the position at Magenta. They gained with an impetuous rush the high ground beside the canal, but were there stopped and surrounded by the masses of Austrians, and for four hours sustained an unequal combat with heroic bravery, in which great numbers of officers and men fell, until the attack by General M'Mahon on the Austrian right changed the fortune of the day, and converted a perilous and doubtful conflict into a brilliant victory. That *General advanced in two columns*
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upon Buffalora and Magenta, and after a desperate action drove back the Austrians with the bayonet, fighting hand to hand amongst the trees and vineyards, which covered the ground and prevented the formation of any regular order of battle. It was only on the high road that there was any room for the use of artillery, and the combat was decided by the rifle and the bayonet. To give an idea of the deadly nature of the struggle, we will give an extract from an account of the battle by an eye-witness, which appeared in the columns of a contemporary journal:—"You never saw such a frightful scene of carnage as on all this ground, which the Austrians defended inch by inch, but had to leave at last. It is like the remains of a great rag fair; shakoos, knapsacks, muskets, shoes, cloaks, tunics, linen all stained with blood, and speaking of the obstinate resistance even now when the greater part of the wounded have been removed and the dead mostly buried. Of how many dramas of heroism and ferocity, and of how many tragedies of woes and misery, must this have been the scene! But the fiercest fight was further behind on the railway line and the station-house behind it, and the village close by. Pressed back all along the line, the Austrians concentrated here all their efforts of resistance. In front of the station beyond the line of rails is a large long pit, extending for some distance to the right and left, and formed by the excavations necessary for the construction of the line. Where the pit ceases, a line of strong wood railings.

[R]

the station, as well as the neighbouring buildings and a square, solid campanile, were filled with riflemen, while the troops of the line massed themselves in front of them. As the troops came up, they were brought out here, and took the place of their exhausted comrades. To carry this strong position, the fusiliers and chasseurs of the Guard were ordered forward. They broke through, driving the enemy before them, until their course was arrested by the line of strong wooden railings. A few cannon-shot would have easily brought them down, but there was no place whence to bring them to bear, so nothing remained but to tear it down by main force and the axes of the sappers. It was done, and the column entered the village. Here every house had become a castle, held by a desperate garrison; it required a

number of them killed and wounded were left themselves in these positions, from which retreat."

In the mean Canrobert's division was able to join the part also of the Marshal Niel, which had come up. Canrobert's division was engaged, and that division itself was killed down on the village which was taken several times in the day.

Finally, at eight evening, the allied masters of the field and the Austrians bringing four guns, and prisoners, in the enemy.

CHAPTER IX.

THE WAR IN ITALY CONTINUED.—*The French Emperor and King of Sardinia enter Milan—Proclamation of the Emperor to the inhabitants of Lombardy—The Austrians driven out of Malegnano—Movements of Garibaldi—Retreat of the Austrians across Lombardy to the Mincio—Diplomatic Circular of the Russian Government—Advance of the Allied Armies in pursuit of the Austrians—Battle of Solferino—The Austrians retire upon the Quadrilateral—Armistice signed at Villafranca—Bases of Treaty of Peace—Proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon—Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria—Plenipotentiaries meet at Zurich—Disappointment of the Italians—Display of feeling at Florence—The French Emperor returns to Paris—Addresses to him, and his answers—Circular of the Papal Government—The Assembly of Romagna throws off its allegiance to the Pope—Reception by the King of Sardinia of deputations from Tuscany and Romagna—Letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Pope.*

AFTER the battle of Magenta the French Emperor and the King of Sardinia entered Milan, on the 8th of June, amidst the unbounded enthusiasm of the inhabitants; and a proclamation was immediately issued, in which Victor Emmanuel, assuming that Lombardy would be annexed to his own dominions, appointed the Cavaliere Vighani governor of the territory, and made public also a great number of minute provisions for its administration.

The Emperor Napoleon also addressed from Milan the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Lombardy, on the same day:—

“Italians, — The fortune of war having brought us into the capital of Lombardy, I am about to tell you why I am here. When

Austria unjustly attacked Piedmont, I resolved to support my ally, the King of Sardinia, the honour and the interest of France making it a duty for me to do so. Your enemies, who are also mine, endeavoured to diminish the sympathy which was felt in Europe for your cause by making it believed that I only made war from personal ambition, or to aggrandize the territory of France. If there are men who do not comprehend their epoch, I am not of the number. In the enlightened state of public opinion there is more grandeur to be acquired by the moral influence which is exercised than by fruitless conquests, and that moral influence I seek, with pride, in contributing to restore to freedom one of the finest parts of Europe.

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if system of dis-
e sovereign, nor to
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ourselves militarily.
andard of King Vic-
el, who has already
wn you the path of

trians had not taken the precau-
tion to blow up. The order to
advance was given, and the
Zouaves rushed forward with
their usual gallantry. "No re-
sistance," says a contemporary
account,* "was met until they
came to a cemetery to the left of
the road, just before the entrance
of the town. It is surrounded
by a wall from fifteen to eighteen
feet high, and covered outside
with tombstones of black marble
embedded in it. The only en-
trance to it is a large, massive
iron gate. This cemetery the
enemy occupied in strength.
Benches, from a little chapel
which is enclosed by the wall,
and ladders were placed against
the enclosure to serve as a ban-
quette to the defenders. In spite
of these preparations the resist-
ance on this point was not great.

on the other. Every house was strongly occupied and obstinately defended. Concealed behind the windows, the enemy, sufficiently protected, directed a murderous fire on the attacking columns. They never showed themselves for an instant in the open, but, loading behind the walls, ran out and fired. In spite of this disadvantage, which occasioned a good deal of loss, one house after another was cleared of the Austrians."

In less than two hours the Austrians were driven entirely out of the town, with severe loss; and as they retreated, two French batteries which had come up by a bye road opened on the flank of their columns and caused considerable havoc. The French loss amounted to 50 officers and 800 men killed and wounded in the desperate contest in the streets of the town.

We must not omit to mention the gallant exertions of the well-known Italian soldier, Garibaldi, in the cause of his country at this crisis of her fate. He placed himself at the head of a band of volunteers called the Chasseurs of the Alps, and advanced on the north-west of Lombardy. At the end of May he drove the Austrians out of Como, and then crossed the Sesia, when he again repulsed the enemy opposite to Vercelli. On entering Lombardy, Garibaldi issued the following heart-stirring proclamation to the inhabitants:

"Lombards,—You are called to a new life, and you will respond to the appeal as your fathers did of yore at Ponsida and Legnano. The enemy is the same as ever—pitiless, a black assassin, and a robber. Your brethren of every province have sworn to conquer

or die with you. It is our task to avenge the insults, the outrages, and the servitude of 20 generations; it is for us to leave to our children a patrimony freed from the pollution of a foreign domination. Victor Emmanuel, chosen by the national will for our supreme chief, sends me to organize you for this patriotic fight. I deeply feel the sanctity of this mission, and I am proud to command you. To arms, then! Bondage must cease. He who can seize an arm and does not is a traitor. Italy, with her children united, and freed from foreign domination, will know how to reconquer the rank which Providence has assigned her among nations."

In the middle of June Garibaldi, wishing to throw a bridge across the Chiese, in order to keep communications with Brescia open, placed part of his troops at Rezzato and Treponti to oppose the Austrian vanguard, which had advanced as far as that place. Some companies of Chasseurs d'Alpes attacked the enemy's outposts. The Austrians yielded, and were pursued as far as Castenedolo, where the main body of the enemy attempted to surround the pursuing troops, who however withdrew, and Garibaldi, coming to the rescue, succeeded in bringing the troops to their former positions, causing great loss to the enemy. The King then ordered the Fourth Division to advance to the position, and General Cialdini accordingly led part of his division to Rezzato to support Garibaldi. The Austrians withdrew from Castenedolo after having blown up the bridge over the Chiese before the town of Montechiaro.

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Austrian army re-
s the plains of Lom-
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a columns, the first,
third corps, and part
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nd by the fifth and
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ps. By the 11th of
ole army had crossed
unmolested by the
Sardinians, except
where the Austrian
enedek, repelled an
l the bridges were
y the Austrians as

Government to its agents in Ger-
many, which plainly intimated
that, in the opinion of the cabinet
of St. Petersburg, no cause exist-
ed for the intervention of the
Germanic powers in the struggle,
and that the desire of Russia was
to "localize the war, because it
arose out of local circumstances,
and because it was the only means
of accelerating the return of peace."

This was followed by another,
addressed on the 20th of June
by Count Walewski, the French
Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the
diplomatic agents of France, in
which he said:—

"Not only in the opinion of
the Russian Government is there
no occasion for Germany to in-
terfere, because neither her in-
terests nor her rights are in dan-
ger, but in mixing herself up in

After a short stay in Milan, the French Emperor and King of Sardinia put themselves in motion to follow the retreating Austrians with the allied army across the plain of Lombardy. It is not necessary to give details of this march, which, as no enemy appeared to check their advance until they reached the Mincio, was not marked by any incident of importance, and it will be sufficient to state, that on the 23rd of July the line of the French and Sardinian armies extended from the shores of the Lago di Garda at Desenzano along the western edge of the hilly country from Lonato down to Castiglione, and, bending back towards Carpenedolo, touched there the Chiese; the Emperor himself, with the Guards as a reserve, being at Montechiaro, and the King, with his staff, at Lonato. It was still uncertain what course the Austrians would adopt—whether they would contest the passage of the Mincio, or fall still further back upon their fortresses; but it was hardly anticipated that they would recross the river and assume the offensive. Such, however, proved to be the case. A reconnaissance, pushed forward by the French in the direction of the village of Solferino, met the advanced posts of the enemy; and an aeronaut, who accompanied the army, made an ascent in a balloon for the purpose of exploring their position. During the night the Austrians recrossed the Mincio in strong force, and occupied the hilly country, which in that part forms a kind of parallelogram, the four angles of which are Lonato, Peschiera, Volta, and Castiglione. Their line extended from Peschiera, on which they

leant their extreme right, down into the plain of the Mincio, intersecting the great road to Goito. The whole line was not less than twelve miles in length. Cavriana was the centre of it, which the Emperor of Austria had chosen for his head-quarters, while Solferino was the key of the whole position.

The road to San Cassiano runs through the village of Solferino, which is of a straggling character, and on its west side rises a conical hill, on the top of which stands a square tower, which, from its commanding position, is called *la Spione d'Italia*, "the Spy of Italy." This hill stretches in a westerly direction for about 1000 yards, and then descends somewhat abruptly to the hamlet below. The road through the village is on a much lower level than the hill.

The French were not aware of the movement of the Austrians until the morning of the following day, the 24th. On the previous evening it had been arranged that a simultaneous advance of the allied forces should take place at a very early hour of the morning, on account of the excessive heat. The army of the King of Sardinia was to advance on Pozzolengo, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers on Solferino, Marshal the Duke of Magenta on Cavriana, General Niel on Guiddizzolo, and Marshal Canrobert on Medole. The Imperial Guard was to march on Castiglione, and the two divisions of cavalry of the line to take a position in the plain between Solferino and Medole.

The Austrians seem to have imagined that the whole of the allied armies had not yet crossed the Chiese, and that, therefore, by moving forward, they could at-

ay at a disadvantage. opened that both the sts, amounting to ndred thousand men, illision almost unex-arcely had Marshal Hilliers and General ho had been created genta, passed Castig- they found them- esence of consider- which opposed their t the same instant, l encountered the ar Medole. The Sar- which was going to also met the Aus- vance of Rivoltella ; part, Marshal Can- the village of Castel upied by the enemy's

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himself on the right against an Austrian corps which, according to information given to His Majesty, was to advance from Mantua on Azola.

" These measures having been taken, the Emperor repaired to the heights, in the centre of the line of battle, where Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, too distant from the Sardinian army to be able to act in conjunction with it, had to struggle in very difficult ground against troops which were incessantly renewed.

" The Marshal had, nevertheless, arrived at the foot of the steep hill on which the village of Solferino is built. That village was defended by considerable forces, intrenched in an old chateau and a large cemetery, both of which were surrounded by thick and crenellated walls.

cemetery, and General Bazaine dashed his troops forward into the village, the light infantry and riflemen of the Imperial Guard climbed up to the foot of the tower commanding the chateau, and possessed themselves of it. The little hills near Solferino were successively carried, and at half-past three the Austrians evacuated the position, under the fire of our artillery, placed on the crests, and left in our hands 1500 prisoners, 14 pieces of cannon, and two colours.

“While this conflict was going on, and while the fire was the heaviest, four Austrian columns, advancing between the King’s army and the corps of Marshal Baraguay d’Hilliers, endeavoured to turn the right of the Piedmontese. Six pieces of artillery, however, ably directed by General Forgeot, had opened a very heavy fire on the flank of these columns, and forced them to retrace their steps in disorder.”

The Austrian Emperor had, in the mean time, remained with his staff on a hill behind Solferino, and in front of the village of Cavriana, which the French, after taking Solferino, proceeded to attack, and as the shells fell thick and fast around him, he was compelled to retire towards Valleggio. Cavriana was then carried by the French, and thus the Austrian centre was forced, and the fortune of the day decided. But, in the mean time, a desperate struggle had been going on in the plain, at the different points of the immensely extended lines, and the horrors of the scene were increased by a tremendous thunder-storm which burst over the battle-field, darkening the air and deluging the combatants with rain. An eye-

witness, who viewed the struggle from the heights in front of the village of Cavriana, thus describes it as it appeared from that distance : *—“The small puffs of the muskets exploding were lost in the immensity of the landscape. It was only when volleys of artillery followed each other in rapid succession that the smoke took a distinct form. It was soon lost, however, in the general haze, and only broken again by the white parabola of rockets, of which the Austrians were making considerable use. The forms of the men were lost to the eye in the vast proportions of the fight, and it was only when heavy masses lay together, and they assumed an aggregate shape, that any conception could be obtained of their presence. With a telescope, one could see, as it were, myriads of men on each side fighting at all points; dead bodies of men and horses strewn on the ground, with the wreck of uniforms and arms; but to the naked eye, it seemed as if a vast anthill were in motion—men becoming pigmies, as they doubtless are, in encounters of such magnitude.”

The Austrians did not—as of course they could not—deny their defeat, which, in an official account published by them, they thus sought to explain. They said, “Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese, but, on the other hand, the order of our centre could not be restored. Losses extraordinarily heavy, a violent thunder-storm, the development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing, and the advance of his main body

* Correspondent of the Times newspaper.

against Volta, caused our retreat, which began late in the evening."

The Austrians now abandoned the line of the Mincio and fell back upon Verona, after burning the bridges which led across the river at Monzambano, Valleggio, and Goito. A strong force was, however, left in Peschiera, which lies at the point where the Mincio issues from the Lago di Garda, and which commanded the left flank of the allied army on its onward march to Verona, which is situated a short distance to the east of Peschiera. On the 1st of August the whole of the allied armies had crossed the Mincio, and Peschiera was invested by the Sardinians, while the French troops extended southwards, and a considerable *corps d'armée* was left at Goito to watch the fortress of Mantua.

But the most difficult part of the campaign was now in prospect. The Austrians occupied one of the strongest positions in the world. They were within the lines of the Quadrilateral, and, resting on these four fortresses, with their communications with the Tyrol uninterrupted in their rear, they were capable of opposing a resistance to the invader which hardly anything short of the most blundering strategy on their part could render ineffectual. The allied army, on the other hand, was at a great distance from its supplies; the losses had been enormous, and the excessive heat was producing sickness and disease in the camp. It seemed to be quite possible that the tide of victory would here be turned, and that, although it was demonstrated that the Austrian *army was unable to cope successfully with the combined armies of France and Sardinia* in the

open field, it might, under the shelter of its fortresses, arrest the progress of the enemy until he was compelled, by the exhaustion of the prolonged struggle, to retreat. What happened, however, took every one by surprise. In the midst of the triumphant successes of the French arms, Europe was suddenly astounded to hear that an interview had taken place between the Emperors of France and Austria at Villafranca, and that an armistice had been agreed upon. The overture which led to this came, in the first instance, from the French Emperor, and, as will be seen in the sequel, he did not hesitate to assign as one of the reasons which led him to wish for peace, the necessity which he foresaw he would be under of "accepting a combat on the Rhine" if he pushed his successes further. In other words, he felt that the chances of a collision with the whole power of the great Germanic Confederation were becoming imminent if he drove Austria to extremities, and caused the other German States to rally round her from an instinct of self-preservation.

An interview took place between the two Emperors, and the armistice was signed on the 8th of July at Villafranca by Marshal Vaillant on the part of France, and Baron Hess on the part of Austria, and was to last until the 15th of August. Two days afterwards, the Emperor Napoleon issued to his army the following order of the day, dated from Valleggio:—

"Soldiers,—An armistice has been concluded on the 8th inst. between the belligerent parties, to extend to the 15th of August next. This truce will perni-
you to rest after your gloric

labours, and to recover, if necessary, new strength to continue the work which you have so gloriously inaugurated by your courage and your devotion. I am about to return to Paris, and shall leave the provisional command of my army to Marshal Vaillant; but, as soon as the hour of combat shall have struck, you will see me again in your midst to partake of your dangers."

The armistice was immediately followed by the bases of a Treaty of Peace, the terms of which were arranged, and the Treaty itself was provisionally signed, on the 11th of July at Villafranca by the two Emperors. Its conditions were these:—

"The two Sovereigns will favour the creation of an Italian Confederation.

"That Confederation shall be under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father.

"The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of the French his rights over Lombardy, with the exception of the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, so that the frontier of the Austrian possessions shall start from the extreme range of the fortress of Peschiera, and shall extend in a direct line along the Mincio as far as Grazio; thence to Scorzarolo and Luzana to the Po, whence the actual frontiers shall continue to form the limits of Austria. The Emperor of the French will hand over (*remettra*) the ceded territory to the King of Sardinia.

"Venetia shall form part of the Italian Confederation, though remaining under the crown of the Emperor of Austria.

"The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena return

to their States, granting a general amnesty.

"The two Emperors will ask the Holy Father to introduce indispensable reforms into his States.

"A full and complete amnesty is granted on both sides to persons compromised in the late events in the territories of the belligerent parties."

The French Emperor announced the Treaty of Villafranca to his army by a proclamation, in which he said,—

"Soldiers,—The bases of a peace have been agreed on with the Emperor of Austria; the principal object of the war is attained; Italy will for the first time become a nation. A Confederation of all the States of Italy under the honorary presidency of the Pope will reunite in one group the members of the same family. Venice, it is true, will remain under the sceptre of Austria, but it will be, nevertheless, an Italian province, forming part of the Confederation.

"The union of Lombardy to Piedmont creates for us on this side of the Alps a powerful ally, who will owe to us his independence. The governments that have taken no part in this movement, or are recalled to their territories, will comprehend the necessity of salutary reforms. A general amnesty will remove all traces of civil discord. Italy, henceforth the mistress of her own destinies, can only blame herself if she does not progress in order and liberty.

"You will soon return to France; a grateful country will receive with joy the soldiers who have carried to so high a point

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Be proud, then, of your success; proud of the results obtained; proud, above all, of being the beloved sons of France, which will always be a great nation as long as she has the heart to comprehend noble causes and men like you to defend them."

The reasons that influenced the Emperor of Austria in acceding to the Treaty of Villafranca, were publicly announced in a manifesto which on the 15th of July he addressed from Laxenburg to his people. He said,—

"When the measure of permissible concessions, that is, such as are in keeping with the dignity of the Crown and with the honour and welfare of the country, is exhausted,—when all efforts to bring about a pacific understanding have failed, there is no longer any choice, and what is indispensable becomes a duty. This duty placed me under the painful necessity of requiring from my people new and heavy sacrifices to enable me to do

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compelled to require from the faithful provinces of the Empire further and greater supplies of men and money than those already given. The result of renewed exertions would, besides, have been doubtful, as I was bitterly deceived in my well-founded hope that I should not stand alone in a war which was not undertaken for the rights of Austria alone.

“Notwithstanding the warm and gratefully to be acknowledged sympathy felt for our just cause in the greater part of Germany, by the Governments as well as by the people, our oldest and most natural allies obstinately refused to take cognizance of the high importance of the great question of the day. Austria was obliged alone to meet coming events, the importance of which might increase from day to day.

“The honour of Austria—thanks to the heroic exertions of her gallant army—having sustained no blemish during the war, I resolved, for political considerations, to make a sacrifice, and to sign the preliminaries which had been agreed to as a preparation for the conclusion of peace. I did this after having acquired the conviction that less unfavourable conditions were to be obtained by a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French than by means of negotiations, in which the three Great Powers not concerned in the struggle would share, and in which their collective project of mediation was likely to receive their moral support.

“Unfortunately, the separation of the greater part of Lombardy from the Empire was unavoidable. It, however, gives me heartfelt

pleasure to have restored to my beloved people the blessings of peace, which are doubly valuable, inasmuch as they will give me leisure to direct my whole and uninterrupted attention and care to the completion of a duty which I have imposed on myself. It is—firmly to establish the internal welfare and external power of Austria by a judicious development of its rich moral and material strength, as also by making such improvements in the legislation and administration as are in accordance with the spirit of the age. As my people faithfully stood by me in the moment of severe trial, so may they now, by showing confidence in me, assist in the work of peace, and in the realization of my benevolent intentions.

“My recognition of its services and my thanks I have already expressed to the army in an order of the day. I now repeat the expression of my sentiments, by thanking my people for the heroism of their sons, who went to battle for God, their Emperor, and their country. Of the comrades—and they will never be forgotten—who remained on the field of battle, I think, with sorrow.”

The following Plenipotentiaries of the three Powers were afterwards nominated to conduct the negotiations and arrange the terms of the definitive Treaty of Peace at Zurich, where they met on the 6th of August. The Plenipotentiaries for France were Baron de Bourqueney and the Marquis de Banneville; for Austria, Count de Colloredo and Baron de Meysenbug; and for Sardinia, the Chevalier Desambrois.

The Treaty was not definitively

signed until the 11th of November, and its Articles were in substantial conformity with the preliminaries drawn up at Villafranca. Strictly speaking, the documents signed comprised three Treaties, by the first of which Austria ceded Lombardy to France; by the second, France ceded that province to Sardinia; and by the third, a state of peace was re-established between France, Austria, and Sardinia. It was agreed also that a Congress should be convoked to deliberate on the best means of placing the peace of Italy on a solid and durable basis.

It may be well imagined that the news of the Treaty of Villafranca fell like a thunderbolt on the hopes of the Italians. That the French Emperor, who, at the opening of the campaign, had publicly declared that Italy should be free from the Ticino to the Adriatic, should, in the full career of victory, stop short and leave the Venetian territory still subject to the power of Austria, with the mockery of being allowed to form part of an Italian Confederation under the presidency of the Pope, was a blow which they little expected; and the stipulation for the restoration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena to their dominions, reduced the results of the struggle to nothing more than the expulsion of the Austrians from Lombardy for a time, until they could seize the opportunity of again making themselves masters of it by issuing from the strong fortresses on the left of the Mincio, which they retained intact, as a standing menace against Italy. The feeling of disappointment and disgust was so strong at Florence,

that the French banners, which had been displayed in the streets side by side with the Sardinian, were torn down and trampled under foot. And the Provisional Government published an address to the people, in which it said,—

“Tuscans,—The news of events which dim our brightest hopes distresses the hearts of all.

“The Government participates your consternation, but we must not abandon ourselves to this feeling. We must wait till news arrives with respect to these facts, the particulars of which are not known up to the present moment. It is our duty to unite resolutely, and show by our firmness that we are worthy to be citizens of a land independent and free. As long as we display this firmness we shall not have lost all our hopes.

“Our Envoys are already on the eve of their departure for Turin, with the object of making themselves acquainted with the true position of affairs. For the moment the manifestation of grief would but be an aggravation of misfortune. Let us preserve order, which is more than ever necessary for the salvation of our country. To-morrow the Council will meet. Together with it the Government will speak in the voice of Tuscany to Victor Emmanuel, in whom all our confidence is centred.

“Tuscany will never consent to be again placed under the yoke and subjected to the influence of Austria, contrary to its own wishes and rights.”

This was signed by, amongst others, “Signor Buoncompagni, Commissioner Extraordinary of Victor Emmanuel;” and t

National Guard remained under arms all night for the purpose of preserving order and preventing an outbreak.

After the preliminaries of the Treaty had been signed at Villafranca, the Emperor Napoleon returned to Paris, and on the 19th of July he received, at the Palace of St. Cloud, the great bodies of the State, who, by the mouths of their respective presidents, vied with each other in addressing to him the language of servile flattery, of which two extracts, the one from the speech of M. Troplong, the President of the Senate, and the other from that of Count De Morny, the President of the Corps Législatif, will be a sufficient specimen. M. Troplong said:—

“When Scipio vanquished Hannibal at Zama he might have destroyed Carthage. He did not wish it, though he had bound himself to overthrow the Carthaginian power. As prudent a politician as he was an able general, he was aware that to cause too much loss to an enemy is often to incur too much loss oneself.”

And Count de Morny was still more enthusiastic. He said:—

“But the noblest victory of all is the victory you have obtained over yourself. In the burst of triumph you have shown yourself a generous enemy as well as a faithful and disinterested ally; surrounded by victorious and ardent warriors, you only thought of sparing their precious blood; you have given true liberty to Italy, delivering her from despotism, and forbidding revolutionary proceedings; finally, with that wonderful tact which characterizes you, you have gone as far

as the honour of France exacted, and not beyond her interests.”

To these addresses the Emperor replied at some length, in a speech which he intended to be his justification of a policy which he felt required defence in the eyes of France as well as of the rest of Europe. He said:—

“Gentlemen.—Finding myself again in the midst of you who, during my absence, have shown so much devotion to the Empress and to my son, I feel first of all the desire to thank you, and then to explain to you the motives of my conduct.

“When, after a successful campaign of two months, the French and Sardinian armies pitched their camp before the walls of Verona, the struggle was evidently on the point of undergoing a change in a military as well as in a political point of view. I was fatally obliged to attack in front an enemy entrenched behind great fortresses, protected against any diversion on his flanks by the neutrality of the territories which surrounded him; and in commencing the long and sterile war of sieges, I found in presence of me Europe in arms, ready either to dispute our success, or to aggravate our reverses.

“Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would neither have shaken my resolution, nor stopped the enthusiasm of my army, had not the means been out of proportion with the results to be expected. It was necessary to resolve boldly to break through the barriers raised by neutral territories, and then to accept the struggle on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It came

the independence of his country is in danger.

"If, then, I stopped short, it was not from weariness or exhaustion, nor from abandonment of the noble cause I wished to serve, but because a louder voice spoke within my heart—'The interests of France.'

"Do you imagine it cost me nothing to put a break upon the ardour of my soldiers, who, excited by victory, wished to advance?"

"Do you suppose that it cost me nothing publicly, in the face of Europe, to curtail from my programme the territory which extends from the Mincio to the Adriatic?"

"Do you imagine that it cost me nothing to behold noble illusions destroyed in honest hearts, patriotic hopes extinguished?"

"To serve Italian independence I waged war against the grain of Europe. As soon as the destinies of my country were imperilled I concluded peace.

"And can it now be said that our efforts and sacrifices are a

perious necessity forms.

"Thus, after new proof of the of France, the have just concluded of happy results will reveal their more for the health the influence of Europe."

And in answer of congratulatory plomatic Body, said:—

"Europe was unjust towards me commencement of the war was happy to be a peace as soon as the interests of France and to prove the enter into my interest Europe and general war. I hope causes of dissent that peace will be tion."

The discontent with their existing was nowhere felt

the Papal Government to reduce its subjects to their allegiance. This drew forth a strong remonstrance from the Holy See, and on the 12th of July the Cardinal Secretary Antonelli (the virtual Prime Minister of the Papal Government) addressed to its representatives at foreign courts a circular, in which he said:—

“Amid all the apprehensions and anxieties occasioned by the present deplorable war, the Holy See had reason to think that it would be unmolested, after the many assurances it had received—assurances with which even the King of Piedmont had associated himself, for on the advice of the Emperor of the French, his ally, he refused the dictatorship which was offered him in the revolted provinces of the Pontifical States. But it is painful to state things have turned out very differently, and facts occur every day under the eyes of the Holy See and its Government, which show more and more how inexcusable is the conduct of the Sardinian Cabinet towards the Holy See—conduct which clearly proves that it is intended to strip the Holy See of a part of its temporal dominions.

“Since the revolt of Bologna, which his Holiness in his allocution of June 30 has already taken occasion to deplore, that city has become the rendezvous of a multitude of Piedmontese officers, coming from Tuscany and Modena for the purpose of preparing quarters for the Piedmontese troops. From these foreign States thousands of muskets have been brought, wherewith to arm insurgents and volunteers; cannons, also, have been imported to aggravate the troubles

in the revolted provinces, and to encourage the audacity of the disturbers of order.

“Another fact, which renders the refusal of the dictatorship completely illusory, and adds to a flagrant violation of neutrality an active co-operation in the maintenance of the States of the Church, is the nomination of the Marquis d'Azeglio as an extraordinary commissioner in Romagna to direct the movement of the legations during the war; this step, under the specious pretext of preventing the national movement from leading to any disorder, is a manifest usurpation of power which affects the rights of the territorial sovereign of these States.

“Events have moved on so rapidly that the Piedmontese troops have already entered the Pontifical States, occupying Torre Urbano and Castelfranco, in which places Piedmontese Bersaglieri and a part of Nervi's Brigade have arrived. The sole object of this movement is to join the rebels in opposing an energetic resistance to the Pontifical troops, which have been sent to restore legitimate power in the rebellious provinces.

“Finally, and to complete the usurpation of the legitimate sovereignty of the Pope, two officers of engineers, one of whom is a Piedmontese, have been sent to Ferrara to mine and destroy that fortress.

“Such odious proceedings, in the perpetration of which a flagrant violation of the law of nations is manifest in more than one point of view, cannot but fill the soul of the Holy Father with bitterness and provoke in him a lively and just indignation, which

“ All the measures taken with the view of preventing or extenuating this series of evils having been in vain, the Holy Father, not forgetful of the duties incumbent upon him for the protection of the States and for the preservation in its integrity of the temporal domain of the Holy See, which is essentially connected with the free and independent exercise of the Supreme Pontificate, protests against the violations and usurpations committed in spite of the acceptance of neutrality, and desires that his protest may be communicated to all the European Powers. Confident in the justice which distinguishes these Powers, he feels assured that they will support him ; they will not permit the success of a manifest violation of the law of nations and the rights of the Holy Father. He trusts that they will not hesitate to co-operate in the vindication of those rights, and to that end he invokes their assistance and protection.”

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armies, and has therefore become incompatible with public tranquillity and permanent order; lastly, considering that the temporal government of the Pope is substantially and historically distinct from the spiritual government of the Church, which these populations will always respect; we, representatives of the people of Romagna, convoked in general assembly, and calling God to witness as to the rectitude of our intentions, declare that the people of Romagna refuse to live any longer under the temporal sway of the Pontiff."

On the same day on which this decisive step was taken, a deputation from Tuscany arrived at Turin, to propose to Victor Emmanuel, in the name of the whole Tuscan people, the annexation of that state to Piedmont. But the king was obliged to consult the dictates of his powerful ally, the Emperor of the French, rather than his own wishes, and he therefore contented himself with returning the following cautious reply:—

"Gentlemen,—I am deeply sensible of the wish of the Tuscan Assembly. I thank you in my name and in the name of my people. We have received your wish as a solemn manifestation of the will of the Tuscan people, who, after having made the last vestige of the foreign domination in Tuscany to cease, desires to contribute to the constitution of a strong kingdom which shall defend the independence of Italy. But the Tuscan Assembly will have comprehended that the accomplishment of its wish can only take place by negotiations which are about to begin on the affairs of Italy. I will second your

desire, becoming myself strong by the rights which are given me by your wishes. I will support the cause of Tuscany before the Powers in which the Assembly places its hopes, and especially before the magnanimous Emperor of the French, who has done so much for the Italian nation. I hope that Europe will not refuse to practise towards Tuscany that work of redressing grievances which it has under less favourable circumstances practised towards Greece, Belgium, and the Danubian Principalities. Your noble country gives an admirable example of moderation and concord. You will add those virtues to that one which insures the triumph of all honest undertakings and which overcomes all obstacles—namely, perseverance."

The deputation from the Romagna was received by the King of Sardinia on the 24th of September, and he returned the following answer to their offer to incorporate the Legations as part of the Piedmontese territory. It will be easily understood that the cautious nature of this reply also was dictated by the fear of offending the French Emperor, if the King unambiguously accepted what they so earnestly desired. He said:—

"I am grateful for the wishes of the people of the Romagna, of which you are the interpreter before me.

"As a Catholic Sovereign, I shall myself always retain a profound and unalterable respect for the superior Hierarchy of the Church.

"As an Italian Prince I am reminded that Europe—having in view the state of the Romag-

, who demanded efficient measures has accepted formal towards your coun-
e your wishes, and, he rights conferred will support your e the Great Powers, y on their sense of i may rely upon the e of our country of Emperor, who will he great work of re- has so powerfully who, assured of the Italy, and seeing the which has character- esolution during the s of incertitude, will at in the Romagna pe of a national go- offices to put an end ders.

and directed him to quit the city.

The different Assemblies of the Central Italian States afterwards agreed to offer the Regency of those States to Prince de Carignan, a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, but the pressure of French influence compelled him to decline it; and upon his recommendation the Chevalier Buoncompagni, who had, as we have seen, been acting as Extraordinary Commissioner of the King of Sardinia in Tuscany, was nominated and accepted as Regent.

We close our narrative of the events of the year with a remarkable letter, addressed on the last day of December by the Emperor Napoleon to the Pope, in answer to one sent from the Vatican; and he plainly intimated that the Holy See must be prepared to

tain amount of connection with the results of the national movement caused in Italy by the struggle against Austria.

"As soon as peace was concluded I hastened to write to your Holiness to submit to you the views which I considered best suited to lead to the pacification of the Romagna, and I still entertain the opinion, that if your Holiness had from that time consented to an administrative separation of those provinces, and to the nomination of a lay governor, they would have returned to your rule. Unhappily, this was not the case, and I found myself powerless to prevent the establishment of the new Government. My endeavours only succeeded in preventing a spread of the insurrection, and the resignation of Garibaldi preserved the Marches of Ancona from certain invasion.

"Now the Congress is about to assemble, the Powers cannot disown the incontestable rights of the Holy See to the Legations; nevertheless, it is probable that they will not be of opinion that you should have recourse to force to subject them. For, if that subjection were obtained by the aid of foreign troops, it would imply the military occupation of the Legations for a long time. This occupation would keep alive the hatreds and resentments of a great portion of the Italian people, as also the jealousy of the great Powers; this would be, then, to perpetuate a state of irritation, distrust, and fear.

"What remains, then, to be done? for this state of uncertainty cannot last for ever. After a serious consideration of the difficulties and dangers which the different combinations present—I say it with *sincere* regret, and

painful as the conclusion may be—that the solution which appears to me most conformable to the true interests of the Holy See will be to surrender the revolted provinces. If the Holy Father, for the sake of the peace of Europe, should give up these provinces, which for fifty years have been a great embarrassment to his Government, and if, in exchange, he should request the great Powers to guarantee to him the possession of the remainder, I do not doubt of the immediate restoration of tranquillity. Then the Holy Father would insure to grateful Italy peace for many years, and to the Holy See the peaceful possession of the States of the Church.

"I am sure your Holiness will not misconstrue the sentiments which animate me. You will understand the difficulty of my position; you will give a kind interpretation to my frank language, remembering all that I have already done for the Catholic religion and for its august Head.

"I have expressed, without reserve, my full mind, and I thought it indispensable to do so before the Congress. But I beg of your Holiness, whatever decision you may come to, to believe that it will in no respect change the line of conduct which I have always observed in respect of you.

"Thanking your Holiness for the Apostolic blessing which you have sent to the Empress, to the Prince Imperial, and to myself, I renew to you the assurance of my profound veneration.

"I am, of your Holiness, your devoted son,

"NAPOLEON.

"Palace of the Tuilleries,
"Dec. 31, 1859."

CHAPTER X.

*n. Mr. Bruce appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in his Instructions—Arrival at Hong Kong—Evasive delays inese—The English and French Ambassadors proceed into the river—Attempt to enter the river—The forts open a disastrous failure on our part—Chinese account of the action the British squadron returns to Shanghai.
Articles of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Tycoon*

*TES.—Message of the President.
Savery—African Slave Trade—China—Foreign Relations of San Juan—Mexico—Refusal of Supplies—Finance.*

the way of your arrival at Peking, and of the presentation of your credentials to the Emperor in person, will be that Her Majesty's Government will insist on the literal fulfilment of the Treaty, and establish the Mission permanently at Peking.

"You will probably find it advisable, before your departure from Shanghai, to send an intimation to Peking of your approach, and to request that suitable arrangements may be made for your honourable reception at the mouth of the Peiho and at Tientsin, and for your journey from that place to Peking. The Admiral in command of Her Majesty's naval forces in China has been directed to send up with you to the mouth of the Peiho a sufficient naval force; and, unless any unforeseen circumstances should appear to make another arrangement more advisable, it would seem desirable that you should reach Tientsin in a British ship of war."

Then followed instructions as to the course to be adopted at Peking, which it is unnecessary to detail, as, unfortunately, our Ambassador did not arrive there. He reached Hong Kong in the month of May, and was joined afterwards by M. de Bourboulon, the Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of France. They then proceeded to Shanghai, where a proposal was made to them on the part of the Chinese Government, that the ratifications of the Treaty should be exchanged at that spot, instead of at Peking; or that the Ambassadors should be, at all events, conducted from Shanghai to Peking by land, a journey of two months, instead of going up the river Peiho to

the capital. They, however, determined on proceeding by the Peiho, and after tedious delays, caused by evasive pretexts put forward by the Chinese authorities, the two Plenipotentiaries arrived off the island of Sha-lin-tien, in the Gulf of Pechili, on the 17th of June, escorted by a squadron of gunboats and a few other vessels, the whole being under the command of Rear-Admiral Hope, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships on the China station. On the 18th, Admiral Hope proceeded in advance to the mouth of the Peiho river, in order to make known to the local authorities the intended arrival of the Plenipotentiaries, and also to reconnoitre the state of the defences at the entrance of the river. "These last," Admiral Hope says in his despatch, "appeared to consist principally of the reconstruction, in earth, and in an improved form, of the works destroyed last year, strengthened by additional ditches and abattis, as well as an increased number of booms of a very much more formidable nature. Very few guns were seen, but a considerable number of embrasures were masked with matting, evidently with a view of concealing others."

An officer was sent to the shore to communicate with the authorities, but he was prevented from landing, and the Chinese assured him that there were no officials nearer than Tientsin, and a promise was given that the obstructions at the mouth of the river should be removed, in order to enable the Plenipotentiaries to proceed to Tientsin. On the following day, the whole of the squadron was moved up

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by matting, and the weight and precision of the fire were such that the gunboats inside the first barrier were obliged to retire outside of it, and take up fresh positions, from which they kept up the action against the forts. Admiral Hope, who was himself severely wounded, says in his despatch:—

“In consequence of the *Plover's* disabled state, I shifted my flag to the *Cormorant*; and at 4.30 a severe wound I had received about an hour previously compelled me to call Capt. Shadwell on board the *Cormorant*, and intrust to him the more immediate command of the squadron.

“At 5.40 the *Kestrel* sank in her position; and it became necessary to put the *Lee* on the ground to avoid the like result.

boats and effect a landing, and the force destined for that purpose consisted of a detachment of Sappers and Miners, a brigade of Marines, and a division of British and French seamen.

Our own men were commanded by Captain Shadwell, and the French detachment (which did not exceed 60 men) by Captain Tricault. A landing was effected soon after 7 P.M. opposite the outer bastion of the South Fort, and the following account of the disasters that ensued, written by an eye-witness, is so graphic that we prefer to quote it rather than attempt a description of our own:—

“Just as the first boat touched the shore, bang went a gun again from the forts, immediately followed by a perfect hurricane of shot, shell, gingle balls, and rockets, from all the southern batteries, which mowed down our men by tens as they landed. Nevertheless, out of the boats they all leaped with undiminished ardour (many into water so deep that they had to swim to the shore), and dashed forward through the mud, while the ships threw in as heavy a covering fire as they possibly could.

“The enemy’s fire, however, continued to be so deadly, and the mud proved so deep (in most places reaching up to the men’s knees, at least—often up to their waists) that out of the 1000 men who landed, barely 100 reached the first of the three deep and wide ditches, which, after some 500 yards of wading through the mud, presented themselves before the gallant few who got so far, and out of that small number scarcely 20 had been able to keep their rifles or their ammunition dry. Nevertheless, they boldly faced

these new difficulties, and some 50 of them, with a crowd of officers (among whom were conspicuous the commanding officer of the French contingent, Commanders Commerell and Heath, R.N., Major Parke, and Lieutenant Hawkey, of the Marines, Major Fisher and Lieutenant Maitland, of the Engineers), succeeded in getting as far as the furthest bank of the third ditch, from which they would certainly have made a good attempt to scale the walls had ladders been forthcoming; but, out of the number that were landed, all but one had either been broken by shot or had stuck in the mud. With the remaining one, however, ten devoted men sprang forward, three of whom were immediately shot dead, and five wounded severely.

“A vertical fire of arrows, as well as a constant fusillade, was kept up on the select band, who now crouched in the ditch, waiting, but in vain, for reinforcements; and that any of them afterwards escaped alive is miraculous. Seeing what insurmountable difficulties presented themselves, the order was at last given to retire; the lion-hearted commander of the troops, Colonel Lemon, of the Royal Marines (who was one of the first into the furthest ditch), Captain Vansittart, of the *Magicienne*, and Captain Shadwell, of the *Highflyer*, all having been severely wounded. The latter was badly shot through the foot shortly after landing, but nevertheless managed to struggle manfully forward, even to the advanced trench. Poor Captain Vansittart had his leg shot off. Lieutenant Graves, of the *Assistance*; Lieutenant Clut-

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gaged, and we sustained a mor-
tifying repulse from a people
with whom our only chance of
ultimate success is the convic-
tion forced upon their minds
that we are invincible. Such a
defeat is likely to do away with
the effect of previous victories,
and to involve us in another war
with the barbarian empire of
China. It may be worth while
to quote a Chinese official ac-
count of the affair, written by a
functionary who styled himself
"Sung-ko-lin-sin, Imperial Com-
missioner, Prince of Potolakutai
of the Korchin tribe." He said,
speaking of himself in the third
person:—

"He cannot bear to speak mi-

"Early on the morning of the 25th, upwards of ten barbarian steamers having taken up their position outside the iron stakes, and just below the fort, on the southern bank, three of them came close up to the stakes, the foremost prongs of which were, by the agency of several swimmers, bound round with ropes, and the ends of these made fast to the sterns of the vessels. Another steamer then wheeled round and dragged them up, and, after an interval of more than six hours, upwards of ten of the stakes were pulled away, while the vessels in position all hoisted red flags [thus showing] a determination to commence hostilities.

"To put up with this proud, rebellious bearing was indeed difficult; but the reflection that the measure of pacification, which was now in the second year of process, would be utterly deranged were a fire once opened, induced [the memorialist] to submit to it in silence, and quietly to abide his time, thus encouraging the barbarians in their pride, and feeding the fury of our soldiers. Just as the action was about to commence, an officer with a communication from the Tautai of Tien-tsing was sent once more to warn them. The barbarians would not permit the letter to be handed in, and their vessels advancing, like a swarm of bees, right up to the second fort upon the southern bank, bore straight down upon the iron chains twice; but, being all brought up by these, they opened fire upon our batteries. Our soldiers, pent in as their fury had been for a long time,

could no longer be restrained; the guns of every division, large and small, opened upon all sides, and at evening the firing had not ceased.

"More than twenty boats now came alongside the bank of the Southern Fort, and the barbarians, having landed in a body, formed outside the trench; our gingal and matchlock divisions were then brought up to oppose them, and fired several volleys. The barbarians did not venture to cross the ditch, but threw themselves down among the rushes, and fired on us from their ambush. Such murderous ferocity was, indeed, calculated to make one's hair stand up (*s. e.* with rage); and to vindicate the honour of the State, and fulfil at the same time the expectations of the Government, your slaves were obliged to bring forward their troops to oppose them with their utmost strength. Your slave, Hang-fuh, who had been stationed on the New River, put himself at the head of his cavalry and infantry as soon as he heard the cannonade, and returned to Taku, bringing up his men as a reserve by a road from the rear. At the same time Wan Yu, the Commissioner of Finance, arrived also from Panting.

"Your slave has now reverently embodied in this memorial a circumstantial account of this fierce encounter of our infuriated troops with the rebellious barbarian, who disobeyed our reasonable injunctions, forwarding it at the rate of 60 li (per day). Prostrate, he entreats thereon your Majesty's sacred glance and instructions."

After the action the British

turned to Shanghai, wait orders and rein- from home.*

We mentioned in ng volume that we unable to lay before an authentic account es of the Treaty con- 858 between Her Ma- he Tycoon (or Em- pan. The ratifications ly exchanged at Yedo n of July this year, wing are the principal he Treaty:—

There shall be per- e and friendship be- Majesty the Queen of Kingdom of Great Ireland, her heirs ors, and his Majesty of Japan, and between etive dominions and

Art. IV. All questions in re- gard to rights, whether of pro- perty or person, arising between British subjects in the dominions of his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British autho- rities.

Art. V. Japanese subjects, who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects, shall be arrested and punished by the Japanese authorities according to the laws of Japan.

British subjects who may com- mit any crime against Japanese subjects, or the subjects or citi- zens of any other country, shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or other public function- ary authorized thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain. Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both

at liberty to hire a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties, and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to hire a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XIV. At each of the ports open to trade, British subjects shall be at full liberty to import from their own or any other ports, and sell there, and purchase therein, and export to their own or any other ports, all manner of merchandize, not contraband, paying the duties thereon, as laid down in the tariff annexed to the present Treaty, and no other charges whatsoever. With the exception of munitions of war, which shall only be sold to the Japanese Government and foreigners, they may freely buy from Japanese, and sell to them, any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officers in such purchase or sale, or in making or receiving payment for the same; and all classes of Japanese may purchase, sell, keep, or use any articles sold to them by British subjects.

Art. XXIII. It is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages, that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

The Treaty was accompanied by a number of written regulations as to the mode in which British trade is to be conducted in Japan.

UNITED STATES. — The Message of the President (Mr.

Buchanan) was communicated to Congress on the 27th of December. The following are the passages of most general interest.

“SLAVERY.—Our Union is a stake of such inestimable value as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. In this view let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good-will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose service commenced in the last generation, among the wise and Conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united, and powerful.

“We ought to reflect that in this age, and especially in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Questions, which in their day assumed a most threatening aspect, have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are volcanoes burnt out, and on the lava, and ashes, and squalid scoræ of old eruptions grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine, and the sustaining corn. Such, in my opinion, will prove to be the fate of the present sectional excitement, should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy continue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution.

“Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature, and, therefore, any state of society in which the sword is all the time sua-

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"It is a striking proof of the sense of justice which is inherent in our people, that the property in slaves has never been disturbed, to my knowledge, in any of the territories. Even throughout the late troubles in Kansas there has not been any attempt, as I am credibly informed, to interfere, in a single instance, with the right of the master. Had any such attempt been made, the judiciary would, doubtless, have afforded an adequate remedy. Should they fail to do this hereafter, it will then be time enough to strengthen their hands by further legislation. Had it been decided that either Congress or the Territorial Legislature possess the power to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be

Constitution to deprive Congress of the power to prohibit 'the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit prior to the year 1808.'

"It will be seen that this restriction on the power of Congress was confined to such States only as might think proper to admit the importation of slaves. It did not extend to other States, or to the trade carried on abroad. Accordingly, we find that as early as the 22nd of March, 1794, Congress passed an act imposing severe penalties and punishments upon citizens and residents of the United States who should engage in this trade between foreign nations. The provisions of this act were extended and enforced by the Act of the 10th of May, 1800.

"For a period of more than half a century there has been no perceptible addition to the number of our domestic slaves. During this period their advancement in civilization has far surpassed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and the blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition has been greatly improved.

"Re-open the trade, and it would be difficult to determine whether the effect would be more deleterious on the interests of the master or on those of the native-born slave. Of the evils of the master, the one most to be dreaded would be the introduction of wild, heathen, and ignorant barbarians among the sober, orderly, and quiet slaves, whose ancestors have been on the soil for several generations.

This might tend to barbarize, demoralize, and exasperate the whole mass, and produce most deplorable consequences.

"The effect upon the existing slave would, if possible, be still more deplorable. At present he is treated with kindness and humanity. He is well fed, well clothed, and not over-worked. His condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies which modern nations of high civilization have employed as a substitute for African slaves. Both the philanthropy and the self-interest of the master have combined to produce this humane result. But let this trade be re-opened, and what will be the effect?—the same, to a considerable extent, as on a neighbouring island, the only spot now on earth where the African slave-trade is openly tolerated; and this in defiance of solemn treaties with a Power abundantly able, at any moment, to enforce their execution.

"There the master, intent upon present gain, extorts from the slave as much labour as his physical powers are capable of enduring, knowing that, when death comes to his relief, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the competition of rival African slave-traders. Should this ever be the case in our country—which I do not deem possible—the present useful character of the domestic institution, wherein those too old and too young to work are provided for with care and humanity, and those capable of labour are not overtasked, would undergo an unfortunate change. The feeling of reciprocal dependence and attachment which now exists

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Powers in all peaceful measures
to secure by treaty the just con-
cessions demanded by the inter-
ests of foreign commerce. The
result is, that satisfactory treaties
have been concluded with China
by the respective Ministers of
the United States, Great Britain,
France, and Russia. Our 'treaty,
or general convention of peace,
amity, and commerce,' with that
empire was concluded at Tien-
tsin on the 18th of June, 1858,
and was ratified by the President,
by and with the advice and con-
sent of the Senate, on the 21st
of December following.

"On the 15th of December,
1858, John F. Wood, Acting

“ On the arrival of Mr. Ward at Peking, he requested an audience of the Emperor to present his letter of credence. This he did not obtain, in consequence of his very proper refusal to submit to the humiliating ceremonies required by the etiquette of this strange people in approaching their sovereign. Nevertheless, the interviews on this question were conducted in the most friendly spirit and with all due regard to his personal feelings and the honour of his country. When a presentation to his Majesty was found to be impossible, the letter of credence from the President was received with peculiar honours by Kweiliang, ‘ the Emperor’s Prime Minister, and the second man in the empire to the Emperor himself.’ The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th of August, exchanged in proper form at Pei-tsang. As the exchange did not take place until after the day prescribed by the treaty, it is deemed proper, before its publication, again to submit it to the Senate.

“ It is but simple justice to the Chinese authorities to observe, that throughout the whole transaction they appear to have acted in good faith and in a friendly spirit towards the United States. It is true this has been done after their own peculiar fashion; but we ought to regard with a lenient eye the ancient customs of an empire dating back for thousands of years, so far as this may be consistent with our own national honour. The conduct of our Minister on the occasion has received my entire approbation.


“ In order to carry out the

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spirit of this treaty, and to give it full effect, it became necessary to conclude two supplemental conventions—the one for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens, and the other to fix the tariff on imports and exports, and to regulate the transit duties and trade of our merchants with China. This duty was satisfactorily performed by our late Minister. These conventions bear date at Shanghai on the 8th of November, 1858. Having been considered in the light of binding agreements subsidiary to the principal treaty, and to be carried into execution without delay, they do not provide for any formal ratification or exchange of ratifications by the contracting parties.

“ This was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who are already proceeding in good faith to satisfy the claims of our citizens, and it is hoped to carry out the other provisions of the conventions. Still, I thought it was proper to submit them to the Senate, by which they were ratified on the 3rd of March, 1859. The ratified copies, however, did not reach Shanghai until after the departure of our Minister to Peking, and these conventions could not, therefore, be exchanged at the same time with the principal treaty. No doubt is entertained that they will be ratified and exchanged by the Chinese Government, should this be thought advisable; but, under the circumstances presented, I shall consider them binding engagements from their date on both parties, and cause them to be published as such for the information and guidance of our

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cognition of this policy on their
part, it will be almost impossible
to institute negotiations with any
reasonable prospect of success.

“ISLAND OF SAN JUAN.—Until
a recent period, there was good
reason to believe that I should
be able to announce to you on
the present occasion that our
difficulties with Great Britain,
arising out of the Clayton and
Bulwer Treaty, had been finally
adjusted in a manner alike
honourable and satisfactory to
both parties. From causes, how-
ever, which the British Govern-
ment had not anticipated, they
have not yet completed treaty
arrangements with the republics
of Honduras and Nicaragua, in
pursuance of the understanding
between the two Governments.
It is nevertheless confidently

the British subjects on the Island of San Juan.'

"To prevent this, the Governor was instructed 'that the officers of the territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed grounds which are calculated to provoke any conflicts, so far as it can be done without implying the concession to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the premises. The title ought to be settled before either party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly disputed limits.'


"In acknowledging the receipt on the next day of Mr. Marcy's note, the British Minister expressed his entire concurrence 'in the propriety of the course recommended to the Governor of Washington territory by your (Mr. Marcy's) instructions to that officer,' and stating that he had 'lost no time in transmitting a copy of that document to the Governor - General of British North America,' and had 'earnestly recommended to his Excellency to take such measures as to him may appear best calculated to secure, on the part of the British local authorities and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the line in question, the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance which is inculcated by you (Mr. Marcy) on the authorities and citizens of the United States.'

"Thus matters remained upon the faith of this arrangement until the 9th of July last, when General Harney paid a visit to the island. He found upon it twenty-five American residents with their families, and also an

establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose of raising sheep. A short time before his arrival, one of these residents had shot an animal belonging to the Company, while trespassing upon his premises, for which, however, he offered to pay twice its value; but that was refused. Soon after 'the chief factor of the Company at Victoria, Mr. Dalles, son-in-law of Governor Douglas, came to the island in the British sloop-of-war *Satellite*, and threatened to take this American (Mr. Cutler) by force to Victoria, to answer for the trespass he had committed. The American seized his rifle, and told Mr. Dalles if any such attempt was made he would kill him on the spot. The affair then ended.'

"Under these circumstances, the American settlers presented a petition to the General, 'through the United States Inspector of Customs, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the island to protect them from the Indians as well as the oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson Bay Company at Victoria with their rights as American citizens.' The General immediately responded to this petition, and ordered Captain George E. Pickett, 9th Infantry, 'to establish his company on Bellevue, or San Juan Island, on some suitable position near the harbour at the south-eastern extremity.' This order was promptly obeyed, and a military post was established at the place designated. The force was afterwards increased, so that by the last return the whole number of troops then on the island amounted in the aggregate to 691 men.

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proved that this discretion could not have been intrusted to more competent hands. General Scott has recently returned from his mission, having successfully accomplished its objects, and there is no longer any good reason to apprehend a collision between the forces of the two countries during the pendency of the existing negotiations.

"MEXICO.—I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the affairs of Mexico since my last annual Message, and I am again obliged to ask the earnest attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that Republic."


[Here followed a long exposition of the grievances of the United States Government against Mexico, and the Message then proceeded.]

the occupation of the Constitutional Government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing the object will be to act in concert with that Government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative. For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestions as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe, that should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathize with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that republic. Such an access to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the city of Mexico, and extend its power over the whole republic. In that event there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied, and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The Constitutional Government have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary treaty.

"It may be said that those

measures will, at least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of other nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion, from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fate and in her fortune — in her power to establish and maintain a settled Government—we have a far deeper interest, socially, commercially, and politically, than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbour shall we not extend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy.

"REFUSAL OF SUPPLIES.—The thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 3rd of March, 1859, without having passed the 'Act making appropriations for the service of the Post-office department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860.' This Act also contained an appropriation 'to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-office department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859.' I believe this is the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, now more than seventy years ago, when any Congress



ANNUAL REGISTER, 1859. [*United States,*

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all the general ap-
pills necessary to
government until
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day previous to the 4th of March
in each year, of odd number, for
the election of representatives
throughout all the States. They
have already appointed a day for
the election of electors for Presi-
dent and Vice-President, and this
measure has been approved by
the country.

“FINANCE.—We have scarcely
recovered from the habits of extra-
vagant expenditure produced by
our overflowing Treasury during
several years prior to the com-
mencement of my administration.
The financial reverses which we
have since experienced ought to
teach us all to scrutinize our ex-
penditures with the greatest vigi-
lance, and to reduce them to the
lowest possible point. The Execu-
tive Departments of the Govern-
ment have devoted themselves to
the accomplishment of this object

“It will appear from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that it is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether we shall be able to pass through the present and the next fiscal year without providing additional revenue. This can only be accomplished by strictly confining the appropriations within the estimates of the different departments, without making an allowance for any additional expenditures which Congress may think proper, in their discretion, to authorize, and without providing for the redemption of any portion of the 20,000,000 dols. of Treasury notes which have been already issued. In the event of a deficiency, which I consider probable, this ought never to be

supplied by a resort to additional loans. It would be a ruinous practice in the days of peace and prosperity to go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. This policy would cripple our resources and impair our credit in case the existence of war should render it necessary to borrow money. Should such a deficiency occur as I apprehend, I would recommend that the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of our present duties on imports. I need not repeat the opinions expressed in my last annual Message as to the best mode and manner of accomplishing this object, and shall now merely observe that these have since undergone no change.”



CHRONICLE.

JANUARY, 1859.

RETURN OF WRECKS, 1858.—The Abstract of Returns of Wrecks and Casualties on and near the Coasts of the United Kingdom, during the year 1858, published by the Board of Trade, gives us the total number of wrecks and strandings as 869, being an increase of three only over those of the previous year. Of these 354 were total losses. The number of total losses by collision were 50; of damage by the same cause 251; making the total of casualties 1170. The tonnage of these vessels amounted to 205,243 tons; and the number of hands on board them 8979. As to their nationality, 927 were British, 30 colonial, 209 foreign, 4 unknown. Forty-nine of the whole were steam-ships. As to dimensions, 199 did not exceed 50 tons; 352 were under 100; 467 under 300; 96 under 600; 28 under 900; 23 under 1200; 5 exceeded 500 tons.

Of these disasters 124 occurred in January—116 in February—148 in March—115 in April—48 in May—30 in June—61 in July—33 in August—91 in September—148 in October—120 in November—136 in December.

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The most fatal localities were :

	Vessels.
East Coast—Dungeness to Pentland Frith	514
West Coast—Land's End to Greenock	304
South Coast—Land's End to Dungeness	89
Irish Coast	168
Scilly Islands	14
Lundy Island	15
Isle of Man	6
Northern Isles, Orkney, &c.	60
Total	1170

The number of lives in actual peril (as far as can be known) was 1895. Of these 340 only were lost. Of the 1555 persons saved, 206 were rescued by life-boats, 210 by the rocket and mortar apparatus. Twenty-six were rescued by meritorious individual exertions; the remaining 1113 by ships, steamers, small craft, and coast-guard boats.

The disasters by which the greatest loss of life was incurred were the *Merchant*, near Shields, 11 seamen and pilot drowned; *Leander*, off Bardsey, 10; *Brigand*, steamer, between Wicklow and Kish bank, 28; *Wingrave*, off Alldborough, 10; *Cuba*, steamer, off Scilly, 16; *Bombay*, at sea, 18.

B



ANNUAL REGISTER. [1859

f maintaining the
ortar apparatus at
2024*l.*; payments
e-boats, including
ed to the Royal
oat Institution in
new boats on the
nd and replacing
ad, 2115*l.*; rewards
rious persons not
h life boats, 382*l.*
tal expenditure out
tile Marine Fund
g life from ship-

r of boats under
ent of the National
titution, 73 being
he Board of Trade,
ther management,

ER.—The weather
tumn quarter has
e peculiarities; for

The average price of wheat in
the last thirteen weeks was
41*s.* 9*d.*; in 1856, it was 63*s.* 4*d.*;
and in 1857, 52*s.* The price of
meat varied but little. Potatoes,
at the water-side, 87*s.* 6*d.* a ton,
or 37 per cent. cheaper than in
1857, and 12 per cent. cheaper
than in 1856.

Notwithstanding the favourable
circumstances of fine weather
and cheap food, the Quarterly
Return of the Registrar-General
indicates an unfavourable aspect
of the population—marriages be-
low the average, and deaths much
above the average—118,663
deaths against 110,697 in 1857.

The valuable returns of the
Registrar-General present in-
formation of great interest, both
as to the quarter and the year.
In the autumn quarter of 1858
the number of in-door paupers

made for getting rid of it from human dwellings. It is referred to several times in the notes of the registrars in towns which have been most heavily afflicted. Liebig, the great agricultural chemist of Europe, has recently reminded us of English guano as a substitute for foreign supplies. 'I am firmly of opinion,' he says, 'that if England wishes to remain an agricultural country she must use as manure the nightsoil and similar residues produced in large cities.' Now England is a great agricultural country, and she will remain a great agricultural country to the end of time. And before the supplies of Peruvian guano fail in our imports, she must bring the article which may be called English guano into the field. It is poison alike in the cesspools of large cities, and in the middens of cottages in the country; it is manure in the soil. The land requires it; the houses must get rid of it."

THE WINTER QUARTER.—The winter of 1858-9 may be very briefly summed up; it was by far the warmest that has been known for at least three-quarters of a century; in fact, since the period at which trustworthy records commence. On the 10th of January a period of warm weather commenced, which extended throughout the quarter. The mean of the three months ending March was $43^{\circ} 3$; while the average of the 88 years since 1771 for the same quarter was $38^{\circ} 4$; the excess of the whole quarter was therefore nearly 5° . The barometer stood generally high; and the fall of rain, except in certain localities, greatly in defect. On the 30th of March there was a heavy snow-

storm; but the fallen flakes speedily thawed, and the country was rendered slushy and miserable.

While the poor were thus spared the misery of a cold winter, they were equally fortunate in respect to the price of food. Wheat, which in the winter quarter of 1857, was 56s. 10d. a qr., and in 1858 46s. 5d. a qr., now fell to 40s. 8d. a qr. Potatoes—a still more important article of food to these classes—were 90s. a ton, instead of 110s. and 152s. 6d. as in the two preceding years. The health of the population, although better than in the corresponding period of 1858, when the weather was unusually severe, was, nevertheless, below the average. That the excessive mortality was not due to any deficiency in the earnings or wealth of the community is ascertained by the marriage test, the number of marriages in ratio to the population having considerably increased.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT VALPARAISO.—The West-Indian mail brings intelligence of a dreadful conflagration, which, on the 13th November, destroyed a large part of Valparaiso, together with an immense quantity of merchandise. As the business of this place is carried on in a great degree by English capital and English houses, the property was very largely insured in the English offices; and of damage estimated to amount to 3,000,000 dollars, about 282,000*l.* falls upon our underwriters.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAMS.—For the last two years the electric telegrams from India have been given in this CHRONICLE. This course was adopted because it appeared that without them these page

a faithful reflex of
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 they produced on
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 made their arrival
 year; and their
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surely thinning the ranks of the
 rebels, and there is good reason
 for believing that the whole coun-
 try will be restored to peace with-
 out much additional bloodshed.


"On the 4th of November
 (24th?) a force commanded by
 Lord Clyde in person, having
 marched 61 miles in 60 hours,
 completely defeated Bainie Mad-
 hoo Sing, and a large army of
 rebels at Dundeca Klara, near-
 ly opposite Futtehpore. The
 enemy was driven out of the
 dense jungle, and afterwards
 chased four miles by guns and
 cavalry: their loss was enor-
 mous; many were drowned in
 the Ganges. Bainie Madhoo
 fled down the river Oomrao. Sing
 escaped towards the Cawnpore
 road. The rabble threw away
 their arms, and fled to the steep
 ravines in which the Younksy

3. TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT THE POLYTECHNIC.—An accident, which, though it involved injuries to nearly 40 persons, yet resulted in only one death, occurred at that very popular place of instruction and amusement the Polytechnic Institution, in Regent Street. The rational character of this exhibition brings within its walls, during the Christmas holidays, a large number of persons. On boxing-day there were as many as 5000 visitors. On the subsequent days the frequenters were not so numerous, but were in large part young persons of the better classes. On the evening of this disaster, some 700 or 800 persons were in the large theatre, witnessing a series of dissolving views illustrative of the history of Don Quixote. The access to this room is by a geometrical stone-staircase of three angular flights, one end of the steps of which were let into the wall, an iron rail running down the other. The entertainment concluded about half-past 10, and the audience were leaving the place. Happily by far the greater part had safely reached the street; but there were some still descending from the gallery of the theatre, when in an instant, and without the slightest warning, the whole of the flights of stairs gave way, and the stones, and rails, and all the unhappy persons upon them fell in one confused mass on to the ground-floor. Their number is supposed to have been about 50, chiefly young persons; and it is matter for the utmost astonishment that the loss of life was not terrible. The whole of those who fell with the stairs were more or less injured, but not a single

person was killed on the spot. The injuries suffered by 30 persons were so serious that they were, in the first instance, taken to the Middlesex Hospital, but after their wounds had been dressed, all but seven were sent to their own homes. Of these seven it does not appear that more than one, a child of 10 years, died.

A very lengthened inquiry was held into the cause of this catastrophe, which, though depending much upon professional observation, appears to have been sufficiently ascertained.

It seems that nearly a year before the attention of the directors had been called to the worn state of the steps of the staircase, caused by the attrition of the feet of the numerous visitors; and they accordingly instructed their architect to suggest the means of renovating them. The plan adopted appeared well calculated to render the steps safe and to preserve a handsome appearance. It was to let into each step an iron trellis bedded in Portland cement. For this purpose it was necessary to cut away a portion of the upper surface of each step of the size of the iron trellis. It is evident that such a proceeding would actually weaken the strength of each stone proportionately to each incision; but every one also knows the effect that a notch or cut has upon stone or glass in rendering it easily frangible at that line. It also appeared that there was some defect in the construction of the stairs, by the "joggle joint" being imperfect. As to the cause of the accident, it seems that the lower flight of stairs, being unable to bear the impulsion of the num-



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LLERY ACCIDENTS.
ing of the 4th in-
cing accident oc-
Agecroft Colliery,
near Manchester.
t the first week of

against the scaffolding with great
violence, so that the machinery
snapped, and the cage fell to the
bottom of the shaft, a distance
of 360 yards. All its occupants
were killed on the spot.

On the 25th a similar accident
occurred in a pit near Wolver-
hampton. As two men were de-
scending the pit the chain broke,
and the skip, with the two un-
fortunate men, was precipitated
to the bottom, and both occu-
pants were killed.

5. TORTURE AND EXECUTION
OF A FRENCH BISHOP IN TON-
QUIN.—The *Hong Kong Register*
gives an account of the murder
or martyrdom of Monsignor
Melchior, a French missionary
bishop, at the capital of Ton-
quin. The venerable prelate was
taken on the 8th of July, with
two native servants, and was ex-


nothing but a pair of trousers turned up to the thighs. The victim being thus placed, the executioner took two stakes, which he fixed in the ground on each side of him, and to which his hands were tightly bound by cords, causing great pain. Two others were then placed under his armpits, and crossed over the chest of the bishop so as to press it tightly. Two other posts were then set up at a short distance from his foot. The cords with which the feet were bound were passed round these posts and stretched violently, the feet being then pegged down; the loins were similarly secured. It would be difficult to conceive the tortures of the venerable prelate thus bound and racked. An order was then issued first to cut off the feet, then the hands, afterwards the head of the martyr, and lastly to eviscerate him. At this order five executioners commenced their frightful duty. They were armed with a kind of bill-hook or hatchet purposely blunted in order to inflict greater suffering. They commenced by cutting off the legs above the knees, each limb receiving about twelve blows before it was severed. The same process was repeated with the arms. But the power of speech now failed the happy martyr, who, so long as strength remained, had not ceased to call on the name of Jesus. His head was then struck off, after repeated blows, and lastly his body was opened and his entrails drawn out with a hook."

The sufferer's head was exposed for some days on the southern gate of Nan-dinh, and then broken to pieces and thrown

into the sea. A similar execution of a French bishop took place in the same city about two years before.

11. FALL OF A SHOP AT LIVERPOOL.—*Five Lives lost.*—The mania, which has so materially altered the street aspect of London, for pulling down the snug and inexpensive shops in which our forefathers realized comfortable fortunes, in order to replace them with showy insubstantial fabrics, has, according to custom, extended to the provincial capitals.

At Liverpool, in Great George Street, is—not an ungenteel "shop"—but a genteel "Bazaar," in which Mr. Lewis carried on a flourishing business as a draper and hosier. Indulging in the prevailing taste, Mr. Lewis had built, in the rear of his old-fashioned premises a large "hall;" carrying on his business in the meanwhile in his front shop. The hall being completed, he next proceeded to connect it with the front by pulling down the intermediate back rooms. As these alterations necessarily involved removal and damage to his stock-in-trade, Mr. Lewis took the opportunity of getting rid of his stale stores and unsaleable commodities by announcing a "great reduction" and an "enormous sacrifice," and the advertisement of course brought a great number of women to purchase cheap articles that they did not want. Economical in his extravagances, Mr. Lewis employed no regular architect, but merely common workmen. They had removed the flooring and joists, which, of course, acted as struts. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while the front shop was



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ers, the back walls, their proper internal spiced, and fell in a into the front pre- g away a large part , counters, shelving d, unfortunately, a number of human e cellar below. The e might have been t happily the greater nout from the *débris* hort of mortal. But customers, mother , a shopman, and ourers were killed; sons were seriously

afterwards, in the vo other lives were ntality. In Tithe- a "public house" ng conversion into While the workmen

flags, made of workmen's handkerchiefs, was duly performed, and some few of the chimneypots only remained to be set to complete the work, so as to entitle the men to the usual regalement of beer on such occasions. The stack of the third house from the corner is stated to have been much higher than those of the adjoining houses, and while one man was fixing the last chimneypot there, the entire stack, from some unexplained cause, fell, dragging with it a great portion of the upper part of the party wall; and these falling over to the next party wall and stack caused that also to fall in the same direction, carrying away a portion of the third stack and party wall, together with the whole of the scaffoldings and their occupants. The fall

steam-pipe unfortunately broke. The captain attempted to put back to Falmouth; but the vessel was unmanageable, and about 3 P.M. drove on the Vogue Rock, near the Lizard Point. The coast-guard observed the disaster, and launched their boat with their usual gallantry, and saved six of the crew. Eleven others saved themselves in the ship's life-boat. The captain was taking measures for the safety of his wife and son and the remainder of the crew, when the vessel suddenly broke and foundered, and all perished.

In the same gale the Hamburg bark *Diana* was driven ashore near Chichester harbour; but the crew were saved by the gallantry of the coast-guard.


25. CENTENARY ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF BURNS.—On this day Scotchmen, wherever placed by the accidents of fortune—whether in the frozen regions of Iceland or Patagonia, or the torrid zones of the tropics, or whether more happy in the “land of the mountain and the flood”—celebrated the hundredth return of the birth-day of their national poet, the inspired ploughman, Robert Burns.

As was fitting, the principal feasts were made at Edinburgh and Glasgow, the former under the presidency of Lord Ardmillan, the latter of Sir Archibald Alison. In every burgh in Scotland high festival was held. Ayr and Allo-way (the poet's birth-place) are especially to be noted.

In like manner in England, the natives of Scotland publicly commemorated the occasion in most of the large towns. In the metropolis, the Caledonian Society celebrated the day, as the

accredited representatives of the Scotch resident in England. There was also a meeting in the city.

The most popular and general commemoration was undoubtedly “The Burns' Festival” at the Crystal Palace. To this beautiful and wonderful building, which, in the depth of winter, preserved nearly the atmosphere and cheerfulness of a southern clime, many thousands of persons, Scotch and English, thronged. Among the great attractions prepared for the visitors were a large and interesting collection of Burns' relics. These were placed in a court, in the centre of which a colossal bust of the poet, modelled by Calder Marshall, R.A., was raised upon a pedestal; a concert, consisting entirely of the poet's songs; and it was announced that the successful competitor for a prize of 50*l.* for an ode in honour of Burns would be announced. This was the great event of the day, and breathless was the interest felt by the vast multitude as Mr. Phelps advanced with a sealed packet, which contained the name of the poet who was deemed most worthy to commemorate a poet whom the world had not forgotten after the lapse of a century. The successful competitor proved to be an amiable Scotch lady, well known in literature, Miss Isa Craig. The announcement was received with great applause. Then Mr. Phelps declaimed the ode itself, which was heard with approbation. As the poem affords one of those examples so rare in modern times, but so dear to the earlier volumes of the ANNUAL REGISTER, an “Occasional Piece,” it will be found included in the “Poetry”



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ime. The public
of the day being
he visitors amused
with singing Scotch
g Scotch reels, talk-
ing Scotch, and
rs, from which the
cacies of haggis,
d singeit," cock-a-
s, Ayrshire puddings,
Glenlivet, were not

Craig is a native of
who, her friends not
ith praiseworthy in-
self-reliance trusted
resources of a strong
d intellect. Having
e repute as a contri-
Scotsman and *The*
gazine, Miss Craig
London, where her
usefully employed
mal Association of

West-bar, Sheffield. The fire
broke out at about 10 o'clock at
night, and, from the combustible
nature of the materials, spread
with great rapidity. The large
area which was covered with piles
of timber and extensive work-
shops was speedily wrapped in
flames, which rose high above the
town, and illuminated all the
adjacent country. Mr. Unwin's
premises were surrounded by
lofty walls and massive build-
ings, whereby the mischief was
confined to this locality. The
damage done is estimated to ex-
ceed 10,000*l*.

FEBRUARY.

I. MURDER, SUICIDE, AND AP.

states that she heard a heavy fall overhead, which startled her; that very soon afterwards she saw blood dropping through the ceiling; that she then said to her mother that "he must have been killing her," alluding to Robinson and his wife; but that her mother advised her not to do anything "until the girls came home." Mrs. Saxon further states that about 4 o'clock she saw Robinson walking up and down Albert-street in front of his house, and that he had then locked his front door, but had no hat on. She spoke to him and asked "Where is Mrs. Robinson?" and on his answering "I don't know; I think she must have gone to our Eliza's." Mrs. Saxon rejoined, "No; she never has." Still the woman gave no alarm; indeed she says that she left Robinson in the street, "with the tears rolling down his cheeks like a bewildered man."

Nothing more was known until the daughters returned home, about a quarter before 7 o'clock. They were astonished at finding the house in darkness and the front door locked; and they were terrified at the tale which Mrs. Saxon told them. The aid of two neighbours was obtained; a back door was forced, and the house was entered. The place was found suffocatingly full of gas; but the light of the fire in the back room revealed the lifeless body of Mrs. Robinson stretched upon the flagged floor in front of the grate, and covered with blood. Before any further light was obtained, the windows and doors were thrown open, to avoid an explosion from the gas which filled the place. Then it was found that, in addition to the *committal of a horrible murder,*

an attempt to burn down the premises had been made; the gas of all the burners was turned full on, and pieces of timber had been placed on the fire in such a manner that when fully ignited they would have fallen into the room, and probably set fire to the contents; they had, however, fallen harmlessly.

A search of the premises showed that after committing the murder, and attempting to fire the house, Robinson had very deliberately, and very effectually, committed suicide. At the top of the steep, dark staircase, there is a trap-door, giving access, by means of a ladder, to an attic in which Robinson kept pigeons. Into the wall of the staircase, below the trap-door, a nail had been driven in order to steady the ladder. From this nail the murderer's corpse was found swinging by a light but strong rope. He must have deliberately placed the ladder against the wall, ascended it, and fastened the upper end of the rope to the nail, and then kicked the ladder from beneath him.

The murdered woman was found to have received four terrible wounds in the neck, as though a sharp-pointed weapon had been violently thrust or "jobbed" into that part. One of those wounds, just behind the line of the left ear, appeared to have penetrated the vertebral column, and would cause instant death. In the fire in the back room, the police discovered a knife, ground off to a long tapering point, and apparently such as would be used by a shoemaker; the handle had disappeared. This was in all probability the weapon used by the murderer.

Robinson was a man of very

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sions, which rose into
 he had had too much
 frequently treated his
 great brutality. He
 ted to be, jealous of
 t, and accused her of
 s for which there did
 to be any founda-

AGRATION AT NOTTING-
 ery destructive fire
 l on the premises of
 e, Mundella, and Co.,
 ition Street, Notting-
 it half-past 9 o'clock
 een to issue from one
 lows of the factory,
 m of fire was imme-
 n. In a very short
 me the Nottingham
 e, with two engines,
 hment of the Royal
 th an engine from the
 eaks arrived. The


of the most extensive in Notting-
 ham, several hundred persons are
 thrown out of employment. The
 insurances amounted to 65,000*l*.
 The most serious blow, therefore
 will fall upon the workpeople,
 some 300 or 400 of whom will
 be temporarily deprived of their
 means of subsistence.

2. DESTRUCTION OF THE CRINAN
 CANAL.—The Crinan Canal,
 which forms the short cut between
 the Clyde and the north-west
 coast of Scotland, has been des-
 troyed by the bursting of the
 reservoirs employed to feed it.
 The catastrophe is thus described:
 —“After an unprecedented wet
 season, on the evening of the 2nd,
 about 8 o'clock, one of those re-
 servoirs, becoming overcharged,
 suddenly burst and precipitated
 itself into the one beneath, which
 also giving way, the contents of

turbid, and its surface speckled over with floating *débris*. Though the loss of property is at present incalculable, yet, most miraculously, there has not been a single life lost, though the alarm of the people of Lochgilhead may be conceived when they heard the distant bellowing of the torrent and rolling and grating of rocks, and then saw through the darkness of the night the moving flood all around them. About half-a-mile of canal is buried under a chaotic heap of Cyclopien stones, like a rugged sea beach. In this part of Glen Crinan nature has completely resumed her sway; towpath and high road, and all appearance of the hand of man have totally disappeared. For two miles the canal is destroyed. The Crinan canal was originally undertaken by the Duke of Argyll; who, in 1815, applied to the Treasury for an advance of about 24,000*l.* to complete it, pledging the tolls as security. As the canal has rarely paid the expenses of working and repairs, it practically belongs to the nation. A vote of 12,000*l.* was accordingly taken in August to reinstate the canal in its former efficiency.

4. THE GORILLA, OR MAN MONKEY.—A specimen of this startling approach to humanity, preserved in spirits, has been received at the British Museum. The adventurous travels of the missionaries in Central Africa had made known the fact in 1847 that there existed between the equator and 20 degrees south on the western portion, an ape of gigantic size and of enormous power. The drawings sent by these persons enabled Professor Owen to pronounce that this

animal was a nearer approach to man than even the chimpanzee, and consequently comparative anatomists have been very anxious to obtain a specimen. The one now sent to Europe is only two-thirds grown. This evening Professor Owen delivered a lecture at the Royal Institution, on the animal. There were exhibited, side by side, drawings of the long-armed ape, the orang-outang, the chimpanzee, the gorilla, and a man. The two last presented a horrible similarity, though with marked differences. The gorilla, standing erect, is about five feet high, with immense jaws, scarcely any apparent skull, the cavity of the brain being concealed by projections of bone for the attachment of the muscles of the jaws; the chest was nearly twice as capacious as that of man, and the bones of the arm were much stronger than those of the human skeleton, and reached nearly to the knee-joint. The bones of the legs were shorter, but much thicker, whilst the pelvis, the large size of which had been considered peculiar to the human form, was considerably larger than in the skeleton of man. The points in which it approaches nearer to man than any other quadrumanous animal are the shorter arm; particularly the shortness of the humerus compared with the fore-arm, a longer development of the great toe, a projecting nose-bone, and the arrangement of the bones of the feet to enable the creature to stand more erect. The food of the gorilla consists of fruits and vegetables, and its habitation is the woods, where it constructs nests of the intertwined boughs perched at heights varying from



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It avoids the pre- and the Rev. John Griffith, the
negroes, and is but Vicar of Aberdare and Rural
, but it is known to Dean, made inquiries on the
he stupid old man." spot, in order to preserve the
of intelligence that facts of this curious occurrence.
the negroes to give The following is the testimony
re is shown by its of John Lewis, a sawyer, who
ay fruits and sugar- was the principal witness:—
ately, instead of tying
er and carrying se-
the same time. The
enables the negro to
o shoot the animal—
rous sport, for should
only maim the animal,
is quickly overtaken
or dreadfully mangled
canine teeth of the
Sometimes when a
sing unawares under
ich a gorilla is seated,
i down its arm and
nan up by the throat
n till he is strangled.

“On Wednesday, February 9,
I was getting out a piece of tim-
ber, for the purpose of setting it
for the saw, when I was startled
by something falling all over me
—down my neck, on my head,
and on my back. On putting my
hand down my neck I was sur-
prised to find they were little fish.
By this time I saw the whole
ground covered with them. I
took off my hat, the brim of
which was full of them. They
were jumping all about. They
covered the ground in a long
strip of about 80 yards by 12, as

living specimens of the unexpected visitants and transmitted them to Professor Owen. The three largest were four inches long. Some, which died after capture, were fully five inches in length.

11. COLLISION AT SEA.—*Loss of five Lives.*—Between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning, a collision took place about 13 miles from Fleetwood, between the steamer *Prince Patrick* and the schooner *Elgin*, from the effects of which the latter immediately sunk, and there perished with her, the captain, his wife, and child, and two seamen. Four seamen were saved. At the moment of collision the steamer was going at the rate of ten miles an hour, the schooner about eight. The effect of two large bodies meeting at such speeds was necessarily that the smaller should be crushed, and as the schooner was laden with pig iron she went down immediately. The four seamen saved themselves by scrambling on board the steamer, while the vessels were yet in contact. A boat was immediately launched to pick up the other persons on board, but nothing could be seen of them. The *Prince Patrick* was considerably damaged, but being divided into water-tight compartments was able to put back to Fleetwood without much difficulty.

12. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN WHITECHAPEL.—At 5.30 A.M. a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Walton, grocer, 57, High Street, Whitechapel, which destroyed the house and contents to a considerable value, and by which two females lost their lives. Six other persons were on the upper floors, and, being cut off from escape by the flames, would

have perished but for the brave exertions of an escape-conductor, named Wood. The exertions and success of the fire-escape men in the numerous fires that occurred about this time were very remarkable. At one fire, which broke out in Leather Lane, no fewer than 25 persons owed their lives to the activity and courage of conductor Askill.

10. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—(Received at the India Office, Feb. 16, at 8.30 P.M.)—"Tranquillity continues to prevail in Oude. Those of the rebels who have not come in under the amnesty have either dispersed and gone to their homes, or have fled into the Terai. One body of them under Bala Sam is reported to have entered the Nepal forests. It is known that the Nawab of Furruckabad has surrendered himself.

"CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.

"Colonel Benson marched 140 miles in five days, attacked Tantia Topee's force, and defeated it with much slaughter, taking six elephants. Tantia was also attacked and defeated by the force under Colonel Somerset at Chuppra and again at Burrod, in the Kotah territory. Later intelligence showed that the rebels were moving in the direction of Tonk and Sewpore, and Brigadier Showers, with a column from Agra, after marching 94 miles in three days, came up with them at Dewsha on the 16th inst., defeated, and dispersed them, killing about 300. The rebel leaders are said to have been Tantia, the Rao, and Feroze Shah."

(Received at the Foreign Office at 12.45 P.M.)

"Alexandria, Feb. 11.

"The steamer Northern, from

Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 8th inst., Bombay date January 25.

"The rebellion in Oude is entirely suppressed. The Begum and some followers have gone by night-marches into Nepaul, partly foreign (forcing?) her way, partly bribing; the sepoy of her party said to be plundering the Nepaul villages.

"A corps of observation remains on the frontier.

"The Nana supposed to be with the Begum.

"Brigadier Showers, with a column from Agra, came up with the rebels under Tantia Topce, at Bosha, on the 16th of January, having marched 94 miles in three days. They defeated and dispersed them, killing about 300. Three chiefs fell on the field, and one, on an elephant, was overtaken and killed by Lieutenant Hadfield, of the Agra Police Cavalry.

"On the same day a body of rebels crossed the River Sarlah into Rohilcund, but were driven back."

"The following is the latest intelligence from Allahabad:—

"January 18, 7.23 P.M.

"The Commissioner of Rohilcund reports that the rebels, who numbered from 20,000 to 30,000, were defeated with slaughter, and driven across the Sartheas, their guns taken, and Nurput Singh of Rooza and Bence Singh killed.

"There has been a disturbance in the Nizam's territory, and parties of marauders, composed of Rohilla Arabs and Deccanees, are doing much mischief (on?) the borders of Berar.

"The Duraty Commissioner,

while at Rissade on the 15th of January, was attacked. Brigadier Hill Howard came to his assistance. Some fighting ensued, and in the pursuit of the enemy several casualties occurred among our officers.

"JOHN GREEN."

22. DREADFUL STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION AT CARDIFF.—*Nine Lives lost.*—The outer lock of the Eastern Bute Docks at Cardiff, was the scene of a dreadful disaster. About half-past 10 the steam tug *Black Eagle* had arrived from London. The steamer came up with her colours flying, &c. One of her owners, Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Jenkins, an agent, were on board, for the purpose of witnessing her first performance; which was to tow a vessel out of the dock. The steamer was blowing off at a very high pressure, and in order to hear the instructions of the captain the man at the engine placed his hand on the safety-valve to keep it down. Immediately afterwards the steamer blew up, and immense pieces of timbers, and four persons were instantly killed. They were terribly mangled by the force of the explosion. The body of one was blown upwards of 60 yards from the boat. The body of Mr. Jenkins must have been blown into the water, for it could not be found. Another of the crew died in the Infirmary. The engineer died of his wounds a fortnight afterwards. Mr. Elliott lost one eye. Nor was the mischief confined to the persons on board the vessel. A considerable number of spectators lined the quay. The fragments burst among these like grape-shot. Seven were so severely injured that they were taken to the


firmly, and of these three died ; nine lives were therefore lost by this calamity.

26. FATAL FIRES IN MARYLEBONE.—*Six Lives lost.*—A fire, unusually fatal to life, occurred in Marylebone, late on Friday night or very early on Saturday morning. A constable observed that the shop of one Reeves, an eating-house keeper, in Great James' Street, Marylebone, was on fire. He raised an alarm, and sent for the fire-escape. The noise brought Reeves, his wife, their children, and two servants, to the windows. Their position was perilous in the extreme. The fire was rushing up the staircase, and the smoke eddying round the room. Some one brought a ladder. It was too short, but, aided by Mr. Reeves, his cook got her feet on the upper round, and descended in safety. Two fire-escapes now arrived, under the charge of Hall and Horne. By these means two of the children were immediately got down in safety, and constable Hobbs had gone up, and had secured Mrs. Reeves and one of the children, when some person broke open the street door, thereby at once giving vent to the air, which drove the flames with tremendous force through the shop shutters and first-floor windows. The result was to set fire to the escape on which the poor fellow Hobbs was, with Mrs. Reeves and one of her children in his arms, burning him so that he was forced to let go his hold, and he fell with his burden to the ground with a frightful crash. The poor fellow was picked up almost insensible, and on raising him it was found that the thigh of one leg and the ankle of the other were broken. The child was so

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much injured that it died soon after being taken to the hospital. Some of Mr. Reeves's children had already disappeared from the windows, no doubt from the effects of suffocation, when escape-inspector Horne, finding it impossible to plant his escape in front of the now blazing building without its sharing the same fate as that belonging to his brother officer Hall, placed it against the adjoining house, and, having unshipped his short ladder, reached the roof, in the hope of being enabled thus to rescue Mr. Reeves and the other persons still clinging in the deepest agony and suspense to the front of the window. He had just completed his preparations, when a loud and sudden crash was heard — the flooring had given way, and the unfortunate Mr. Reeves, four of his children, and his aged nurse, perished. The engines were somewhat late in arriving, but their exertions were effectual to confine the fire to the house in which it had broken out. When the ruins were sufficiently cooled to permit of search, the bodies of the five unfortunate persons were found in a frightfully-charred condition.

Another fatal fire occurred in the same district between three and four o'clock in the morning of Sunday, the 6th March. The building was a tavern, the Great Portland Wine and Spirit Stores, or Horse and Groom Tavern, kept by Mr. John Price in Great Portland Street. There were in the house eight adults and two children. As the staircase was in flames when the discovery of the fire was made, that retreat was cut off. Mitchelena, a fire-escape conductor, who acted with heroic



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scued Mr. and Mrs. their children. He had gain when the fire gh the windows of the r, and he had to fly achine for his life. mped from an upper o others were pulled ground-floor window, ore or less seriously es were now bursting he windows with such further attempts at be made:—probably, e unfortunates had by rished. As soon as ad been subdued, and ficiently cooled, the ched for the remains sons, and discovered, st to a cinder, the ree persons, the pot- ant-girl, and a lodger. ENT ON THE NORTH-

sengers in the train; of these four were injured, but not seriously.

26. LOSS OF H. M. GUN-BOAT JASEUR.—This gun-brig has been lost in the Gulf of Mexico, under the circumstances detailed in the following letter:—

“Santa Cruz, Cuba,
March 10, 1859.

“Sir,—As the mail is about to leave this place, I take the opportunity of acquainting you with the loss of Her Majesty’s gun-boat *Jaseur*, under my command. This event took place at 10.30 P.M. on the night of the 26th February, while on our way to Greytown from Port Royal, Jamaica, having been set by a strong current on the Rio Condor Reefs, and before morning the vessel proved a complete wreck. At 8 A.M. of the 27th we were compelled to aban-

termine our position or make Jamaica; and after ten days' pulling and sailing to the northward found ourselves off the eastward head of the Doce Laguas Cayo, and were most kindly received by two Spanish fishermen, named Juan Oreigan and Peter Elmer-tegui, who supplied our immediate wants, and next morning piloted us to Santa Cruz, which we reached on the 9th of March, where we were most hospitably received by the captain of the port, Don Antonio Worgeochea, who immediately despatched a launch to search the cayes, in hopes of finding our missing boats.

"I am happy to say the officers and men in the boat with me (twenty in number) are beginning to recover from the effects of their severe sufferings during the ten days we were exposed in the boats, eight of which were passed without water. I cannot conclude without bringing before your notice the most generous and humane conduct of the fishermen above-mentioned; also of the authorities of this place. A despatch has been sent to the captain of the port of Trinidad, requesting a vessel might be sent to convey us to Jamaica.

"I have, &c.,

"T. B. SCORR, Lieut., late commanding H. M.'s gunboat *Jaseur*.

"To the British Vice-Consul at Trinidad."

When the officer and men arrived in England a court-martial was held, and they were honourably acquitted. It was now supposed that as the crew of the *Jaseur* consisted of fifty-six officers and men, of whom only these twenty had appeared, that thirty-

six persons had perished. But soon after the court-martial, intelligence was received that a Spanish war-steamer had fallen in with the two missing boats and carried their crews to Jamaica.

26. ACCIDENT TO THE CALAIS PACKET.—In the old volumes of the ANNUAL REGISTER, of the days of sailing packets and hoys, there is frequent chronicle of the loss of the packet-boats between Dover and Calais, when numerous passengers—a large proportion men of rank and position—are recorded to have perished. Since the introduction of steam, the swift and powerful vessels employed on the service between these two ports, and between Folkestone and Boulogne, have acquired an almost intuitive knowledge of the course, and have reduced the trajet to a near certainty. When, therefore, an accident now occurs, it is a subject of interest for its novelty, as well of personal interest to the hundreds of thousands of English families who have habitually passed to and fro the Continent in safety and comfort. Such an accident occurred to the favourite packet-boat *Prince Frederick William*.

On the night of the 26th, the *Prince Frederick William* left Dover for Calais at about 11.40, the sky being dark and cloudy, the wind strong, W., changing to W.N.W., and the sea rough and heavy. There was nothing, however, in the state of the weather to occasion misgiving or alarm. In point of fact, the vessel made her passage in an hour and three-quarters, and was actually entering Calais harbour at about 1.25, when at that moment of apparent security an accident occurred. As the steamer moved slowly in

between the piers she found such shallow water (for the tide was at ebb) that she "tailed," or grounded, refused to answer her helm, and was presently carried by the cross set of the sea right against the eastern pier, to the serious damage of her port paddle-wheel. The engines were made immovable by the shock, and the tide, wind, and sea, acting together upon the helpless vessel, drove her out of the harbour and sent her ashore a little east of the pier. Here, with seven feet of water in her second compartment, she remained shifting about in the sand, but without danger, as the event proved, to passengers or crew, had it not been for a fresh scene in the tragedy.

A short time after the *Prince Frederick William* went ashore she sent off one of her quarter-boats, with her second mate, two hands, and six passengers, who were all landed "without wetting their feet." About two hours afterwards the Calais life-boat came off—a vessel which had been recently presented to that town by the English society—and made her appearance at the steamer's side. This, however, which might have been thought to insure safety, proved the cause of calamity; for after seven or eight passengers had got into her she capsized, and three of the number met a watery grave. The others either escaped to land (not above twenty yards off) or were taken on board the steamer again, where they encountered no further mishap, for at the next ebb they could all walk ashore without any difficulty whatever. The persons who thus unfortunately perished were Mr. Naest, a Swiss merchant; M. Breuyere, of Ca-

nada; and Mr. Charles Davis, of Oxford Street. The official investigation resulted in proving that the commander of the packet was in nowise culpable for either of these unhappy events. The signals made from the pier and harbour were those which authorized him to enter in the usual manner, and the error of judgment rested with those on shore who signalled that authority. It would appear that there was a ground-swell for which they had not made a sufficient allowance. The accident to the life-boat is inexplicable. She was built upon the most approved principles that experience upon our coast had tested—she was supposed incapable of upsetting in the very roughest water, and that in the event of any extraordinary overheaving she would instantly right herself. In this case she appears to have capsized under very ordinary circumstances, and without any adequate cause. It is probable that she was, in the first instance, lifted against the ship's side by a wave—that her gunwale caught under the ship's counter, and that a succeeding wave, aided by the stumbling and confusion of the passengers, threw her over and so pitched out the persons who had hastily rushed into her. The boat appears to have righted herself immediately.

The vessel was got off, and towed into Calais harbour without having received serious damage to her hull.

27. EXTRAORDINARY MURDER IN THE UNITED STATES.—The American journals are filled with details of a murder perpetrated at the legislative capital, which, from the social position of

parties, and the extraordinary circumstances under which it took place, created great excitement throughout the length and breadth of the Union. The catastrophe also occupied much attention in this country, where two of the parties were well-known in the higher circles of London society; and the whole proceedings were a singular exposition of the state of society in the United States, of the moral feelings and sentiments of the community, and of their action upon the judicial tribunals of the country. The parties were the Hon. D. E. Sickles, a Member of Congress, and about 40 years of age; his wife, the daughter of M. Bagioli, a musician of high repute, whom he had married in 1853, by whom he had two children, and who was 22; and Mr. Philip Barton Key, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, about 42. When Mr. Buchanan was the United States Minister, in London, Mr. Sickles was Secretary of Legation. He was accompanied by his wife, a child in years, and still more a child in appearance—for she was scarcely 16 when taken from school to be married. The unhappy lady was of singularly-interesting appearance, and attracted much attention in the circles in which she moved in London. When Mr. Buchanan quitted England, on being elected to the Presidency of the United States, Mr. Sickles also returned, and on the succeeding election he obtained the Democratic nomination for Congress from one of the metropolitan districts of New York. In due course he went to Washington, *taking with him his wife.* The

discharge of his duties had also brought to Washington Mr. Philip Burton Key, the nephew of the Chief Justice of the United States, and United States' Attorney for the district of Columbia, and thus an intimacy arose between him and Mrs. Sickles, which seems speedily to have assumed a criminal character. Whether it was that her husband became distasteful to her, or that he neglected her, or that Mr. Key possessed attractions which extinguished in her mind all sentiments of her position, all feeling of duty, the young wife quickly became what she was not when she was known and admired here in London. Suspicion soon dogged the steps of the young wife and her paramour. As is usual in such cases, the husband was the last person to hear the history of his own dishonour. The connection between Mrs. Sickles and Mr. Key, it appears, began in April of last year, was continued through last winter, and renewed again at Washington during the present session of Congress. Impunity made them bold; they had not been discovered,—therefore they never would be discovered. Mr. Key hired a house, where they used to meet. A system of telegraph for the purposes of their guilty intercourse was arranged—when her husband was away from home Mr. Key would pass before the house, wave a handkerchief, and she would hurry out to meet him at their usual place of assignation; or when the lady desired to see her paramour, and the husband was out, a handkerchief was hung from the balcony which the seducer could see with his *lorgnette* from the club-house.

which was opposite. Such an intrigue between such persons was not likely to be long concealed—the discovery arrived with accompaniments rather resembling the stern construction of a dramatic tragedy than the common tale of adultery and discovery.

On Friday, the 25th of February, Mr. Sickles was entertaining the President of the United States at dinner at his own house—he at one end of the table, and Mrs. Sickles at the other. The husband knew nothing—suspected nothing of the guilt and misery that were present at that social feast. In the midst of a dinner a letter was delivered to him which revealed to him the history of his wife's shame and of his own dishonour. At the time he could, of course, say nothing and do nothing. There sat his young wife opposite him, and by her side the President. When the guests went away he began to consider grimly with himself what course he should adopt. That night he appears to have said or done nothing; but the early part of the next day was spent in a careful investigation of the facts. When he had acquired a reasonable degree of certainty, Mr. Sickles taxed his wife with her guilt. She indignantly denied her crime; but the accurate description of the time, the place, the dress, and circumstances of the last assignation, forced conviction on the guilty woman that her shame was known. She screamed out that she was "betrayed and lost," and at length admitted the truth of the accusation. So far all was clear,—the question was how *this grievous injury should be avenged?* In the course of that

afternoon, while Mr. Sickles was considering with himself—frenzied with the sense of his wrong—what ought to be done, and was sitting at his window, he saw Mr. Key approaching his house, and making the appointed signal to the lady whom he had brought to this terrible grief. Unable to master his emotion the husband seized upon what weapons were near. These constituted a complete arsenal or armoury—we question if many English gentlemen could, in a moment of indignation, suddenly stretch out their hands, as Mr. Sickles did, and find ready two single-barrelled pistols and a revolver. Having placed these weapons in his pockets he sallied forth, and as Mr. Key was extending his hand for a friendly grasp Mr. Sickles exclaimed, "Now, villain, you must die!" and fired the first pistol at his enemy, but without effect. Mr. Key hurled an opera-glass in his face, and a death grapple commenced, the one man trying to master the other's arm, the other endeavouring to discharge his second pistol. Mr. Sickles prevailed, and with his second shot brought his enemy to the ground. So maddened with passion, however, was he that even when he had killed Mr. Key he discharged a barrel of his revolver into the dead man's head, and with an oath rendered himself up to the officers of justice. Such, amidst a vast mass of sickening detail, are the leading facts of this miserable story.

A terrible tragedy may well follow—has frequently followed—a similar guilt in England; but neither the feelings of the people, nor the regulations of poli-

would permit the scenes that followed the committal of Mr. Sickles. The whole society of the city were ranged on the side of the murderer; they seem to have considered that he had done a brave and virtuous action. Men of the highest station hastened to bail him—his cell was perpetually filled with visitors—in short his imprisonment was one ovation. So entirely, indeed, was the public opinion on the side of the husband that the greatest difficulty was found in empannelling a jury which could pretend to even an appearance of judicial impartiality. The trial lasted from the 7th to the 24th, and resulted in a verdict of "Not Guilty"—probably the foregone conclusion from the beginning of the proceedings.

Deeply as it is to be lamented that judicial procedure should be thus abused, one still greater evil was probably avoided—that a criminal convicted of the most heinous crime commissible by man, should have escaped not only without punishment, but with applause; for, in the peculiar phase of public opinion, no sentence could possibly have been carried out. The verdict of *Not Guilty* was received with "a loud, thrilling, tumultuous huzza." The prisoner's counsel actually "returned thanks" to the jury. The late prisoner's passage through the jury-box was a triumph—the jury expressed a wish to congratulate him, and he stepped over the forms to meet them, and received and returned their compliments—one of his friends, Captain Wiley, *kissed him*. Outside the court he was received with tremendous cheers, and the mob attempted to take out the horses from his carriage and draw him

home. The populace serenaded his counsel, and then the jury. Probably could these feelings be analyzed there would be found a basis of honest though illogical feeling. No doubt the purity of domestic life had been foully outraged; but the populace forgot that in their zeal for the seventh commandment they were applauding a breach of the sixth—and that a terrible violation—for Mr. Sickles had, under what he considered an intolerable provocation, sent an erring fellow-creature to his account. Without one feeling of mercy—without one moment's respite—he had violated the fundamental principle of civilized society, which has substituted the majesty of law for the frantic explosion of private vengeance. Society in America will have much to do before it can re-establish the calm course of justice, having deified revenge and homicide in the person of Mr. Sickles.

One other circumstance has to be narrated to complete the marvels of this extraordinary occurrence. But a few months had elapsed, when Mr. Sickles announced to the world, in a lengthy and inflated epistle, that he had again taken to his confidence and protection the guilty woman who had been the occasion of so terrible a crime, and such public shame.

28. WHOLESALE SHEEP POISONING.—A very curious case, *Black v. Elliott*, has been tried at Newcastle, brought by a farmer, to recover the value of 850 sheep, poisoned by a sheep-wash sold by the defendant.

It appeared that the lotion is in very extensive use among sheep farmers; that the plaintiff had

purchased a sufficient quantity to wash a large number of his flocks; and that after being so washed a large proportion became dangerously affected, and 850 died. The lotion contained a great proportion of arsenic, and it was alleged for the defendant, that after it had been applied, there ensued very heavy rains, which washed the solution from the fleeces on to the grass of the meadows in which the sheep were pastured; and that they had died from the effects of eating the grass so poisoned. The mischief had arisen from the hasty manner in which the operation of washing had been conducted; that 7800 sheep had been dipped in 12 hours, whereby no sufficient time had been allowed for the squeezing or drying of the fleeces; so that an unusual quantity of the poisoned lotion had dropped upon the grass.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, 1,400*l.*

SALE OF THE HERTZ COLLECTION.—The present year has been remarkable for the dispersion of two almost unequalled collections of works of art—the Hertz collection of gems, cameos, and intaglios, ivories, works in glass, ceramic ware, bronzes, etc., relics of Etruscan, Greek, Roman, Assyrian, Indian, Chinese, and other national art; and Lord Northwick's noble gallery of paintings of every school.

The Hertz collection, sold by Messrs. Sotheby, was divided into 3117 lots, and the sale occupied *sixteen* days. It is not possible to do more than select a few of the most striking examples. *Statuettes*—a young Mars, 59*l.*; a Greek statuette of Greek art, 13½ inches high, 125*l.* *Vases*—

an amphora, Achilles dragging the body of Hector, 87*l.*; intaglio, Medusa, 18*l.*; statuette, Mercury, in patina, 25*l.*; another, 12½ inches, 80*l.*; a votive head of priestess, bronze, 100*l.*; Tiberius, head bronze, with cloak of alabaster, 51*l.*; intaglio, Silenus and fawn, 21*l.*; a Bacchante, sardonyx, 31*l.*; female on couch, 63*l.*; Livia as Ceres, 41*l.*; Livia, in opaline, with portrait of Augustus in intaglio on the forehead, 175*l.* *Bronzes*—a lion, 85*l.* (for British Museum); metal mirror, from Chiusi, 34*l.* (do.); intaglio, Apollo, in nicolo, 90*l.* *Glass*—examples of figures let into the glass in outline in gold fillet—a vine leaf on semi-opaque blue glass, set as ring, 12*l.*; a lizard, in the same, 88*l.* (Brit. Mus.); cinerary glass urn, from Carthage, 28*l.*; glass dish, richly embossed with figures filing the inner surface (rare in the extreme), 20*l.* 10*s.* *Cameo*, statuette in plasma, 2½ inches, 34*l.* Set of vases, found at Cumæ (four lots), 200*l.*; cameo, a helmet, with Bellerophon and Pegasus on head-piece, chimæra on vizor, dog on neck-shield, 89*l.*; glass vase, resembling the Portland vase, 50*l.*; group of five Buddhist figures, 225*l.*

Besides these very remarkable examples, some of which commanded high prices by reason of their real beauty, some because of their extreme rarity, and others because they were wanted to complete collections, the lots in general were sold at a high rate. There were also a vast number of beautiful and valuable works of art, which enabled connoisseurs to commence or add to their cabinets for sums not extravagant. The total produce of the sale was 10,111*l.*


MARCH.

5. BAPTISM OF THE INFANT PRINCE AT BERLIN.—The Prussian *Gazette* announces the baptism of the infant son of the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Her Majesty's grandson,

"To-day, at 1 o'clock, took place at Berlin, in the chapel of the Royal Palace, the baptism of the Prince born on the 27th of January, and son of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia. Dr. Strauss, principal Court Chaplain, assisted by several other clergymen, officiated. The young prince received the names of Frederick William Victor Albert. The following were present:—the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Princess of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Charles of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the Princes Albrecht, father and son; Alexander Georges and Adalbert of Prussia; the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Singularly enough the *Gazette* proceeds to give a list of the *absent*. It commences with the King and Queen of Prussia, the Queen of Great Britain and the Prince Consort, and then follow the names of very illustrious persons, whom it is to be supposed were entitled by *etiquette* to receive invitations. After the baptism his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William gave an *entertainment*.

"A letter from the Prussian capital gives us a few additional particulars. The Prince Regent, it appears, held the infant Prince at the baptismal font; and the young mother, the Princess Frederick William, was a witness of the ceremony from an apartment the doors of which open into the chapel. When the baptism was over, the Grand Mistress of the Household, Countess Perponcher, took the child to its mother, and all the company followed to present their congratulations to Her Royal Highness. The streets were dressed with flags and garlands, and at night the entire city was illuminated. Some of the streets presented a magnificent appearance. Among the public edifices remarkable for the splendour of the illuminations was the Hotel de Ville, which was lighted up by more than 50,000 jets of gas. At all the theatres a gala representation was given."

ESCAPE OF NEAPOLITAN EXILES.—For many years the fearful oppression exercised over political offenders by the Neapolitan Government, the cruelties, filth, and unspeakable tortures of their State prisons, have been a painful knowledge to the English people. The public services and private virtues of the Minister Baron Poerio, and the treachery, hatred and cruelty of his Sovereign, have been frequently dwelt upon. The work of Mr. Gladstone on the Neapolitan prisons had placed these horrible details before the world so vividly, that it was not possible to ignore them; and although it has become a political axiom that no Government has a right to interfere in the internal concerns of another na-



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On the morning of
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narrative of their

lish or French ship. They were told that the Spanish Government would not receive them, and that the other course could not be permitted. After a detention of twenty-five days, the oppressors made a bargain with an American captain that in consideration of dollars he would convey the captives to the United States; one-third of the sum being retained, to be paid when the ugly contract should be fulfilled. The name of this free citizen of the land of liberty *par excellence* is Samuel Prentice, of the ship *David Stewart*, of Baltimore. The captives were removed on board this ship. The prisoners then presented a protest to the captain and the American consul, invoking the protection of the laws of the United States, and demanding to be landed at an English port.

Stewart, and when that vessel had got well quit of the *Ettore-Fieramosca* threw off his disguise, and declared his determination to navigate the ship to a safe harbour; whereon the captain yielded, and made sail for Cork. This romantic incident may have some foundation; but the exiles themselves attribute the captain's compliance to his respect for their protest, and dread of the laws. It is admitted that he treated his passengers with courtesy and consideration.

The gentlemen who had thus reached a land where personal liberty is inviolable, were of such mixed grades of life as showed how indiscriminate had been the malignity of the Neapolitan Government. A Government might reasonably consider itself safer by the removal of a practised statesman, lawyers, and doctors; but it is difficult to say what danger they apprehended from the presence of a few chemists, apothecaries, artists, tailors, shoemakers, and journeymen, and these men of perfect insignificance in their ranks.

The joy of these unfortunate exiles on reaching a free land was expressed in the most lively manner; some even knelt and kissed the ground on which they first planted their feet as free men. It is unnecessary to say that the exiles were received with the warmest sympathy. A considerable sum was immediately raised, by means of which they were supplied with clothing and conveniences suitable to their rank. A further sum was subscribed to render permanent assistance, which was so dispensed by the committee as to further *the plans for his future existence*

that each might have formed. These gentlemen bore their exile with dignified resignation, and made no attempt to turn their misfortune into political capital.

18. THE QUEENBOROUGH MURDER.—At the Maidstone Assizes, Frederick Prentice was indicted for the murder of his sweetheart, Emma Coppins, a young girl only 15 years old.

The prisoner was a short, thick-set young man, with nothing forbidding or ferocious in his appearance. The prisoner was a labouring man, who had come to Queenborough about a twelvemonth before the fatal occurrence. Very little was known of him, but he was considered rather sullen and morose. The deceased was the daughter of a labouring man at Queenborough, a very good-looking girl, only 15 years old. She had for some time been employed as a servant at the Rose Inn, at Queenborough. The prisoner frequented that house, and paid great attention to the deceased, which caused his companions to joke him about her, but it did not appear that she in any way returned these attentions, but, on the contrary, always appeared to be afraid of him. A short time back the deceased left her service at the Rose, and went to live as a domestic servant with a person residing at Queenborough. The prisoner was continually watching her, and endeavouring to hold communication with her, but she always seemed desirous to avoid him. It appeared that the deceased went every evening about half-past eight o'clock to the Ship Inn at Queenborough to fetch beer for her mistress's supper, and on the evening of Tuesday

... after she had
ft the public-house a violent
ream was heard, and upon some
ersons going to the spot the
ceased was found lying in the
ad, with her throat cut in a
ghtful manner, and quite dead,
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ood, and a cap, both which
icles subsequently turned out
belong to the prisoner, lying
her side. The prisoner was
mediately suspected to be the
rderer, and an officer who
nt in pursuit discovered him
ndering about in a lonely road,
ut three miles from Queen-
ough, without a cap, and a
dkerchief with a knot tied at
i corner upon his head, and
clothes and hands covered
i blood. The moment he
the officer the prisoner went
o him and said, "I am your
mer; my name is Prentice."
trembled violently, and ap-
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" was dead; and when he

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nation he replied,
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19. TERRIBLE RAILW
DENTS IN AMERICA —A
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of Canada between Ham
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The rains had been u
heavy, and a large body
rushed down this ravi
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abyss, closely followed by the baggage car, an emigrant car, two first-class passenger cars, and a sleeping car. It is wonderful that any of the passengers should have escaped with their lives. Enveloped in darkness, the snow falling fast, and the wind blowing furiously, in an instant men, women, and children were buried in the ruins of the train, the engine being underneath all, roaring terribly from its steam-pipes. The baggage-van went first, but the guard miraculously escaped. In the emigrant car, which was crushed to atoms, there were no passengers. The second-class passenger car was also totally destroyed, and seven of the unfortunate travellers killed; many others were so shockingly crushed and mangled that recovery was held impossible. The sleeping car and its inmates were more fortunate—it did not leap into the chasm, but rested with the fore part down the edge of the chasm and the hinder part on more solid ground. Its position, indeed, was so dangerous that the survivors did not dare to remain in it; and the whole miserable travellers sat among the killed and mangled with such shelter as could be hastily constructed of cushions and carpets through the remainder of that dreadful night.

Some time in June a frightful railway disaster occurred to a train from Chicago. A train of six cars was totally demolished, and over 70 passengers killed.

On the 27th of the same month, in consequence of an embankment crossing a ravine having been swept away by floods, a train of the Michigan Southern Railroad plunged into the chasm.

A great number of persons were drowned.

19. CONFLAGRATION OF A MERCHANT SHIP.—The Dutch bark *Equator* was entirely destroyed by fire in the river Mersey. She was bound to Batavia, and had a cargo of silk, cloth, and fine goods, valued at about 60,000*l.*, nearly all of which was consumed. One man was killed by the mizenmast falling into his gig, which was alongside the vessel.

22. GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN QUITO.—Letters announce that on the morning of the 22nd of March a terrific earthquake visited the province of Leon and the city of Quito, and in seventy-four seconds reduced the city to ruins, crushing a considerable number of the inhabitants beneath their houses. As usual, from the nature of these phenomena, the most substantial edifices suffered most, those of slighter structure not being rent by the vibration. At Quito, the cathedral and churches, the government buildings and hospitals, are described as having their cupolas, towers, and pediments thrown down, and their walls rent. The accounts from the adjacent provinces represent the buildings of the town to have suffered in a similar manner.

25. WIFE MURDER AT RYE.—At the Lewes Assizes John White, 48, was charged with the wilful murder of his wife, Susannah White.

The prisoner, who when he was committed for trial in August last, was a strong hearty man, had suffered so much mental agony since he had been in confinement that his strength had been completely prostrated, and he was permitted to sit during the trial.

... of Messrs. Lee, at Dover, but shortly before the occurrence in question had gone to Rye, where he was employed to superintend some works connected with the harbour. The prisoner and his wife lived very unhappily together; he was jealous of her, and they frequently quarrelled in consequence. The murder was alleged to have taken place on the 27th of July last year. It appeared that on the morning of that day the prisoner and his wife had a quarrel, and the deceased said that she would go to Mr. Druce, the foreman of the works at which the prisoner was employed, and get him to send her and her children back to Dover; and the prisoner in reply said that if she did so it would be the worst day's work she ever did. A few minutes after 11 o'clock the same morning, the deceased was seen going in the direction of the works, and the prisoner was observed going after her, and his wife was never again seen there. On the following morning

... they, and the also severely cut, through having seized the instrument while striking her murderer. There was a violent struggle, and it was also evident that the murderer, whoever he was, had been into the ditch as he had deceased, and footprints were traced for a considerable distance in the direction of a place called Camber Castle, from Rye. The prisoner was seen on the same day at the ground near the works, and his clothes were completely covered with mud, and it appeared that he was wandering about the ground following Saturday, when he was taken into custody, in an exhausted state, at a place called Rolvenden, in Kent. The prisoner at this time was completely covered with mud, and a constable telling him that he was taken into custody for the murder of his wife, he said, "How do you know I did it? Did anybody see me?"

moreover, that while the prisoner was being conveyed to Lewes gaol, after his committal, he had a conversation with Johnson, an officer who accompanied him, respecting the murder, and in the course of it the prisoner said, "She agitated me; she agitated me to the last moment, and I took it all in good part; and if she had been persuaded by me and gone home it would not have happened. I told her to go home and mind the children, and she would not." The prisoner then said that after the affair had happened he went over several dikes, and fell head over heels into one of them, and if there had been a little more water in it he should not have got out again, and after this he exclaimed in a passionate manner, "Oh! if they would but forgive me, what would I not do for my children!"

The prisoner's counsel did not deny that the deceased had died by the prisoner's hand, but suggested that there might have been a struggle between them which had unintentionally a fatal result; and on that ground asked the jury to acquit him of the crime of wilful murder, and convict him of manslaughter only.

The jury were absent nearly two hours, and, upon their return, gave a verdict finding the prisoner *Guilty* of manslaughter only, to the manifest surprise of almost every one in court—the unhappy prisoner himself, who had evidently made up his mind for the worst, included.

Mr. Justice Wightman said, he himself could not imagine upon what portion of the evidence the jury had felt themselves justified in reducing the offence the prisoner had committed below

the crime of wilful murder, but they had found him guilty of manslaughter only, and he had no right to inquire into their reasons for coming to that conclusion. It was, however, clearly one of the worst cases of manslaughter that could be imagined, and he therefore felt it his duty to order him to be kept in penal servitude for the remainder of his life.

25. FATAL JEALOUSY, MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A terrible tragedy has occurred at Westbromwich. John Corbett, a miner, about 30 years of age, and his wife, Mary Ann, about 27, had been married about five years, and had two children. Corbett is described as a rather respectable man for his class, not indulging in drunkenness and vice quite to the extent of his comrades—a statement, considering the catastrophe now to be related, which suggests a shocking picture of the state of society in that district. The wife was an industrious woman, working as a tailor. This unhappy couple had long indulged in mutual feeling of jealousy and exasperation. The woman accused her husband of general drunkenness and incontinence, and asserted, as was but too true, that he constantly returned home drunken and inflamed, and abused and beat her in a terrible manner. They had more than once separated; but had as often come together again, the woman being induced to consent by fearful threats of revenge and murder from her husband. This savage at length admitted the demon of jealousy to possess his mind, and his fellow-workmen appear to have exasperated his feelings into frenzy by tales of his wife's

being aroused by the jibes of his acquaintances. On leaving work he appears to have calmed himself down to a settled purpose. He took his tea, and cleaned himself, and then, with some appearance of composure, he took his clasp-knife—a strong bladed weapon—and sharpened it upon a steel, replying to a question as to his object, that he did it to cut his thumb-nail which was broken. He then sallied out, and was overtaken by a neighbour who spoke to him about the tenancy of his house, which he had given notice to quit in consequence of his last separation from his wife. This inopportune conversation roused once more his fury, and having referred with frightful oaths to his wife's criminality, he exclaimed that he had been working in hell all day, and felt that he was going towards it still, and that every step brought him nearer. The refusal of his neighbour to believe the reports did not pacify him; he inquired where his wife worked, and went in the

other side of the murderer followed, his victim's head throat. It is probable that the deceased had raised herself from the ground for there was a deep and one of the cuts was not deep; but deep and long and severed the carotid artery, the victim received that blood copiously, and that he covered with it. S "Murder," and at neighbours came. The murderer was seen away, saying, "I have and shaking his head pursued he said he himself up to the would not let others of what he had done ing to stop a messenger going to the police-murderer pursued the in hand, but was on

band. He had inflicted a wound of which, after lingering to the 15th of April, he died. His victim was conveyed to her mother's house, where she died in half an hour.

28. RE-INTERMENT OF JOHN HUNTER.—The great anatomist, John Hunter, died on the 16th October, 1793. (See ANNUAL REGISTER, vol. 35). His death was sudden and melancholy. Two young men had come from Scotland to enter on their studies at St. George's Hospital, ignorant of some regulations about to be enforced against students similarly circumstanced as the gentlemen in question. Hunter informed them of the law which had been passed, but undertook to press for their admission at the next board-day. On the 16th October, 1793, the meeting took place, and Hunter prepared to fulfil his promise, though he was so well aware of the risk he incurred in undertaking a task which he felt would agitate him, that in mentioning the circumstance to a friend, who called on him in the morning, he expressed his apprehension lest some unpleasant dispute might occur, and his conviction that if it did, it would certainly prove fatal to him. On arriving at the hospital he found the Board already assembled, and, entering the room, presented the memorial of the young men, and proceeded to urge the propriety of their being admitted. In the course of his remarks he made some observation which one of his colleagues thought it necessary instantly and flatly to contradict. Hunter immediately ceased speaking, retired from the table, and, struggling to suppress the *tumult of his passion*, hurried

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into the adjoining room, which he had scarcely reached, when, with a deep groan, he fell lifeless into the arms of Dr. Robertson, one of the physicians of the hospital. Various attempts were made for upwards of an hour to restore animation, under the hope that the attack might prove to be a fainting-fit; but in vain; life had fled, and, all efforts proving useless, his body was conveyed in a sedan chair, followed by his now empty carriage, to Leicester-square. The body was privately interred in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, where it quietly reposed until the recent Order in Council requiring the vaults to be closed up gave Mr. Frank Buckland, a member of the College, an opportunity of searching for the precious remains, which were found enclosed in what must originally have been a very handsome coffin, covered with fine black cloth, and thickly studded with gilt nails and ornaments. On it was a brass plate with the family arms, encircled in a rich scroll, with the cypress entwined, and bearing the following inscription:—“John, Hunter, Esq., died 16th October, 1793, aged 64 years.” The Royal College of Surgeons took the necessary steps that the remains of its illustrious member should finally repose in the receptacle of England's most honoured dead—Westminster Abbey. The body was accordingly, this afternoon, re-interred on the north side of the nave, between Wilkie and Ben Jonson. No portion of the service appointed for the dead was read over the grave. The body, in its original coffin, had been placed within the Abbey, and was now carried on a bier to the

ed by a procession,
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Presidents of the
Physicians and Sur-
officers of those So-
Master and Wardens
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ceremonial. It has
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MURDER.—At the
ssizes, Mary Jones,
looking young girl,
with the wilful mur-
female illegitimate
ing its throat.

lying on the floor. Upon the box
being opened, the dead body of
a full-grown female child was dis-
covered, with the throat cut, and
everything in the box was com-
pletely saturated with blood. A
surgeon who was called in, upon
examining the body, ascertained
that the wound in the throat had
been inflicted from the right to
the left hand, and it was of such
a severe character that death
must, in his opinion, have been
instantaneous; and he expressed
himself confidently that the in-
fant was born alive, and that the
death was the consequence of the
wound. The prisoner subse-
quently admitted that the child
was hers, and said that she had
used a knife to divide the umbili-
cal cord, and that she put the
child into the box because she did
not know what else to do with it.



those gold-diggings where so many of their compatriots had realized a fair amount of profit for the labour they had bestowed. They proceeded fairly upon their journey until the 29th of September, when a squall arose, and the vessel was eventually driven out of her course, and totally wrecked on the island of Rossel, in the South Pacific, about 500 miles from New Zealand, on the night of the 30th September last. The captain succeeded in landing his passengers on the island, and then left in his boat for the purpose of obtaining assistance. He was picked up at sea, on the 15th of October, and conveyed to the French settlement of New Caledonia. The authorities immediately despatched the French steamer *Stryx* to ascertain the fate of the Chinese left on the island, and the vessel arrived there on the 8th of January last. Horrible to tell, it was found that the whole of the passengers and the remainder of the crew had been killed by the natives, with the exception of one Chinese, who, having been accidentally spared, was rescued by the crew of the steamer. The details of the massacre, which bear a horrid resemblance to the fate of Ulysses and his companions on the island of Polyphemus, were obtained from the Chinese. 'The captain left in his boat with some of the crew, and we were not disturbed by the natives for a month after he was gone; they then came over from the mainland, distant about three-quarters of a mile, and made an attack on us. Some of us had double-barrelled carbines, but we got frightened, and threw *them away*. The *only white man left with us*, after

the departure of Captain Pennard, was a Greek, who, having armed himself with a cutlass, fought desperately, and killed a great many of the natives before he was overpowered. They then took all our clothing, &c., which they partly destroyed. Any valuables that they found, such as sovereigns, rings, &c., they placed in a net bag, which each man carried round his neck. A watch particularly excited their attention, as they were continually opening it to observe the reflection of their faces in the glass. At night we were placed in the centre of a clear piece of ground, and fires lit in several places, the natives keeping a regular watch over us, and during the day they would select four or five Chinese, and, after killing them, roast the flesh, and eat it; what was not consumed being deposited in their nets. Their mode of proceeding was as follows:—The victims being decided on, they were taken out, and beaten all over (excepting the head) with a kind of club, and then despatched by ripping the stomach open. The body was then cut up in small pieces and divided, the fingers, toes, and brains being eagerly sought after; the bones were then collected, and either burnt or thrown away. I saw ten of my fellow passengers killed in this way. Every day they brought us coconuts or some wild roots to eat, and appeared to be quite friendly with us. This state of things continued until I was taken off the island. When I left there were only four Chinese and the Greek alive, all the rest having been killed. I saw these five the day the steamer came in sight; but when the natives saw the boat

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SION OF THE HOUNS-
MILLS—*Seven Lives*
powder works of
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celebrated alike for
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of trees, and fragments of
machinery littering the ground
in all directions. The branches
of the trees were swept away,
and their trunks stood naked
and charred, in some directions
broken into stumps. Where the
explosion originated—the press-
house—no building remained;
nothing but a blackened hole in
the ground. The lofty and thick
embankment which surrounded
these buildings was levelled to
the ground on one side, and its
ruins choked up the water-course,
thirty-feet wide, which supplied
the works.

The unfortunate men who
perished were employed in the
corning-house. They were so
dreadfully shattered that only
one could be recognised, and he
was at a short distance from the
building when the explosion took

known, has so material an effect in increasing the explosive force of gunpowder.

In May another accident occurred in these mills; the four "incorporating mills" blew up with a series of tremendous explosions, and all four were destroyed. One man was mortally or severely injured. As this accident occurred at 11 o'clock at night, no suggestion can be made as to the cause.

DREADFUL POACHING MURDERS.

—The Spring Assizes have been lamentably distinguished by trials for murders and murderous assaults arising out of poaching affrays.

At Nottingham, Thomas Brown Birkett was indicted for the murder of William Watmore. Birkett was a small farmer in a game district. He shot on his own land, and was on bad terms with his neighbours. He had lost some traps, and suspected keepers of having taken them away. One night in November he saw Watmore and one Vesey in the adjoining fields. In his evidence, Vesey said that on seeing them Birkett called loudly, "Where are those traps marked with 'H. G.' that belong to me?" Watmore answered shouting, "We haven't any; I don't know anything about them." The prisoner replied, "You're a — liar and a — thief!" Watmore called him a "bucket-head," several times. "I said he was a 'chuffy face' several times. We were still at the distance named. The prisoner said, 'If you'll come here I'll rightle you' (a term which the witness could not interpret). Watmore said to me, 'We'll go, and he shall have the chance!'" After

some altercation at the gate, the parties being on opposite sides, Birkett shot Watmore dead. Birkett said Watmore was about to strike him, and that he fired in self-defence. Words, however, were reported, showing that Birkett harboured evil designs against Watmore. The jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy, on the ground that he had received great provocation from the keepers. Sentence of death was passed, but was not carried out.

Another case was tried at York, which produced some valuable remarks from the presiding Judge.

Seven young men were tried for the murder of John Washington Jex, gamekeeper, at Bishop Burton, in Yorkshire. Jex was 60 years old, but brave and determined. On the 16th of November he went out to watch with Geddes, underkeeper, and Robinson, watcher. Jex and Geddes each carried a double-barrelled gun, and a double-barrelled pistol. Robinson had a heavy bludgeon. They caught the poachers *flagrante delicto*. An affray began by a shot from Jex, which killed a dog. Then followed a *melee*; shots were exchanged; Geddes was hit in the leg; Jex was knocked down; Robinson beaten and put to flight. The wrath of the poachers was concentrated upon Jex, and they literally beat him to death. Two of the poachers were badly wounded. The defence was that the poachers had acted in self-defence. Mr. Justice Byles said it was to be regretted that gentlemen, for the sake of protecting their amusement, permitted their servants to go out heavily armed, as th-

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ult. If the keepers,

Eatough, at Whalley, on the 13th
December last. The deceased
was a watcher, employed by Mr.
Whalley, and on the night of his
death went on to his grounds,
accompanied by his son, four
other watchers, and a police-con-
stable. They came upon several
men engaged in netting. None
of the watchers had guns; some
of the poachers had, but with the
exception that one snapped his
piece at a keeper, they do not ap-
pear to have used them. A des-
perate conflict with sticks ensued,
in which the watchers got by far
the worst. Eatough was so
dreadfully beaten, his skull being
fractured, that he died soon after;
another had two ribs broken, the
others were all more or less in-
jured. Nor did the poachers
leave the field of battle uninjured.
Mr. Justice Willes said that,

tried for the same offence, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

At other assize towns, other poachers were tried for night poaching, and firing at, and assaulting the keepers. Most were convicted, and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude.

THE DODDINGTON MURDER.—At Chester, a much more terrible case was tried.

Richard Bolton and John Danks were indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Maddocks, on the night of the 28th November, 1858, at Doddington.

It appeared that on the night in question, Maddocks, Beach, and other keepers were watching a covert, when they heard two shots fired, and saw several men issue from the wood. The keepers, who had a dog with a chain with them, but were armed only with life-preservers and bludgeons, gave chase, overtook the poachers, and captured one or more. The others ran through the wood, but got caught in a pit, from which they could not get out. Finding the keepers close upon them, one of the men turned round and fired at Beach at about five yards' distance. The shot passed through the heart, and the unfortunate man fell dead. Almost immediately afterwards another of the poachers fired at Maddocks, at a very short distance. The shot tore his bowels on the right side; he fell mortally wounded, and died on the Monday following.

Several of the poachers were afterwards arrested by the police. There could be no doubt that all these persons were present on the occasion, but there was no independent evidence to identify the

persons who had fired the fatal shots. Three of the gang were admitted approvers, and made statements which, if they could be credited, put the guilt of the prisoners now at the bar beyond question. They were, however, most abandoned characters. One of them had passed his life, since he was fifteen, in a series of imprisonments, and was suspected of being an accomplice in the Copedale murder, "when the cutlasses were stuck through the heads of keepers," and had been charged with "murdering a policeman, but I never had anything to do with it."

The jury, after a long consultation, found a verdict of Guilty against both prisoners, and the Judge pronounced sentence of death, with feeling remarks, upon the terrible nature of the crime.

As his lordship came to the concluding words which pronounce the felon's doom, Danks fell forward senseless, with his face upon the front of the dock. Bolton exhibited great firmness throughout. Their sentences were not, however, carried out.

APRIL.

1. ACCIDENT TO A GOLD-SHIP.—The fine Australian clipper, *Indian Queen*, sailed from Melbourne for Liverpool, with a valuable cargo, 40 passengers, and 25,070 ounces of gold dust, on the 1st April, in lat. 60 S., long. 149 W.: while sailing twelve knots an hour she struck on an iceberg. The mainmast and foremast went over the side with a fearful crash, carrying away the bowsprit and figure-head. The captain, believing the ship would

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der, resolved to
and with the chief
rteen of the crew,
boat. The second
and with the re-
ne crew, stuck by
eir fortitude had its
e boat was capsized
all in her perished.
nate navigated the
ed as she was, into
the 10th of June ;
t his own life, the
men, and those of
s, a fine ship and
ense value. His
perseverance were,
very munificently
is owners and the

THE CRUELTY AT SEA.
pool Assizes, a case
lost without parallel,

entered himself as stoker on
board the *Bogota*, to work his
passage home. The ship's crew
consisted of 67, including four
engineers (of whom Buchanan
was the chief, and Mitchell the
second), twelve firemen, and six
stokers. The ship sailed from
Valparaiso on the 27th of Decem-
ber, and arrived at Rio de Janeiro
on the 23rd of January. During
the cold weather in the Straits of
Magellan the deceased was well
up to his work ; but in the hot
weather he was so incapable that
he offered money for an exchange
of duty, and had intended to give
up at Rio, but changed his mind.
The ship sailed from Rio on the
25th of January shortly before
12 at noon. The deceased was
in the prisoner's watch, which
that afternoon was from 4 to
8. The ship had four boilers

crying, down the forward stoke-hole. He then tied him with the rope to the port or left rail of the ladder, at its foot, left him there alive, and went into the engine-room. The fore stokehole was 29ft. 11in. long, 6ft. 10in. wide, and 16ft. high. There was a narrow passage about two feet wide, which led from the stoke-hole between the boilers into the engine-room, which was much cooler than the stokehole. And up and down the engine-room the prisoner walked, watching the deceased, who cried for help, first on men and then on God, till he sank. He was tied up about half-an-hour, during which time the furnaces were fired up twice. There were six furnaces, and the ladder came to within 3 feet of the nearest furnace. The deceased, about the time of the second firing up, swung round with his head hanging towards the nearest furnace. The fireman who had fired up the furnaces then went and said to the prisoner, "Tom is dead." The prisoner then went up and returned with the chief engineer and doctor. The deceased was carried up gasping. The doctor ordered his head to be bathed, but respiration became feebler, and at last ceased. At Liverpool, on the arrival of the ship, some of the crew gave information of what had happened. Both engineers were arrested, and the prisoner said he had acted by the orders of the chief engineer. There was, however, some evidence that the prisoner had originated the idea of tying the prisoner down. He had threatened to chain him down, and had provided ropes. He walked up and down within *sight and hearing of the deceased,*

but took no steps to relieve him till told "Tom is dead."

Such was the very mild statement for the prosecution—the plain-spoken fact is, that the crime of the prisoner was that he had roasted the poor stoker alive. The chief engineer, Buchanan, and the prisoner, had both been committed for trial; but, with a remarkable leniency in such a case, the magistrate admitted them to bail. Buchanan, in consequence, did not surrender, but fled the country. The evidence was very lengthy, and the best way to give an idea of the horrible cruelty perpetrated, is to give a few detached extracts.

A fellow stoker described the deceased as 40 years of age, 5ft. 6in. high, and stout built. Owing to the heat of the weather the deceased was unable to continue his work in the ash-pit. Saw Mitchell push deceased down the ladder from the deck; he called for a rope, and made the deceased fast by the arms and body to the ladder. The place where he was tied was about 36 inches from the mouth of the nearest furnace. In firing they opened the doors of the furnace, and that very much increased the heat. The head and left side of the deceased would be 15 to 18 inches from the open furnace. A few minutes after the firing was got up he heard the deceased begin to pray to his Maker to take him away from that place, and to relieve him. His cries grew louder the longer he stood—loud enough to be heard in the engine-room. When Wilson had got up the second firing he saw deceased yield to the heat; his strength had given way, and he fell, supported by the rope. He

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when he fell over,
r heard him utter a

Before that he had
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ineer. He had been
ases and had seen a
roasting sailor, and
asked to tell the
e roasted sailor," but
ink it was right.

stoker, corroborated
, and said that when
e furnace door, de-
out, "Oh Lord, have
me!—Oh God, have
me!" several times.
t on deck. When
he found the de-
p. He was swinging
without any power,
in the ashes in the
urnace fire. He had
deceased to fire up.

ordinary part of the tale is, that
all this torture was inflicted under
the knowledge of the captain and
sailing officers, and of passen-
gers, without prevention or re-
monstrance; and that the feelings
of the crew were repressed into
secret discontent. Had the whole
of the officers been brought with-
in the arm of the law, it would
have been no more than justice.
The excuse of the captain was,
that he had delegated his autho-
rity as respected the persons em-
ployed about the engines to the
chief engineer; that these acts
had been perpetrated without his
authority, and without his know-
ledge.

The counsel for the prisoner,
after denying that the death of
deceased had been the result of
any criminal act of his client,
mainly rested his defence on the

thority of the captain, every petty officer in the ship would exercise authority, and there would be no head. There was no power to interfere with the liberty of a man on board a ship, except by the direct command of the captain.

The jury found the prisoner *Guilty* of manslaughter; and the learned Judge, having commented on that "accursed system" of discipline said to exist on board our merchant ships and boldly defended, and which must be rooted out by the law, of each petty officer looking for orders to the officer above him only, sentenced the prisoner to 15 years' penal servitude.

6. DISASTROUS COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—*Twenty-six Lives lost.*—A terrible disaster occurred at the Mair Colliery, about 2 miles from Neath. It appears that these works have hitherto been worked by a single shaft, for both the "up-cast" and the "down-cast" draughts, and it had become a *desideratum* to open a new pit in order to form an up-cast shaft. On the morning of the disaster about 80 men and boys had descended the pit; some to proceed with the usual work of getting coal, others to form the new drift. While the borers were engaged in driving in a southerly direction they unfortunately struck into the workings of an old colliery, called the Fire Engine Pit. Although the proximity of these old workings was well-known, still there was not the slightest apprehension felt of any danger arising from them, as they had been, it was supposed, thoroughly drained previous to the re-opening of the main colliery. Unhappily these

opinions proved fallacious; for in one of the headings an opening was made into the old workings, and the water began to flow in apace. The men lost no time in attempting to plug the hole, but their efforts soon proved fruitless. The water gained on them with a rapidity that completely hurled them back by its volume and pressure. Seeing the danger that now threatened them, the alarm was given, and there was a general rush to the mouth of the shaft, the only way of escape. The usual danger signals having been exchanged with those at the mouth of the pit, the engine was brought into requisition, and not a moment lost in bringing up the men. Expeditious as they were, however, the flow of water was too impetuous for them, for in a very short time it was found that there was a perfect torrent pouring into the workings and rapidly extending itself even to the mouth of the shaft. Knowing that the water was thus rapidly overwhelming everything at the only place of escape, the anxiety of those above may be better imagined than described. Tram after tram was sent down with the greatest possible speed, and in a short time fifty-five men and boys and two horses were rescued. The number left in the pit is supposed to be 26, all of whom perished, together with the horses used below. Within two hours after the accident the water had risen 63 feet in the shaft, and by 4 o'clock it had reached 80 feet. As soon as the water had reached its highest point the engines were set to work to pump it out; but this.

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principle of hydrostatics, to raise the water in one place necessary to reduce the level of the whole, is a long and arduous task. It was, indeed, several months before the levels were equalized, and the bodies of the unfortunate men—of course in a state of decomposition—were prepared for burial.

TRAGIC DEATH AT

—A very extraordinary murder or suicide has occurred at Camsgate, the circumstances of which were so mysterious that the opinion of the public was undecided to the end.

A constable and a post-guard were on duty on the East Cliff, on the morning of Monday, the 11th of August, near the Dumpton stairs, when he saw a boat on the rocks. He descended and searched about 40 yards further up the cliff, and found the body of a man

between the first and second joints. There was a second cut on the wrist; there were three sharp cuts on the hand, as shown when the fingers were placed in position. The skin of the forehead, head, face, &c., was abraded, probably by the action of the water rubbing the corpse against the rocks. There was no cut on either the coat, waistcoat, or flannel to correspond with the stab in the chest. The collar of the coat showed signs of rough usage. About 70 or 80 yards from the body were found a shirt, the wristbands of which were torn off, and the remainder of the deceased's clothing; and a hatchet, of which the handle had been recently shortened, and the blade recently sharpened. About 500 feet from the body was a chalk rock upon which there were four distinct cuts of a hatchet. The

wound, which must have been preceded first by stripping and then by serious mutilation, seemed to render the first suggestion impossible; other circumstances, to be deduced from the preceding detail, rendered the latter improbable.

The appearance of the corpse indicated a man about 35 years of age, and a foreigner; and it appeared probable from the dress, a German. The porter of the Royal Oak Hotel, identified the deceased as a person who had come to the hotel about 10.30, on Saturday morning. He had a carpet bag and umbrella, and a *portmonnaie* containing 10 or 12 sovereigns and silver. He was also said, by other persons, to have had 40*l.* or 50*l.* in a secret bag, about his person. His boots were remarkable. Those produced were the same, but had been cut shorter in the leg. He wore a gold watch and chain, and a gold signet-ring on the fore-finger of his right hand. His left hand was bandaged up. He left the hotel on Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock. He was next traced to a house of ill-fame, which he left alone about 3 p.m.; he was seen on the cliff about 8 p.m., walking with his arms folded and his hat over his eyes; he had his umbrella, but no carpet-bag; two or three persons were supposed to be watching him. He was not seen alive afterwards. Thus far, circumstances pointed to murder, perpetrated by persons who had become aware that he was possessed of a considerable sum of money.

Subsequent evidence tended to alter this view. It was ascertained that the deceased was a German or Dutchman; that he arrived at

Southampton, from America, about the end of March. That on the 31st of March, he left for London; and on the 7th of April (Thursday), he left London for Dover. A fellow traveller observed that his left hand was bandaged up; he wore a pair of long boots, his trousers tucked inside the legs. On Friday, he purchased a hatchet at a shop in Dover, and requested the shopman to cut the handle shorter. The piece cut off corresponded with the handle of the hatchet found on the sands. On Saturday he arrived at Ramsgate, and went to a barber's and had his moustache and beard shaved off. He then went to the Royal Oak Inn, as before stated. When he left that hotel at 10 a.m., on Sunday morning, he went to Margate, and took dinner between 11 and 12 a.m., at the Elephant and Castle, which he soon after left, taking his carpet-bag, the contents of which appeared to be weighty. He was then seen about the railway station. About 11.30 a.m., on Monday, a person found, at a corner of the Royal Crescent wall, two linen shirts, two collars, and other articles. The shirt corresponded with that found on the Ramsgate sands. In the afternoon, a boatman picked up from the water, near the same place, a carpet-bag open and empty. On Sunday afternoon, he was again at Ramsgate, was traced to the house of ill-fame, and was seen late in the evening, on the cliff, walking with a downcast air, as before stated.

Some minute evidence showed that the deceased had shown a decided determination to conceal his name and nationality; but some letters which were found

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the sands showed, he was Matterig, and is probably a Dutch-Indian, who indicated also that his possession of money was greatly exaggerated. The regulars now tended to the unhappy man had a deliberate suicide. That strange resolution led to pain! If this be correct, he must have his money, watch, articles into the sea, and he himself naked: he knelt down, and, with his left hand on a mass of earth, he brutally mutilated his right hand, chopping off his fingers, and severing his hand from the wrist; and finally, after a great deal of self-inflicted pain, he stabbed himself by driving a knife through the chest.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.—*Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for our Success.*—At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 12th day of April, 1859—present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council—

“It is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the constant and signal successes obtained by the troops of Her Majesty, and by the whole of the forces serving in India, whereby the late sanguinary mutiny and rebellion which had broken out in that country hath been effectually suppressed, and the blessings of tranquillity, order, and peace are restored to Her Majesty's subjects in the East; and it is ordered that such form

General Thanksgiving to Almighty God: for the success granted to our arms in suppressing the rebellion and restoring tranquillity in Her Majesty's Indian Dominions.

O Almighty God, who by Thy Providence orderest all things both in heaven and earth; we desire to approach Thee this day with the voice of praise and thanksgiving. Thou hast graciously hearkened to the supplications of Thy people, who humbled themselves before Thee, and turned to Thee for succour in the hour of danger. Thou hast heard our prayer: Thou hast maintained our cause; Thou hast frustrated the treacherous designs which were formed against our Sovereign and her rule, and threatened British India with wasting and destruction. It hath pleased Thee to scatter our enemies, and to give victory to our arms, and to show that there is "no restraint with Thee to save by many or by few." We desire to confess, that it is through Thy mercy that the hearts of our countrymen have remained undaunted in peril, and patient in suffering: Thou hast guided the counsels of our rulers, and strengthened the hands of our soldiers; Thou hast comforted the widows and the fatherless, and through Thy Providence their affliction has been relieved. Grant, we beseech Thee, that every renewal of Thy loving-kindness towards our country may lead us to unfeigned thankfulness, and dispose us to walk more humbly and obediently before Thee.

And now, O Lord, when through Thy goodness tranquil-

lity has been restored to our rich and fruitful territory in the East, direct, we pray Thee, the minds of its inhabitants to the Author of our strength, and Source of our power, even to Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent. Let the light of the everlasting Gospel disperse the darkness of idolatry and superstition which has encouraged their murderous rebellion. Teach them to prize the benefits which they have long enjoyed through the supremacy of this Christian nation, and so dispose the hearts of all who sojourn there that they may set forth, both by word and good example, the blessings of Thy holy religion. So shall the calamities from which we have been mercifully relieved, be over-ruled to the promotion of Thy glory, and the advancement of the kingdom of Thy blessed Son, our only Lord and Saviour: 'To whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

13. SINGULAR DEATH OF A BANK OFFICER.—Mr. David Ritchie, Secretary to the Committee of the Treasury at the Bank of England, met with a fatal accident, thus detailed by the officer who arrested the unintentional cause of it.

Police-constable Roberts said—At about 10 minutes before 10 o'clock this morning I was on duty at the statue in King William Street, when I heard a cry from the opposite side of the statue, and on running round I found a gentleman lying on the ground, upon whom a wine-pipe or cask had just fallen, from a van belonging to the South Western Railway Company. The

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own by two horses
the driver was on
ing with the reins
at a walking pace.
towards Eastcheap
ection of King Wil-

There were eight
on the van above
ur being on each
cask that fell upon
n fell from the off-
the tail of the wag-
on his head, and I
he was dead when
to the house of Mr.
or, in King William
d not see the cask
ks had ropes round
ey were secured by
ges of hoop iron, in
an S, one end of
ed to the rope while
d had hold of the
en I saw it, after
the path had been

about three-quarters of a yard
from the kerbstone, and I should
think the gentleman had made
one step from the kerbstone, as
if to go behind the waggon,
when the cask fell upon him.

George Adams, coachman to
Messrs. Allsop and Son, said—I
was sitting on the box of my
carriage, which was standing at
the door of No. 61, when I saw
the waggon driven towards me
at a slow walking pace, loaded
with empty puncheons. I saw
the gentleman come round to the
front of the statue. He then
stood still to let the van pass,
and just as he had got one foot
on the kerbstone and the other
foot on the horse-road one of the
puncheons fell on his head and
knocked him down. The waggon
did not run against anything so
as to jerk the puncheon off.

The coroner's inquest found

of Marlborough was as follows:—

“Woodstock, April 14.

“MY LORD,—I humbly ask your Lordship's pardon and forgiveness for the great liberty I have taken in coming to put an end to my dreary and miserable existence in your park. It may be a childish feeling, but one cannot blow his brains out in a common road, or one of those cultivated fields full of cottages, and life, and civilization, and railways, and establishments of all kinds, of which your blessed country of England abound. So I have not found another proper place to die decently than your handsome park, and you must bear the inconvenience of a dead man in your grounds. I mean no offence.

“I have yesterday visited your house, hoping that the sight of good things, and chiefly good paintings, could do me good, and soften the wild ideas that had led me to put an end to my life; but all of no use. Your manor is one of the most noble, splendid things I saw in my life, and I have travelled about and seen nearly everything worth seeing. You have the finest Rubens that can be seen; that should have a great attraction for me under other circumstances, but now they have been of no use.

“I hope, with that splendid house, and park, and paintings, and library, you are happy, my Lord. If that is the case you will have a kind heart, and pity a poor devil come to die in your grounds. If, on the contrary, you are miserable also, as wealth is a medium, and do not constitute happiness, then you will say, like old Dido,—

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“‘Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco,’

and pity me, and order that they shall leave me quiet, and bury me in the spot I have died, and put a cross on it in the Spanish fashion. I will be very grateful in the other world for it, if you do so, and wish not to trouble any more your lordship about me.

“I am, my Lord,

“Yours respectfully,

“A. ARROM DE AYALA.”

This letter was addressed outside, “To his Lord the Duke of Marlborough, Blenheim Manor, or where he may be.”

The letter addressed to the landlady contained singularly deliberate instructions as to what should be done when his body should be found. Another indicated that the deceased was a man of large means, probably engaged in the wine-trade, and contained an offer to discount for him certain bills to the amount of £21,000.

When his friends had arrived, it was found that the unfortunate gentleman was Don Antonio Arrom de Ayala, Spanish Consul for Australia.

15. DREADFUL BOILER EXPLOSION AT DUNDEE.—About 1 o'clock P.M., a dreadful boiler explosion took place at the spinning mill of Messrs. Edwards, of Scouringburn, Dundee, occasioning the loss of nineteen lives, and serious injuries to fourteen other persons, besides the damage to property. The immediate cause of the disaster was the explosion of one of the three boilers at the east end of the works. The boilers were built partly below the level of the street, and were surmounted by a fire-proof build-

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public road bounded on the east, and an-
connected it with the
of the works. A gen-
was passing along
burn at the moment
ent, states that he
en cloud of steam
the east end of the
the entire building
ilers perceptibly rose
and fell down a mass
the ground. The
two flats into which
building was divided
an apartment for dry-
n, and the other flat
r preparing flax, and
th the heavy machi-
ry for that purpose.
ilding was fire-proof,
ck arches, cast-iron
as, and girders, and
were of brick and
The alarm speedily
nery and rubbish. Some of the
women were found in the prepar-
ing machines at which they had
been working. Of these many
were frightfully mutilated by the
force of the explosion; others
were so scalded that the skin hung
loose from their faces and limbs.
Several other bodies were entirely
roasted, and so mangled that they
had lost the appearance of hu-
manity. A woman's boot, with
the foot in it, was picked up.
The body of a dryer was found
quite charred. The body of
another man was found with the
whole of one hand and the fingers
of the other burnt off, and his feet
and shoes shrivelled by the fire.
As the remains of the dead and
the half-living bodies of the suf-
ferers were disengaged, they were
conveyed to the infirmary, where
some were so happy as to be
speedily released from agony by

tifully, while the style of the Oxonians and their boat was unfavourably criticized. The boats were started with great accuracy, and for the first 200 or 300 yards were oar and oar; but the Oxford boat then began to take a decided lead—it was manifest that the boat of their opponents was unsuited to the rough state of the water—kept it, and were evidently winning, when off Barnes a misfortune occurred to the Cambridge crew, which deprived them of the possibility of retrieving the day. The water, as has been stated, was rough; their boat plunged into the wave at every stroke, shipped a great deal of water, and was becoming water-logged, when a steam-boat, freighted with spectators, pushed so far forward as to send a heavy wash under the bows of the Cambridge boat, which was instantly swamped. Her gallant crew were easily rescued. The Oxford men rowed to the winning post at leisure.

18. DESTRUCTION OF KING'S NEWTON HALL.—King's Newton Hall, one of the most interesting old halls in Derbyshire, has been destroyed by fire. This fine old mansion was of historic interest. It was built by the Hardinge family about 400 years ago. During the Civil Wars one of this family was so ardent a loyalist that he raised a troop of horse for the king's service, and Charles visited his faithful subject at his residence, leaving a memorial of his visit in the anagram "*Cras-ero-lux*" (or "*Carolus Rex*") inscribed on a window-pane by his diamond ring. The hall is now the property of Lady Palmerston; but was the residence of *Richard Green, Esq.* It was most

appropriately furnished in the ancient style. All the fixtures, trophies, and furniture were destroyed.

24. STEAMBOAT DISASTERS IN AMERICA.—The American journals relate two terrible catastrophes on their rivers.

On the 24th of April the boilers of the steamer *St. Nicholas* exploded during the passage between New Orleans and St. Louis. Between 30 and 40 persons were killed, and many more injured. The captain met his death in a frightful manner. A heavy piece of timber, displaced by the explosion, caught his feet and held him fast. By almost superhuman effort he disengaged his right foot, but his left still remained fast. During this time he exhibited great solicitude for the safety of persons on the boat, and not until the flames had come within reach of his own body did he exhibit any anxiety for himself. Then, finding he could not release himself, he implored those near him, if they could not relieve him from his dreadful position, to bring an axe and cut off his leg. Every exertion was made to relieve him, but without avail, and he was consumed by the flames, meeting death manfully at his post. A young lady was thrown by the explosion from the state-room into the river, and floated down to the stern of the boat, when she caught her hand in one of the rings attached to the hull. Death threatened on either hand. To loose her hold was to sink into the waves, and to hold on was to burn with the wreck to which she was clinging—every moment being an age of alternating hope and despair. She remained in this position un-

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es actually burned the
in from her head—
rt of her body above
except the hand by
clung to the wreck,
as burned to a crisp.
is dreadful position,
ady had the heroism
the hair a man who
by stunned, and held
bove water until both
d by a boat.

ime previous to this
a collision took place
between the steamers
Holmes and *David*
ne collision was so ef-
t the *Holmes* was
pieces, and sunk in-
d the *Gibson* sunk be-
uld reach the shore.
essel had "a large
f passengers, nearly
f whom perished.

and piper on board. As the night
advanced, however, the breeze
freshened into a strong gale, be-
fore which the gallant ship flew
as it were towards her destination,
and most of the remaining pas-
sengers turned in. By some
means, the captain, when nearing
the *Tuskar*, seems to have lost
his reckoning and mistaken his
position; for a little past midnight
the ship was driven on to a
sand-bank some 7 miles off Bally-
conigar, near to Blackwater, the
sea making a clear breach over
her and sweeping her decks. The
passengers rushed in crowds to
the deck, most of them but par-
tially dressed, and many with
only their night-clothes on. For
a short time a wild scene of ter-
ror and confusion ensued, which,
however, gradually subsided as
the calm orders of the captain

gers rushed into her. The captain, in the hope of being again driven on to the bank, let go the best bower-anchor; but all his exertions were fruitless, and though more than 40 men were working at the pumps, the water gained upon them so fast that in less than an hour the ship sunk. The heart-rending scenes that must have occurred during that hour are fearful to think of, but are known only to God, for beyond those in the boat not a soul was saved. The captain and first and second mates remained on the sinking ship, the only officer in the boat being the third mate, Stephen Kelly, who succeeded in reaching the shore in company with nineteen others of the crew and three passengers.

The wreck was perceived by the coast-guard, who conveyed the intelligence to Wexford. A steam-tug was engaged to go to her assistance; but the wind and waves set in-shore with such fury that many hours elapsed before she could steam out of the harbour; and when she arrived at the spot it was too late—the noble ship and her ill-fated freight had sunk beneath the waves—only the mizen-mast, with the colours still flying, remained above water.

On the following days the scene on the adjacent shores was heart-rending. Numerous bodies were washed up. The condition of the corpses showed the suddenness and unexpected nature of the catastrophe. Some were fully dressed, as though they had not retired to rest; others were in their night-clothes only. The conduct of the peasantry along the shore is stated to have been barbarous. *The bodies were*

plundered of any valuables that they bore with them—some were stripped of their clothes—some are reported to have been flung adrift into the sea, to conceal the treatment to which they had been subjected. Many of the unhappy passengers were of the better class—farmers and small country tradesmen seeking to improve their position in another land; but the great majority were emigrants from the Irish peasantry.

When the storm had abated the Liverpool agents sent divers to save as much as possible from the wreck. She appears to have held together on the bank. The scene they found below was terrible. Having made their way into the fore-part of the ship, it was evident that there the greater number of the passengers had met their fate. Their corpses were found clustered together in groups, such as it requires the firmest imagination to contemplate.

Numerous other wrecks occurred during the same gales. Three fine vessels were lost, with their crews, between Kingstown and Arklow. A vessel, named *The Dusty Miller*, was wrecked near Ireland's Eye; her fate was known only by her timbers drifting ashore, but nothing was ever heard of her crew of eleven persons. A large Dutch ship, name unknown, was lost on the Shipwash sand, on the Suffolk coast, when all her crew and passengers perished.

30. AGRARIAN MURDERS AND OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.—Some violent outrages, perpetrated during the first half of this year, gave intimation that the terrible secret tribunal was still at work.

On the 30th April a murder

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ed in the usually
 Westmeath, which,
 preceding circum-
 ed a deliberate sys-
 fifteen months since
 farmer, named Kel-
 ered near his own
 beggan; the mur-
 d detection. The
 mediately quartered
 et, and the widow
 n for some time un-
 detection. The same
 ver which had or-
 rder of Kelly, for
 e land, exercised its
 e over the widow,
 by secret warnings,
 the farm to the land-
 ing vacant for some
 taken by Thomas
 relying upon the
 the police, removed
 e of the deceased

perpetrated near Letterkenny,
 Donegal. There was a dispute
 about a house lately purchased
 by a man named Hagerty. The
 fiat went forth that the house
 should be destroyed, and a strong
 party of Ribbandmen went to
 carry the decree into execution.
 They found Hagerty, and grie-
 vously assaulted and wounded
 him, and then commenced de-
 stroying the building with crow-
 bars, &c. The children in the
 house were hurt, and screamed;
 their mother rushing in to their
 rescue was wounded. The fur-
 niture was now turned into the
 road, and the work of demolition
 proceeded. To make this strange
 picture of Irish life complete—it
 was the wrong house—the house
 was not Hagerty's, nor the chil-
 dren, nor the wife! Hagerty was
 accidentally in a neighbour's

are recorded in the Irish papers; but as these were crimes of the ordinary class, it would not be just to include them among special crimes.

30. GREAT FIRE AT BRISTOL.—A very destructive fire occurred at the sugar refinery of Messrs. Fridge and Tripp, at Bristol. The works consisted of numerous storehouses and buildings of great height, and covering a large extent of ground. At about half-past 11 on Saturday morning an alarm was given that a fire had broken out in one of the filtering houses in the older portion of the works. These houses were fitted with cylinders and other apparatus employed in the process of refining sugar, and the origin of the devastating calamity which ensued is said to be, that a carpenter, employed on some woodwork connected with some of the cylinders, incautiously set down a lamp near some felt packing. An ignition took place, the flames instantly communicated with the calcined charcoal in the cylinders, and the work of destruction commenced. There were on the premises nearly a thousand tons of this highly inflammable article, and the fire spread from cylinder to cylinder and from floor to floor, with frightful rapidity. The engines of the police force and the various fire offices, with their brigades, were quickly in attendance, and, with an unlimited quantity of water, endeavours were made to arrest the progress of the flames. These efforts were for a long time of little avail. Soon after 1 o'clock the entire range of buildings, which were upwards of 200 feet in length, and in breadth varied from 30 to 100 feet, was bright with fire.

Floor after floor fell in with a tremendous crash, and volumes of smoke and fire belched forth as if in defiance of the attempts which were being made to subjugate the flames. The immense warehouses of Pickford and Co., the well-known carriers, the sugar-bakery of Mr. Merry, and the bedding-manufactory of Messrs. Johnstone, caught fire several times, and it was only by incessant inundations of water that they were preserved. The fire had reached its highest point at about half-past 1 o'clock, at which time the scene was grand and appalling. The whole mass of buildings were wrapped in flames, which shot forth from every aperture, and ascended high up into the air with a fury which was magnificently terrible. At half-past 2, the block in which the fire originated fell in; and, in another hour, one of the walls of the most recent and extensive erection, also gave way. Then the fury of the fire was expended, but not extinguished. Throughout the whole night and all the following day, the exertions of the engines were unintermitted, and it was not until several days had passed, that the smouldering fire was effectually subdued. The total loss is estimated at little less than £100,000; the buildings, stock, and plant, were insured for £63,500.

THE WAR AND THE MONEY-MARKET.—The speech of the French Emperor to the Austrian Ambassador on New Year's day, and the subsequent indications of war, had produced a feeling of uneasiness in the different money-markets of the world, which increased as the season for military operations approached. The

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of 6,000,000*l.* pro-
bruary affected the
what; but when, at
ril, it was announced
y that a secret
een concluded be-
e and Russia, that,
stria had accepted
of England, France
t at the instigation
d that France was
e a loan of twenty
ing, a panic seized
xchange; there was
er cent. in English
8, 10, 20 per cent.
ock. Consols which,
g of the week, were
88 $\frac{1}{4}$ on Thursday;
ills from 35*s.* pre-
premium. French
len since the com-
f the year 12 per
ian Stock from 84
ian Stock from 82

panic. The alleged treaty was denied; and then explained away into something quite harmless; it was discovered that we were not likely to take any share in the approaching contest in Italy; and that the French loan had been produced from the hidden hoards of the French peasantry, and would not affect the general money-market. The funds, therefore, rose considerably, and when the settling day arrived, some of the largest of the failed firms arranged their accounts satisfactorily, others paid large compositions; and the state of alarm and depreciation speedily passed away.

MAY.

2. EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL

by the simple use of his eyes, necessarily lie upon the surface, and if these be rendered as they are presented to the sight by a skilful artist, a truthful and meritorious picture is the result. But unfortunately, while tangible truth is thus obtained, it is obtained at the sacrifice of that nameless spiritual essence which is seen by the intellectual eye. The picture is far excelled in hard truth by the photograph, and misses the high tone which is the product of the imaginative eye and poetic hand. The great picture of the year is undoubtedly Millais' "Vale of Rest"—the burial ground of a convent, closed in from all the world by material and spiritual bounds. The sole external object is the purple motionless sky of a heavy evening. A nun digs a grave for a departed sister; another nun, who has been seated watching the progress of the work, has turned her face in contemplation of a rest beyond the grave. The supernaturally large, brilliant, but glazed eyes, the thin lips, the attenuated fingers, tell, with a melancholy pathos, that ere long another grave will receive a resigned tenant. At the first inspection the picture produced a painful impression; but with more acquaintance the pain passed away and left the deep, melancholy, but not unsatisfied sentiment expressed in the title. Mr. Millais has other pictures of more doubtful quality—works in which the good and ill of his school are abundantly to be found:—"Spring," an apple orchard, with girls; "The Love of James the First of Scotland." Three works of Sidney Cooper deserve especial notice—"A Dairy Farm in the Marshes—Kent," "A Sunny

Afternoon in Autumn," and "Effect at Sunset,"—the latter, a picture fully equal to any previous production of this master. Maclise exhibits but one work, "The Poet to his Wife." Landseer several, of which may be mentioned "Doubtful Crumbs," and "Prize Calf in charge of a Highland Lassie." Herbert, a remarkable single figure, a study for a larger picture, "Mary Magdalen approaching the Tomb of our Lord." Dyce's "Good Shepherd opening the gates to the lambs that are folded," a truly pre-Raphaelite production, in which the most spiritual and allegorical of subjective imaginations is reduced to the most hard and practical objectivity. Mr. Lee has two fine pictures, "Coast of Cornwall" and "Bay of Biscay." Egg's "Cromwell the night before Naseby Field" is a picture which can scarcely be beheld without awe, so powerful is the representation of the great Puritan captain wrestling in prayer within his tent, his open Bible resting on his naked sword. Stanfield, Robert, and Danby exhibit works of that customary excellence and type which render them always acceptable. Among landscapes Mr. Oaks exhibits a remarkable picture, "Marshlyn Mawr." Certain sequels, or companion pictures, attracted much notice. Cope's "The Younger Sister," a companion to his beautiful "The Younger Brother." Solomon's "Not Guilty," companion to "Waiting for the Verdict;" but chiefest Mr. O'Neil's sequel to his "Eastward, ho!" entitled "Home again!" which few will forget. Other pictures of known artists deserve mention; for example, Ward's "Marie Antoinette listen-

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t of Accusation;"
lton dictating Sam-
;" Faed's " Sunday
oods;" Creswick's
d Bridge;" Cooke's
at Harlingen;" and
Mother and Child."
ature Hole offered
eal beauty calling
oration; but there
hally large number
asts of persons of
ace, by Theed, Ma-
ornycroft, Weeks,
Foley.

of death has been
r upon the world of
Ward, the father of
demy, Leslie, R.A.,
Rippingille, and
t, and the sculptor
ied within the year

BERT BRIDGE AT
a great engineer

throw a bridge of any kind over
so, wide an arm of the sea; but
the requisitions made by the
Government before they would
sanction the line interposed diffi-
culties well-nigh insuperable.
Two of these were, that the water-
way should not be interrupted,
save by the single pier; and that
the height clear over the water
should be such as to permit the
largest vessels to sail beneath
without impediment. As the
depth of the water was not less
than 70 feet, with tremendous
tides, and a bed of mud and
shingle 20 feet deep lay above
the rock on which it was neces-
sary to rest, the mere raising a
pier was a work requiring the
greatest skill and ingenuity. For
this purpose a vast cylinder of
boiler-plate, 100 feet long, 37
feet diameter, weighing 300 tons,
was sunk exactly on the spot

water's edge, by seventeen smaller arches (each, however, of greater span than the widest of Westminster Bridge). From the two innermost piers the great arches span the spaces between the central pier, together a space of 900 feet, or wider than the Thames at Westminster. These wonderful spans are made upon the principle of a double bow. Each upper bow is an elliptical tube of wrought iron, 12 feet by 17 feet, strengthened within by diaphragms, tie-rods, and angle-irons; the lower bows are vast chains suspended from the ends of the tubular bows, and attached by drop-chains to the upper bows. The lower bows carry the roadway; and the principle carried out by this arrangement is, that in the exact proportion that the upper bows are affected by pressure below, the tension on the chains acts on the extremities of the bow, neutralizing the effect, and preventing any lateral thrust—an arrangement indispensable where buttresses were impossible. The inner ends of the bows rest upon the standard of the central pier, and are connected by wrought-iron trusses. The immense tubular spans were floated to the spot, and raised by hydraulic presses of immense power, the piers being built up under them progressively. The total length of the structure, from end to end, is 2240 feet, nearly half-a-mile, and 300 feet longer than the Britannia Bridge. The total quantity of wrought-iron used, 2700 tons; of cast-iron, 1300 tons; of masonry and brickwork, 17,000 cubic yards; and about 14,000 cubic feet of timber. The Cornwall Railway presents also some *subsidiary wonders of skill*.

There are two viaducts, one over Coombe Lake, the other at St. Austell, constructed of wood, 120 and 150 feet respectively above the water, quite as wonderful in their way as the great bridge over the Tamar.

4. LIMERICK ELECTION. — At the election of members for the city of Limerick, the candidates were Mr. Russell, Liberal, Major Gavin, the nominee of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and Mr. Spaight, Conservative. The former were elected by a considerable majority. Party-feeling had run very high previous to and during the contest. When the poll had been declared, Major Gavin appeared in the street, "mounted on his favourite white Arab charger," and surrounded by men absolutely mad with excitement. The major, accompanied by these zealous partizans, rode through the principal streets. The mob then amused themselves by pelting the windows of persons known to be supporters of the opposite party; possibly these equally zealous politicians returned the compliment from the house-tops and any other coigne of vantage. Afterwards the skirmish became promiscuous, and the violence somewhat alarming. The police were severely pelted and some injured. To stop these outrages, a strong body of police was drawn up across Broad Street, and ordered to charge up the street with fixed bayonets. Thereon the crowd, in due form, ran away up the side streets and alleys; and when the police retired, again filled the street and recommenced battering the constables with stones. As the police necessarily commenced proceedings by dispersing the

at injuring them, become persuaded of it at last carry the and so it happened the Riot Act having and the rioters con- outrages, the police d. The street was red. It was then fire had been fatal, men had been kill- ounded.

AM FROM INDIA.—
the Foreign Office,
(10 A.M.)

Alexandria, April 27.
Insular and Oriental
steam-ship *Northam*
ez early yesterday
in Bombay, and
following news:—
end of April Rajah
surrendered to
s five columns at

viaduct which spans a small inlet of the river Lynher, the engine jumped off the line, dashed against and carried away the parapet of the viaduct, and was precipitated into the ravine below, carrying with it two carriages. The engine crossed the stream, and then turning over, buried the driver and stoker in the mud, in which they must have been immediately suffocated. The first carriage was crushed by the fall of the second, and the guard was killed; the carriage remained sticking in the mud in an upright position, and its few passengers were not much injured. The second carriage (a first-class) was turned over, and the passengers escaped with injuries. There was a third carriage in the train, but on the first alarm the guard applied the break with so

men caught spars as they floated by, and, exhausted as they were, formed a raft on which they floated more securely. They now caught sight of the jolly-boat, in which were some Kroomen sailors; but these pulled away to windward without an attempt to rescue. In two hours more they saw the cutter to windward. She had floated clear when the ship sunk, and the sailors who floated around secured her, baled her out, and immediately went to rescue the mate and his companions. They then pulled after the jolly-boat, which they took, and then returned to the floating wreck and picked up a few men who were still living. There were now 35 persons in the cutter; but the jolly-boat was so injured that she would carry no more than five men. In the same afternoon, they were so fortunate as to fall in with a ship which carried them to Ascension; and the whale-boat, with Captain Truscott and his crew, was also picked up and taken to Sierra Leone. Captain Truscott died on his way home of his wounds and exhaustion. The boatswain also died.

18. FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL.—In the new Victoria Street, just beyond Westminster Abbey, an immense hotel is in process of erection. As the building will be of great height, and the walls have now reached a considerable elevation, a "scaffold shaft" has been constructed, up which all the bricks, mortar and other materials are conveyed, to be thence carried horizontally to those parts of the general scaffolding where they are required for use. A stage at the top receives these

materials in the first instance, and as the building rises, additional scaffolding poles are super-added to the shaft and the stage is removed higher. On the present occasion the scaffold shaft was 70 feet high, and a very large quantity of bricks, stone, sand, mortar and other substances, had been raised to and were now resting on the stage. The workmen went to their work at 6 A.M. Many had ascended and were at work on the scaffoldings; some were on the stage handling the materials, others were yet ascending the ladders, when suddenly, without any apparent cause, the ropes gave way, the poles snapped like reeds, and the piles of timber, bricks, and planking, came with a tremendous crash to the ground, bearing with them the unlucky labourers. Numerous workmen hastened to the spot and drew their unfortunate comrades from the mass. Five of these were found to be quite dead, their skulls crushed, and their limbs broken. Two others died; one on the way to the Westminster Hospital, the other two hours after admission. Five others were conveyed to the hospital suffering from dreadful injuries.

19. GREAT GANG OF BANK FORGERS.—The detection and conviction of a gang of forgers, who acted under the leadership of "Barrister Saward," otherwise "Jem the Penman," has been recorded in the Chronicle for 1857, page 35. The depredations of these evil-doers upon the banking community had been continued for several years, and amounted to a very large sum. On the conviction of Saward and his associates, the bankers had a

: but it soon be-
that the survivors
or some fresh con-
at work with equal
by a combination
was known to the
Wagner and Bate-
men who had been
or systematic forgery
d in 1856 received
e, and it was imme-
cted that these prac-
vere the heads of the
Thus directed in
the detectives dis-
Wagner and Bate-
ot only in England,
ying on the business
ners in York Build-
. This trading was of
blind. The police
remises for upwards
ad made themselves
uainted with every
passed in and out

were captured. They consisted
of Wagner and Bateman, whose
antecedents have already been
stated; Humphreys, who carried
on business as a private jeweller
in Red Lion Square, occupying
a house for which he paid 100*l.*
a-year rent, and in which the
officers found a large quantity of
base gold and silver coin, and an
apparatus for coining carried out
to the latest discoveries in elec-
trotyping and metallurgy; Bram-
well, an agent and furniture
dealer, Mead's Court; Foster,
who seems to be a common petty
larceny rogue; Chandler, for-
merly a discount agent, making
a clear income of 2000*l.* a-year
and spending 4000*l.*—he, there-
fore, naturally fell into the crime
of appropriating the bills entrust-
ed to him for discount, and ulti-
mately became a known bill-
stealer; and Glendinning, who

ments, and, while in prison, developed the whole system to the admiring police. As the trials of the prisoners occupied several days, no better mode of conveying to the reader the intricate plot of the great conspiracy against the peace and pockets of the bankers suggests itself than to give *in extenso* the evidence of Chandler, who was brought from Newgate to give evidence against his associates. He said:—I was convicted at last sessions of several charges of forgery on my own confession. I know the prisoner Wagner, and became acquainted with him in or about May, 1857; it might have been April. I know a man, named Horton Bateman; they occupied a house in York Buildings, Adelphi, for some time, which Wagner rented. "Bateman and Co., law, parliamentary, and general stationers," was painted on the blinds. I was clerk to them from September, 1858, till the day I was apprehended, which was on the 1st of February last. There was only a trifling business in the stationery line. In November I saw the cheque produced; it was drawn on Messrs. Drummond for 440*l.*, purporting to be signed by George Wilton Chambers. I saw it in York Buildings. I had previously seen a similar cheque for the like amount; this was brought by a man named Kirk, and I knew this to be a forgery. It was given to Wagner. Several copies were made by myself and Bateman in Wagner's presence. I made the forged cheque in question. I know a man named Jones, who used to come continually from October last. Bateman and Wagner made an application to Jones to find a

man to cash the cheque, and he found one accordingly—a young man named Glendinning,—and an arrangement was made in presence of Wagner that Jones should advertise, and I wrote an answer to meet me at the Sablonnière, in Leicester Square, and I met him and walked some 200 yards with him, and gave him a cheque in a pocket-book. Bateman and Wagner were watching my proceedings. I told him to go to Drummond's and present it, and I returned to York Buildings. Jones brought me 440*l.* in banknotes within half an hour. I went out to meet Wagner and Bateman, who had missed Jones, but did not succeed, and returned and found them at the office. We all went into the city together, where the notes were changed—one for 40*l.* by Bateman, at Vaughan's, the butter dealer, and I took one to Knightsbridge for 100*l.*, and got Scotch notes for it. When all were changed, Wagner gave Jones 110 sovereigns to be divided between him and Glendinning. I had 70*l.*, and Wagner and Bateman the rest. The cheque brought by Kirk was returned with the mark "No effects" upon it. I had an uncle in Poland Street, Mr. George Whitehead, and he banked at the Union Branch, Argyll Place, and the prisoners had from me the information of the balance he had in his pass-book. Glendinning was sent to the bank for it, and Wagner received and brought it to York Buildings, and the next day I saw the cheque now produced, for 259*l.*, dated the 1st of December, 1858, on the Union Bank. Glendinning was to present the same, and Bateman to be at the bank with a cheque of

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5*l.*, he keeping an
Soon after, Bate-
p York Buildings
s that Glendinning
y, and Wagner came
rwards. Mr. White-
ook, which up to
n in the back office,
tely thrown behind
ve all entered into
a for Glendinning's
recollect a propo-
ade for a loan by a
l Croker, and Dr.
any Street, was to
Bateman and Co.
te, and his signature
o the cheque pro-
do not recollect by
ak by a Frenchman.
e notes obtained on
hich is for 250*l.*, in
assy's, and gave the
I there got to
iving 40*l.* for my

was made upon tracing paper.
Shortly afterwards a blank form
of cheque for the forgery was
brought to York Buildings by
Humphreys. It had no stamp
upon it at the time. A die was
made at York Buildings by us all
in plaster of Paris, and afterwards
in metal, and that was used for
stamping the cheque in question.
It then represented a cheque for
270*l.*, purporting to have the
signature of Edward Kneller
Smart, and an arrangement was
then made with Jones, who said
he knew a person, named Bram-
well, who was in charge of an
empty house, and he would
present it, and to protect him a
letter should be written to him
from some one in the name of
Wilson about taking the house.
The letters produced were those
written for the purpose. [Put in
and read, the first dated the 9th

well agreeing, he went with Wagner to reconnoitre at the house, and on his return he said he had seen a strange man smoking a pipe at the window. [This was the detective who was watching them. Bramwell asked the officer for a light, and lighted his cigar from his pipe.]

Cross-examined.—I have perhaps been concerned in many robberies, and at Wagner's suggestion, having been robbing the bankers as much as I could.

The evidence of the accomplice was confirmed in every particular open to corroboration by a host of witnesses whom the intelligence of the police had brought together, and the whole gang were convicted. Wagner and Bateman were sentenced to penal servitude for life; Humphreys to 20 years', Bramwell and Foster to 10 years', penal servitude.

It is computed that during the short period of their career—about two years—this formidable gang had obtained from the bankers between 8,000*l.* and 10,000*l.*, and that the cheques which had been refused when presented amounted to double that sum. One of the gang (probably Wagner) is said to have opened a communication with the Government officers, offering to disclose to them the system by which the Exchequer was defrauded of vast sums annually, by means of forged stamps, on payment of 3000*l.*

19. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—
(Received at the India House at 3 A.M.)

“CENTRAL INDIA.

“Tantia Topee was tried by court-martial on the 15th inst.,
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at Sepree, sentenced to death, and hanged on the 18th.

“A body of rebels under Adil Mahomed Khan was surprised near Futtehpoore on the 19th, and routed with a loss of several killed and wounded.”

CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF TANTIA TOPEE.—It has been a subject of frequent remark that while, in past ages, the peninsula of Hindostan has been fertile in warlike sovereigns and great conquerors, and in adventurers who have founded dynasties by their military genius, the great Indian rebellion, with all its inveteracy of race against race, of creed against creed, of the conquered against their subjugators, should have produced no one man, whose military and administrative talent has given us the slightest alarm. One only has shown any sparkles of enterprise and skill, and he has now paid the forfeit of his rebellion and cruelty. On the 8th of April, Tantia Topee, after 23 months of active rebellion, was captured by his pursuers, on the 15th he was brought to a court-martial, and on the 18th, according to the sentence of that tribunal, he was hanged. So ends the career of this celebrated marauder; but so striking is his history and so thoroughly Asiatic was the course thus consummated that some closing notice of its incidents has been fairly earned.

It has been found impossible to ascertain, with any precision, the extraction, quality, or even name of a man who, for nearly two years, has been successful either in defying our arms or eluding our pursuit. Tantia Topee was undoubtedly a Brahmin; but beyond this distinction

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position was attendant advantages. He is said to be born somewhere in the country, and to have spent the period of his life in the service of the British Government. His history is obscure, until at the time of the mutiny he appears as a retainer of the British at Cawnpore. From that time his rise commenced. He was sent to Cawnpore for Calpee, and required a considerable force for the Gwalior Contingent. He was conspicuous as a leader of that force at the battle of the Gwalior. General Wyndham was killed. He was pressed. After the battle of the Contingent, he was one of the boldest in the war, in turning the tide of victory, for he made

as if by magic. As the pursuit grew hotter and hotter he mounted his men on ponies and camels, and marched, it is said, at the average rate of 60 miles a-day. Wherever we found him he had always cavalry and guns, and these he posted with remarkable skill. It is alleged, as a climax of these almost incredible exploits, that this military genius and popular hero was deficient in the commonest of all qualities—that of personal bravery; nor is the assertion disproved by the intrepidity with which he met his end. It is a known trait of Hindoo character, that men whom no persuasions could induce to face a battery or conduct a charge, will await inevitable death with fortitude and composure.

To those who have brought

at Delhi, nor Bareilly, nor Lucknow, did there appear a man who by force of genius or ambition could mould those around him to his purpose. The two years of the revolt, with all their opportunities, never produced one native general. The sepoys had learnt artillery and rifle practice and the routine of professional discipline. They retained to the last their regimental organization, and continued their duties so mechanically that "God save the Queen" was performed at night-fall in the rebel garrisons; but beyond this level they never rose. One man alone reproduced the old Indian character, and that man was Tantia Topee—an obscure civilian, without place or power. He, by the light of nature alone, discerned the strong points of the rebels' position and our own weak points. By the exercise of that faculty with which heroes are gifted he could always, even in his most desperate straits, draw followers to his standard. He discovered intuitively that his best chances lay in harassing us by incessant attacks and exhausting us by fruitless expeditions. He had great military aptitude; for his positions were always well chosen and his retreat always secured. It is even said that his political foresight was considerable, and that his designs included an irruption to the Deccan, on the speculation of being joined by the Mahratta population, if not by some battalions of the Bombay army. In this hope, however, he was disappointed; for though he long eluded our pursuit he could never quite baffle our flying columns, and they kept the passes even when they could do no more. It tells

well, indeed, for the enterprise of our commanders and their troops that so active a marauder as Tantia should have been so long prevented from doing his worst, and have been caught at last. He was repeatedly headed, constantly turned back from the objects of his march, and at length fairly overtaken.

After his capture by Col. Meade, Tantia Topee preserved a calm and resolute demeanour. He steadfastly averred that he was not present or cognizant of the massacre of Cawnpore, or of the death of any Europeans except in fair fight. He was certainly at Cawnpore on that terrible day. Whether he was conscious of his guilt and knew he had no mercy to expect, or that he was buoyed up by ambition and the hope of success, he refused the opportunity of the amnesty, and carried on a war which cost us many lives for ten months longer. Mercy would, therefore, have been out of place. He, at any rate, appeared to have made up his mind that his fate was inevitable, and treated all the formalities of his court-martial as a useless preliminary.

The Nawab of Furuckabad, a miscreant of far deeper die—second only to Nana Sahib himself,—has escaped his just doom. He was tried on four charges. First, of having massacred 40 Europeans—gentleman, ladies, and children—on a sand-bank in the Ganges, on the 4th of July, 1857; second, with the massacre of 22 Europeans, and East Indian and Native Christians; and thirdly and fourthly, with the murder of other British subjects. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. But it seems that the

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om he surrendered
rds which were con-
promise that his life
ured; and as it was
t importance at this
mutiny that there
be the slightest sus-
pon the good faith
s Proclamation, the
permitted to retire
ily, on a pilgrimage
out his sentence of
carried into effect
ever return to Her
inions.

WAR IN ITALY. BAT-
NTEBELLO. — *Electric*

ris, Saturday, May 21.

ving despatch from
cor to the Empress
posted on the

ia, Saturday, May 21.

revolving in 70 revolutions a
minute, it flew into fragments.
The consequences were most dis-
astrous. One fragment, flying
upwards, cut a hole through the
roof of the mill 160 feet in
length and 40 feet wide. An-
other portion struck through a
wall and fell 21 feet on the other
side. A third portion struck the
ground and was deeply imbedded
in the soil. Other fragments
did considerable injury to the
property around. The roof fell
upon and buried four men, one
of whom was killed instantly,
another had both legs smashed,
and the other two were seriously
injured and burnt.

21. SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCI-
DENT.—A most distressing acci-
dent occurred on the Bangor and
Carnarvon Railway. A woman
named Catherine Evans, wife of

tion-master was on the platform and witnessed the death of her husband.

28. THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH. —A very important and difficult "length" of the electric communication between the country and her Indian empire—the line between Suez and Aden along the entire course of the Red Sea—was this day completed.

The idea of establishing a communication between Europe and the East *viâ* Egypt and the Red Sea had been long entertained; but a prejudice prevailed that the bottom of that inlet was so beset with shoals and coral rocks as to render the existence of a cable precarious; and in consequence, the English Government rather favoured the project of a line up the Persian Gulf, along the Euphrates, and through the Turkish dominions. The report of Captain Pullen, officially appointed to examine the Red Sea, showed that the difficulties had been, to say the least, greatly exaggerated; and a Company was formed for the purpose of laying down a line from Kurrachee, at the mouth of the Indus, to Suez, in connection with a line from Suez to Alexandria.

Very large powers were granted to the Company by the Porte and the Pasha. Besides the right to establish stations at all convenient points, the Company have the entire and absolute control over all the *employés*, and over all messages. The contractors for the cable were Messrs. Newall and Sons. The cables having been shipped on board two steam-vessels, the *Imperador* and *Imperatrix*, and the Egyptian end having been properly secured to the shore, the *Imperador*

steamed out of Suez roads on the 9th of May, and reached Cosseir, where there is a station, in 48 hours, the cable paying out with great regularity, and with very little "slack." Greatest depth between the two points 350 fathoms. From Cosseir to Suakin occupied 4 days. Greatest depth 450 fathoms. The cable on board the *Imperador* being nearly all paid out, a junction was made with that stowed in the *Imperatrix*, and the latter paid out the length between Suakin and Aden. In this traject an accident occurred, and it was necessary to pick up nearly 4 miles of the cable from 250 fathoms, which was accomplished by "underrunning" without difficulty. Greatest depth 250 fathoms. The bottom, throughout the whole length—contrary to all representation—was found to be even, and to consist of mud, sand, and small shells, with the *débris* of coral, so friable as to be easy pulverized between the fingers. Not a single coral reef was crossed. The shore-end at Aden was speedily completed, and on the 28th, Brigadier Coghlan, the Political Resident at Aden, sent a message to the Queen: "Your Majesty's possessions at Aden are in telegraphic communication with Egypt." The acknowledgment was received from Suez in less than five minutes!

At a later period the cable was successfully laid between Kurrachee and Muscat, whence there will be little difficulty in carrying it on to Aden. The length between Suez and Alexandria is nearly ready; the cable is ready for the space between Alexandria and Candia; and from

correspondence with our Eastern possessions may be as little as possible under the control of any European power.

29. EXTRAORDINARY HAIL-STORM.—The records of extraordinary storms are usually the local newspapers, who find a grim satisfaction in searching out the most terrible forms of these visitations. According to these authorities, no hailstone falls under the size of "a pigeon's egg," while many are observed to exceed "a hen's egg;" the flashes of lightning are always "incessant," and the rain always falls "in a deluge." These exaggerations naturally produce a contrary effect to what was intended—they are passed over as conveying little meaning. When, however, a scientific and authorized observer makes statements of this character, the phenomena are worth recording, and in this manner Mr. Lowe, of the Beeston Observatory, near Nottingham, describes a storm which visited that

the surface. 6.57
fell thickly, many grotesque shapes; measured $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in ever, larger fell; fi after the storm he was found, measured and $\frac{3}{4}$ th of an inch part. The stones few considering their size; indeed, I had much smarter rapid hailstones than I did. At the commencement of the storm the temperature of the grass was 66 degrees; 6 inches above the ground it was 64 degrees. The hailstones lowered the temperature on the grass and at 3 inches from the ground to 56.5 degrees. This warmth would cause the hail to commence melting as they reached the ground. The hail ceased at 7 o'clock and rain at 7.3. The average diameter of the stones was half an inch. The primary were round, acid-dissolved, and a small number

others were too grotesque for any but pictorial description. Some were as transparent as glass, others opaque or semi-opaque, some transparent with an opaque circular centre, others opaque with a transparent centre; a few were hollow, and many were transparent with an opaque circular portion on one margin closely resembling a crescent moon. Many had minute bubbles of air enclosed within them, and in several these bubbles were of large size. At 8.20 p.m. a curious pillar of light rose through the thunder-cloud 25 deg. into the air at an angle of 45 deg., apparently from where the sun had set; it was black, except the northern edge, which was tipped with orange; it lasted four minutes." Early in the morning of the following day, a violent storm passed to the south of Beeston, with much thunder and lightning, about 10 flashes a minute. On the 31st May, a violent storm passed over Bristol, during 18 minutes of which six-tenths of an inch of rain fell. During the day 0.995 or nearly one inch of rain fell.

FATAL THUNDERSTORM.—The hot weather has had its usual accompaniment in some severe storms of thunder and lightning. On the 29th and 30th May (the period when the above singular hailstorm was observed by Mr. Lowe), at Chelmsford a builder's yard was set on fire and destroyed, a chimney shaft was struck and cast down, several persons were struck and stunned, and the windows of an Independent chapel were broken by a terrific peal of thunder, which followed the destructive flash. At *Fornham, Suffolk*, a labouring

man who had taken refuge under a hedge, was struck and killed instantaneously. Another man was killed at Ely. Many buildings and trees in the neighbourhood were injured and shivered. On the 4th June, in London, as observed at Camden Town, there was a thunderstorm so continuous that for 40 minutes there was no interruption of the reverberation longer than 10 seconds. On Sunday, the 12th June (Whit-Sunday) a severe storm destroyed the hopes of the pleasure-seekers. At 1.30 p.m., a vivid flash of lightning gave the signal for the storm, which followed in flash after flash, with terrific peals of thunder, and tremendous rain. An old gentleman was struck by the lightning, near the Old Kent Road, and much injured. The basement of the houses in low localities were inundated by the rain-floods, and many buildings at the east end of London, the river, Norwood, Sydenham, and Dulwich, were struck. About the same time a very severe storm, with large hailstones, broke over Chippenham and many other places. On the 26th there was a storm over Clapham, Morden, Wandsworth, Cheam, Epsom, and Erith, in the course of which many trees were split by the electric fluid. A man, seeking refuge under one of the trees on Clapham Common, was struck dead. On the 4th June .531 inch, or more than half an inch of rain is recorded to have fallen at Camden Town, and on the following day nearly a quarter of an inch, and on the 12th more than one inch.

31. THE WAR IN ITALY.—BATTLE AT PALESTRO.—Electric Telegram.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday morning contains the following telegram:—

“Vercelli, May 31.

“The Austrians, in great force, energetically attacked the King of Sardinia this morning, and tried to hinder our troops from passing the river; but the Sardinians, supported by the Division Trochu, which, however, took little part in the engagement, valiantly repulsed the Austrians. The 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, which was attached to the Sardinian division, performed wonders. Although unsupported, and in front of an Austrian battery of eight guns, which was served by the infantry, the Zouaves crossed a canal, ascended the heights, which were very steep, and charged the Austrians with the bayonet. More than 400 of the enemy were thrown into the canal, and six pieces of cannon were taken by the Zouave Regiment. The Sardinians also took two pieces of cannon.

“Our loss was inconsiderable.

“The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred by the Emperor on General Forey.

“The Generals Sonnaz, Blanchard, Cambriel, and Belfond have been appointed Commanders of the Legion d’Honneur.”

(SARDINIAN ACCOUNT).

“Turin, May 31.

“A fresh victory has been gained by our troops. At seven o’clock this morning 25,000 Austrians endeavoured to re-take the position of Palestro.

“The King, commanding the fourth division in person, and General Cialdini at the head of the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, re-

sisted the attack for a considerable time; and then, after having successfully assumed the offensive, pursued the enemy, taking 1,000 of them prisoners, and capturing eight pieces of cannon, five of which were taken by the Zouaves. 400 Austrians were drowned in a canal.

“During the combat at Palestro another fight took place at Confienza, in the province of Lomellina, in which the enemy were repulsed by the Division Fanti after a two hours’ conflict.

“Last night a picket of the enemy endeavoured to pass the Po at Cerversina, but were repulsed by the inhabitants.

“The Austrians have evacuated Varzo, in the province of Bobbio.”

“Turin, June 1.

“OFFICIAL BULLETIN, PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

“The victory gained yesterday, the 31st, has been followed by a second victorious combat, which took place at 6 o’clock in the evening, at Palestro, which the enemy endeavoured to re-enter, but was repulsed again by the Division of Cialdini, composed of the Zouaves and Piedmontese cavalry.

“The King pressed forward where the fight was most furious, the Zouaves vainly trying to restrain him.

“Yesterday the Austrians attacked the Sardinian vanguard at Sesto-Calende; the fight lasted two hours.

“Our troops crossed the Ticino in pursuit of the enemy.

“A numerous Austrian *corps d’armés* appeared before Varese. Garibaldi ordered the National Guard not to resist, and fell back on the Lago Maggiore.

“An attack was attempted

our troops against Laveno, on the Lago Maggiore, but without result."

STATISTICS OF ITALY.—The following statistical statements relating to the beautiful country, the battle-field of the present war, are taken from *Annuario Statistico-Italiano* for 1858:— "The population of Italy amounts to no less than 27,107,047 inhabitants. They are divided into 15 circumscriptions—eight, containing 19,913,304 souls, are under Italian Governments; and seven, with a population of 7,193,743, obey foreign rule. Italy contains 110 provinces and 10,012 communes, and is one of the countries in which the largest cities and towns are to be found, 19 of them having more than 50,000 inhabitants, and 8—Rome, Naples, Palermo, Venice, Florence, Milan, Genoa, and Turin—exceed 100,000. Almost all the population are Roman Catholics; the number of those who profess other Christian creeds only amounting to 36,876, and the Jews to 41,497. The births far exceed the deaths; the increase in the population is particularly remarkable in Sicily and Tuscany, where it may double in 73 years. Italy alone has very nearly one-half as many bishoprics as there are in the whole of Europe; 256 out of 535. The average is 90,000 Catholics for each diocese, and in the Roman States there is one bishop for every 400,000 souls. The regular and secular clergy of both sexes count in Italy 189,000, and they are, as compared with the number of the population, as 1 to 142. The clergy are more numerous in Sicily than in any other part of Italy, or perhaps in

the world, the number of priests, monks, or nuns, being 33,266, or 1 out of 69 inhabitants. There are nearly 300 journals published in Italy, of which number 117 are in the Sardinian States, although they contain only one-fifth of the total population. About the middle of 1858, Italy possessed 1757 kilometres (five-eighths of a mile each) of railways completed, 2339 in course of construction, and 634 for which concessions had been granted. One of the principal branches of industry is the production of silk, and in ordinary years the value of that article is from 200,000,000 f. to 230,000,000 f. Lombardy alone, which is only the fifteenth-part of Italy, produces one-third. The revenues of the different Italian States amount to about 600,000,000f. and the expenses to 640,000,000f. The public debt is 2,000,000,000f. Commerce is active, but business is much impaired by the high tariffs in many of the States, and by the lines of Custom-houses. The mercantile-marine of Italy is more numerous, in proportion to the extent of country, than that of any other nation in Europe, England excepted."

31. **EPSOM RACES.**—Magnificent weather and excellent sport made the great people's meeting pass off with great *éclat*. The Craven Stakes were won by Zuyder Zee; the Woodcote by Baron Rothschild's Restes. On Wednesday the great Derby Stakes were carried off by Sir J. Hawley's Musjid; 246 subscribers; 33 started; value of Stakes, 6750*l*. On Friday the Oaks Stakes were won by Lord Londesborough's Summerside; 168 subscribers; 18 started.

son has been recently married, and has been spending his honeymoon in London, only reaching Dublin on his return on Monday evening last. He left his wife and went to Mitchell's Hotel to smoke a cigar; and from there, it is since ascertained, that he must have started immediately by train for Ballinasloe, where he arrived at 11 o'clock the same night. He now went to St. Brandon's, a house belonging to his father on the family estates. Here he expected to find Mr. Burke, his father's agent, a gentleman on terms of personal friendship with himself. Mr. Burke was at Ballinamore, however, some 3 miles off, and to that place Captain French sent a letter asking him to come at once to St. Brandon's. This he immediately did. The meeting between Captain French and Mr. Burke is described as warm and cordial in the extreme. After a very short delay the two drove over in a car to the house of Mr. Cheevers. This gentleman

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—Among th of fine art or recently chan enumerated t Casket, comp 300 pieces c mounted in richly decorat out. This b the art of the was designed mante, and 1 executed by and is in the servation. It minner

Spithead adds another chapter to the naval history of this country. What British seamen and British soldiers will do against the foe in the stern combat, when the warrior strives in his professional vocation, the blood is up, and the alternative is honour or disgrace—this is recorded in many a glowing page. We have seen too in the case of the *Birkenhead*, when, amid the unknown terrors of shipwreck, 400 disciplined soldiers went down in their ranks. But of all forms of destruction to which human beings are exposed that of a fire at sea is the worst. The torture is prolonged, the resistance all but hopeless, the alternative of death by fire or water more dreadful than if no choice were offered. In the case of the *Eastern Monarch*, at anchor in our own roadstead, escape was possible to a few resolute and powerful men, while the choice behind lay between death and death. Yet the men sustained the dreadful danger with the nerve of heroes and the obedience of disciplined minds—and they had for their reward that all—nearly all—were saved. The *Eastern Monarch* was a splendid ship, perhaps the foremost amongst the sailing ships which pass between the British Islands and the Indian shores. She had sailed from Kurrachee on the 22nd of February last, bringing home, besides her crew and officers, 852 invalid soldiers, 30 women and 53 children. She had touched at St. Helena; but the run between that island and the English coast had been prolonged in consequence, at first, of light baffling breezes, and, finally, of the east wind, with which we have been so long afflicted at

home. The result was, that the ship ran short of provisions, and Captain Morris resolved on anchoring at Spithead on his way up Channel to obtain some meat and vegetables. Well was it that he did so, for the accident, according to all human presumption, would equally have happened had he held on his course. It would then have been the story of the *Amazon* over again—it may well be in a more appalling form. At 1.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 2nd inst., the ship brought up at Spithead, and the crew were employed, under the direction of the chief mate, in furling the sails. They were yet engaged in their task when a violent explosion was heard in the after-part of the ship. The skylights on the poop were blown out and the poop ladders were carried away. In a moment the whole decks were filled with a choking vapour, and then the flames burst out, running like wildfire along the decks. Ladies rushed on deck shrieking in their night-dresses. The officers on board sprang up as best they could. The troops leaped from their hammocks, and scarcely escaped death even then, so rapid was the progress of the flames. For a moment, and but for a moment, all was confusion and "God have mercy on our souls!" Order, however, was soon restored, so powerful were the instincts and habits of discipline even at such a time. The troops, under the orders of the officers, gathered on the fore-part of the burning ship, and never were men more self-possessed, more ready in obedience, more cheerful in the presence of impending death. The crew did their work quite as well. As soon as it became clear

war's boats came alongside, and the remainder of the women and children were passed down. Then, and not till then, the men began to look out for themselves, and in half an hour's time every one who could be found was got out of the ship. There must have been in all about 500 human beings on board. During this dreadful period the crew of the ship appear to have rendered little assistance; the heroic example of their officers and the military failed to restrain these base-minded fellows. But such was the fortitude, the humanity and discipline of the soldiers, that in a calamity that might have been so awful, the loss of life amounted to no more than one woman and five children, who were killed or suffocated by the first explosion; one soldier, who died from exhaustion after he was brought to shore, and one child. The prompt and effective assistance afforded by the officers in command at Portsmouth was highly praise-

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was tried at the Winchester Assizes; but the particular proof failed, and, the learned Judge telling the jury that they must not guess at the guilt of a man, he was acquitted.

2. EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA MINOR.

—A letter from Constantinople, dated the 15th June, says—"Erzeroum was well nigh destroyed by an earthquake on the 2nd inst. At half-past 10 o'clock a.m., apparently without any warning, and while people were engaged in their ordinary pursuits, a shock was felt, which, in the space of 15 seconds, destroyed almost every building of importance in the town; mosques, churches, barracks, prisons, khans, and bazaars, are either heaps of ruins or in such a state as to make it dangerous to approach them. After the first great commotion nothing of a serious nature had occurred up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day, when the courier left; but there had been a continuation of those vibrations which every one who has lived in countries subject to volcanic action must have experienced in a greater or less degree. Every living creature had left the town, all the inhabitants who escaped being encamped on the plain of Cavate. The loss of human life is variously estimated, the most extravagant statements prevailing; but I fear there is good reason to believe that 600 or 700 people have perished. The English, French, and Austrian Consulates have been either destroyed or rendered unfit for further occupation." Other accounts increase the number of persons buried in the ruins to 1500. The shocks continued to be felt at short intervals for some weeks, by which the town was utterly destroyed and

the people (as it is said) resolved to abandon the entire district as uninhabitable, and emigrated to the various towns upon the sea-coast.

In August an earthquake is reported to have occurred in Italy, by which the town of Norcia was destroyed, 200 persons killed and very many injured.

5. WRECK OF THE MERCHANTSHIP "ALMA."

—The ship *Alma*, of 1187 tons, of Belfast, from Calcutta for the Mauritius, was wrecked in the river Hooghly, when numerous lives were lost, owing to a culpable neglect too common in British merchantships. The ship left Calcutta early on the morning of the 5th, and by 4 p.m. the same day was driven on to a bank. The sea was breaking furiously around, but there seemed no reason why the boats should not have been sufficient to save every one on board. As the ship settled down, a boat was launched, into which five men got, with directions to take off the poop the captain, his wife and child, two passengers, Lieut. Ruck and his wife, and others. The tide drove the boat against the side of the ship, and the rope was therefore cut in order that the men might row her to the point. The boat immediately drifted away, and when the men attempted to row, their efforts were useless because there were no thole-pins! Our readers may not perhaps all know what these are—they are simply small wooden or iron pegs which, being stuck in pairs into holes along the gunwale of the boat, form the centre upon which the oars work, and without which they are altogether powerless. They might, it is evident, be stowed

away in any small locker in the boat, or kept in a bag, or, simplest and best plan of all, be attached to the boat's side by pieces of string. There is no point in the discipline of merchant-ships so systematically neglected as this—there seems to be a positive prejudice against keeping the tholes in their proper place. In the instance of this boat, there were no tholes at hand, they were kept in a locker in the fore-cabin. The consequence was that this boat, which floated like a cork, and whose crew did their best with their powerless oars, never got nearer to the ship than half-a-mile. The crew of the ship then launched the jolly-boat; she had five oars; but no tholes. But although they were not where they might be expected to be, yet there were tholes where no one would have dreamt of seeking for them—one of the seamen had five or six tholes in his pocket! With these and others hastily made from the legs of a camp-stool, the men were able to ply their oars. They saw and secured the ship's long-boat, which was decked and would have saved all; but she had *neither* oars nor tholes! The ship was now settling deep into the sand, and the remainder of her crew were seen crowded together on the poop, making signals for assistance. The men say they made great exertions to get to her, but that they were prevented by the heavy surf. They saved the carpenter, who threw himself into the sea, and swam to them. The others they left to their fate and sought refuge in the light-ship. The *fate of the unhappy persons left on board was terrible—they perished as it were inch by inch.*

The captain and pilot and other male passengers, assisted the females and an infant into the main-top, where they sat huddled together upon the mast-head. From that, as it went under water, they went to the maintopmast-head and topgallant mast, and remained there till about half-past 9, when the topmast and they were all plunged into the waves together! Some persons were afterwards taken from the wreck; but by the accounts it would appear that the captain, his wife and child, Lient. Ruck, his wife and servants, and fourteen of the crew were drowned, who would have been rescued by so manifest a precaution as keeping a few pieces of wood, not larger than clothes-pegs, in their proper places.

5. THE WAR IN ITALY.—*BATTLE OF MAGENTA.—Electric Telegram.*

“French Embassy, Sunday, 9 P.M. Official Despatch.

“Magenta, June 4, 11.30 P.M.”

“A great victory. 5000 prisoners. The enemy has lost besides 15,000 men.”

“Novara, Saturday, June 4.

“The Emperor to the Empress.

“At 11.30 a great victory was won at the Bridge of Magenta; 5000 prisoners are taken, and 15,000 of the enemy are killed or wounded. The details will be despatched by telegraph later.”

“Paris, Sunday, June 5, 10.35 p.m.

“At 7 o'clock this evening the cannon at the Hotel des Invalides announced the victory of Magenta.

“Paris is brilliantly illuminated; but no details of the battle have as yet arrived.”

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

“Vienna, Sunday, June 5.

“Authentic communications of the details and result of the Battle of Magenta are still expected from the Austrian head-quarters. According, however, to reliable news, the head-quarters of the Austrian army have been transferred during the night from the 4th to the 5th inst. to Abbiate Grasso.

“The same news states that the combat was undecided, and that a further fight is expected.”

“Paris, Saturday, June 4.

“The following official news from the French head-quarters, dated Saturday, 9.45 a.m., has been posted up in the Bourse to-day:—

“Yesterday bridges were thrown over the Ticino, and after a fight, in which the enemy suffered considerable loss, our army began to cross to the opposite bank. The enemy were compelled to retreat, leaving in our hands several pieces of cannon and a great quantity of small arms and ammunition.”

6. BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

“Paris, June 6.

“The following telegram from the Emperor to the Empress has been posted up at the Bourse:—

“Head Quarters, Monday, 8 a.m.

“Milan is insurgent.

“The Austrians have evacuated the town and castle, leaving in their precipitation cannon and the treasure of the army behind them.

“We are encumbered with prisoners, and have taken 12,000 Austrian muskets.”

“Paris, Monday, June 6.

“The *Moniteur* contains the following messages:—

“The Emperor to the Empress.

“Magenta, June 5.

“Yesterday our army was under orders to march on Milan, across the bridges thrown over the Ticino at Turbigo. The operation was well executed, although the enemy, who had passed the Ticino in great force, offered a most determined resistance. The roadways were narrow, and for two hours the Imperial Guard sustained unsupported the shock of the enemy. In the meantime General M'Mahon made himself master of Magenta. After sanguinary conflicts we repulsed the enemy at every point, with loss on our side of about 2000 men placed *hors de combat*.

“The loss of the enemy is estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded. 5000 Austrian prisoners remained in our hands.”

“June 5, Evening.

“Summary of the details of the battle of Magenta:—

“Austrians taken prisoners, at least 7000.

“Austrians placed *hors de combat*, 20,000.

“Three pieces of cannon and two flags captured from the enemy.

“To-day our army rests for the purpose of re-organizing itself.

“Our loss is about 9000 killed and wounded, and one cannon taken by the enemy.”

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

“Vienna, Monday, June 6, 8 a.m.

“The following official bulletins have been received here:—

“Milan, June 4, 9.30 p.m.

“The army is fighting in the neighbourhood of Milan. There

is a great movement of people in Milan.

"It is said not to be going badly with the army.

"10 p.m.

"The battle has been going on during the whole day near Magenta.

"The result is not known. There was an alarming tumult here this evening, but all is quiet now."

"Vienna, Monday, 11 a.m.

"LAST OFFICIAL NEWS.

"On the 4th only the First and Second Corps under Count Clam and Prince Lichtenstein, were engaged.

"The battle continued on the 5th.

"The result is not known."

(OFFICIAL.)

"Vienna, Monday, June 11.30 a.m.

"A desperate combat took place the day before yesterday between the First and Second (Count Clam's and Prince Edward Lichtenstein's) *Corps d'Armée* and the enemy, who had passed the Ticino with very considerable forces.

"The result of the contest was undecided.

"The combat continued yesterday, Sunday.

"Our troops threw themselves upon the enemy's ranks with ardour, and showed a valour and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feats of arms of the Imperial army.

"Milan is perfectly tranquil.

"The head-quarters yesterday were still at Abbiate Grasso."

"Verona, June, 5.

"The following is official:—

"Early yesterday a hot fight began at Magenta between the enemy, who had crossed in great force to the eastern bank of the

Ticino, and the troops of the First and Second *Corps d'Armée*.

"The conflict was maintained with varying fortune till night set in. Final details are still wanting, as the struggle for victory has been renewed to-day and still continues. Eye-witnesses report that our troops join battle with joyous shouts, and display endurance and bravery fully worthy of the most famous deeds of the Imperial army.

"The authorities and the weak garrison of Milan, with the exception of the castle garrison, have withdrawn, at the command of General Gyulai. The town is quiet.

"Further details will follow later."

8. DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.—Her Majesty personally distributed the Victoria Cross, within the quadrangle of Buckingham Palace, to the following officers and men, whose distinguished actions will be found set forth in the APPENDIX TO THE CHRONICLE:—

Commander Thomas James Young, R.N., November, 1857; Commander Nowell Salmon; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, Bart., late 10th Foot; Major James Leith, late 14th Dragoons; Major Frederick Miller; Staff-Surgeon Anthony Dickson Home, late of the 90th Regiment; Assistant-Surgeon William Bradshaw, late of the 90th Regiment; Thomas Hancock, late private of the 9th Lancers; Lance-Corporal Abraham Boulger, 84th Regiment; Private David Mackay, 93rd Regiment; Captain Frederick Robertson Aikman, Bengal Native Infantry; Lieutenant F. S. Roberts, Bengal A

Lieutenant Hastings Edward Harington, Bengal Artillery; Lieutenant J. Watson, 28th Bombay Native Infantry; Lieutenant Thomas Adair Butler, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers.

10. THE DIVISION ON THE ADDRESS.—The division on the amendment to the Address, which led to the resignation of Lord Derby's Government, is the largest on record. In the division on the Representation of the People Bill in 1859, which led to the dissolution (beside the Speaker and the Tellers) 621 members voted—viz., Ayes, 291; Noes, 330—majority, 29. On the election of Speaker in 1835, 622 members voted—viz., for Mr. Abercrombie, 316; for Mr. Manners Sutton, 306—majority, 10. On Sir R. Peel's motion for a vote of censure on Lord Melbourne's Administration, in 1841, 623 members voted—viz., Ayes, 312; Noes, 311—majority, 1. In the same year, on the Address, 629 members voted—viz., Ayes, 269; Noes, 360—majority, 91. On the amendment to the Address, in 1859, 633 members voted—viz., Ayes, 323; Noes, 310—majority, 13.

The analysis of the House on the last occasion is as follows:

Present:—	
For	323
Against	310
Tellers.....	4
Speaker	1
	————
	638
Absent.....	8
Pairs	6
Vacant (Aylesbury and Cork)	2
	————
Total	654

12. WRECK OF THE INDIAN MAIL-STEAMER "ALMA."—The magnificent steam-ship of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the *Alma*, has been wrecked on a reef in the Red Sea. The *Alma* was an iron screw-steamer, of 1293 tons register, and was commanded by an officer who had made no fewer than 72 voyages in the Red Sea; the first officer had made eleven voyages in the Red Sea. There were four other officers, and a crew of 51 Europeans (chiefly engineers, stewards, &c.) and 171 Manilla men and Lascars. There were about 140 passengers, among whom was Sir John Bowring. The India and China mails were also on board, and a cargo worth 200,000*l.* There was also on board an Arab pilot, who it was stated was engaged merely for the satisfaction of the insurers, and the captain and officers never sought and habitually disregarded his advice. The ship arrived at Aden on the 10th of June, and left it on the 11th, in the morning. At this time Captain Henry was confined to his cot, by an attack of erysipelas, and Mr. Davies, the chief officer, was left in charge. At 3 A.M., of the 12th, the ship ran upon a reef, part of the desert islands called Haruish, heeled over immediately, and the star-board and stern-ports being put under water, she filled rapidly. All the females and many of the male passengers were in bed, and the suddenness of the accident, and the position of the vessel, placed them in the greatest jeopardy. Fortunately, there was no panic; the male passengers, many of whom were officers returning from India, and were sleeping on deck, displayed their

them had on more than their night-clothes, and none saved any of their apparel. As soon as the ship had struck, it was found that the reef formed part of an island. To this spot the passengers were conveyed in the boats, without the loss of a single life. But their position was distressing in the extreme. The island was an uninhabited, sterile, and waterless waste. Only a small quantity of provisions, some beer and wine, and a very small quantity of water, were saved; nor was there any shelter against the terrible power of a Red Sea sun. The same courageous exertions palliated these sufferings. Shelter was formed by sails and other materials, fires were lighted, such clothes as could be got from the wreck were distributed, and by 9 o'clock the same morning, six hours after the vessel struck, a hot breakfast was set before the ladies and children. A boat was then manned, and despatched to Mocha for assistance—particu-

they had been on had been exposed; the male passengers more exposed and more exertion, were ately affected, many by *coups-de-solail*, and died from the effect were saved. The wreck some time upon ultimately went to Board of Trade inquiry into the wreck. It appeared first officer had executed with considerable failing to consult the when uncertain as to the speed. For these blame of the misadjudged to rest on whose certificate was for twelve months. has, it seems, a elevation above the seen by several boats struck; but it would there was a thin str floating at night.

dah. All the passengers and the letter portion of the mails were saved.

12. GREAT FIRE AT PERTH.—A fire, almost large enough to be called a conflagration, has occurred at Perth. It broke out originally among a quantity of dry sawn timber piled on the premises of Mr. A. Robertson, a cabinet-maker of Union Street, and was first observed at a little after seven o'clock, P.M., making itself manifest by volumes of smoke. Fire-engines were soon obtained, but water was scarce, and the materials on the spot were of the most combustible nature. Another timber-yard close by, belonging to Mr. J. Smiles, soon caught fire, and helped to spread the disaster. In one building after another the flames burst out; and nearly the whole south side of Union Street, and almost the whole of Kinnoull Street, were eventually destroyed. The fears of all present were greatly enhanced, when the fire was at its height, by a rumour that the New Gas Company's works had caught fire. The dread of an explosion sent hundreds away to distant parts of the town; but nothing of the kind happened. Some barrels of tar and butter, however, in one of the timber-yards, added in no small degree to the splendour of the spectacle. The loss is estimated at about 6000*l*.

14. ASCOT RACES.—The fine weather and excellent sport, aided by the presence of Her Majesty on the great day, rendered the Ascot Meeting of this year a very successful event. On Tuesday Her Majesty's Vase was won by Mr. W. Day's "Schism," the Ascot Stakes by Mr. C. Ber-

nard's "Rouble." On Wednesday "Schism" and Colonel Pearson's "King-at-Arms" ran a dead heat for the Royal Hunt Cup, which "King-at-Arms" carried off in the deciding heat. 35 horses started. On Thursday Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the Princesses, witnessed the sport. The Gold Cup produced another dead heat between Mr. W. Day's "Fisherman" and Mr. Merry's "Saunterer." The deciding heat was won by "Fisherman," who thereby carried off the Cup for the second year in succession.

15. FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.—A party of Whitsuntide excursionists have met with a fatal accident. The steamer *Neath Abbey* was advertised to start on an "Excursion" from Bristol to Watchet and Minehead, Whit Monday, to return on the following day. About 300 persons accordingly embarked. A considerable number were landed at Watchet, the others at Minehead. The next morning the steamer picked up her passengers at the latter place, and then returned to Watchet to take up those she had landed there. The boats provided for the purpose of conveying them from the shore to the vessel were insufficient for the impatient passengers, and many got into other small boats belonging to the place. Twelve or more crowded into a small boat, which was rowed by two men to the steamer, which lay half a mile off. The boat was loaded to the water's edge, and in consequence a swell of the sea swept over the gunwale, and she instantly sank. Another small boat had met with a similar disaster when nearer to

the steamer, and her case being perceived the steamer's boat pushed off, and her passengers were saved. When the accident to the former boat was observed, boats instantly rowed from the shore, who succeeded in picking up eight of the unfortunate excursionists, but one of these died from fright and exhaustion, and some six were drowned.

15. DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE IN ST. PANCRAS.—A working jeweller, named Cruft, and his wife, lodged at 52, Swinton Street, St. Pancras. The wife had recently been confined with her second child; since which she had been in a desponding state under the idea that she would not be able to provide for them. There was no foundation for this idea, for the husband was a steady man, and had regular employment. In the morning of this day the husband went to his usual occupation. About 11 o'clock the poor woman sent out her servant-girl upon an errand. When the girl returned she could not gain admission; and circumstances having occasioned alarm, the police were called and broke into the apartments. A most frightful sight presented itself. On a French bedstead lay the lifeless bodies of Mrs. Cruft and her two children, the blood still warm and oozing from their wounds. The children were both girls—one aged three years, the other about two months old. Both their throats were cut from ear to ear. The children were in their night-clothes, the mother fully dressed, and her clothes saturated with blood. The razor *with which she committed the* *t was found between her feet.*
om the evidence given at the

inquest, it would appear that the poor mother was unable to suckle her infant, and was labouring under many of those symptoms of insanity which are frequently found under such circumstances.

16. THE TWO NEW MARSHALS OF FRANCE.—The following is the history of the two distinguished French Generals, who have been raised to the rank of Marshals of France for their distinguished conduct at the battle of Magenta:—

“Count de M'Mahon (Marie-Patrice-Maurice), was born about 1807, at the château of Sully, in the arrondissement of Autun. He is descended from an Irish family, which, after living with distinction for many centuries in Ireland, risked all for the last of the Stuart kings. The M'Mahons, carrying their national traditions and historic name to France, mingled their blood by marriage with the old nobility of their adopted country, and obtained, with the hand of an heiress, the magnificent castle and extensive estates of Sully. The present General's father, the Count de M'Mahon, a Peer of France, a Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis, and a personal friend of Charles X., espoused a lady of the ducal house of Caraman, and left four sons and four daughters; of the sons the youngest is the hero of Malakoff and of Magenta. He was educated at the military school at St. Cyr, on leaving which, in 1825, he entered the French military service, and in 1830 joined the army of Algeria, where he soon distinguished himself alike by his gallantry and his intelligence. After the combat of the Col de Ter
which he was aide-de-

General Achard, the latter said to him, 'Can you carry to Colonel Ruillières, at Blidah, the order to change his march? As the mission is dangerous, I will give you a squadron of light dragoons as an escort.' The young officer refused the escort, declaring that it was either too little or too much, and preferred going alone. On arriving at about half a mile from Blidah he saw groups of the enemy's horsemen on each side, as well as behind him; but he went firmly on, knowing that a deep precipice, called the Ravine of Blidah, was a little way in front of him. He there drove his horse, a high-blooded animal, at the tremendous chasm, and the animal, without hesitation, sprang into mid-air. The rider held his seat immovably and escaped unhurt, but was obliged to abandon his charger, which had its fore-legs broken. Not one of the Arabs ventured to take the desperate leap, and the young officer reached Blidah in safety. He rose rapidly through the different grades, and attained that of General of Brigade in 1848. For a time he occupied the position of Governor of the province of Oran, and afterwards of Constantina, and in 1852 became General of Division. In 1855, when General Canrobert left the Crimea, General M'Mahon was selected by the Emperor to succeed him in the command of a division; and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol, he had assigned to him the honourable and perilous post of carrying the works of the Malakoff. The manner in which he performed that duty is too fresh in the *memory of our readers to need*

mention, and his able conduct at the battle of Magenta has now raised him to the highest rank in the army. The Marshal married, in 1854, Mademoiselle Elizabeth de Castries, daughter of the Marquis de Castries, and has by her a son born in 1855."

"Count Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely, commanding in chief of the Imperial Guard, is the son of a distinguished officer of the First empire. He commenced his military career under that Empire as sub-lieutenant of the 8th Regiment of Hussars. In that regiment he made the campaign of Russia, and was at the battle of Leipzig. Both in the retreat from Russia and in the battle his regiment suffered severely, and it was by a sort of miracle that he escaped. In 1814 he was attached to the Imperial staff, and was made a captain by the Emperor, for having distinguished himself in presence of His Majesty before Rheims. On the return of Napoleon from the Isle of Elba he was nominated one of His Majesty's orderly-officers, and he displayed such marked bravery at the battle of Waterloo that he was made a Chef d'Escadron on the field. After the downfall of Napoleon he was struck out of the army list, but he joined Colonel Gavier in his expedition to Greece. In 1830 he was restored to his grade of Chef d'Escadron, and was in 1832 appointed colonel of the 1st Regiment of Lancers. In 1840 he was made Major-General, and in 1848 General of Division. In the revolution of 1848 he commanded a brigade of cavalry; and Marshal Bugeaud declared of him that he stood by the king to the last. In 1849 he

commanded the troops forming the expedition to Rome. Having been elected deputy of the Charente-Inférieure, he joined the party of the emperor. In 1851 he was for a short time Minister of War. In 1854 he assisted to organize the Imperial Guard, and was appointed to the command of it. He accompanied it to the Crimea. His conduct at Magenta was so distinguished as to procure for him the high honour of being named marshal."

16. WIFE MURDER.—At the Central Criminal Court, William Adams, 35, shoemaker, was indicted for the wilful murder of Martha Christmas Page. The prisoner was a shoemaker, and when sober, a hard-working man; but he was given to drink, and when excited, violent and jealous of his wife. About six weeks ago the wife left her husband on account of his violence, and concealed her new place of residence. The prisoner on this worked himself up to a pitch of frenzy, accused his wife of having left him to lead a profligate life, and threatened her relatives for concealing her. The deceased, who was about 25 years of age, was the wife's sister. She lived as servant with a family in Kingsland. There were staying in the house a lady and her daughter, who, being desirous of visiting the Abney Park Cemetery, obtained permission that the deceased should go with them to guide them. Just before starting there was a knock at the door, which was opened by the deceased; the prisoner was the person who had knocked. A conversation followed, of which nothing is known. When the ladies issued forth, accompanied by the deceased, the prisoner

was still hanging about, and shortly came up to the deceased and said, "Will you tell me where she is?" The deceased answered, "No; I will not." The prisoner immediately drew out a shoemaker's knife and stabbed her thrice. One only of the blows reached her person, and this inflicted a wound on the groin, of which she subsequently died in the German Hospital, Dalston.

Evidence was given of the violent threats the prisoner had used against the deceased, that on the morning of the murder, he was very excited on the subject, and spent some time in sharpening a knife, saying that he would go and look for his wife, and if he found her he would lay her a corpse. His landlady stated that at this time he was perfectly sober.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged, and was executed.

17. THE RELIGIOUS STATE SERVICES.—Several of the occasional and commemorative services contained in the Book of Common Prayer having fallen into desuetude, by reason of their utter inappropriateness to the present times, Her Majesty has been pleased to issue the following warrant under her royal sign-manual, directing the same to be discontinued:—

"VICTORIA R.

"Whereas, by our Royal Warrant of the 21st day of June, 1837, in the first year of our reign, we commanded that certain forms of prayer and service, made for the 5th of November, the 30th of January, and the 29th of May, should be forthwith revised and published, and any

the Book of Common Prayer and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, to be used yearly on the said days, in all cathedrals and collegiate churches and chapels, in all chapels of colleges and halls within our Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and of our Colleges of Eton and Winchester, and in all parish churches and chapels within those parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland.

"And whereas in the last session of Parliament addresses were presented to us by both Houses of Parliament, praying us to take into consideration our Proclamation in relation to the said forms of prayer and service made for the 5th day of November, the 30th day of January, and the 29th day of May, with a view to their discontinuance.

"And whereas we have taken into our consideration the subject of the said addresses, and after due deliberation we have resolved that the use of the said forms of prayer and service shall be discontinued.

"Now, therefore, our will and pleasure is, that so much of our said Royal Warrant of the 21st day of June, 1837, in the first year of our reign, as is hereinbefore recited, be revoked, and that the use of the said forms of prayer and service made for the 5th of November, the 30th of January, and the 29th of May be henceforth discontinued in all cathedral and collegiate churches and chapels, in all chapels of colleges and halls within our Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and of our Colleges of Eton and Winchester, and in all parish churches and

chapels within the parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, and that the said form of prayer and service be not henceforth printed and published with, or annexed to, the Book of Common Prayer and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland.

"Given at our Court at St. James's the 17th of January, 1859, in the 22nd year of our reign.

"By Her Majesty's command,
"S. H. WALPOLE."

20. THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The preliminary Festival in 1857 and the grand Rehearsal, commemorated in the last volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER, having established these important points,—the deep interest taken by the English people in the works of the Great Master, the existence of a body of musicians competent to execute his greatest works upon the grandest conceivable scale; and the capacity of the Crystal Palace as a music-hall, to give the fullest and most perfect scope to their powers,—the Committee proceeded to arrange all the details necessary for so difficult and delicate an undertaking. For the purposes of the Festival the central transept had been converted into a vast music-hall, 360 feet long, by 216 wide, containing an area of 77,000 square feet, exclusive of the increased auditorial space gained by the several tiers of galleries. As it was remarked that on the former occasions the large body of performers did not produce the overpowering mass of sound anticipated, and that notwithstanding the unparalleled grandeur of the choruses, the voices did not completely fill the

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great transept, the made arrangements increasing and throwing the volume of sound. The orchestra was increased by lateral additions, the enclosed, and a roof or acoustic principles, over it. The cho- instruments were also n carefully studied

The chorus was to 2765, and the band all 3158 performers, by the Sacred Har- ty. From the works er as abundant as his pre-eminent, the task those pieces which considered as the ade- ples of his powers was Fortunately among sally admitted to be

tingen Te Deum, and selections from *Saul*, *Samson*, *Belshazzar* and *Judas Maccabæus*. It was further arranged that after each day's performance the wind-bands should execute in the grounds marches, minuets, the "Water Music" and "Firework Music" and other compositions of the Great Master.

It is unnecessary to detail the arrangements made by the managers for the accommodation of the audience, further than to state that in a court of the Palace was a collection of Handel Relics—such as the autograph scores of the *Messiah*, the *Israelites in Egypt*, the *Te Deum*, *Acis and Galatea*, and numerous letters, portraits and personal ornaments of the composer, his harpsicord, and Roubiliac's statue.

Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Madame L. Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti, were the principal solo-singers, and executed their several parts in the most admirable manner. On Monday, the performance of the *Messiah*, with its pathetic solos and concerted pieces, and its occasional bursts of grand choruses, produced a most favourable impression: this divine composition had certainly never before been heard in such completeness, or in a manner so perfectly conveying the exquisite pathos, the devotional purity and lofty aspiration of those passages descriptive of the birth and mission of the Redeemer, his suffering and resurrection; nor have the exultant choruses in which the faithful hail his advent and triumph, or in which the persecutors vent their rage, been before so adequately rendered. The performance of Wednesday, grand as the pieces chosen are individually, and nobly as they were rendered, wanted the proportion and coherence to be found in a dramatic history, and in this sense, by their want of intellectual unity, failed of much of the impressiveness of Monday's oratorio. These observations, however, scarcely apply to the *Dettingen Te Deum*, which being a grand whole, and grandly rendered, produced a sustained impression. Of late years this magnificent composition has been rarely performed; but single pieces are familiar favourites—such as the semi-chorus, "To thee all Angels cry aloud," and "To thee Cherubim and Seraphim continually do cry." The fragmentary character of the remainder of the programme—if

it disappointed the more instructed portion of the audience—on the other hand, constantly rivetted attention afresh by the novelty of each succeeding part; and as each piece was selected for its marked individuality, the audience seemed to bring away a more distinct impression of the airs than of those which, forming part of a great whole, are led into by compositions from which they naturally flow, and are followed by pieces which they suggest. *Belshazzar* is perhaps the weakest of Handel's oratorios; nor did the two pieces selected, "Rejoice, my countrymen," and "Sing, O ye heavens," do much to raise its reputation. On the other hand, the selections from *Saul* gave great delight—so popular, indeed, were the pieces, that the audience twice departed from the staid decorum of the occasion and unanimously demanded the repetition of the remarkable chorus, "Envy, eldest born of hell," which was sung with singular spirit and precision; and the famous "Dead March," which was rendered with exquisite delicacy and solemnity. Among the pieces taken from *Samson* was the popular "Let the bright Seraphim," which offered opportunity for a splendid triumph to Madame Novello and to Mr. Harper. It was redemanded with enthusiasm. *Judas Maccabæus* also gave to Mr. Sims Reeves the occasion for a display of his dramatic power in "Sound an alarm:" the warrior-like tone of excitement about the air was rendered with electrical effect; and when followed by the rapid chorus, "We hear, we hear," a more vivid picture of a people hurriedly called to battle

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be imagined. These reserved and obtained

The selection con- the favourite, " See ng Hero comes," the spirit of which, often en repeated, seemed e audience with the novelty. Unques- performance of the *Egypt* on Friday was

The result proved ly it was fitted for sion. It consists of a oruses, in which the s exhausted all the his art in painting, binations of sound, most terrible pheno- re—the devastating from heaven run- e ground, the thick ch covered the earth, of Pharaoh swallow-

Festival proved that when the arrangements are equal to the greatness of the subject, Handel's conceptions were as just as they are gigantic. The effect of the choruses was sometimes stupendous, giving an impression of awful and resistless power. Such was the feeling excited by the "Hailstone chorus," "He rebuked the Red Sea," "The waters overwhelmed their enemies," and "The horse and his rider hath he cast into the sea." And the utterance of the words, "Sing ye unto the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously," first by the single voice of Miriam the Prophetess, and then by the chorus, was like the joyful acclaim of a whole people. In this passage Clara Novello gained a great triumph. Her clear and brilliant notes, ringing through

tension of cheap single tickets to seats outside the transepts), 26,826—in all 81,615 persons. In a pecuniary sense likewise the success was very great; the receipts of the three days were upwards of 33,000*l.*; the expenses 18,000*l.*

22. POLITICAL KIDNAPPING.—An extraordinary charge was preferred at the Liverpool Police Court against William Lealie, master of the British ship *Louisa Bragington*. The information charged the defendant with assault on and false imprisonment of four Chilian gentlemen, under the extraordinary circumstances detailed in the evidence of Don Benjamin M'Kenna, one of the sufferers. This gentleman, who spoke English well, deposed that he was a Chilian by birth, and was till recently one of the editors and proprietors of a newspaper published at Santiago, the seat of government for Chili. In December last a meeting of the inhabitants was held for the purpose of obtaining a reformed government. He, and the gentlemen with him, besides others, were surrounded by troops on the same day and taken to prison. Two of them—namely, Messrs. Antonio Matta and Angel Custodio Gallo, were members of the House of Representatives, which consists of 60 members. They were kept in prison at Santiago for three months, which ended on the 8th of March, on which day they were taken to Valparaiso, a distance of 90 miles, in a close carriage, surrounded by soldiers. On arriving at the wharf at Valparaiso they found a number of troops waiting their arrival, and they were taken on board the *Louisa Bragington* in

armed boats. Two soldiers and the chief officer were on board waiting to receive them, and the latter pointed them out to the defendant, mentioning their names. A Chilian war steamer escorted the vessel out to sea for 10 or 12 miles, and when she left they called the captain into the cabin where they were. Witness told him he had no right to take them as prisoners to England, and requested that he would land them at Arica, a Peruvian port which was at hand. This he refused to do, stating that he had entered into a contract with the Chilian Government for 3000 dollars to land them in Liverpool, and there place them in the charge of the Chilian Consul, under a penalty of 1500 dollars. They offered to pay him both those sums to land them at some port on the Peruvian coast; but the captain said he would adhere to his contract, and that he would take the President of Chili himself and land him at Cape Horn if he got paid for it. On approaching the Azores the captain became apprehensive that they would attempt to land, and therefore ordered holes to be bored in the boats, and distributed loaded arms to the crew. They landed on the 16th inst. at Liverpool, after a passage of 98 days, and immediately sought professional assistance for making their grievances known. The defendant pleaded guilty, and wished to have the matter treated summarily; but the magistrate, Mr. Mansfield, on the ground that important questions of international law were involved, refused, and sent the case for trial, in order that the law might be ~~settled~~

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 s Reserved was, that
 vessel in the waters
 country was subject
 of that country; and
 of the *Louisa Brag-*
 , therefore, justify all
 done during the time
 in the Chilian ter-
 when the ship was
 foreign territory she
 to the laws of England
 ble to English law.
 nen, the master was
 receiving these pri-
 hili without their con-
 stification ceased as
 had left the Chilian
 e Court, therefore,
 conviction.
 DENT TO A MAN-OF-

coast, has been the scene of a
 painful event. A youth and
 maiden, neither more than 18
 years of age, formed an attach-
 ment which was discountenanced
 by the youth's relatives. On the
 evening of the 24th inst., the
 lovers went out together, and
 appear to have walked about to
 a late hour. On the following
 morning, as an old man was pro-
 ceeding to the sea-side to follow
 his avocation of getting gravel
 and cobbles, his attention was
 arrested by finding sundry articles
 of female apparel laid on the sand,
 out of reach of the tide. These
 articles included a mantle, a
 couple of skirts, and a crinoline.
 His suspicions were aroused, and
 on looking about he saw the
 bodies of two persons in the
 water, about 100 yards distant.
 They were being dashed about

beautiful paintings: as a cabinet Teniers, a female head, 115 gs.; two fine Canaletti, 291 gs. Watteau, a Conversational Champêtre, 100 gs. P. de Hooghé, "Interior of an Apartment," 169 gs. Van der Neer, "A River Scene," 200 gs.; Jan Steen, "Music Lesson," 215 gs. Teniers, "Interior of a Picture Gallery," 260 gs. Wilkie, "Sportsmen Reposing," 383 gs. Collins, "The Boat-builders," 220 gs. Landseer, "A Highlander and his Daughter," 815 gs. Do. "Count D'Orsay's Dog," 505 gs. Sir J. Reynolds, "Portrait of Mrs. Nesbitt," 600 gs. This beautiful private cabinet produced 9225*l*.

At a sale of pictures from several private cabinets, but chiefly from that of Mr. Windus, a portrait of "Penelope Boothby," by Sir Joshua Reynolds was sold for 1100 gs.; a portrait of Mrs. Hoare, also by Sir Joshua, produced the astonishing sum of 2250 gs. "The Morning Walk," by Gainsborough, brought 720 gs.

At a sale of the pictures of Mr. Todd, of Aberdeen, there were sold some beautiful English works. As, "Dutch boats running into Saardam," by Stanfield, 505 gs. "The Nearest Way in Summer," by Creswick and Ansdell, 500 gs. "A Landscape" by Gainsborough 570 gs.

At a miscellaneous sale by Messrs. Christie and Manson, a portrait of "Miss Rudge" by Sir Joshua Reynolds brought 500 gs.; one of "Miss Gwatkin," Sir Joshua's niece, 200 gs. "The Braddyl Family," by Sir Joshua, 1000*l*.

25. THE WAR IN ITALY.—BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.—*Electric Telegrams.*—(Received June 25, 8.30 A.M.)

"Paris, Saturday, 7.45 A.M.

"The Emperor to the Empress.

"Cavriana, Friday Evening.

"Great Battle—Great Victory.

"The whole Austrian army formed the line of battle, which extended five leagues in length. We have taken all their positions, and captured many cannon, flags, and prisoners. The battle lasted from 4 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening."

"Paris, Sunday, June 26.

"The *Moniteur* of this day contains the following telegram:—

"The Emperor to the Empress.

"Cavriana, Saturday, 1.30 P.M.

"It is impossible to obtain details of the battle of yesterday. The enemy withdrew last night. I have passed the night in the room occupied on the morning of the battle by the Emperor of Austria. General Niel has been appointed Marshal of France."

"The *Moniteur* also announces that yesterday the public buildings in Paris were ornamented, and a great number of houses illuminated."

"Paris, Sunday, June 26.

"A supplement to the *Moniteur*, published this evening, contains a telegram dated—

"Cavriana, June 26, 11.30 A.M.

"The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole army, have been compelled to abandon their positions, and to withdraw to the left bank of the river Mincio. They have blown up the bridge of Goito. The loss of the enemy has been very considerable, but our loss is much less. We have taken 30 cannons, more than 7000 prisoners, and three flags. General Niel and his corps d'armée have covered

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with glory, as well as
army. General Auger
arm carried off. The
army inflicted consider-
on the enemy, after
ended with great fury
rior force."

iteur adds that the
e 24th of June is to
me of "the Battle of

ISTRIAN ACCOUNT.

enna, Saturday Morning.

on the Mincio began
t 4 in the morning.
annonade was heard
Verona. No official
yet been received

, June 25 (*via* Vienna).

y before yesterday our
occupied Pozzolengo,

the morning, the station of the
South-Western Railway was de-
stroyed by fire. The station was
an entirely wooden structure,
containing booking-office, first
and second class waiting-rooms,
superintendent's office, &c. Ad-
joining was a covered platform,
about 100 feet in length, and
from it all the trains were de-
spatched for London. A lamp-
room was erected at the extreme
end of the platform, and in this
place the fire appears to have
originated. From this room the
flames spread rapidly along the
covered platform and gained the
booking-office, which was com-
pletely destroyed. The burning
timbers fell upon the stabling,
which contained about fifteen
horses. These animals were with
difficulty withdrawn from the

their earliest efforts were thwarted by the wreck of one of their finest vessels, the *Argo*, near Trepassey Bay, Cape Race. The *Argo*, which was of more than 2000 tons burden, carried 210 passengers of all classes. About 5.30 A.M. the ship was enveloped in a dense fog, but fell in with a fishing-boat, whose crew gave them information as to their precise position. This was a most fortunate circumstance, for had she stood on a few minutes longer at full speed she would have run upon a lofty cliff, and probably all on board would have perished. The captain altered his course, but did not slack his speed, and in another half-hour ran his ship upon a reef. The boats were got safely into the water, and conveyed the passengers to a cove about a mile off, without any loss of life, although they endured great hardships. In the afternoon the ship fell over, filled, and finally became a total wreck. The captain's certificate was suspended for nine months.

30. WRECK OF THE "PARAMATTA."—The Royal West India and Pacific Mail Company have lost their fine new steamer *Paramatta*, on the Anegada Reef, near St. Thomas's. The ship was only completed a few months since by the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company, at a cost of 160,000*l.* She was of 3092 tons burden (builder's measurement), and 800 horse-power (nominal), and was thought to be a remarkably fast vessel. She left Southampton, on her first voyage, on the 17th instant, with the mails and about 60 passengers, under the command of Captain Baynton, one of the most skilful commanders in the Company's ser-

vice. She made a rapid passage out; but when within 50 miles of St. Thomas's she ran on the Horse Shoe Reef, part of the Anagada Rocks, and stuck fast. As the weather was fine, a boat was despatched to St. Thomas's for assistance. Every vessel at the agent's disposal was immediately sent. The passengers, mails, and cargo, were safely removed; but no efforts could avail to move the ship. She remained on the rocks unbroken for weeks, her captain and wreckers remaining in her, or in another vessel at hand, using every appliance that skill and science could suggest to get her off. The hull was finally abandoned. The inquiry directed by the Board of Trade, resulted in imputing the entire blame of this misfortune to Captain Baynton. In his desire to effect a rapid passage he had neglected the positive instructions of the Company, and had even passed over the warnings which his own observations had given him. He had ascertained, by scientific observation, that he was *not* where he had reckoned himself to be, and therefore pushed on at 12½ knots an hour, until he landed his ship on a well-known reef. His certificate was suspended for twelve months.

THE WEATHER.—The weather of the spring quarter, according to the return of the Registrar-General, presented very great inequalities, being at the beginning of April considerably in excess of the average—on the 6th and 7th as much as 16° and 17½° plus; but from the 8th April to the 23rd May, the balance went much to the other side. The cold of this period, succeeding to the excessive warmth of the pre-

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ys, had a most deteriorated on the fruit-harvest. It was a hot month. By variations the temperature quarter was brought to the average. The fall was about the average. Prices of provisions were higher than in the quarter, the average price being 47s. 3d. a quarter; wheat, 97s. 6d. a ton. The mortality during the three quarters was somewhat less than the average, and the number of deaths again considerably less. Another practical test of the general well-being of the country is to be found in the number of the number of persons claiming relief in the quarter from 871,512 to 871,512 or 6 per cent.

a watchman on a barge was also struck and the barge injured. In the Kennington Road three men had taken refuge under a tree—a flash of lightning struck and destroyed the tree, and two of the men were hurled insensible to the ground. On Ditton Common, several sheep were killed by the lightning, and others near Esher and Claremont. The lightning shattered a large elm tree, near the cavalry barracks in Hyde Park, and in the morning, the carcasses of fourteen sheep were found beneath it; and sixteen sheep were found dead under a shattered tree in Kensington Gardens. Some cattle were also reported to have been killed in the Hackney Marshes. The damage done to conservatories, greenhouses, and flower gardens by

these valuable buildings were totally destroyed. They were occupied by numerous firms, who apparently had large stocks upon the premises, for the *Northern Whig* estimates the value of the buildings and property destroyed at 100,000*l*.

On September 13, the extensive printworks of Messrs. Howey and Co., at Old Park, took fire, and were totally destroyed. The damage was estimated at 25,000*l*.

7. THE WAR IN ITALY. THE ARMISTICE. — *Electric Telegram*.

“ Paris, Thursday Evening.

“ An armistice has been agreed upon between the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French.

“ Commissioners are about to be named to settle the duration and clauses of the armistice.”

This most unexpected intelligence produced a most favourable impression on the money market, and caused an immediate advance in the English funds of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Consols having risen from $93\frac{1}{2}$ to 95. Nor was this confidence misplaced, for stock maintained a continued progression. In foreign stocks the rise was proportionate to the late fall. French Rentes sprung at once $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Austrian stock, such had been the previous depression, fluctuated between 10 and 12 per cent. in advance of previous transactions.

9. SLAVE PROPERTY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. — The judgment this day given by the Court of Common Pleas in the cause of *Santos v. Illidge*, decides a point of considerable importance to those English companies or individuals who hold slave property in foreign countries. The plain-

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tiff is a Brazilian, and the defendants are British subjects domiciled in Great Britain, and members of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association. In the year 1824 an Act (the 5th George IV., cap. 113) was passed to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the Slave Trade. By this Act contracts made by British subjects under certain circumstances for the purchase or sale of slaves are made unlawful, and no action can be maintained upon them. But as at this time slavery had not been abolished, and as British subjects in the West Indies bought and sold slaves with impunity, it was thought that the Act only applied to persons domiciled in the United Kingdom, and to contracts entered into within the limits of these islands. However that may be, the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association was established subsequently to the passing of the Act, purchased slaves in Brazil for the purpose of being used and employed in that empire, and retained those slaves and their offspring as property. Some time since the company got into Chancery, and the Lords Justices made an order that the company's property in Brazil, including the negroes, should be sold. The plaintiff, Santos, a Brazilian, contracted with the defendants for the purchase of some or all of the slaves; but subsequently the defendants seem to have taken into consideration the doubtful legality of the proceeding, and to have refused to perform the contract. The plaintiff then brought his action for damages.

The question for the Court was on the construction of the

H

George IV., which the intended did not affect entered into in a foreign country. By the Act, the contract was not to be enforced, unless, if not expressly prohibited by English law to all over the world, the international law be not enforced in an court, if entered into in England or their the statute is plain in respect to the kind forbidden; the question it is confined to acts in the British dominions. The points urged by the Act, the 6th and 97, was passed, the statute of

subjects could become lawfully the purchasers of slaves in foreign countries. If that were established, then the English shareholders would have the right to sell to M. Santos, for by the same Act of 1843 it is enacted,—“That in all the cases in which the holding or taking of slaves shall not be prohibited by this or any other Act of Parliament, it shall be lawful to sell or transfer such slaves, anything in this or any other Act notwithstanding.” If, then, the British shareholders came legally into possession of these slaves under the Act of 1824, they may legally sell them to M. Santos, the Acts of 1824 and 1843 notwithstanding.

The Court of Common Pleas has decided that even under the Act of George IV., such investments of British capital were

and 10th sections of that Act, and consequently the 6th and 7th Victoria does not authorize a resale. The plaintiff cannot sue for breach of a contract entered into in violation of English law, and therefore judgment must be for the defendants."

The result of this judgment is, that the negroes purchased by the many Anglo-South American mining and other companies which sprang up about 30 years ago are declared to have been illegally acquired. Since 1843 there can be no doubt that such purchases have been illegal; the present judgment declares that the prohibition extends back for nineteen years before. Any acquisition of slaves by purchase by a British subject within the last 35 years has been illegal, and the only way in which he can now legally become possessed of such property is "by inheritance, bequest, devise, marriage, or otherwise by operation of law."

12. THE WAR IN ITALY, TREATY OF PEACE.—*Electric Telegram.*

The official telegraphic despatch, of which the following is a translation, was posted on the Paris Bourse at 1.10 P.M.

"Valleggio, July 12.

"The Emperor to the Empress.

"A treaty of Peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself.

"The conditions of Peace are the following:—

"An Italian Confederation, under the honorary presidency of the Pope.

"The Emperor of Austria gives up his rights over Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who remits them to the King of Sardinia.

"The Emperor of Austria

keeps Venetia, but it is to form a part of the Italian Confederation.

"A general amnesty."

THE LATE WAR IN ITALY.—*Losses of the Belligerents.*—The French paper, the *Journal des Debats*, publishes a statement of the losses of the allied armies and the Austrians in the different combats and battles of the campaign in Italy:—

"At Montebello: Allies, 7000 engaged, 850 killed and wounded; Austrians, 13,000 engaged, 1150 killed and wounded, and 150 prisoners.—Palestro: Allies, 21,000 engaged, 1400 killed and wounded; Austrians, 24,000 engaged, 2100 killed and wounded, 950 prisoners, and 6 pieces of cannon.—Magenta and Turbigo: French, 55,000 engaged, 4400 killed and wounded, 200 prisoners and 1 cannon; Austrians, 75,000 engaged, 13,000 killed and wounded, 7000 prisoners and 4 cannon.—Melegnano: French, 16,000 engaged, 900 killed and wounded; Austrians, 18,000 engaged, 1400 killed and wounded, 900 prisoners.—Solferino: Allies, 145,000 engaged, 16,800 killed and wounded, 350 prisoners; Austrians, 170,000 engaged, 21,000 killed and wounded, 7000 prisoners, and 30 cannon. According to this statement the total loss in killed and wounded of the Allies, was 24,350, and of the Austrians 38,650, making a difference against the latter of 14,300. The number of French taken prisoners was only 300, while the Austrians lost 16,000. The French took 40 pieces of cannon, and the Austrians only 1."

These figures are in every respect doubtful, both as regards the numbers engaged and the

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ed. A statistical ac-
hed at Brescia states
rty-seven hospitals of
ceived after the battle
o 32,916 wounded ;
French, 13,959 Ita-
12 Austrians ; 26,038
ed, 1273 have died.

ECTS OF THE HEAT.—
ve heat of the 12th and
caused many deaths
amount of illness.
ons working in the
ngaged in laborious
were killed by " sun-
died from illnesses
y exposure. A con-
number of persons
ected, while in the
e taken to the hos-
rs were conveyed to
en ill at their own
e police suffered very

brigade, therefore, turned their
attention to their preservation,
and fortunately with success.
Messrs. Parkes' mill was totally
destroyed, together with the
costly machinery and many
thousand quarters of wheat, flour,
&c. The fire is said to have
been thus occasioned:—While
the workmen were engaged in
the "dressing-room," on the
fourth floor, a wire of the ma-
chine broke. A man took a light
into the place to see to put on
another wire ; but when he en-
tered, the husk from the wheat
took fire from the light, and the
place was so instantaneously in
a blaze, that the men had great
difficulty in escaping.

14. SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO
DENMARK.—The managers have
received, by its own agency, the

done much mischief. On inquiry being instituted the artful culprit made out such a plausible story that a fellow-servant, a boy, was nearly committed for trial as the perpetrator. She was found guilty, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

At Aylesbury, William Gregory, a young labourer, was tried for setting fire to a shed and four stacks. He appears to have committed the crime in order to obtain the superior luxuries of a gaol. He also was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

At Croydon, Charlotte Hodges, 40, and her daughter, Ellen Hodges, 18, were indicted for setting fire to a public-house, of which their husband and father was the landlord. This was clearly a case of deliberate and mercenary arson. The house was insured in the Phoenix Fire Office. Hodges was in difficulties. A short time ago a fire broke out on the premises, which was extinguished betimes, and the fire-office paid a sum for damages. On the 8th July, after the house had been closed, the prisoners were seen to leave it, and soon after an alarm of fire was raised. The fire was again extinguished before material damage was done, and on investigation it was manifest that the place had been wilfully set on fire. The act was sufficiently brought home to the prisoners, who were found guilty, and sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude.

At Maidstone, Elizabeth Hotham, a child of 14, described as a servant, was tried for setting fire to her master's house, some person being therein. It seems that this girl had been sent to chapel, but child-like preferred staying away, and returned to her mas-

ter's house too early. Her delinquency brought on a severe scolding, which the child resented. That evening, during supper, a smell of fire was perceived, and on the back kitchen being entered, it was found that some articles in a cupboard were on fire. A few basins of water extinguished the flames. At night, when the mistress entered the bedroom, she found that the clothes in her cupboard were in flames. This fire was as easily put out. Soon after a third fire was discovered in the cupboard under the stairs, which was also immediately extinguished. On being questioned, she told a number of childish tales about lucifer-matches. She was found guilty, and the Judge was obliged to pass the terrible sentence appointed by law for the offence—sentence of death. His lordship, however, intimated that she would be dealt with in the most lenient manner, so that during a considerable term of imprisonment she might undergo a course of instruction and discipline.

At the same assizes, two young soldiers were sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for having set fire to, and destroyed, some corn-stacks. The motive was supposed to be to escape from military service.

At Winchester, three soldiers were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for wilfully setting fire to a hay-rick.

16. THE ALDERSHOTT MURDER.—At the Winchester assizes, Henry Benjamin Haynes was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary M'Gowan, at Aldershott.

The prisoner was a private in the 9th Regiment of Foot, stationed at Aldershott. On the 5th

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t the prisoner and a
ned Callender were
e barracks, but about
n the evening they
ad went to a public-
e women of low cha-
ed; they there met
Callender selected
Emma Turner, and
took the deceased,
ent up stairs to two
oms, they remained
time, when Turner
r, and went into the
the prisoner and the
e. Turner told them
o get up, the prisoner
nd went into another
minute and returned;
was then washing
he prisoner went up
his arm round her
ssed her. The de-

he had seduced a young woman
there, and she had a child by him,
and he left her. He was asked
what had made him kill the
deceased. "I don't know, poor
girl, she never did me any harm.
It was not her I intended to kill,
it was Margaret Cheltenham, who
caused me to be kept in the hos-
pital, and it was the devil did it."
Margaret Cheltenham lived in the
adjoining house.

The prisoner's counsel argued
that, as there was no suggestion
of motive, the prisoner must have
been insane at the time he com-
mitted the act, and called the
sergeant of the prisoner's com-
pany, who stated that the prisoner
was ordinarily very well behaved,
but sometimes appeared to be
rambling in his mind, particularly
when he had had a little drink.

year ago, they had a violent quarrel, in consequence of which his wife left him, and came to Hull, where she endeavoured to maintain herself as a sempstress and by a profligate course of life. The prisoner shortly followed her, and they lived together again, the husband in idleness, being supported by his wife's profligacy. They quarrelled greatly, and as a consequence of some act of violence the prisoner had been sent to prison, whence he was released in June. It appeared that the woman was addicted to drink, and her habit was on those occasions to go to bed and sleep off the effects of it. On the 3rd of July last a young girl called Amelia and a collier called at their lodgings and breakfasted with them, and after breakfast the deceased had sixpennyworth of rum. The collier and Amelia left them, and the deceased being affected by the rum, went to her bedroom about 2 o'clock, and lay down in her clothes outside the bed. The prisoner told his little boy to go out and play while he had a sleep too, and the room-door was fastened by the prisoner. About 5 o'clock that afternoon a woman who lived in the house knocked at the door of the prisoner's room, and called to his wife to lend her a potato pan. Receiving no answer she went round to the window, and, the room being on the ground floor, she looked in. She then heard a noise like a loud crack, and on looking into the room she saw the prisoner suspended by the neck to two hooks in the ceiling. She immediately gave an alarm, and a man came to her assistance. They opened the window, *the man got into the room, and*

immediately cut the cord with his knife above the prisoner's head, who fell insensible upon the floor, and as if dead. He then ran to the bed on which Alice Riley was laid down, seemingly asleep, and shook her, crying out, "Oh, Alice, Alice, your husband has hung himself!" She did not answer, and he shook her more, and in pulling her over his hand came in contact with blood about her neck. A neighbour then came to his assistance, and in attempting to wake the deceased put his hand into a large wound in her throat, and cried out, "For God's sake send for a doctor and a policeman." She was at that time lying with her face upon her hands, as if tranquilly asleep. On looking about the room a table-knife was found on a table near the bed, wet with blood, and there was a basin with blood-stained water in it. On examining the body of the deceased she was found to have a deep gash cut across her neck, which had divided the windpipe, the carotid artery, and the jugular vein. Her death must have been instantaneous, and the surgeon who examined her was of opinion that she must have been asleep when it was inflicted. When the prisoner had in some degree recovered from the effects of his suspension, he readily admitted that it was he who had cut his wife's throat. He was found guilty, and executed.

20. OTHER THUNDERSTORMS.—Several thunderstorms, of extreme severity and of wide extent, broke over various districts of England during Wednesday, the 20th inst. In London, the first and most severe storm com-

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5 A.M., and continued
ours. It was followed
oppressive heat. At
imilar storm, followed
ar sultry atmosphere,
And another, of less
nd shorter duration,
at 3 P.M. The even-
erene and enjoyable.
age was done by the
of rain. The storm
at Windsor by a very
storm, which did great
At the Spittal cavalry
00 panes of glass were
t the infantry barracks
1000; the windows
urches, chapels, and
buildings, were en-
oyed—for the storm
st passed on in an
rection, then turned
avelled north-west—

similar ravages. The hail con-
sisted of large rough pieces of
ice, which fell incessantly for half
an hour. As in 1840 the course
of the storm was traced by the
total destruction of whole fields
of ripe corn. In some the
reapers were actually at work,
and it was a matter almost of
life that the men should rush to
outhouses for shelter. Under
such a pitiless storm, the conser-
vatories, greenhouses, and all
other fragile structures, were
speedily destroyed; but it will
give a more vivid idea of the
fury of the tempest to state that
gallinas and other poultry caught
in open fields were killed, that
young rabbits were found bruised
and with broken legs, and even
the strong-quilled geese were
frequently so battered and bruised

letters had looked forward with great interest—was effected on the 19th, 20th, and 21st inst., at his late residence at Rhydal. The collection consisted of about 3000 volumes in every department of literature, of no remarkable rarity, but enhanced in value by the circumstance that the margins of many were enriched by the poet's MS. annotations; nearly all had his autograph name, and a great number were presentation copies, having the autograph names both of the donors and the donee. The most interesting volumes were Moxon's small edition, in six volumes, of the poet's own works. They appear to have been his favourite companions, and are interpolated with an immense number of *variorum* reading, suggestive memoranda, and constructive mendations, and some additional short poems in pencil. The possession of this interesting copy was eagerly contested.

24. STRIKE OF THE BUILDERS. —Uninstructed by the almost invariable failure of such movements, and the invariable misery and degradation which accompany them, the skilled workmen employed in the building trades, in and within a certain range around the metropolis, determined upon a strike. If such a course is in direct contravention of the best recognized rule of political economy—that the labour market is no exception to the universal law of demand and supply—these misguided men shaped their demands in such a manner as to be self-destructive of their movement—they stated their demand to be that they should work nine hours per day instead of ten, receiving the same

pay for a day's work. This demand, however absurdly shaped, was in effect a demand for additional wages in that ratio; but the reason they gave for this form of advance was ridiculous and oppressive—they said their object was to compel the masters to employ a larger number of hands—to find employment for a number of men who at present could not find work. The master-builders necessarily refused to acquiesce; and the men, therefore proceeded to compel compliance, by ruining the great firms one by one. They selected Messrs. Trollope's for their first victims; and as this firm persisted in protecting themselves, their men, 470 in number, left work. The matter was too serious to be left on this footing, and the masters, therefore, instantly combined, and expressed their determination to close their yards on the 6th of August, and not again to open them except upon the condition that each man should sign a certain declaration "that I am not connected with any society which directly or indirectly interferes with the arrangements of this or any other establishment, or the hours or terms of labour, and that I recognize the right of employers and employed individually to make any trade engagements on which they may choose to agree." Notwithstanding a great deal of fustian which had been spouted at meetings of the "Conference," the men had no sooner made public their demand, than they felt that they had defeated themselves. They, therefore, said little more about "ten hours' wages for nine hours' work," and

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their wrath upon the
which they declared
dish document."

pical society of this
considerable funds at
al, which were appro-
he first instance, to
of those men who
at Messrs. Trollope's.
outs" were, moreover,
considerable sums
ferent trades in all
country. This, how-
ufficient to give even
support to the many
of men, women, and
s wantonly thrown on
nd very great misery
d—endured, indeed,
tmost patience and
to the law; for with
n of a few drunken
e peace was not vio-
her class, who were

as being strictly in accordance
with the course recommended.
In truth, it was not the bearing
of this document upon the strike
which startled the men, but its
general effect upon the constitu-
tion and operation of all trade
combinations. That the men of
any trade are completely under
the domination of the leaders of
the society is well-known, and
not less notorious how those
leaders have exercised their
power. The master-builders
gave many examples of the op-
pressive interference of the "com-
mittee" with their trade—for in-
stance, one rule was, that no
bricklayer should lay down his
trowel so as to permit his right
hand to assist his left in any part
of his work—thereby compelling
the employment of a subsidiary
labourer. The unionists, how-

wages on the London scale, and of improving their skill by London experience. The masters finding the time ripe, now announced their willingness to employ, individually, any man who would sign the declaration; and the simple law of supply and demand produced its necessary result. Many of the unionists who had resisted the strike, though they had complied with their leaders' orders, came in and signed; an evasion was invented by others that they signed the obnoxious document as "a shop rule," not as "a trade rule." So that, as time passed on, the workshops again became busy, and by the close of the year, very little was heard of the strike.

In the meanwhile, however, the influence of this unjustifiable step had been felt far and wide. The merchant, whose consignments from abroad are necessary for the progress of the building trade, and the wholesale trader in necessary articles, had to meet heavy engagements with their stock unsaleable; and the retail dealer, whose existence depends on the daily sales over his counter, either closed his shop or gave ruinous credit to his poor customers. Again, the large and beautiful works in progress in the metropolis were left unfinished, exposed to the injurious influences of a wet and frosty autumn. In some cases, joint-stock speculations, in which vast sums were embarked, were brought to a stand-still; as in the case of the Westminster Palace Hotel, the proprietary of which, beside the money locked up in the building, will lose an *entire year of the immense busi-*

ness from which they calculated to derive their profit.

The consideration which the managers of great undertakings generally showed to the contractors; no doubt balked one of the calculations of the unionists; as the unanimity and readiness with which it was accorded tended to show them how inconsiderate was their course.

25. BRUTAL OUTRAGES.—At the Stafford assizes, four savages were tried for the wilful murder of a woman, name unknown, at Tipton.

This was one of those cases which sometimes startle us into doubts whether we live in a more than half-civilized land. The poor woman who was the victim of these barbarous outrages was a miserable outcast, without a home or means, and lived by hanging about public-houses by day, and sleeping in hovels or in the warmth of the furnaces of this district. On the night in question she was intoxicated, and in this condition fell into the hands of a number of forgermen and puddlers. These wretches commenced chasing and ill-treating the poor creature, whose outcries and the yells of her persecutors were heard for some time. Four of the wretches then committed repeated rapes upon her; and as she screamed fearfully during these outrages and subsequent ill-treatment, they beat her most brutally, and committed violences that cannot be described. In the morning, the victim was found dead in a canal basin. The charge of murder failed for want of precise proof; but the indictment for rape was fully sustained. One of the prisoners, indeed, had admitted his guilt. They were all found guilty; three of

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sentenced to penal life; the fourth for

MURDER. — At the sses, William Worsey, r, was indicted for the s wife, at West Brom- 11th of June last.

was another of the instances of murder a domestic quarrels. r and his wife, in the neighbours, lived portably together, al- y did quarrel and e another. On the the fatal occurrence quarrel about getting y, which the wife do on the ground of us quarrel. "There g words used on both a maid-servant. The

jugular veins on both sides. It was such a wound as might have been inflicted by a missile weapon, and could scarcely have been done by a thrust, as there was not lateral action.

The jury found the prisoner *Guilty*, recommending him to mercy, on the ground that the act was probably not premeditated. The sentence of death was, in consequence, commuted.

26. GOODWOOD RACES. — The fashionable meeting at Goodwood this year was a complete success. The Craven Stakes were won by Lord Clifden's Star of the East: the Steward's Cup by Mr. Gratwicke's Maid of Kent; the Gratwicke Stakes by Mayonnaise. On Wednesday, the Goodwood Stakes by Mr. Ten Broeck's American horse Starke.

warehouses in Love Lane. The buildings were stored with cotton, corn, and other merchandize. The premises were totally destroyed, together with 3000 or 4000 bales of cotton; the corn was either burnt or rendered useless. The damage is estimated at from 25,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* On the 14th September there was a great fire on the premises of Messrs. Kilpin and Montgomery, builders and contractors. The damage is estimated at 10,000*l.* or 15,000*l.*

26. GREAT FIRE IN THE LONDON DOCKS.—A very alarming fire broke out in the brandy vault of the London Docks. This vault is appropriated exclusively to the storing of brandies, and contained at this time upwards of 20,000 casks of the finest description of spirits. At 8 A.M., when the Docks were opened for business, the principal trap was opened, and the cellarman entered. There was then no indication of fire; but about 9.15 an alarm was given that the vault was on fire, and soon after a dense black smoke began to issue from the traps in volumes. The principal authorities were soon on the spot, and the utmost exertions were made, though without effect, to stifle the fire. As a conflagration of such materials is in the highest degree destructive—partly because water has little effect on flaming spirits, and partly because these materials are very explosive—the alarm was given to the different brigade stations with the utmost speed. Speedily the two immense floating engines, and eight land engines belonging to the brigade, and those belonging to these and the neighbouring docks, were

brought into action, and as it was fortunately high water, immense volumes were poured into the burning vault. The uttermost exertions of the assistants were long baffled by an unexpected cause—the dense black smoke charged with a suffocating odour from the burning spirits which struck down the strongest after a few minutes' exposure. As the firemen and dock-labourers fell they were dragged out by others ready to take their places. At one time not fewer than 50 men were lying insensible on the quay—some of them in a very dangerous condition. It was 1 P.M. before the fire was got under. When the vault could be examined it was found that, though the damage was much less than had been anticipated, the danger had been very great. Whole tiers of casks containing spirits, in some cases 50 per cent. above proof, had been actually on fire and were deeply charred; but the number destroyed did not exceed 50. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

26. WRECK OF THE "SILISTRIA."
—About three years ago several fine screw-steamers were built in the Clyde for the Turkish Government. These vessels were placed under the charge of Turkish captains and crews, whose ignorance, folly, and villany appear to exceed everything that the most satirical writers have ascribed to the Turks.

The *Silistria* left Alexandria on the 25th June, with about 350 persons on board. The next day, about noon, a loud crash was heard among the timbers of the ship, and the engine stopped. It was shortly set in motion again, by whose orders is not

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d the crash was again
 screw was broken, and
 was entering the hold
 For an hour nothing
 e towards stopping
 but at last a Russian
 on board made his
 hole and attempted to
 h tarred hemp, which
 revented the ship from
 apidly. The captain
 him when he came on
 relapsed into his for-
 of bewildered incom-
 With the exception of
 deck, out of order, no
 ted of clearing the ship
 nd the only hope was
 the after skylight and
 upy the cabins by
 Not a soul of the crew
 a passengers afforded
 assistance, and the
 named and the

abandon his cargo and take the
 passengers of the steamer on
 board, and endeavour to tow her
 into Alexandria. The Egyptian
 would do nothing except cast
 them a tow rope, having pro-
 bably little faith in the promises
 of the respectable Mustafa Bey.
 This individual marched about
 with a pistol in each hand,
 threatening all who approached
 the boats which he had lowered
 and guarded by marines. About
 five in the evening the women were
 at length allowed to go on board
 the brig, and in the course of the
 night Said Pacha, the Turkish
 Commissary at Djeddah, and his
 suite, carefully removed all his
 effects, but the three boats which
 conveyed him did not return to
 the steamer. The captain of the
 brig still refused to abandon his
 cargo, and finally cut the tow

the brig carrying into Alexandria 273 passengers and sailors, the Europeans being exposed during the passage to the violence and brutality of the Turks.

According to another account the commander Mustafa was so intently engaged in plundering the valuables of his passengers, that when the vessel sunk he went down with her. Said Pacha, who was the Sultan's commissary to inquire into the massacres at Jeddah, was the first to commit outrages upon the Christians; and the persons who perished, or some of them, were slain by the fanatical robbers. The consuls of the several nations, whose subjects were murdered or maltreated, had joined in demanding redress. An inquiry was ordered, but with so little desire to arrive at the truth, that the consuls withdrew in disgust. And no wonder that the authorities were determined to screen the offenders; for it appears that the English engineer had reported the engine to be dangerously out of repair. He was told, "God is great. Make this one voyage, and when you return the matter shall be attended to." The engineer instantly resigned, and the senior Turkish stoker was appointed to the post!

It appears incidentally in the accounts that a short time previously the sister ship the *Kars*, had been wrecked by the ignorance of the Turkish captain, when some 200 persons perished.

26. THE JARROW MURDER.—At the Durham assizes John Shafto Wilthew, aged 55, was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Susannah Wilthew, at Jarrow, on the 19th of July.

It was stated by the counsel

for the Crown that the prisoner was gatekeeper at Messrs, Palmer's iron ship-building yard at Jarrow. He lived in a small house in Druid's Buildings, with his wife, three children, and his wife's brother, named Charlton. His wife was 51 years of age, and had borne him eleven children. She was a careful, good wife, and attended to his home. On the evening preceding the murder the prisoner and Charlton returned from their work, and the family set up talking until 11 o'clock, when Charlton went to bed, leaving the prisoner and his wife up. They had no words and no quarrel. Next morning at 4 o'clock Charlton was awoken by his sister, the prisoner's wife, coming into his room and to his bedside in her nightdress, with her hair hanging down her back, and holding her throat with her nightdress against it in one hand, while she shook him and made signs to him with the other. Blood at that time was pouring from her throat and running down on to the floor. A few minutes after he saw the prisoner come across from his room and go into the yard. He said to the prisoner, "What is this you have been doing?" The prisoner muttered something, but he could not tell what he said. The witness shouted out to his niece, "Your father has cut your mother's throat." The deceased then went into the yard and into the privy, holding her chemise up to her throat, which was bleeding very much, and returned shortly after into the house. An alarm was given, and a doctor attempted to sew up her throat, but she died about twenty minutes after. There was a gash in her throat five inches long, and cut

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within an eighth of an
vertebræ. The wind-
covered, and the jugular
ed. Shortly after her
prisoner was found lying
in a pool of his wife's
ly insensible, and with
al gash in his own
ch had been inflicted
ound beside him. He
ood deal of blood, and
pulseless, but rallied
being placed on a bed.
prisoner was placed
his throat was still
with plaister.] The
which the wound on
ed had been inflicted
o Charlton, and was
prisoner's hand after-
by him was placed,
h blood, on a chest of
usel for the prisoner

Semper, who lived hard by Ste-
venson's cottage, went out from
her home, and saw what she sup-
posed to be a shirt in a deep sewer.
She looked a little closer into the
matter, and found that the shirt
covered the body of a murdered
man, who had been fearfully
beaten and bruised, and then cast
into the sewer. All around there
were marks of a fearful struggle.
The grass was trodden down, and
there was blood upon it. Then
there were footmarks, and indica-
tions that some persons had been
dragging some heavy weight across
the road. A broken hedge across
was bloody for about a foot's breadth.
In one place there were three
broken fragments of a hedgestake
covered with blood. In a field
were two more bludgeons—one
of them a rough wooden rail—
also streaked with blood. In the

to death with bludgeons, though he seems to have made a stout defence. Between 5 and 6 o'clock the next morning they were found fast asleep in a hovel, and the same day were taken into custody. On Carey was found a knife, which was identified as one that had belonged to Stevenson. They were taken before the magistrates, and here Picket made what he intended should be received as a full account of the transaction. He admitted that he had been present at the murder, although he threw, or endeavoured to throw, all the guilt of it upon Carey. As he represented it, it was as they were going down a certain lane, and Mr. Stevenson was walking in front of them, that Carey proposed to kill him, saying, "I think he's got some money." On this, despite of Picket's remonstrances—this is his own story—Carey stepped up behind Stevenson and struck him so violent a blow with the bludgeon he carried in his hand that he brought him to the ground. Then the murdering began, and lasted a good while. Picket endeavoured to persuade the magistrates that the part he subsequently took in the transaction—such as helping Carey to carry the body to the sewer—was done in the bewilderment of the moment, and that the whole transaction was set on foot, and the guilty part of it carried out, exclusively by his companion.

This confession, as is usually the case in such matters, merely operated to insure Picket's own conviction. On his own admission he had been a participator in the murder, although the ingenuity of his counsel tried to convert this position into that of an ac-

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complice after the fact. The most curious part of the story, however was, that in consequence of Picket's endeavours to exculpate himself at Carey's expense, Carey, towards the conclusion of the trial the other day at Lincoln, made a full confession, in which he threw all the guilt upon Picket. Of course, according to the rules of evidence, the confession of each was only evidence against himself; but each admitted that he was there, more or less actively participating in the murder. The jury took the very proper view of it that both were equally guilty, and brought in a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against both. The murderers found on the old man's body one sovereign, one half-crown, and one shilling. Picket insisted upon having the sovereign, because, as he said, "it would clear his score for the spree at Boston." Carey took 3s. 6d. by the adventure, besides a pocket-knife. Their original intention, according to their own statement, was merely to rob, not to murder, the old man. They had covered their faces with handkerchiefs with holes in them, so that they could see without being recognized, and one of these was marked with the name of Picket's old sweetheart. The plain truth seems to be, that the two ruffians had resolved to rob the old man, and if they could have done this by simply knocking him down they would have been content. They were, however, fully prepared to murder him if need were; and, as their victim recognized them, the need did arise. It is not often that these pages chronicle so sottish, so clownish, and at the same time, so hideous a crime. Hot with drink, two ruffians

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of an alehouse in pur-
d man who had been
their company. They
out of a hedge, and
ome up to him knock
The stakes break,
others, and beat him
ey search his pockets,
from them 17. 3s. 6d.,
f their night's work.
east the body into the
into a hovel, and fall
of drunkenness and
hey suffer themselves
t next day; each ac-
ther, and insures his
mnation. Can the
pidity and ruffianism
uch further? This
sibility to moral law
e last; for they de-
much from the reli-
ations of the chaplain
e convinced that they

rience had promoted her to the
dangerous occupation of priming
the copper caps—she was blown
to pieces. One, or perhaps two,
of the workmen were also killed.
Several persons in the streets and
houses adjoining were injured.
A man was in his attic looking
after his pigeons; the wall of his
room was blown in, and both his
legs were broken. One of the
workwomen was dreadfully burnt.
These persons, it was thought,
were mortally injured.

Although so serious an acci-
dent might reasonably have sug-
gested to the authorities the
necessity of taking measures to
render such destructive manufac-
tories less fatal to human life,
the warning was altogether dis-
regarded, and two months later
another percussion-cap manufac-
tory, situated in the very heart of

fore, for the whole month is 6°-7. The highest average previously recorded is 67° in 1778, and as the average of this July is 68°-1, it exceeds all previous records by 1°-1.

SHIPWRECKS AND FIRES AT SEA.—The underwriters at Lloyds' have received intelligence of some serious losses at sea by wreck and fire.

On the 16th June, the fine Indiaman *Blenheim*, owned by Messrs. Duncan Dunbar & Sons, of Limehouse, was traversing the Bay of Bengal, bound for Calcutta. She was caught in a tremendous gale or typhoon, by which it was evident she would speedily be overwhelmed. The captain and crew had scarcely betaken themselves to the boats when the ship foundered by their side. One boat reached the shore in safety; but the other was swamped in the surf, and the captain, second mate, and eleven seamen perished.

On the 28th June (or July), the clipper barque *Shepherdess*, with a valuable general cargo, was entering Algoa Bay, when she struck upon a reef, and rolling heavily on the rock, she broke in two in a few minutes, and went down with all hands. Only two seamen out of a crew of fourteen officers and men were saved.

On the 10th July, the Glasgow brig, *Eliza Bain*, while lying in Kingston Harbour, was discovered to be on fire. Notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the fire-brigade, and a large number of soldiers and others, the vessel was totally consumed. Several men were injured by the falling of the masts.

On the 18th July, the American ship *Josephine*, 1000 tons register,

with a cargo of rice, was totally destroyed in the harbour of Mauritius. The loss is estimated at 10,000*l*.

On the 31st July, the *Glance*, from New York for Hamburg, with resin and cotton, caught fire off the Flemish bank, in the British Channel. She was towed to the harbour of Browshaven, but when off the entrance the flames burst forth with terrific violence, and in a few hours she was burnt to the water's edge. The loss is estimated at 15,000*l*.

AUGUST.

2. **DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN LONDON.**—About 10 P.M. of the 2nd inst. a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Blackman & Son, Rupert Street, Whitechapel. These works form one of the most extensive cooperages in London, and cover half an acre of ground, filled with piles of combustible materials. They are surrounded by other manufactories of vast extent, and containing valuable merchandise, and it was apprehended that the burning staves would spread destruction around. The great exertions of the firemen prevented this calamity, and confined the flames to Messrs. Blackman's premises. About 30,000 valuable staves, and an enormous quantity of casks, were consumed.

On the 8th inst., at a very early hour, the celebrated oil refinery, a portion of the great soap factory of Messrs. Hawes, was discovered to be on fire. From the nature of the stock the fire raged furiously, the water appearing to have no effect on the flames,

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not subdued until damage had been

ENTS ON THE LONDON
WALL RAILWAY.—Two
ous accidents have
n this line within a

st August, a Tilbury
arrived at the main
Fenchurch-street, at
and had landed its
on the platform. The
attempted to cross
the purpose of taking
In doing so it came
with a train from
wich which was just
e station, and which
arge number of pas-
the shock, from the
sition in which the
ies came into contact,
The Tilbury engine

snattered. One passenger was killed, and several were very seriously injured.

2. THE LEDBURY MURDER.—
At the Hereford Assizes, there was a trial for murder committed with circumstances of great mystery, and which still remains shrouded in doubt.

John Isaac Jones, 26, attorney's clerk, was charged with the wilful murder of Harriet Baker, at Ledbury, on the 17th of May, 1859.

The prisoner was a young man, with light hair and sharp features, apparently of an excitable temperament. He had lost one leg. As the trial occupied the greater part of three days, and resulted in the acquittal of the accused, it will suffice to give the case attempted to be established for the Crown. It appeared that

back door had been fastened, and the bell put upon it. When Mrs. Jackson left there was nothing on Mrs. Baker's table, but the next morning, when the house was entered, there were a table-cloth and two glasses, a jug containing some water, and sugar; in one of the glasses there was gin-and-water, on the table. The house had not been forced in any way; and therefore, when it was discovered in the morning that Mrs. Baker was murdered, the inference was that she had been murdered by some one who had obtained access to the house in a friendly manner. The prisoner had recently bought some gin. The prisoner, at the time in question, lived in a chamber in Bowcott's house, which did not put him in communication with the other people in the house, and he used a latch-key, which opened the back door of his house. Bowcott put out his own light at 20 minutes past 10, and at that time he had not heard the prisoner come in. The next morning the prisoner got up early, and went out to clean his shoes. Among the things missed from Mr. Masefield's premises were some small silver coins, one of which was a particular sixpence, and in a lane much frequented by labouring men at an early hour in the morning a packet of coins was found, which could not have been there at an early hour. The suggestion was that the prisoner had thrown them there. The prisoner had his breakfast on that morning (the 18th) somewhat earlier than usual. After breakfast Bowcott, who supplied milk to Mrs. Baker, knocked at the house, and could not obtain access. Pebbles were

thrown at the windows, and the prisoner produced some peas for the same purpose. In the meantime the prisoner went to a public-house and had some brandy, and on his return he looked through the keyhole of Mr. Masefield's back door, and presently said, "Oh, I have found the key." Of the finding of that key it would appear he had given two accounts. He then unlocked the door and entered the house, and, on entering, a little girl who lived in the house was seen dressing herself, and on being asked where Mrs. Baker was, the child said she had gone out. On going up stairs in Mr. Masefield's office it was found that Mrs. Baker was laying dead upon the floor, and her clothes were on fire. The counsel for the Crown then detailed the temptation that might have led the prisoner to commit the crime. There was a book in the office, and accessible to the prisoner, which would show that at the time there were large sums of money in the office, and the book would appear to contain an entry made by the prisoner himself, after the entry as to the money, which would show that he had had the book, and might have seen the previous entries. In the prisoner's box there was found a bludgeon, such as might have caused the blow which was on the forehead of the deceased. This blow might have caused insensibility, but it was evident that death itself was caused by strangulation, effected by a cord found on the spot. Whoever intended to rob Mr. Masefield knew where to look for the plunder; for he went directly to the drawer where alone money was

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prisoner had the opportunity of knowing that a large sum of money had been in the bank, and from the circumstances the learned counsel would appear that the prisoner was not aware that a portion of it had been re-deposited in the bank. A paper in the desk was taken, and that was the paper which had contained the money in one compartment contained about 7*l.*, and was taken. Another compartment contained some money which was not touched, and No. 3 had some postage stamps, which were taken and destroyed. Besides this circumstance it is probable that the prisoner admitted the robbery and was fully acquainted with the circumstances, were these—that the prisoner had been forced by instru-

cheques on the National Provincial Bank, and money, and post-office stamps, some of these latter having been found on the floor of the office. It would be proved that the prisoner was poor and in want of money. He had been in the workhouse at Ledbury, and eventually became a schoolmaster, but his salary never exceeded 18*s.* a-week. The prisoner had kept two diaries, which would show that he was altogether without friends, and not likely to be in receipt of money. The name of Jones was not the prisoner's real name, but one which he has assumed. On the 23rd of March, the prisoner had received a cheque for his quarter's salary, which was paid immediately, and evidence would be given to show that all that money must have been expended; but it would be shown that after the

were the two stolen notes which the prisoner had destroyed. Part of the word "bearer" was still visible on the ash. On the 30th of June some more ashes were found, which would be proved to be the remains of a cheque of the National Provincial Bank, two of which were stolen. The officer of the bank would state that when notes were spoiled he was in the habit of burning them, and he could speak, not only to the general appearance of the ash, but the letters "Nati," and "er" of the word "bearer," were visible by a microscope. After the ashes had been found, search was made for some blank cheques which had been seen in the prisoner's possession, and the remains of those cheques were found on the back premises torn up, but when the pieces were put together, they made up the three cheques on the National Provincial Bank which had been seen in his possession, and this showed that the ashes found could not have been the ashes of those cheques. The learned counsel said there was no direct evidence against the prisoner; the evidence was entirely circumstantial, which, however, was sometimes even more satisfactory than direct evidence. The counsel for the Crown proceeded to establish his case by calling numerous witnesses, who deposed to a variety of minute circumstances, which undoubtedly raised a strong suspicion that the prisoner had really committed the crime of which he was accused. The address of the prisoner's counsel on the other hand pointed out the insufficiency of the circumstantial evidence to show any conclusive—

indeed, any very strong—ground for concluding that the prisoner was really guilty; and the jury, after three hours' consultation, found a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

3. SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—*Four Persons Burnt to Death*.—Four persons have lost their lives at Hull in a very singular manner. A man named George Taylor, landlord of the Lord Durham public-house, Cross-street, in that town, had occasion to tap a puncheon of rum. For this purpose he had used a gimlet; but the hole made by the instrument not being large enough, he had the folly to heat the kitchen poker to enlarge it. On applying this instrument the spirit ignited, and an explosion took place. Taylor was dreadfully burnt on his hands and arms, his hair was singed off, and his clothes almost destroyed. He rushed into the street, and the fiery spirit instantly spread throughout the dram-shop, which was in flames in a moment. The housekeeper was in one of the back rooms, and had just time to escape unhurt; but two of Taylor's children, six years and four years old, were enveloped in the flames (which soon spread to every part of the premises), and were so much burnt that they died a few hours afterwards. There were two other children in the place: of these one was burnt to death in the place, and the other was so much burnt that she also died. So that altogether four lives were lost. The house was gutted, and a great deal of other damage was done before the fire was subdued.

6. EXPLOSION OF THE BALLYCOLLIE POWDER MILLS.—Five lives

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at half-past 10 o'clock
 explosion of gunpowder
 at the Ballincollig
 Mills, attended with
 destruction of human life.
 sion was distinctly
 several parts of Cork,
 on board the steamers
 the river, resembling
 distant thunder. The
 the disaster was the
 at the western extre-
 e works, on the banks
 er, known as No. 1
 use, but by others de-
 a "refining house."
 ur five men were en-
 is house in removing
 stored there in kegs
 on the canal, by which
 ation is effected be-
 several departments of
 along the bank of the
 e bodies of three only

of his wife. The prisoner was
 very pale, and appeared to be en-
 during the most intense mental
 anguish.

It appeared that the prisoner
 and his wife had lived very un-
 comfortably together; both were
 extremely violent, the husband
 probably the stronger. She left
 this miserable home, and went
 to live with some neighbours.
 At the expiration of a week, the
 prisoner came and endeavoured
 to persuade her to return to him—
 she refused; he gave her a week
 to consider of it. He came at the
 period he had appointed; and she
 again refused, but appears to have
 relented so far that she went and
 discharged a summons she had
 taken out against him. But he
 again exhibited violence, and she
 expressed her determination to
 go on the following morning and

fell forward on the bar, exclaiming, "Oh! my dear! my dear!" Some stimulants were administered, a chair was allowed, and the trial proceeded. As the evidence brought out the shameful detail of the conjugal strife, the prisoner fell off the chair in a fit, and struggled and kicked so powerfully that it required several men to hold him. It was necessary that he should be removed into the open air, and the trial was suspended. Mr. Kettle, the prisoner's counsel, said that as he had received full instruction the prisoner was under no disadvantage from his present inability to communicate with him; and the learned Judge said that unless the attack were dangerous to life, he should order the trial to proceed when the prisoner should be sufficiently recovered to be again placed at the bar; but Mr. Kettle applied for a postponement, if it should appear that his client was so far affected as to be unable to understand the effect of the evidence. After the lapse of an hour the prisoner was again brought in and the trial proceeded; but the poor wretch's moans during the rest of the proceedings were distressing. Mr. Kettle endeavoured to reduce the offence from murder to manslaughter by alleging that the act was unpremeditated and had arisen from the provocation he received from his wife; but the learned Judge in his summing up pointed out the fact that the prisoner had come to the house with a razor in his pocket, which had the heel of the blade so tied to the handle as to form it into a fitting instrument for the act he afterwards committed.

The jury found the prisoner

Guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged; but the sentence was not carried out, it appearing probable that he was not perfectly sane.

6. WRECK OF THE "ADMELLA."—

At 5 A.M. the steamer *Admella*, running between Melbourne and Adelaide, struck upon a sunken rock off Cape Northumberland, broke immediately, and became a total wreck. The *Admella* had on board 8 cabin passengers, 34 steerage passengers, and a crew of about 30 persons. The after-compartment of the vessel had about 50 tons of copper ore as ballast, and these had the effect of keeping this portion firm on the rock. Thither all those who had not perished at the first shock betook themselves. They were now exposed to the most dreadful sufferings. The boats were washed adrift, and thus no means were left of communicating with the shore. A small quantity of provisions and water had been saved; but this by some mismanagement was washed away by the waves on the following day. Shocking to relate, from this day, Sunday, to the following Friday these poor persons were left on the fragment of wreck, without food, exposed to the pangs of hunger and thirst, and the inclemency of the weather, the sun beating fiercely on them by day and the piercing wind benumbing them by night. On Tuesday night near 20 perished by cold, and day by day their numbers were thinned by frenzy, fever, or exhaustion. On Monday two men managed to float ashore on a raft, and with great difficulty crawled to a telegraph station many miles inland, by which the knowledge of the disaster was

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to all parts of South
 Victoria, and New
 Wales. The intelligence
 the greatest excitement;
 the sittings of the
 were adjourned and
 cess suspended. Un-
 the men had been under-
 say that they were the
 vours, and some time
 before it was discovered
 y persons were still
 the wreck. The most
 sures were immediately
 their preservation. A
 t was despatched in-
 She arrived at the reef
 sday night, and on
 ade the most noble
 reach the miserable
 but unhappily the surf
 gh that not only were
 ts of the life and whale-
 etual, but their gallant
 l well nigh perished.

deaths of Elizabeth Freshfield
 and Clement John Carnell, the
 former of whom, as alleged, died
 from the effects of an attempt to
 procure abortion, and the latter
 from self-destruction, the de-
 ceased having cut his throat with
 a small lancet. The landlord
 of the house, No. 65, Mildmay
 Street, stated that his wife had
 let the parlours to the deceased,
 who assumed the name of Mr.
 and Mrs. Webster. On Wednes-
 day morning week, about 5
 o'clock, the witness was awoke
 by hearing some one go out of
 the house by the front door. At
 breakfast time his wife went up
 stairs, when she saw the male
 lodger, who said his wife had
 miscarried. She said, "Have
 you not had medical assistance?"
 He said, "No: it is a mere no-
 thing." Witness's wife said,
 "Why not have called me up?"

Williamson said, 'I should like to see him.' The male deceased fetched him, and shortly afterwards Mrs. Webster died. The male deceased appeared in an agony of mind, and left the room and went into the garden. I stopped behind, and asked Dr. Williamson if he thought I should be justified in fetching a policeman. He said, 'Certainly.' During this time Mr. Webster was howling in the garden. I went to him, and begged he would come in doors. He said, 'I am cutting my throat,' and the blood flowed frightfully in a stream, and I felt this was no time to hesitate. I seized his wrists, and held them, and shouted for help. He threw me off. I saw I could not compete with his strength, and I ran up stairs, and told the doctors who were there, and I went and fetched a policeman, and returned in time to see Webster die. His body was taken into the house."

Dr. Williamson stated that he and Dr. Medcalf were present when the lady died, which was about 12 o'clock on Saturday night. He had no doubt that instruments were used for the purpose of procuring abortion, and that she died from hæmorrhage produced from a wound. The jury found, as to the man, that he had committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity; and as regarded the female deceased, a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against her companion.

11. DESTRUCTION OF WALTON BRIDGE.—About 5.30 A.M., the well-known bridge across the Thames, from Walton to Halliford—built in 1750 by a Mr. Dicker, as a private speculation—

was observed to be cracking across the highway of the bridge over the centre arch, and the crack kept increasing so much as to allow parts to fall into the river; and so it remained dropping, bit by bit, until 12 o'clock, when the arch fell in with a violent crash into the bed of the river. In a short time after, the other arch fell in also with the same violence, without injury to any person or property. The noise, which was heard a considerable distance from the bridge, was like an explosion. The bridge consisted of four stone piers, between which were three truss arches of beams and joists of wood, strongly bound together with mortises, iron pins, and cramps; besides which there were five arches of brickwork on each side, to render the ascent and descent the more easy. The bridge still belongs to private parties, and is rented by the toll-collector. The centre arch was exceedingly large. A precarious communication across the broken arches was established by means of planks, and the navigation of the river was not stopped. A gentleman, who saw the fall of the arches, says, "I had crossed the river, just below the bridge, in a punt with a friend, to take a sketch of it from the Walton side, when the falling of a few stones from the broken arch warned us to quicken our speed; and, before we had well reached the shore, the pier suddenly gave way, and the two large arches on either side, with the roadway, for some 150 or 200 yards, fell into the river below with a tremendous crash. The water splashed up like a fountain, and the sudden displacement caused the

15. FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN AERONAUT.—As part of an evening's amusement a professional aeronaut, a Mr. Hall, ascended in a balloon from the Cricket-ground, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The ascent took place at 10 minutes to 7, and a quarter past that hour the balloon was seen to descend rapidly in the neighbourhood of Boldon, about 7 miles from Newcastle, and fell in a clover-field. It appears, that as the balloon ascended it passed into a transverse current of air, which rapidly whirled the machine towards the German Ocean. With the purpose of descending somewhat, the aeronaut opened the valve, and discharged a quantity of gas. It seems, however, from his incoherent expressions during his subsequent delirium, that his terror of being carried to sea deprived him of presence of mind. He discharged so much gas that the car struck the earth

young, applied to the magistrate for advice as to the proper conduct of her husband, being asked them what the most prudent gentleman would do to be—she could not say what, nor even what she would do. He was, she believed, a nobleman, the Hon. Mr. St. John. Much laughter then ensued, and she found her marriage unhappy, and whereby to ascertain her name. On another occasion a young aristocrat, a thin shabby-gentleman, with a thin half-tache on his upper lip, was placed at the bar, and did the original complainant appear, but a second time, with equal claims on the jury, shall, William D. Marshall, otherwise William Denbigh & Harrison. The names were these:—

On the 28th of the month the original complainant, Mrs. Hayes, was conducted to the assizes, and

nobleman's domestic arrangements, and, in point of fact, there was another Hon. Mrs. Sloper Harrison still extant and breathing vital air. This was bad enough, but far worse remained behind. Had the Lothario been a real officer and a nobleman, the bitter pill of bigamy might have been digested; but it turned out that he was neither the one or the other. So far from being an officer, it proved that the young aristocrat's only connexion with the military force of the country was that he had a brother in the Militia, and in the somewhat humble though honourable capacity of a private. In the next place, what noble family was there of the name of Harrison? The *Peerage* was searched in vain. It was then discovered that the young nobleman was sometimes known by the name of Marshall—just as we might say Hamilton and Brandon. Neither under this head could anything to his advantage be discovered. The noble family still remained a mystery. Something positive, however, was at last brought to light by the discovery—first, of the fact that the young nobleman had recently amused his leisure by accepting jobs as a journeyman paperhanger; and, secondly, that the lady who had prior claims on him as his wife was actually forthcoming. Both ladies were present at Lambeth Police Court on Thursday last, when the pseudo-nobleman was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of bigamy. He seems to have been a pitiful vagabond of the Uriah Heep order when it came to the point, at one moment denouncing

himself as a blackguard and scoundrel—so far the Court was with him—and the next wanting to go down on his knees to his wives, or to anybody who wished to have his boots licked by such a paltry vagabond. "I am very sorry, sir. I know it was very wicked of me—very wicked indeed. I do, sir; I know it was very wicked," said the accused, with a deprecating whine. There seems, indeed, to be a probability that there is a third wife living, inasmuch as the prisoner protested, "that, as God was above him, and his Judge," he had not any third lady to whom he stood in that relation. This form of language in the mouths of such people is almost invariably evidence of falsehood. The Hon. Sloper Marshall was, however, removed at last to prison to await his trial at the Central Criminal Court, begging the spectators not to laugh at him, "because they themselves might get into a hobble some day or other." The scoundrel on his trial threw a shameful imputation on his victim, which was unquestionably without foundation. He was very deservedly sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude.

21. RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES AT ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—For some time the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East has been the scene of disturbances of a nature utterly discreditable to both parties, and painful to every Christian mind. This parish, which has a population consisting of persons engaged in the shipping trade and manufactures—by no means highly educated and not at all open to High Church influences—has the mis-

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ave for its rector the King, a clergyman of tendencies, and who ven beyond his con- in his display of bow- flexions, and cross- flowers, embroidery, ents. He assembles s services numerous unattached, has a ones" the services, wherever chants can eed. He also (of opts the unseemly turning his back congregation when- ; and on days when o distinct directions ic as to his dress, has raordinary vestments Besides the rector assistants, the parish is th a "lecturer" who authority from some

but awaited the commencement of the rector's service; when, with the assistance of persons who came to church on hearing that mischief was brewing, they accompanied the curate's readings with hisses, coughing, and spitting, and caused great confusion. The example was now given, and on the subsequent Sundays the church was crowded with irreverent persons who, under pretext of care for religion, disgraced its solemn services with every manner of outrage. The most of these were persons of no religion at all; many were Dissenters, who had no concern in the matter; the most unabashed disturbers were lads and girls. These persons beset the church before the doors were opened, and occupied the most conspicuous places, the stairs of the reading

to stay the war between parties whose chief quality was an obstinate persistence in doing all they could to annoy each other. They sought the assistance of the civil powers; policemen were stationed about the church, and the unseemly spectacle was exhibited of the religious services of God performed under the inspection of a division of police. And little more than "inspection" it could be; for unless where some overt act of violence was committed, these functionaries had no power to interfere—brawling in church is an ecclesiastical, not a civil, offence.

The interference of the Bishop was invoked. But even the ecclesiastical power could not do much. Such things as lay within his immediate jurisdiction, the reverend prelate did—such as forbidding the use of unusual vestments—the rest not having been express subjects of Church legislation, some not subjects for any legislation whatever—were beyond his power. The right reverend prelate's letter, however, was framed with such sound sense and Christian feeling—his rebukes of the follies of both sides, so just and so conciliatory—that it did not fail of temporary effect. As, however, the rector limited his compliance to what was matter of express injunction, and continued all that was not forbidden, and the discontented repeated their indecorous protests under such shapes as were difficult to grasp, the scandal again became flagrant; and the police-court frequently presented the unseemly spectacle of foolish men brought under the cognizance of the civil magistrate for religious misconduct.

22. SALE OF THE PROPERTIES OF VAUXHALL GARDENS.—The site of this famous and once fashionable place of amusement having been lotted out for building purposes, the "properties" and other effects on the grounds were this day disposed of by auction. As "The Royal Gardens, Vauxhall," have for many years undergone a gradual decline from the height of fashion to near the lowest point of vulgarity and disrepute, and had become almost forgotten, it would not have been desirable, but for its historical renown, to chronicle the final dispersion of its miserable and "seedy" relics. The articles, which were divided into 274 lots, were of the meanest description, and were bought by the lowest of dealers, at the lowest conceivable prices.

25. THUNDERSTORM. — *House struck by Lightning.*—During a storm which broke fiercely over the west-end of the metropolis, more particularly over the district of Maida Hill and Kilburn, the lightning struck the house; No. 16, Lanark Villas, in the Clifton Road. At 10 minutes past 10 A.M. a most vivid forked-flash illuminated the whole district. The electric fluid struck the roof of this house and completely destroyed it; the slates and the brickwork of the main chimney were dashed down and scattered over the pavement. The electric fluid then passed down the chimney into the kitchen, scattering bricks and soot in all directions, knocking over the furniture, and breaking the glass. The lightning appeared at the same moment to occupy the other rooms of the house, which appeared to be in a blaze of vivid

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ladies and a servant, within at the time, with in an agony of escaped without in-

ATURE OF SCHAMYL, THE

CHIEF.—The celebrated Circassian leader, Schamyl, many years has maintained the independence of his mountains, has been at times a prisoner by the Russians, and sent to St. Petersburg. It was not until that the Russian commander, Bariatinski, had succeeded in reaching the mountains with a force so irresistible, that Schamyl, after suffering a defeat, had withdrawn to his stronghold at Beslan, where he endeavoured to seize every opportunity by illusory promises. The Russian commander took measures to surround the *áoul*, which was a place of extraordinary

ground at the foot of the rock, to rush up the pass, and obtain a firm footing on the *plateau*. The position was now scaled on various points, and the desultory resistance of the Circassians overcome. The *áoul* was then surrounded. But Schamyl and his faithful Murides (body guard) about 400 in number, offered the most desperate resistance. A body of these resolute men, posted in a wood, finding that there was no chance for flight, threw themselves on the Russians, sword and dagger in hand, and perished to the last man. Schamyl himself, with his family and a few Murides, were in the *áoul*, which was surrounded by a strong chain of troops. The Russian officers ordered the firing to cease, and sent officers to Schamyl entreating him to forbear a fruitless resistance, and to spare his family

28th this phenomenon was singularly beautiful. "From 8.40 P.M. until 9 P.M.," says Mr. Lowe, writing from Beeston observatory, "curtains of red light were visible near the zenith. By 11.40 P.M. the glare of orange light in the north was powerful enough (even through much cloud) to make the hands of a watch visible. From midnight, for three-quarters of an hour, the sky was overcast; yet at 12.25 A.M. the light emitted was so strong that it gave the impression of daylight. The clouds in west and north-west were inky black. At 12.45 an opening (in the clouds) near the zenith disclosed the cupola, which was situated exactly on Alpha Andromedæ; this star being in an open space, surrounded by a white circle, or more frequently by an ever-changing mass of wavy streams of light. In a few minutes again overcast, and remaining so till 1.10, when the clouds began to clear off. At 1.15 A.M. magnificent rays of light met 2° east of Alpha Andromedæ, where a wing-shaped mass of Aurora was situated; each ray as it approached this spot became 'bended.' At this time three-fourths of the sky were covered with Aurora. In the north-north-west there was a long black cloud-like line, which travelled slowly eastward. At 1.25 A.M. its south end was passing across Capella, which star shone brightly through it. From 1.30 till 2.30 much clear sky, a splendid mass of Aurora Borealis was visible, forming an ever-changing cupola close to Gamma Trianguli; 3.15 less bright. All the coruscations moved slowly eastward. The

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wind south till 1.30 A.M., then south-west." Other phenomena were noticed during the splendour of the Aurora, particularly the remarkable brightness of the Pleiades, and other heavenly bodies; analogous to the increased brilliancy of Arcturus, while the tail of the comet passed over it last year.

There has been at this time also observed a remarkable chain of spots over the sun.

30. EXPLOSION ON BOARD H.M.S. "PIONEER."—About 1 P.M. a bad accident occurred on board H.M.S. steam-sloop *Pioneer*, at anchor in Plymouth Sound. The ship was getting up steam, in order to proceed into Hamoaze when the steam-pipe burst. The engine-room was instantly filled with steam, and the engineers and stokers were dreadfully scalded; seven very badly. One died.

INDIAN AND RUSSIAN LOANS.—The Indian and Russian Governments have appeared as borrowers almost simultaneously in the money-market. The amount proposed to be raised by Russia is in the whole 12,000,000*l.*; but of this 4,000,000*l.* only was offered in the English market, the remainder being retained for the continent and the native capitalists. The loan was to be a 3 per cent. stock, to be tendered for at the price of 86½. The tenders fell somewhat short of the sum required, and not more than 100,000*l.* was taken on the Stock Exchange. The loan negotiated by the Indian Government was 5,000,000*l.*, and the readiness with which it was taken up shows that, notwithstanding the security offered is the Indian revenue only, unguaranteed by the State, that that

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just emerged from a
 ellion—that it has al-
 wed near 25,000,000*l.*
 e years and that its re-
 nts exhibit a frightful
 ncome compared with
 iture, the credit of the
 ndency is equal to the
 the Russian Empire.
 as a 5 per cent. stock.
 rs at and above 97
 to 5,824,750*l.* As 97
minimum fixed by the
 e whole loan was taken
 ng. The price in the
 mediately rose to 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$.
 e tenders to the
 2,500,000*l.* slightly
minimum.

LORD NORTHWICK'S
 -The late Lord North-
 rom his earliest years,
 ed for his love of art,
 ent the best part of a

Northwick Hall, near Chelten-
 ham, was too limited to contain
 the increasing collection. Other
 houses were taken and filled;
 and finally his lordship pur-
 chased Thirlestane House, Chel-
 tenham, as the final resting-place
 of his beloved treasures. This
 fine mansion was open with great
 freedom to all lovers of art,
 whether connoisseurs or pleasure-
 seekers, and was one of the
 greatest attractions of that fa-
 shionable watering-place. It was
 hoped, that at Lord Northwick's
 decease, his gallery, or at least a
 judiciously-selected portion of it,
 would have been bequeathed to
 the nation. Unfortunately his
 lordship died intestate, his title
 and landed estates passed to his
 nephew, and the personality, in-
 cluding his collection of pictures
 and works of art and *virtu*, be-

Majolica and other ceramic ware, and Oriental art. The sale was to occupy the space from the 26th of July to the 30th of August. Perhaps never before—or never since the sale of the King of Holland's gallery—was there ever known such an assemblage of noble connoisseurs, men of judgment in art, or professionals representing foreign princes or *millionnaires*. Space renders it impracticable to give anything like a detailed account of the competition for the best works; a few only have been selected for record, and those chiefly because of the large sums they produced—for very many pictures of inappreciable value in the history of art, being very much matter of antiquarian or practical interest, were not sold for sums relatively large.

Second day:—Mazzolino di Ferrari, "Christ in the Judgment-Hall," 320 *gs.*; Weenix, "Garden of a Château," 350 *gs.*; Van Eyck, "Adoration of the Magi" (the gem of the whole collection), 495 *gs.*; Canaletto, "Grand Canal at Venice," 400 *gs.*

Third day:—Gonzales Coques, "A Group of Family Portraits," 300 *gs.*

Fourth day (English Masters):—Nasmyth's "View in Leigh Woods," 750*l.*; Linnel, "Landscape," 375 *gs.*; Lawrence, "William Pitt," 140*l.*; Calcott, "Mill-pond, with water-wheel," 250*l.*; Webster, "Dunce punished," 1005*l.*; Mulready, "The Convalescent from Waterloo," 1180 *gs.*

Fifth day:—Claude, "Dairy-Farm in Holland," 510*l.*; G. Poussin, "Landscape," 380 *gs.*; Murillo, "Jacob placing the rods before Laban's Sheep," 1410 *gs.*

Sixth day:—Guido, "Angel ap-

pearing to St. Jerome," 350 *gs.*; P. Perugino, "Virgin and Child," 350 *gs.*; Conegliano, "St. Catherine," 800 *gs.*; Girolano da Treviso, "The Virgin," 450 *gs.* (for the National Gallery); Lorenzo di Credi, "Holy Family," 500 *gs.*; Giulio Romano, "Birth of Jupiter," 929*l.* (for the National Gallery); Jan Bellini, "Holy Family," 300 *gs.*

Seventh day (gems, miniatures, ceramic ware, &c.):—Miniatures—Cooper, "Dr. Bate," 31 *gs.*; Holbein, "Sir John Gage," 61 *gs.*; Zincke, "Sir R. Walpole," 80 *gs.*; Hilliard, "Lady Jane Grey," 125 *gs.*; Cooper, "John Hampden," in armour, 51 *gs.*; Raffaele ware—a magnificent dish, with "Martyrdom of St. Lawrence," monogram G. O. B. O. (Guido Baldi) date 1581, 295 *gs.*; Cameo, "Triumph of Bacchus" (from Poniatowski gems), 75 *gs.*

Eighth day:—Antique gems—"Minerva and Apollo observing Nestor," cameo of three strata (Poniatowski) 27 *gs.*; "Aurora," two strata, (do.) 31*l.*; pair of Oriental jars and covers, 4½ feet high, 105 *gs.*; Miniatures—Holbein, "Louis XII.," 96 *gs.*; Oliver, "Wycherly," 64 *gs.*; Cranach, "Martin Luther," 50 *gs.*; Oliver, "Lady Digby," 100 *gs.*; Cooper, "Richard Cromwell," 80 *gs.*

Tenth day:—Titian, "Pope Paul III.," 101 *gs.*; N. Poussin, "Venus appearing to Æneas," 240 *gs.*; Giorgione, "Cupid wounded prefers his complaint to Venus," 1250 *gs.*; Titian, "Tarquin and Lucretia," 395 *gs.*; Velasquez, "Don Louis de Haro," 920 *gs.*

Eleventh day:—Teniers, "Village Fête," 250 *gs.*; B. Luini, "Virgin and Saviour," 200 *gs.*; Moretto, "Glorification of the

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0 *gs.* (for the Na-ry); Salvator Rosa, "Fragilita," 330 *gs.*; Himself," 103 *gs.*
 ay (English Masters): "Mountain Stream,"
 dgrave, "Flight into *gs.*"; Danby, "Wood-ting her Hymn to the " 360 *gs.*; Roberts, Westminster Abbey,"
 Cooper, "Meadow and sheep," 455 *gs.*;
 w of Athens," 520 *gs.*;
 obin Hood and his 305 *gs.*; Wilson, "Ci-300 *gs.*;
 E. W. Cooke, " 310 *gs.*;
 Goodall, of the Norman Con-
gs.;
 Leslie, " Colum-Egg," 1070 *gs.*;
 Frost, "Nymphs," 675 *gs.*;
 "Windsor Castle,"
 ble, "Job," 610 *gs.*;
 rages of Cleveland."

Teniers, "The Alchymist," 675 *gs.*;
 Guercino, "Samson and the Honeycomb," 390 *gs.*;
 do., "Christ and the Woman of Samaria," 505 *gs.*;
 Giorgione, "Musical Party," 750 *gs.*;
 Carlo Dolci, "St. John," 2010 *gs.*;
 Garofalo, "Stoning of St. Stephen," 1530 *gs.*

On the eighteenth day the dispersion of this wonderful collection was completed, the sums obtained amounting in the aggregate to 95,725*l.* There yet remain to be disposed of the furniture, linen, wines, &c., of this mansion, which had for so many years been the casket of such an accumulation of the highest productions of human art. The produce of the several days' sale was as follows:—

First day . . .	£3,750
Second day . . .	4,400
Third day . . .	3,300
Fourth day . . .	7,000

facts, however, appear to be so well attested, that they deserve mention as a record of extraordinary folly. The wagers which this person had offered in the public papers had drawn to him a considerable notoriety; it was known that a tight-rope had been stretched over the most dangerous part of the rapids beneath the Falls, and, in consequence, on the day of the first performance, some 10,000 persons had been drawn thither to witness the result. On the 17th August M. Blondin proved that he had not made his boast on insufficient grounds. Despite the fearful nature of the chasm below—where one failure of nerve, one slip, one unexpected obstacle would have resulted in a terrible death—and despite the slender line on which his existence depended, M. Blondin went through his task with perfect ease and success. He ran along the rope, crawled along it like an ape, stood with his head on it, swung from it by two feet, by one foot; and finally, carried a man across it on his shoulders. On another occasion, he crossed in manacles!—a collar about his neck, a chain pendant to his arms and two others from his wrists to his ancles. On his return he carried on his back, a portable cooking-stove, with saucepan, ladles, dishes, and a pair of bellows. Arrived at the lowest point, he rested his stove on the rope, lit his fire, blew it up with his bellows, produced eggs, and in a few minutes cooked an *omelette*, which he let down by a rope to the deck of a steamboat below, by whose passengers it was eaten and pronounced excellent. On subsequent days M. Blondin performed exploits more

extraordinary—such as walking across and returning blindfolded by a sack drawn over his head—but the narratives in the American papers are so exalted that it is difficult to select the veritable from the trickery. These foolhardy exhibitions drew an immense number of visitors, whose travelling expenses greatly enriched the railway companies, by whom it is probable the whole affair was got up and puffed into notoriety.

RESIDENCE OF THE COURT AT BALMORAL.—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Royal Family, left Osborne early on the morning of the 29th August; reached Buckingham Palace at 1 P.M.; started for the North at 8.30 P.M.; and travelling all night, reached Edinburgh at 8.0 A.M. of the following day, which was passed at the Palace of Holyrood. At 6 P.M. of the following day they arrived at Balmoral. Nothing occurred during the residence of the Court at this place to distinguish it from the ordinary rustication of a great family. Her Majesty returned to Edinburgh on the 13th October; and having bestowed the honour of Knighthood upon the Lord Provost, the Right Hon. John Melville, proceeded to Penrhyn Castle, near Bangor, the magnificent seat of Colonel Douglas Pennant, M.P. The Prince Consort went to Holyhead and inspected the *Great Eastern*, which was lying at anchor there on her trial voyage. The Court thence returned direct to Osborne.

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SEPTEMBER.

ENSIVE ROBBERIES.—A
connected with the
Works at Rochdale,
from a customer at Hey-
bank 1200*l.* in twelve
0*l.*, which he placed in
pocket of his great-
when he arrived at the
he found his valuable
e. The thief got clear

time previous a cus-
country bank—a man
passed circumstances—
stage of the momentary
of the manager, to step
back parlour, and take
the safe.

IOUS BOAT ACCIDENT IN
—There was a regatta
e, on the coast of Cork,
numerous persons from
stations around were

sons and daughters; one of the
latter was absent. The house is
three stories high, exclusive of an
attic. Mr. and Mrs. Burton slept
in the front room on the second
floor, two daughters slept in the
back room, three sons in the attic.
The fire was first discovered a few
minutes before 4 o'clock by a po-
liceman, who immediately gave
the alarm and then ran for assist-
ance. When an opposite neigh-
bour, aroused from sleep by the
alarm of fire, first looked out of
his window, he saw Mrs. Burton
for a few moments standing at
the open second-floor front win-
dow in her night-dress, calling
for help. Flames had not then
broken out in any part of the
house, though smoke was issuing
from the open window at which
she stood. She then disappeared.
The attic window led into a deep
gutter on the roof not more than

Mr. Burton, and two sons, aged 27 and 17, effected their escape onto the next roofs, they did not give assistance to the females. When the fire had been extinguished, the dead bodies of Mrs. Burton and her daughter were found at the bottom of the gutter on which the attic window emerges, and so closely wedged together that it was found necessary to cut away some part of the roof before they could be extricated. Another son, 10 years of age, was also discovered burnt to death just within the attic window.

8. ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—A collision, attended with serious consequences, occurred near Hitchin, on the Great Northern Railway. At about 400 yards north of the Hitchin station there is a "junction" with a branch of the Midland line, so arranged that in order to get upon the Great Northern "up" line it must cross over the "down" line upon a level. The Great Northern express train for Edinburgh left King's Cross at 9.15 P.M. and reached its first stopping place, Hitchin, at 10.5, or about two minutes behind time. It consisted of several carriages of all classes, which carried a considerable number of passengers. On that evening the Midland train from Leicester, which was due at Hitchin Junction at 9.35 did not arrive until near half-an-hour after that time. There is near the junction a lofty box which commands both lines, and is in charge of two experienced signal-men, who manage the course of traffic at that point. The Midland train signals its approach by loud whistles, and it is the duty of the engine-driver not to attempt to run on to the *Great Northern line* until the

signal man on duty telegraphs that all is clear. In like manner the engine men of the Great Northern trains signify their starting from the station by whistles, and ought not to proceed until they see the signal of safety. The telegraphic signs are kept at "danger," and no train ought to proceed until this sign is changed for that indicating safety. From what neglect the present catastrophe arose does not sufficiently appear. But the express train had left the station, and was just passing the junction, when the Midland train dashed into it with a terrific crash. Fortunately the engine did not strike the passenger carriages, but the engine, and the mischief that ensued was due to the impetus of the following carriages. The engine of the express train was disabled, and the third and fourth carriages crushed. About 36 of the passengers received injuries, more or less severe. Seven were so seriously hurt that they were conveyed to Hitchin. Among these were the wife of Dr. Milner, fractured ribs; and the Rev. P. Kelland, Professor of Mathematics, Edinburgh University, compound fracture of ankle; and Mr. Tidmarsh, leg fractured. The other injured passengers either proceeded on their journey, or returned to London. The guard also was seriously injured. The Midland train suffered little injury, and of its fourteen passengers, two were slightly hurt.

13. DONCASTER RACES.—The great meeting of the autumnal racing season drew an immense concourse of visitors, and resulted, to the great gratification of the Yorkshiremen, in the unexpected victory of the north over the south. On Tuesday the *Champagne*

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won by Baron Roths-
ing of Diamonds;" the
shire Handicap (22
Mr. Prout's "Paul."
event of the "meet"
urse, the St. Leger
which Mr. W. Day's
Land," the winner of
ood Cup was favourite
second. The odds
were on "Promised
o 4, 4 to 1 against
de," 20 to 1 against
ck's "Gamester." To
ament of all present
" came out and won
half-a-length, the fa-
ing in fifth: 167 sub-
started. On Thurs-
oncaster Cup was won
amford's "Newcastle."
GREAT EASTERN.—
expectation, which had
with a great interest

have closed the whole navigation ;
but she answered her helm per-
fectly, and avoided the danger
with ease. She then glided for-
ward, without apparent effort, to
Purfleet, where, owing to the set
of the tide, it was thought pru-
dent to bring her up. On Thurs-
day she resumed her progress,
and was towed to Sea Reach,
where the tugs cast off, and the
great ship was left to her
own powers of propulsion. She
reached the Nore Light, steaming
at the rate of 15 miles an hour.
The voyage round the Forelands
on the following morning gave
the first proof of what the *Great
Eastern* could do in a sea way.
The breeze was fresh, and right
ahead, with a heavy swell ; large
vessels were lying-to under close
reefed topsails, pitching deeply
into the sea and sending the

bows ; thus, by a most merciful interposition, for the first time during the voyage there was no one sitting in the grand saloon, or on the little raised deck on the foremost funnel—for at this moment there was a terrific explosion—the fore part of the deck appeared to spring like a mine, blowing the funnel up into the air. There was a confused heavy roar, amid which came the awful crash of timber and iron mingled together with frightful uproar, and then all was hidden in a rush of steam. Blinded and almost stunned by the overwhelming concussion, those on the bridge stood motionless in the white vapour till they were reminded of the necessity of seeking shelter by the shower of wreck—glass, gilt work, saloon ornaments, and pieces of wood, which began to fall like rain in all directions. The prolonged clatter of these as they fell prevented any one aft the bridge from moving, and though all knew that a fearful accident had occurred, none were aware of its extent or what was likely next to happen ; all that could be ascertained was that the vessel's sides were uninjured, and the engines still going. The explosion had taken place in the forward funnel which passes through the grand saloon and lower deck cabins, the former of which had a few minutes before held the guests assembled round the festive board. Gradually, then, as the steam cleared off, the foremost funnel could be seen lying like a log across the deck, which was covered with bits of glass, gilding, fragments of curtains and silk hangings, window frames, scraps of wood blown into splinters, and a mass of fragments, which had evidently come from the cabin fittings of the lower deck, beneath the grand saloon. In the middle was a great heap of rubbish where the funnel had just stood, from which the condensed steam was rushing up in a white, and therefore not hot vapour, but enough to hide completely all that happened below. Captain Harrison was the first to descend through the mass of heated vapours and burning fragments into the cabins below. Through the yawning apertures that had been formed in the ship's lower decks by the blast, the bright glare beneath the lower deck of all showed that the furnace doors had either been blown open or blown away, and the funnel being gone, the draught was down the remains of the chimney, forcing out the flames and ashes in a fierce and dangerous stream. This, as the embers touched water, sent up a close suffocating air—half steam, half gas—in which it was difficult to see and almost impossible to breathe. The other boilers might be equally dangerous. Mr. Scott Russell, followed by one or two engineers, at once went below to the furnaces, and ordered the steam to be blown off, the speed of the engines to be reduced, and every precaution taken to guard against mishap. Mr. Campbell (the Chairman of the Company) remained calm and collected on deck, getting the crew forward and preventing any unnecessary alarm. Some of the men instantly went below to search for those employed in the stoke-holes, whom it was now evident must be fearfully injured, if indeed alive. It proved that twelve were hurt—scalded in the most fright-

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r. Yet, although it was at their bodies had been "boiled" by the sudden beam, these poor fellows seemed to be little hurt; they looked composedly, and brushed their hurts with a sleepy indifference. They were instantly rushed to berths, and every effort was administered that could be expected to render their position as comfortable as possible. But one by one their sufferings were terminated in death. Five perished in a dreadful death; four or five were dreadfully mangled, and had leapt overboard in agony, and was lost. During this period of dismay the passengers were kept steadily at their posts, and although the vessel was in a violent motion, though her decks were for a short time alternately flooded, she reached the shore. At first a pile of glittering rubbish, a mere confused mass of boards, carpet shreds, hangings, mirrors, gilt frames, and splinters of ornaments; the rich gilt castings were broken and thrown down, the brass work ripped, the handsome cast-iron columns round the funnel overturned and strewed about. In the more forward part, a state sitting-room for ladies, every single thing was destroyed, and the wooden flooring broken and wrenched up. As one gazed on the evidences of the appalling force of the explosion, it was recollected with profound gratitude to Providence that the accident occurred at the only single moment when the grand saloon was empty, and the berths on each side were unoccupied. What the consequences would have been if it had taken place an hour later,

hand, sometimes in crumpled-up lumps weighing several hundred-weight. Beneath this deck, towards the stokehole, where the remnants of the funnel left a yawning hole like an extinct volcano, the force of the explosion was still more manifest. Not only was the iron compartment nearest to the boiler partly rent and pushed back, but one of the main-deck beams, an enormously massive wrought-iron girder, about 2 feet deep, and strengthened with angle irons, was wrenched back, and nearly bent in halves. . . . In some parts the explosion seems to have acted with the capricious violence of lightning. Thus, in the grand saloon, the two largest mirrors on each side of it, running fore and aft were quite unbroken, though the silvering was boiled off the backs of both by the heat of the steam. By the side of these glasses cast-iron columns were bent and broken, and mirrors at four times the distance from the seat of the disaster were almost pulverized, and their framings even destroyed. The beautiful oak staircases descending to the saloons were blown up like cardwork, yet not a book on the library shelves close to the funnel was stirred. . . . Every engineer on board knows that no wooden vessel that ever swam could have resisted the tremendous violence of the explosion for a second. Whether it had happened to the *Royal Albert* or the *General Admiral*, the result would have been in each case the same; they would have gone down, perhaps without even time enough to lower a boat. . . . Any ordinary vessel, even those nominally built of iron, which only

means an outer metal casing with all the rest wood, must have been burnt by the explosion. Yet it is not too much to say that all on board almost smiled at the idea of fire in a vessel subdivided in every direction into a series of iron cells. Had fire been possible, the mass of water that was instantly at hand from large hose connected with the donkey engines would have sufficed to put out a small volcano."

Some idea may be formed of the extent of the mischief when it is stated that the expense of restoration is estimated at 5000*l*.

When the cause of this fearful disaster was investigated, it was found to have arisen from an arrangement which, while perfectly simple in itself, was capable by a single oversight or act of ignorance, of being converted into the most powerful explosive force imagination can conceive. For the double purpose of heating the water before it passed to the boilers, and of keeping the saloons cool, a "jacket," or "feed-pipe casing," had been placed around the lower part of each funnel. The water was pumped into this in the first instance, and after receiving a considerable degree of heat from the inner or chief funnel, was to be passed into the boilers. As no power was to be acquired from the reservoir thus formed, it was intended that the steam which might be raised should pass away through an open pipe, or "stand-pipe," which was not fitted with a safety-valve. But, unfortunately, for some undefined purpose, this pipe had been fitted with a common stop-cock; and this stop-cock, by inadvertence or ignorance, had been turned to

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pipe. The communi-
 cation between the casing and
 the boiler had also been shut
 up, and the consequence, as the
 steam in the casing became
 condensed, the steam became
 exhausted within, this reservoir
 converted into steam, the
 pressure which was increasing
 in proportion to moment, the
 weight of the materials
 owing to the completeness
 of the arrangement, the
 danger of late destruction. The
 boiler may, in fact, be likened
 to a static boiler, without a
 means of letting off
 steam, save by blowing up.
 As the speed of the
 vessel was increased by
 the addition to the action
 of the paddles, the means of
 escape were accumulating
 until, in the very mo-
 ment of triumph and exultation,

difficulties of a rough sea, the
 ship was, for the first time, put
 on trial. It would be useless
 here to narrate experiments
 which time will confirm or nega-
 tive. It will suffice to state that
 trials were made with the paddle-
 wheels alone, with the screw
 alone, with both combined, and
 with both combined with a
 portion of the sails. The
 trials were deemed satisfactory.
 The screw alone proved very
 efficient; the combined power
 of steam and wind produced a
 great increase of speed; but the
 chief result of the experiments
 was the great accession of mo-
 mentum gained by the union of
 the screw and paddles.

The *Great Eastern* took up a
 berth in Holyhead Harbour; and
 while lying outside for the pur-
 pose of further trials, became

not only a considerable amount of property, but a house with which interesting associations are connected. The building, which was of considerable extent, and was occupied by several tenants, formed Nos. 3 and 4, Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row. The lower part was occupied by a coffee-shop or eating-house, entitled the "Literary Coffee-House and Reading Rooms." This occupation was in direct descent from a club founded by Dr. Johnson, in 1747, at this house, then known by the sign of the "King's Head." "Thither he constantly resorted, and with a disposition to please and be pleased, he would pass those hours in a free and unconstrained interchange of sentiments, which otherwise would have been spent at home in painful reflection." (*Boswell*.) This club, which was the precursor of the celebrated Literary Club, which met in Gerard Street, Soho, consisted of nine members; namely, Dr. Johnson, the Rev. Dr. Salter, Dr. Hawkesworth, Mr. Ryland, Mr. John Payne, Mr. Samuel Dyer, Dr. W. McGhie, Dr. Edmund Barker, Dr. Richard Bathurst, and Sir John Hawkins.

18. EXTRAORDINARY CHILD STEALING AT PARIS.—The public were somewhat amused by the following advertisement in the appropriate column of the *Times*:—
 "Ten thousand francs reward.—The infant son of M. Hua, of 50, Rue Jacob, Paris, having been carried off from the garden of the Tuilleries, at about half-past 1 o'clock on the 16th instant, a reward of 10,000 francs will be given to any one who will restore the child in safety to its father, at the above address. Descrip-

tion:—Age, two months, appearance of body healthy and mottled, without spot or blemish; head pointed; nose well developed; chin small; very little hair, except in a blonde tuft at the back of the head; an appearance of scurf coming to a point at the top of the forehead; complexion fresh; upper eyelashes blonde, long, and fine; lower eyelashes—none; eyes lively and approaching to black; feet long; the fingers frequently spread. Important.—The child was vaccinated on the 19th of August, one scar only appearing on each arm, the marks of which are still plainly visible.—Paris, 18th September, 1849."

The gentleman whose "little darling" had been thus cruelly abstracted is no less a personage than a Judge of the Civil Tribunal. In a few days the child was discovered in the possession of a woman and her daughter at Orleans. As the plot developed itself, a singular scene of French life was presented. The young woman, who was not yet 17, had formed intimate relations with a young workman, her cousin. In the hope of inducing him to marry her she feigned pregnancy; but without effect. As the time passed on and it became necessary to carry the plan forward, the young woman pretended to have been delivered of a male child; and to work upon the feelings of the alleged parent, it became necessary to present a visible offspring to his eyes. She went to the gardens of the Tuilleries, and having fixed upon an interesting and well-dressed child in the arms of its nurse, she most adroitly got possession of it. She was tried for

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e, which was fully ad-
ut her counsel told a
heartlessness in her se-
ough in the first in-
was clear that the girl
ple), as to raise a cer-
ment in the minds of
nd they acquitted her.

BECK OF THE JERSEY
"EXPRESS."—The fa-
annel Islands steamer
as been lost from the
se that has led to the
so many fine steam-
e desire of the captain
a short cut. The *Ex-*
t. Helier's, at 7 A.M., for
and Weymouth, under
and of her chief mate.
as the first day of the
races, there were a
number of passengers
horses on board. In
y to make a short pas-

able engine of 4-horse power,
intended to give motion to vari-
ous kinds of agricultural ma-
chines. While the engine was
being exhibited in full work, and
the spectators were assembled
around to witness the perform-
ance, the boiler exploded, and
dealt death and wounds around.
The engineer, a young farmer,
and four other persons were
killed, and a considerable num-
ber wounded. A horse and two
sheep were also killed, and pro-
bably many more injured. The
engine as it burst leapt from the
ground and made three somer-
saults. It crushed through a
sheep-pen, killing and wound-
ing the sheep, and then struck
down and killed the young
farmer before alluded to, and the
horse on which he was riding,
covering a distance of 40 yards.

The guards of the train were both in the guard-van at the end.

21. EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-TUG.—As the steam-tug *Fury* was lying alongside an outward-bound ship in Kingroad, Bristol Channel, she exploded and was blown to pieces. The foreman and engineer, who alone could have thrown any light on the cause of the disaster, were blown overboard and perished; the mate also was blown overboard, but was picked up floating on a piece of wreck, and appeared little injured, but after being taken on shore, proved to be very dangerously hurt. This man, however, and a boy also scalded and bruised, it is believed recovered.

21. FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS CREW.—In the volumes of the ANNUAL REGISTER for the years 1850 and 1851 a connected narrative was given of the search after Sir John Franklin up to the latter date. Since that time, the immense amount of material and labour essential to illustrate the Crimean war, the Indian mutiny, the Italian war, and other events of instant interest, have occupied these pages too fully to permit the resumption of that interesting history—which was the less necessary, that the efforts of the heroic men in that duty of love were yet unfinished. It would, however, be a great void in this CHRONICLE if it failed to record the solution of the mystery, to clear up which such heroic sacrifices had been made, and in which the world has taken so large an interest.

It may be remembered that in 1854, Dr. Rae, in the course of an overland expedition, discovered in the possession of the Esquimaux, on the west shore

of Boothia, numerous relics of the unfortunate expedition, which left no doubt of their fate; and that this inference was confirmed by the report of the natives, that in the spring of 1850, a party of about 40 white men were seen travelling southward near the north shore of King William's Land, dragging a boat; and that later in the season the bodies of 35 of these persons were found. A subsequent journey of Mr. Anderson in 1855, fixed the scene of this melancholy tale at Montreal Island, at the mouth of the Great Fish River, where he found many relics *in situ*. (See the volume for 1854, p. 180.) The parties most interested in Arctic exploration, solicited the Government to fit out an expedition to follow up these traces; but the authorities very reasonably refused, on the ground that life enough had already been endangered in the search while there was any probability left that any one of the missing crews could be recovered; but that now that it was certain that all had perished, they would not be justified in risking valuable lives in an expedition that could have no result.

Though all further assistance on the part of the nation had been thus negatived, there yet remained hearts that had not given up all hope, and hands ready to work out their wills. Lady Franklin devoted the remains of her fortune to fit out the screw steam-yacht *Fox*; Captain M'Clintock, already famed in Arctic enterprises, volunteered to risk his life in the search of his lost friend, in command of the small vessel; Lieutenants Allen Young and Hobson, and others

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Equally devoted to
The *Fox* sailed from
in the spring of 1857 ;
the ice in the main
vis's Straits ; and after
plessly 1194 geogra-
s, effected her escape
858, and proceeded on
; and on the 21st
arrived off the Isle of
the terrible narrative
of the brave voyagers,
t quantity of interest-
The letter in which
Clintock announced
ence to the Admiralty
s :—

“ Yacht *Fox*, R.Y.S.

I beg you will inform
Commissioners of the
of the safe return to
ry of Lady Franklin's
arching Expedition,

been picked up upon the western
shore of King William's Island,
and others obtained from the
Esquimaux, by whom we were in-
formed that, subsequent to their
abandonment, one ship was crush-
ed and sunk by the ice, and the
other forced on shore, where she
has ever since been, affording
them an almost inexhaustible
mine of wealth.

“ Being unable to penetrate
beyond Bellot Strait, the *Fox*
wintered in Brentford Bay, and
the search—including the estu-
ary of the Great Fish River
and the discovery of 800 miles
of coast line, by which we have
united the explorations of the
former searching expeditions to
the north and west of our posi-
tion with those of Sir James
Ross, Dease, Simpson, and Rae
to the south—has been per-

and *Terror*, wintered in the ice in lat. $70^{\circ} 5'$ long., $98^{\circ} 23'$ W.

"Having wintered in 1846-7 at Beechey Island, in lat. $74^{\circ} 43' 28''$ N., long. $91^{\circ} 32' 15''$ W., after ascending Wellington Channel to lat. 77° , and returning by the west side of Cornwallis Island.

"Sir JOHN FRANKLIN,

"Commanding the Expedition.
"All well.

"Whoever finds this paper is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London, with a note of the time and place at which it was found; or if more convenient, to deliver it for that purpose to the British Consul at the nearest port."

[This was repeated in French, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, and German.]

"Left the ships, Monday, the 24th of May, 1847, the party consisting of two officers and six men.

"G. M. GORE, Lieutenant.

"CHAS. F. DES VŒUX, Mate."

The words "wintered in 1846-47 at Beechey Island" should be "in 1845-46," as in 1846-47 they were beset in the ice, and the ships abandoned in April, 1848. The same mistake occurs in both papers.

The relics were very numerous and of a miscellaneous character; among them were Sir John Franklin's chronometer, a sextant, a boat's medicine chest, and silver forks and spoons bearing the crest of most of the officers.

Her Majesty, in consideration of the brilliant success which had attended the expedition, has ordered that the period during which Captain M'Clintock commanded the *Fox* shall be counted to him as sea time.

27. EXPLOSION OF A PERCUSSION-CAP FACTORY. — *Twenty-one*
VOL. CL.

Lives lost.—Another and more fatal explosion of a percussion-cap manufactory occurred in Whitehall Street, Birmingham, one of the most dense districts of that busy place.

The premises, which belonged to Messrs. Phillips and Pursall, were three stories high. There were at this time in their employ, 75 or 80 persons, mostly females.

About 10 A.M., several persons were engaged in the "priming shop" on the first floor, when, without any previous warning, a tremendous explosion took place, followed instantaneously by a second;—the houses in the neighbourhood were shaken, then a crash, and the building fell in, leaving nothing standing but the front wall immediately facing the public street. The timber within the walls became a mass of flame, so violent and so intense that in an incredibly short time the beams were burnt to a charred mass. Some of the unfortunate workpeople were seen attempting to find an exit, and a few who were nearest the exterior were saved. The engines arrived promptly, and by their exertions the fire in the least exposed portions were got under and the ruins searched. Sixteen or seventeen persons were found frightfully burnt or crushed and were conveyed to the hospital, and others were subsequently drawn out, similarly injured. A large concourse of persons soon assembled, many of them relatives and friends of the workpeople. As the engines cooled the ruins, these persons set to work to turn over the embers with frantic energy. They soon came upon charred corpses, many so blackened and disfigured as to be past recogni-

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great perseverance and the whole of the *débris* was searched, and in the lead bodies were discovered as the whole number of employed in the works counted for by the killed it was thought that had perished, and two cases were subsequently, and one of the wounded the hospital. An eye-witness gives the following description of this terrible scene:— In the meantime thousands assembled; the engines upon the blazing and mass, as a precaution against other explosion. Very soon after that event had taken place a couple of dead bodies were pulled from the ruins. For a number of men were employed to dig over the mass of bricks and the premises; buried three or four yards beneath the ruins of the walls and fragments they dug out the bodies of three women; it is almost needless to add that all were dead. The story of these poor creatures is soon told. They had doubtless been working on the floor, had heard the explosion above, and rushed to the door, but before reaching it were buried beneath the ruins. These three made fourteen bodies which had been dug out up to that time; but it was known then that there were others still entombed, and presently afterwards others were discovered. Those nearest the surface had been burnt to death, and a speedy work that must have been, such was the fury of the flames. Crushed beneath burning and explosive material, or stifled by suffocation, the survivors must have died as

manufactured—that of explosive-ness by percussion. This was the third explosion of percussion-cap factories which had taken place in Birmingham during the year; and suggests the imperative necessity of legislative interference to prevent such dangerous trades being carried on in towns or populous neighbourhoods.

AQUATICS.—THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—The present year appears to have afforded great amusement to the amateurs of these invigorating sports.

In April the supremacy of the Thames and the Tyne was put to the trial by a race manfully rowed between White, of Bermondsey, and Chambers, of Newcastle. The northern river was the scene of the contention. Chambers won the match by five lengths.

In a contest between countrymen, one-half must be elated, and the other half mortified; all could unite in the unexampled victories of a few Englishmen over a multitude of Frenchmen on their own river. On the Seine, at Paris, there is an annual regatta, at which the picked men from all parts of France contend. At Paris also resides an Englishman, Mr. John Arthur, a devoted lover of the silver skull. This energetic amateur brought from London an English crew, to show the Frenchmen what we can do on fresh water. These champions were White, Driver, Bain, and Drewitt. Their glories are described with excusable warmth: "The sculling race came off first; an easy affair, the French having withdrawn, Driver and Bain winning the first prizes. Then followed the pair-oared race. Eight boats started. The two English pairs came in first, pulled by

Thomas White, George Drewitt, Robert Bain, and George Driver; a very good race, the Frenchmen gradually falling off astern after half the course was over. Immediately after the pair the above four were off for the four-oared race, and they had to pull against fresh crews. This race was the hardest of the day. A very plucky French crew hung on to the English four, and it was not till the race was two-thirds over that the British pluck showed its superiority, their opponents falling into the background. After these successive defeats there was some delay in bringing on the six-oared race, owing to the French crews trying to pick the six best men out of their whole numbers in order to defeat the English, who, they began to hope, by this time, were getting used up; but at last three boats got in line—the English four, to complete the number of six, were joined by Messrs. Lowe and Mr. Arthur himself. Off went the gun, away went the English, gradually increasing their distance ahead of the others, when, alas! the floating blade of an oar placed itself right across the bow of the boat, ploughing up the water awfully, and, strange to say, although bow attempted to remove it with his oar, it stuck on. The mishap soon caused the boats behind to creep up, but a tremendous spurt was put on by the English crew, who managed still to keep their boat ahead with the oar blade still clinging on, till at the turn it was knocked away, and an easy run home settled the day's sport. The people seemed quite surprised how the English had managed to keep up under such great exertion without any ap-

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gue. The English
 and each race in new
 for Mr. Arthur by
 ambeth."

oyal Thames National
 Newcastle boat, man-
 redoubted Claspers,
 their competitors easily.
 rses of these aquatic
 s had hitherto been
 ampions not yet vic-
 now Chambers, the
 of the Tyne, challenged
 champion of the
 and the world. Kelly
 rse, obliged to accept
 e, and the match was,
 bulled on the London
 had won his honours
 g Messenger, in 1857,
 hat time had, unfortu-
 with no competitor.
 the general favourite,
 numbers of northern
 ame up to witness the

ashes, while all the able-bodied
 inhabitants were labouring in the
 fields. Woodford, in Essex, was
 soon after ravaged—numerous
 cottages, homesteads, and stacks
 being destroyed. Willingham,
 in Cambridgeshire, suffered se-
 verely from at least two fires.
 Other fires occurred in this county,
 which in former days had a very
 evil notoriety for the numerous
 incendiary fires, specially directed
 against agricultural produce.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AME-
 RICA.—The manly game of cricket
 having been transplanted with
 the British Constitution into the
 American continent, the trans-
 atlantic peoples have begun to
 think themselves rivals of their
 parent in this as in all other
 greatness. The Canadians proffered a challenge to the best En-
 glish players, and arrangements
 were made by which twelve of

"will find their equals at Hoboken," said the *New York Herald*. At Hoboken, however, fate and skill were equally adverse to the United States players. In two hours the Eleven put all their bats out with a score of but 38; in their second innings they scored 54, making a total of 92. The Eleven scored 156 for their first innings; thus winning the match without troubling their opponents for a second course of bowling. The Eleven received other challenges, which resulted in signal victories.

DEATH OF CHARLES XII.—The following statement is given on the authority of foreign journals. "The long vexed historical question of the manner of death of Charles XII. of Sweden, has just been settled at Stockholm. On the solicitation of Professor Fryxell, the celebrated Swedish historian, the tomb of the great warrior-king was opened on the first of September, in presence of the present king, his ministers, and several medical men, when the latter carefully examined the remains of Charles. It was found that death had been occasioned by a fragment of a cannon-ball which entered at the left side of the head and passed out on the right, a little below the ear. This clearly proved that the shot which killed the king came from the fortress of Friedrichsstein and not, as is often asserted, from his own camp; for it is a well-known fact that Charles at the moment of his death was standing in the trenches, with his *left* side turned to the enemy." Some years ago, nevertheless, a statement was in circulation, of an authorized examination of the king's corpse, in which the conclusions

arrived at differed materially from the above.

THE WEATHER.—The Summer Quarter has been of a very extraordinary character, having been on the average of the whole of 3° 3 above that of the preceding 88 years. This, however, does not represent the more extraordinary features of the case; for since between the 28th August and the 22nd September the temperature was 1½° daily below the average, the excess of the rest of the Quarter was very considerable—in fact, from July 1st to August 27th, there was an excess of 4½°, and from the 22nd September to the 31st September of 4¾°. The mean high day temperature of July was 81° 8 or 8¼° above average. Only in 1779, 1818, and 1857 has the average temperature of the Quarter exceeded that of 1859. The storms by sea and land, the haloes and other phenomena which accompanied this period of excessive heat, are recorded elsewhere.

The harvest was commenced in the South of England, wheat on the 11th July, barley on the 13th, oats about the 16th; in the North, wheat at end of July, barley at beginning of August, oats about the middle of August.

The country, as represented in the Returns of the Registrar General, was eminently prosperous. 104,339 persons died during the Quarter, which, compared with the corresponding Quarter of 1858, is in considerable excess, but the mortality of 1859 is below the average. The births were 168,311, or 10,862 beyond those of the corresponding Quarter of 1858; the marriages 30,926.

This general prosperity is indicated also by the price of pro-

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Wheat has remained for a year and nine months at the moderate average price of 105s. per quarter; but that great article of sustenance, the potato, sold at 10s. per bushel, instead of 105s. and 10s. in 1857 and 1858. The population has decreased with the general well-being, the number of births being 29,000 in the Summer of 1859 being 29,000 in the corresponding months of the two previous

predecessor. The discovery of the misfortune was rather singular. The preceding day (Friday) was a wild and stormy day. The wind drove the rain in clouds of sleet through the apertures of the chamber, till the moisture trickled down the sides of the great and four quarter bells in little streams. A person connected with the works happened to be in the chamber as the bells were striking the hour, and was surprised to perceive minute rows of bubbles spring from the wet bell's side at every stroke of the hammer. It was then easy to perceive that these bubbles were thrown up by the air and water within two vertical cracks, as the metal vibrated under the strokes. When the hammer ceased to strike, and the metal lapsed into repose, these cracks

OCTOBER.

EXECUTION OF RAJAH JEY-
—Another of the great
catchers has paid the
of his crimes. Rajah
ing was one of the per-
of the massacre of Mrs.

the cracks seemed to extend, directed that the striking should be discontinued.

Mr. Denison, the designer, and Messrs. Mears, the founders of the bell, Mr. Dent, the maker of the clock, and Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the clock-tower, are altogether at issue as to the cause of the mishap, and who 's to blame.

It must not be supposed that any peculiar fatality attends the great Westminster bell, or that these failures show that modern founders have degenerated below their predecessors. On the contrary, it would rather appear that success in bell-founding bears but a small proportion to failure. The great bell of Moscow has never been raised from the base of its mould, and is, we believe, imperfect; and another great Russian bell cracked in the cooling. No doubt, the greater number of failures have escaped record, but of the known monsters of the air there are few that are not the successors of abortive sires. The great bell of Notre Dame was recast three times; the great bell of St. Paul's at least twice; the 7 ton bell of Montreal, cast in 1843, was soon returned cracked; the famous great Tom of Lincoln, after a long period of fame, cracked on Christmas-day, 1807.

8. **DOUBLE INFANTICIDE AND SUICIDE.**—Another of these terrible domestic tragedies has occurred at Worcester. In that city a man named Harris was employed as an "artist" at the Royal Porcelain Works. He brutally ill-treated his wife, by whom he had two children. At dinner on this day, during a quarrel, Harris seized his wife

by the throat and nearly throttled her. Subsequently, the poor woman made some allusions to the drunken habits of Harris's sister. The remark got round, and the sister—apparently as great a savage as her brother—came down to the house, threatening to murder her sister-in-law. A neighbour held this vixen, for the purpose of enabling the poor woman to escape from the house. She seized her children, one under each arm, and rushed forth. The Severn runs about 50 yards distant. The poor creature, demented by her many miseries, plunged in with her offspring, and all were drowned.

13. **DESTRUCTION OF THE HULL THEATRE.**—The Theatre Royal, Hull, was completely destroyed by a fire, which broke out about 7 A.M. The wardrobe and dresses of the company were also burnt. This theatre was erected in 1809-10, by a son of the celebrated provincial manager, Tate Wilkinson, in whose family it still remains. It was one of the finest of the provincial theatres, and the head of the "York circuit," and had some celebrity for the number of actors who made their first reputation on its boards.

14. **THE GLASGOW WATERWORKS.**—The citizens of Glasgow have effected for themselves a work, for a parallel to which, both as regards utility and magnitude, we must go back to the days when Rome was the mistress of the world, and with armies of slaves at her disposal, ransacked the Apennines for the pure waters of Heaven, and drew them in lofty aqueducts across the desert Campagna. Such a work is the vast system by which the superfluous waters of Loch Ke-

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conducted through
l across bog, to be
countless runlets
vellings of Glasgow.
ch authorized this
king was passed in
nd on the 14th Oc-
ll difficulties having
ne, the works were
r Majesty with great

iful and extensive
, which forms a vast
e purest water, was
the fountain-head.
between the lake
s but 34 miles, but
g space is a district
ruggedness; com-
tains and bogs,
lens. The lake is
ve the sea. The
gineering difficulty
the water from the

fail its accustomed supplies. The
cost of the immense works is be-
tween 600,000*l.* and 700,000*l.*;
the total cost to the city of the
whole system nearly 1,500,000*l.*

Her Majesty and the Prince
Consort, and two Princesses left
Edinburgh—at which city they
had arrived on their journey
southward—and, after making a
tour round some of the most
beautiful scenery of the Trosachs,
crossed the foot of Loch Katrine,
and reached the spot where the
first outlet is constructed—about
8 miles from the lowest point.
Considerable preparations had
been made to give some pic-
turesque splendour to the scene,
and a large number of the mag-
nates of this part of Scotland
were present. The ceremony
consisted of the presentation of
an address on the part of the

between Liverpool and Australia, and on Tuesday night had just completed a prosperous voyage from Port Philip, with 498 persons, and from 500,000*l.* to 800,000*l.* worth of gold on board. She was commanded by Captain Taylor, one of the best seamen in the mercantile marine, and among her passengers was Captain Withers, an experienced merchant captain. She passed Queens-town on Monday morning, and on Tuesday evening last she passed Holyhead. The night was wild and threatening, and subsequently became most tempestuous. The ship was unhappily kept near a dangerous lee shore, in the hopes of meeting with a pilot for Liverpool. In this, however, she was disappointed, and at about 10 P.M., with a northerly gale blowing, she let go two anchors a few miles to the eastward of Point Lynas. So violent, however, was the wind and sea that the chains parted, although the engines were working at full speed in order to lessen the strain. In spite of every effort the vessel was now forced ashore, and struck the rocks stern first in 4 fathoms water. Up to this period (about 3 A.M.), not the slightest alarm was evinced among the passengers, a large portion of whom were women and children; the most perfect discipline and order prevailed. The masts and riggings were cut adrift, but caused no relief, as the ship continued to thump on the sharp-pointed rocks with fearful rapidity. Shortly after she struck, the ship was thrown broadside on, perfectly upright, upon the shelving stony beach, the head and stern lying due east and west, the former

not being more than 20 yards from a projecting rock. At this juncture one of the crew, a Portuguese, named Joseph Rogers, nobly volunteered to struggle through the heavy surf, and convey a rope on shore. Though it was not believed by any one that danger was imminent, the captain gave the order, and Rogers ably fulfilled his duty. A strong hawser was then passed and secured on shore, to this was rigged a boatswain's chair.

While this was going on a fearful scene was being enacted in the saloon. An attempt had been made by a Mr. Hodge, a clergyman, to perform a service; but the violent thumping of the vessel on the rocks, and the sea which poured into the cabin, rendered this impossible. The passengers were collected here, and Captain Taylor and Captain Withers were endeavouring to allay their fears by the assurance that there was at any rate no immediate danger, when a succession of tremendous waves struck the vessel, and absolutely broke her in half amidships. Shortly afterwards the foremost portion was again torn in half, and the ship began to break up rapidly. The mind revolts from the conception of the terrible agony of that moment, when upwards of 400 persons were struggling and choking in the waves in that confined space. It could, however, have been but one momentary pang to each—a brief convulsion, and all was over! A few of the crew saved themselves by means of the hawser; some were hurled mutilated, but living, upon the rocks by the waves; all the officers perished. Captain Taylor was the last man seen alive

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He had lashed his spar, and was in sight at a quarter to 7 P.M., at a distance of 6 or 7 miles on the starboard bow. At 8 P.M. the wind was from N.E. to E.N.E., veering and blowing very hard, and had been increasing in strength from the time the ship passed Holyhead. She was heading at this time about E. by S. At a quarter to 9 Captain Taylor gave orders to starboard the helm, to which the quartermaster at the wheel replied, "The helm is a-starboard already." At a quarter to 9 orders were given to take a cast of the lead. In a quarter of an hour they first succeeded in getting soundings with the hand-lead in 18 fathoms. The screw propeller was at work, but the ship, notwithstanding, was drifting rapidly to leeward, as denoted by the lead. Shortly after

the official report of Mr. the magistrate of Llandudno and Captain Harris, assessor, appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the terrible disaster, it appeared that the *Royal Charter* was built by Messrs. G. and F. Croft, on the Dee; and was constructed entirely of iron plates being of more strength and quality; and fitted with the most improved machinery of iron ship-building; and fitted with auxiliary engines of 200 horse power which were capable of working at the rate of eight miles an hour. Her masts, spars, and sails, were of superior quality, and her ground tackle appeared to be very supe-

to the westward, broadside on to the wind and sea. It appears that the screw stopped when the ship struck. The mainmast was then cut away; it fell a-beam, and not in the direction of the screw. The foremast was also cut away, but did not fall till the ship was washed upon the rocks, about 5 A.M., or two hours after she first struck.

"About 7.30 to 8 A.M. the vessel parted amidships, and a melancholy loss of life ensued. Such is the narrative afforded by the few survivors of the loss of the *Royal Charter*."

It would be as useless as painful to follow up the sorrowful tale of the corpses washed ashore or picked up at sea, or recovered days and weeks after from the wreck. Many of the unfortunate passengers were persons of wealth and consideration; many were successful colonists or speculators, who, having acquired wealth in Australia, were now returning to enjoy their good fortune in the land of their birth. These persons had most of them placed their gold in the charge of the captain, which, with the gold sent home as freight, raised the amount in the bullion closet to an immense sum. Many others carried on their persons, or with their luggage, considerable quantities of gold dust, or bills and letters of credit, or bank-notes. The effect of the sea upon the great iron safe in which the treasure was contained, and even upon the iron boxes into which it was subdivided, was extraordinary, and is itself sufficient to show the power of the gale. Not only was the bullion safe so totally broken up and destroyed, that it could not be discovered in

form; but the iron boxes were crushed and broken and their valuable contents dispersed, and sovereigns and lumps of gold were found forced into the very substance of the iron. The *débris* of the iron structure became the nucleus of a gold formation richer than the richest deposit of gold-bearing strata and the sands around, richer in gold-dust and bullion than the most valuable auriferous sand-bars. The insurers employed every means to recover the lost treasure, and by the exertions of divers, and bells, and other appliances, a great amount was gradually recovered. The search of these men was conducted under harrowing conditions, amid the bloated and weltering corpses of the unfortunate passengers, which the action of the waves had not yet disentangled from the twisted and battered ironwork of the wreck.

The immediate scene of the catastrophe is the village of Moelfra, situated in the hollow of a wide bay called Red Wharf Bay, which extends from Point Lynas to Puffin Island on the north coast of Anglesea. It is a shallow recess, strewn with masses of rock, partially filled in with sand. The official report notices the apparent want of preparation on the part of the captain to encounter stormy weather in the course up Channel—the ship came up Channel with her skysail masts on end and yards across. It is true that the weather was fine in the morning, and there might have been no indications of a coming hurricane, and there was no evidence to show that the barometers had been consulted. "But," say the Commissioners, "all the evi-

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...urs in showing that the
...riffic, and unexampled
...oast." The Commis-
...d, "The officers and
...e last were indifferent
...ervation of their own
...sely intent upon

"
...ecise number of per-
...erished in this dread-
...rophe is not ascertained.
...ship sailed from Mel-
...the 26th August, she
...board 388 passengers,
...of 112 persons. She
...Queenstown thirteen of
...and two others went
...Holyhead; but on the
...d, while in Channel
...on board from a ship
...gers. This would give
...passengers and crew at
...the wreck of 498 per-
...these all but 39

posts were blown down every-
where. In London both prop-
erty and life has been lost,
though to a very small extent
compared with the losses on the
coast. Shortly after 5 o'clock on
Wednesday morning, as a man
was passing near the Surrey
Canal, at Peckham, he heard a
loud scream, which proceeded
from a woman carried into the
canal by the wind. Before he
could reach her she sank. The
body has not been recovered. At
the residence of Mr. J. M. Pem-
berton, St. Andrew's Villa, Finch-
ley Road, a large stack of
chimneys and a part of the roof
were carried away, and a portion
of the brick-work and *débris* hav-
ing fallen on the roof, broke
through it into the upper bed-
rooms, seriously injuring some
of the domestics. At Richmond

and *Mersey*, *Emerald*, and *Melpomene* frigates. The squadron was exercising between the Land's End and Plymouth, when it was caught by the gale. "The wind increased to a fury, with torrents of rain towards 11 A.M., with very thick weather, the wind heading the ships off, so that it became very doubtful if the sternmost ships could possibly get into the Sound, although it was probable the *Hero* and the headmost ships could get in. Admiral Elliot then, with the spirit of a British Admiral, decided at once (although he knew his exact position, having made the Eddystone Lighthouse) to wear the fleet together and stand off and face the gale. Although the leading ships were in good positions to wear, it was not so with those in rear of the line. The *Aboukir* had just passed the Eddystone; the *Trafalgar* and *Emerald* were still in the rear, the *Trafalgar* having been detained to pick up a man who had fallen overboard from the jib-boom, which was executed with great skill. The *Aboukir* immediately wore, set her courses, and dashed to windward of the lighthouse by carrying a press of sail, and weathered it half a mile, followed closely by the *Mersey*. The *Algiers*, *Melpomene*, and *Trafalgar* passed it very closely to leeward as the Hand Deeps were under their lee. What must have been the sight from the lighthouse—these leviathan ships darting about like dolphins round it in the fury of the storm, defying the elements, and the little trawlers, with their masts bending like reeds to the gale. The signal was made to get up steam to secure the safety of the ships.

The ships then got their canvas reduced and stood off the land." At 3 P.M. a singular phenomenon occurred. The gale had been blowing from the south-east, when suddenly the wind ceased, and the sun shone. Orders were given to set more sail; when with equal suddenness the ships were again caught by the gale which now blew from the north-west and with greater force than ever. It blew a perfect hurricane; and for three hours the whole fury of the tempest was poured upon the squadron. When it began, at length, to abate a little the four line-of-battle ships and one of the frigates were still in company, and all doing well. The *Mersey* and the *Emerald* had steamed into Plymouth, but the five remaining vessels kept in open order throughout that terrible night, wore in succession by night signal at about 1 A.M., made the land at daylight, formed line of battle, came grandly up Channel under sail at the rate of 11 knots an hour, steamed into Portland, and "took up their anchorage without the loss of a sail, a spar, or a rope-yarn."

27. MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—At the Central Criminal Court, Charles Annois, *alias* Francisco Antonio Piero Guimaraens, aged 25, a Portuguese seaman, was indicted for the wilful murder of Philip Barker, upon the high seas, and within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. The prisoner elected to be tried by a jury all Englishmen.

The vessel on board which this murder was committed was the British ship *Margaret*, which sailed from Hartlepool to a port in

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merica, *via* Lisbon, at
ce she arrived on the
y. When there, the
s taken ill, and was
o go on shore to the
The prisoner, Charles
as engaged to act as
steward in his place.
th of August the ship
om Lisbon. Matters
ave gone on smoothly
or some days. Although
as the only foreigner on
e only dispute which oc-
etween him and the crew
one occasion when he
ed to wash up the dinner
The captain was called
nterfere, but he seems
one so in a very kindly
wards Annois, and to
ared that although he
his duty he should not
ed upon by any man in

mate's watch, and then found the
prisoner on deck, and saw him
go into the cook's galley. He
came out from this in a few
minutes, and went twice into the
captain's cabin, returning each
time upon deck, as though to see
if the second mate was watching
him. When Annois saw that the
second mate was observing him,
he went first to the galley, and
then a third time to the captain's
cabin, from which in three or
four minutes' time a loud scream
was heard to issue. Annois
was seen immediately afterwards
standing close to the door of the
cabin where some of the crew
were asleep, with a revolver in
his hand and a knife in his
mouth. The face of one of the
crew was covered with blood,
and the wounded man cried out,
"The villain is murdering us."

fitting the revolver, but no cartridges. Disappointed in his quest he was secured without further resistance.

The prisoner's counsel set up in his defence the plea of insanity, and argued that the crime was of so unprovoked and atrocious a character that the prisoner must have been mad when he committed it. It was not alleged that he was mad before the murder, or that he had exhibited insanity after it—his mental alienation was confined to the brief period of his atrocious deed.

The jury having no evidence whatever before them of any insanity, found the prisoner *Guilty*, and he was sentenced to be hanged. The Portuguese minister, however, represented to the Home Secretary that there was some ground for supposing that the prisoner had been insane at some period previous to his shipping on board the *Margaret*, and he was relieved to allow of inquiry.

28. THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.—Under the Act, placing the Universities of Scotland upon an entirely new basis, the University of Edinburgh met to elect their first President. If literary attainments and pre-eminence in every department of philosophy and politics—eminence in everything that constitutes the glory of universities—and with those gifts unceasing devotion to the cause of education—were qualities to be sought in the President of the renovated institution—no man approached Henry Brougham—who, in addition to these gifts of nature and study, is one of the worthies of the University. Unfortunately, other influences are

powerful in the north, and some excellent but injudicious partisans nominated as candidate, the great northern magnate, the Duke of Buccleugh—a nobleman of excellent parts and unblemished character; but whose most reliable merit was that he had taken a chief part in the conduct of the Act through the House of Lords. Happily for the good fame of the University, his Grace's influence is local, the fame of Lord Brougham universal. The *alumni*, therefore, flocked in from all quarters, and the result of the voting was the election of Lord Brougham by 655 votes, to 419 for the Duke of Buccleugh.

28. FIRE AT THE LUXEMBOURG PALACE.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock A.M. the sentinels posted in the gardens, saw smoke and flames issuing from the central cupola of the Palace of the Luxembourg. This beautiful building was constructed after the design of the Pitti Palace at Florence, and after the Restoration was appropriated to the Chamber of Peers, and now under the Empire is the mansion of the Senate, which sits in the principal central hall. The Palace also contains a very fine collection of pictures and statuary, a fine library, and a collection of invaluable archives. The fire was found to be in the roof over the central hall, over which it spread with great rapidity. The ignited wood-work of the ceiling fell upon the floor below, to which it set fire, and to the seats, desks, and furniture of the apartment. About 4.20 A.M. the entire roof, with a magnificent chandelier of great weight, fell in upon the floor below, which it crushed through to the basement, injuring some of the firemen.

narratives of the buccaneers and pirates of former days can scarcely produce a parallel to the tale of the voyage of the good ship *Ararat*, from Penang to Bombay, and of what befel the captain and company during their run.

The *Ararat* is a Bombay bark of 290 tons, which seems to have been habitually employed for the transport of convicts. Captain Correya had just landed a batch of Bombay convicts at Singapore, and he was to take back a return freight of Singapore and Penang convicts to Bombay—twelve men from each place. The *Ararat* was just about to set sail upon her homeward expedition, when the Queen's steamer *Esk*, Captain Sir R. Maclure, steamed into Singapore with two piratical junks in tow, which had been caught prowling about the China Sea. There were fifty-two prisoners on board, and Captain Correya was informed that he might have the conveyance of them to Bombay as soon as the

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was to stab him to the heart; and this they had accomplished so quietly and effectually that, though when he had composed himself to sleep in violation of his duty, he had taken the precaution of keeping his pistol in his hand, and his finger on the trigger, he had not even time, in the spasm of death, to contract that finger and give the alarm. As soon as the noise was heard the captain, guessing at its real meaning, rushed to his cabin for his revolver and pistols, and quick as thought was upon deck again. The mate roused the guard, and stood with grim desperation as guardian of the night-guard muskets till they should fall into proper hands. But a few seconds had elapsed from the moment of the first crash when the captain, now armed, could make out the dim figures of the pirates making their way aft. They had reached the stern of the long-boat when Captain Correya delivered his first shot. With a yell—seeing that the fight was engaged—they now endeavoured to make their way to the poop, hurling, as they came on, blocks, handspikes, holy-stones—anything, in fact, upon which they could lay their hands. By this time the guard had got possession of their weapons, and were using them with good effect.

Captain Correya and his few supporters could not, however, hope for an easy victory, for their assailants were so desperate that as soon as a musket was discharged several of them threw themselves upon it, and endeavoured to wrench it from the grip of its possessor. The fighting continued; it was pitch-dark; the flashing of the muskets af-

forded the only light which enabled the combatants for the moment to discern how the struggle was proceeding. More than once the *Ararat's* people had procured a light, but it was speedily extinguished by the pirates, who knew well that their best chance of safety consisted in not presenting themselves as marks to the fire of their opponents. It is not the least remarkable feature in this desperate scene that the captain's wife, who was on board, quietly loaded and reloaded her husband's pistols, and handed them up to him through the cuddy-light. All this time it was blowing hard, and the crew—Lascars and Spaniards without arms—had taken refuge in the rigging, and the ship was left to the mercy of wind and wave. At length the captain determined to advance; but this was to be done with the greatest caution, for, if any of the pirates could have succeeded in concealing themselves so as to get behind the guard as they advanced and obtain possession of arms, the case might have become desperate indeed. After an hour's hard fighting the pirates were at length driven to the top-gallant fore-castle, and there charged with the bayonet, and killed, or driven over the bows. When lights were procured, and the loss on the side of the pirates was ascertained, out of 60 who had come on deck 28 were dead or missing. Some were wounded besides. A more desperate struggle for life has seldom been narrated. Of the crew three perished—the negligent sentry, the cook, and an Arab, who jumped overboard. When the pirates had been secured the survivors were treated to three dozen each, and

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irons. In course of
, some of the prisoners
to slip their leg irons,
cond conflict seemed
t. Pleasant, indeed,
e been the sight of
harbour to Captain Cor-
his anxious crew.

R CASE OF CONSPIRACY.
t often that so delibe-
ned a scheme of extor-
be read of as was de-
fore the Glasgow Court
these assizes. Francis
a respectable writer
in Glasgow, had for
of a shop, one Boyle
wife. The rent, never
paid, had fallen into
of the Boyles devised a
hereby they would not
ff their debt, but con-
landlord into a source
. He was informed

in their turn; and then an ac-
complice revealed the whole plot.
Mrs. Boyle had come to her, and,
after detailing her design, said,
that if she would come in and
assist in tripping him down, she
should have a new gown. She
refused, but said she would be
a witness. Mrs. Boyle was to
pull him down; Mrs. Boyle's
daughter, a little girl, was to cry
"Murder! my mother is being
killed!" and was to go in with
another to be a witness; and the
husband and two other men were
then to rush in. All this was
accurately performed; and when
the witness went in, the old man
was bleeding on the left cheek,
his shirt was torn open from the
neck down, and his clothes were
disordered. The confederation
then went to a public-house,
where they had some good fun

Eastern Seas narrate two awful wrecks, in which nearly 1200 persons perished—and perished—as is evident from the studied obscurity of the narratives—in the most horrible manner.

The *Shah Jehan* was conveying a cargo of Coolies from Calcutta to the Mauritius. On the 27th June, in lat. 12 S., long. 75 E., a fire broke out between decks. Attempts were made to extinguish or smother it; but these efforts proving unavailing, the boats were got out and provisioned, and some rafts made. The crew got into the boats, and were picked up five days afterwards by a French vessel. About 310 Coolies got on the rafts—but the account curtly says, “As these rafts had no provisions, the Coolies must have perished.”

Another case occurred in October, which is more horrible if possible. The *Flora Temple*, a first-class ship, was chartered to convey Coolies from Macao to the Havannah. She sailed from the former port in October, with a crew of 50 men and 850 Coolies. There is no suggestion that these Chinamen were shipped otherwise than voluntarily; but three days after one of those inexplicable outbursts to which the Chinese seem subject took place; for they seized a favourable opportunity—rushed on the seamen, cut one to pieces, and were only reduced to submission by a plentiful use of the revolver. It was then found that the Chinese had plotted to massacre the whole crew, and take possession of the ship. When, therefore, the ship struck, and the Coolies became clamorous, the crew supposed that if the Chinese could rise upon them they would be mas-

sacred—no improbable supposition, considering the almost certain death they had brought upon their human freight. The seamen, therefore, hastened to launch and man the boats, but with such panic, that they did not stay to get provisions, much less to launch the long-boat; and it was only by the captain's firmness that these two essential points were effected. Essential—but only for the crew: the miserable Chinese had no part in their thoughts. Without attempting to form rafts, to organize any means of escape, or even to provide for prolonging the lives of the miserable men until assistance might perchance arrive—without, in short, making any effort to save a single life of the hundreds committed to their charge, they pulled off through the breakers. Themselves safe from the dangers of the wreck, and from the violence of their frenzied cargo, they laid by to witness the result. At break of day the ship appeared to be almost without motion; her masts were standing, she had a strong list to port, her back was broken, and the sea making a clear breach over her starboard quarter; the Coolies, who had remained below all night, were now up and clustered on the upper decks. The captain and crew pulled away—there follows a doleful tale of their sufferings from deficient food and the sea breaking over them—until they sighted and were picked up by the French squadron off Turon. The French admiral with great humanity sent a steam sloop to the scene of the wreck. She arrived at the reef on the 2nd November—nearly three weeks after the terrible wreck.

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rolled and broke as
no remnant could be
e vessel, save some
still heaving to and
breakers held by the

Of the 850 Coolies
remained.

BRITAIN. URICONIUM
FER.—Researches of
e interest, as throw-
pon the condition of
ng the Roman period,
made on the site of
e city of Uriconium,
e village of Wroxeter.
t, which consists of a
tory-house, and a few
s and cottages, stands
ern bank of the river
out 5½ miles from
t. A short distance
e church may be ob-
ren ground, rising into
ads, overlooking the

ous a massive fragment of wall,
which the most inexperienced
eye immediately perceives is Ro-
man. It is called by the inha-
bitants "Old Wall" or "Old
Works." There is, of course, no
question that this is the site of
a Roman city of importance, and
a reference to the *Itinerary* of
Antoninus leaves no doubt that
it was *Uriconium*. The city so
named was certainly the most
considerable place in this dis-
trict, and owed its importance
in a great measure to its position
on Watling Street, the main line
of communication between *Deva*
(Chester) and *Londinium* (Lon-
don), at the point where the great
roads from the North of England
to the south at *Glevum* (Glou-
cester) and from the west from
Mona (Anglesey), to the central
and eastern parts of England in-

The excavations were commenced by sinking a pit to the bottom of the Old Wall, which was found at the depth of 14 feet. Thence lateral trenches were dug, which struck upon the intersection of walls, which being traced proved to have enclosed a building of importance. It appeared to consist of three parallel compartments, 226 feet long. The central division, which was 30 feet wide, was paved throughout with bricks set herring-bone fashion, and appeared to have been open to the air. The side aisles were each about 14 feet wide—not paved in all parts—they appeared, in fact, to have been divided into small apartments. Several fragments of large columns and plinths of stone, and one capital of great size, which lay scattered outside, showed that this building had been architecturally enriched. Opinions are divided as to the use of this structure—whether it was a public hall or *basilica*, a market-place, or a public bath. By searching from a doorway the excavators came upon the street, which had a continuous paving of round pebbles along the centre. Adjoining the building, the workmen came upon an hypocaust which must have sustained a very fine room. Including a circular end, it was 37 feet long and 25 feet wide. The flooring had been sustained by 120 pillars in the hypocaust, 3 feet high. Continuing their works, they came upon several hypocausts of smaller dimensions. In fact, the whole of the buildings surrounding the main edifice appear to have been constructed on this system. The removal of large quantities of earth—especially when it must be thrown out upon soil which is to be excavated in its turn—is a laborious proceeding, and very costly: as yet, therefore, no very considerable progress in uncovering *Uriconium* has been made. A generalization of the present discoveries must be sufficient. The masonry in use throughout appears to have been very massive and of excellent workmanship. The interior walls appear to have been very generally covered with mortar and painted in fresco. The outside of the buildings appears also to have been not unfrequently similarly decorated. The most novel fact revealed by the researches was the very common use of glass for windows, fragments of which were found in considerable quantity and of good quality. Coal also appears to have been used. A great quantity of articles of iron and lead—clamps, nails, rivets, pieces of chain, axe-heads, and weights have been found. Pottery has been found in considerable quantity; including some of the red or Samian ware so well known; but some of a kind almost new to antiquaries—white and of a porous texture, formed into jugs and mortaria. Among articles of personal use are numerous ladies' hair-pins, rings, bracelets, beads, fibulæ, and two combs of bone carved with considerable elegance. Of the inhabitants of this extinct city the traces were sufficient to denote that the place had perished by violence. In the great building first described no human remains were found; but on coming to the domestic buildings, bones belonging to at least three or four individuals, which apparently were

not turned up from graves, were collected. In the corner of a yard was the skull of a very young child. On clearing one of the hypocausts three skeletons were found in it. One of these was judged by the teeth to be that of an old man, the other two were thought to be females. Near the old man, lay in a little heap, 132 small copper coins; small nails and decayed wood were mingled with them—apparently the remains of a wooden coffer. Most of the coins belonged to the period of the Constantines; but some were of the period immediately preceding the Saxon invasion. In another hypocaust were found the skeletons of two other persons. The walls presented examples of the scratched drawings found at Pompeii; and there was one inscription on a plastered wall, which was mutilated before it could be copied. Considerable quantities of charred corn and wood were found, and the walls bore indications of fire. Many of the circumstances here described will remind the reader of similar discoveries in Pompeii and Herculaneum.

As the small portion of the city as yet uncovered consists chiefly of an open public building, it has yielded comparatively few relics of interest. When the principal domestic buildings shall have been reached, it is probable that valuable discoveries will be made.

NOVEMBER.

1. OTHER STORMS AND SHIPWRECKS.—The gloom caused by the great gale of the 26th October, and the disaster of the Royal

Charter, had hardly passed away, when the southern parts of England were afflicted by further storms of great violence, which did much damage and occasioned other fatal shipwrecks.

On Tuesday the 1st November there was a severe gale. In London some lives were lost and much damage was done. A labourer was blown off a scaffolding into the Surrey Canal and drowned. A huge sign-board torn from the top of a house fell upon a horse and cart. The animal running away overthrew a young man and severely injured him. A man and a child were greatly hurt by the fall of some ironwork from a house. Two children were blown off the pavement under the wheels of a heavy cart. A stack of chimneys fell upon a man at Westminster, a flower-pot broke the jaw of a second, and a slate the head of a third. Two men were blown into the Thames, but were rescued by a boatman. In the Pool the vessels sustained great damage. Three barges were stove in off Blackfriars Bridge; five sunk off Wandsworth; 20 small boats were smashed at Chelsea. Two young men were upset and drowned in the river.

The gale inflicted some damage on the shipping at Bristol, Plymouth, and Portsmouth, and the steamers plying to and from the Isle of Wight ceased running. Ships under orders to sail were kept in port. At Eastbourne large stacks of chimneys were blown down; one stack being carried 15 feet by the force of the wind. Trees were torn up. At Newport, in Monmouthshire, a large wooden theatre was totally destroyed by the gale.

The French brig *Olinda* was wrecked near Chichester, captain and two seamen and pilot drowned. Fourteen fishing smacks were driven ashore between Southwold and Lowestoft; a brig off Cove Hythe; a French schooner near Lowestoft; the screw steamer *Shamrock*, from Dublin, on the Holm Sand.

The gales continued, and on the 5th increased to a violent storm. Many large merchantmen put back to Plymouth dismantled or damaged in spars and sails; and many others to Portsmouth, who reported sailing through a large quantity of wreck. It is feared that a large ship, with 104 emigrants on board, had gone down at sea. Three vessels were wrecked in Bideford Bay, with, it is feared, the loss of all hands, and a brig off the Braunton Burrows. Further casualties occurred on the eastern coast. Two brigs and a schooner foundered off Yarmouth, with all hands; others came ashore about Southwold; a brig came in contact with a steamer and foundered, and five persons, her crew, perished; a brig was lost near the Texel, and her crew of nine persons also perished. On the 7th the Austrian bark *Tyrol* went on the Burbo Bank at the entrance of the Mersey. In spite of the most gallant exertions by the life-boats, the whole of the crew, and with them a Liverpool pilot, perished. Fifteen ships from Shields alone were wrecked, and the crews of six perished.

In fact, from all points of the compass came tales of loss and suffering. Not for many years have the records of maritime disaster presented so melancholy a list of casualties. During the awful gale of the 25-26th Octo-

ber, 195 vessels were wrecked on the British coasts; and it is computed that 684 persons were drowned. From the 25th to the 31st October, the number of wrecks was 248; during the gale of November 1st, 38 vessels, but happily with a disproportionate loss of life. The summary of loss from the 25th October to the 9th November, presents a total of shipwrecks, 325; of lives lost, 748. It is a pleasing reflection, however, that 487 persons were rescued by human aid—by life-boats and other means.

5. FEARFUL COALPIT ACCIDENT. —A serious accident occurred at one of the pits belonging to Earl Granville, at Star Green, Hanley Potteries, by which ten men were killed and other ten severely injured. At half-past 2, a "cage," containing fourteen men was being drawn up the shaft of the "Big Pit," while at the same time another cage with six or seven men in it was going down. As the ascending cage drew near the surface, the signal bell in the engine-room sounded as usual in order that the engine might be at once stopped. The engine-tenter, was, however, too late in attending to his signal, and the consequence was that one cage was drawn up beyond its proper point while the other went to the bottom of the shaft with a heavy shock. The ascending cage was drawn up till it reached the wheel over which the rope attached to it worked, and was taken round it; by which the whole fourteen men, with one exception, were precipitated beneath. Six fell down the shaft and were dashed to pieces. Three fell on the pavement at the pit's mouth, and one on the iron pavement and was killed on the

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r, who were thrown
und, received fearful
The occupants of the
cage were all more
red by their fall, but
m were killed. The
er was committed to
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by his culpable neg-

ent of the same nature
Bruncliffe, near Leeds,
n December. Four
ascending a pit, when
oke and the cage was
to the bottom. Two
on the spot; the other
half an hour.

LER CENTENARY ANNI-
The hundredth anni-
the birth-day of the
er was celebrated in
a large meeting of
sidents in England,

The mills were provided with
separate water-wheels and ma-
chinery for grinding flour, and
the material known as "shudes,"
or fire seeds—the latter being a
very inflammable article, usually
ground only in fire-proof build-
ings, which these mills were.
Attached to the shude mill, and
communicating with it by doors
on its various lofts, was a store,
not of fire-proof construction,
which contained large quantities
of flour and shudes. It is pro-
bable that the explosion took
place in the mill, which, being of
immense strength, resisted the
shock, and forced the expanded
air into the adjoining and weaker
building, where it wreaked its
fury. The floors and roof of the
store were blown up, and fell in
shattered masses to the bottom
of that building and into the ad-

Dockyard; and was laid down in February, 1856. She is the first three-decked ship built according to her original designs as a steam-ship. It was announced that Her Majesty intended to be present at the launch of the noble ship, which is to bear her name. Accordingly, Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, and some of the Royal children, arrived at 11 A.M. There was assembled on the platform, beside the Royal party and *suite*, a large number of officers of the army and navy, and officials, with a large proportion of ladies; and the sheds and other places of vantage around had been judiciously fitted up to accommodate a large concourse of spectators. Her Majesty delegated to her daughter the office of "christening" or bestowing her revered name upon the noble vessel. As the shed under which the *Victoria* was built was that from which the *Marlborough* had so obstinately refused to budge, some apprehensions of a similar *contretemps* was feared; but every arrangement was successful; the Princess Royal did her part with grace, the dog-shores fell, and the huge fabric glided into the water without a check. The following are her principal dimensions, horse-power of engines, and armament:—

	Feet.	In.
Length, extreme	300	0
Ditto, between perpendiculars	260	2
Ditto, keel for tonnage.....	221	0
Breadth, extreme.....	60	1
Ditto, for tonnage	59	3
Ditto, moulded	58	5
Depth in hold	26	10

Burden, in tons, 4126.

Her machinery will consist of two double piston-rod horizontal engines, each of 500-horse power nominal. Her armament will consist of—

Upper Deck.—1 pivot, 95 cwt., 68-pounder, 10 ft. long; and 26 42 cwt. 32-pounders, 8 ft. long.

Main Deck.—32 56 cwt. 32-pounders, 9 ft. 6 in. long.

Middle Deck.—30 65 cwt., 8 in., 9 ft. long.

Lower Deck.—32 65 cwt., 8 in., 9 ft. long.

Total number of guns, 121.

The figure-head is a three-quarter figure of Her Majesty, 15 feet in length; representing the Queen in her robes of State, the right hand holding the sceptre surmounted by the dove, and the left the orb.

12. MUTINY IN A LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.—Acts of general insubordination—mutiny in short—are so unwonted in the British navy, that the disturbance which occurred on board the *Princess Royal* in Portsmouth Harbour, must be looked upon rather as a civil riot than a military outbreak. The *Princess Royal*, of 91 guns, commanded by Captain Thomas Baillie, was lying at Portsmouth, after a recent cruise in the Mediterranean. At half-past 3, P.M. on that day, being Saturday, and the launch of the line-of-battle ship *Victoria* having just been successfully completed, the chief petty officers of the ship came to Commander Josling—next in authority to Captain Baillie—and requested, on behalf of the ship's company, that they might have leave ashore till Monday morning. Commander Josling replied that the captain was not on board, but that he would forward their requisition to him at the house of the Port

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and this he did accordingly. Lieutenant Prattent met the captain returned the men, and obtained for the whole company, the watch, or half of these orders he himself took to the ship, commanding them to Commander Prattent retired to his cabin. Mr Josling consulted the petty officers, which would go ashore; and as they not agree, it was proposed they should decide by ballot, this seemed unsatisfactory, as finally agreed that each watch should go. However, Captain Bail-

lie went on to the Port Admiral, told him what had taken place, and received an order to "stop all leave." With these directions he was returning to his ship, when he found that the men had been marched beyond the point specified, and had arrived, in fact, at the very gates of the dock-yard. On reporting this circumstance also to the admiral, Captain Bailie believes—though on this point his memory is not perfectly clear—that he was ordered to march the men back again to the ship, which he did accordingly. When they were all on board again he addressed them, and said it would depend upon their behaviour whether he should ask leave for them or not on the day following; but the admonition produced little effect, for in a few minutes the disturbance commenced, and

ill-temper and mismanagement had existed at head-quarters, public sympathy was aroused, and they were discharged before the expiration of the term.

The case of a great portion of these men was certainly hard. They were all guilty of insubordination, no doubt, and the discipline of a ship-of-war must be firmly maintained, or she becomes more formidable to her friends than to the enemy. When the men left on board, in pursuance of an arrangement to which they were themselves parties, became troublesome, it was natural and proper that they should be checked, and if necessary punished. *These* men attempted to gain by violence and insubordination a license which had been refused to them by competent authority. But the poor fellows to whom the license had been given by the same authority, and who were now at the dock-yard gates in high glee at their anticipated holiday, had done nothing to justify their being marched back. They were not extortioners of a refused boon, for they had it; nor of the grumblers, for they were not on board ship. It was not, therefore, at all unnatural that on being called back, without offending, from enjoyment just within their grasp, they should be discontented and riotous.

15. REMARKABLE LUNAR PHENOMENON.—Mr. Lowe, the astronomer, says,—“I have never observed a more remarkable appearance than the one which occurred last night, and which was visible at the Beeston Observatory, from 10.58 P.M. till 11.25 P.M. It consisted of a beautiful lunar corona, 10° in width, which exhibited faintly

the prismatic colours. Also an ordinary bright halo, or circle of $22^{\circ} 30'$ radius, having the moon for its centre; and a second very perfect circle, far too gigantic to allow of its being all seen at once, and therefore in the N.W. giving the appearance of an inverted rainbow. This circle had its centre 17° N.W. of the zenith, while its southern edge passed through the moon. It was exactly 90° in diameter, yet gave the impression of being much larger. There were also seven mock moons. Two were situated at the intersections of the two circles, two others on the moon's horizontal level, and just without the circle of $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ radius, the fifth and sixth on the great circle, at a distance of 50° from the moon on either side, and the seventh on the same circle, a short distance without the smaller circle on the N. side. A lunar halo, and a small portion of the great circle, were seen for a short time by my assistant at 7 o'clock. This phenomenon was formed in cirri, and owed its disappearance to these clouds becoming cirrocumuli. At 10.10 A.M. a solar halo, and a faint repetition of the great circle of last night crossing the sun, was visible for a few minutes.”

Mr. Lowe also calls attention to the numerous solar and lunar haloes and mock images of these luminaries seen of late.

16. SALE OF MAJOLICA.—A collection of Majolica and other ware, the property of M. Montferrand, has been sold, some of the specimens of which brought such large prices as to be worthy of note. A dish, with sunk centre, with “Story of Niobe,” 35*l.*; pair of oviform vases, representing the “Annunciation and Salutation,”

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al Palissy ware dish, pierced tazza of Palissy s.; a very fine tazza, Maestro Giorgio, 130*l.*; Cesaro dishes, 89 *gs.*; ect, the "Descent from " after Albert Durer, air of oviform vases, e "Judgment of Paris," d Cupid, Justice," and nents, 116 *gs.*; circular he Virgin and Child n," modelled by Luca a, 100*l.* The collection pwards of 2000*l.*

ONINGS BY MISTAKE.— essness of a chemist ury has caused much that city. A young d Cole being unwell, purchased a black ud blue pill at the Mr. Reeve. The pill istered in due form at

have contained only its propor- tion of a large decoction. Con- sequently the alarm spread far and wide. Many persons had taken a "blue pill and black draught," purchased at Mr. Reeve's shop; many had been violently affected after it, and some were said to have died. The corpse of another person was disinterred and an inquest held; but the circumstances clearly pointed to a natural death. It does not appear that death was in any other case reasonably traced to the carelessness of Mr. Reeve or his shopman.

21. WRECK OF THE "INDIAN" MAIL-STEAMER.—The loss of the *Argo* on the coast of Newfound- land has already been recorded: another fine mail-steamer has been lost in the same parts. The *Indian*, one of the fleet of

the captain's chart was printed and which was unknown to him ; but it seems quite uncertain whether he was misled by this light or by the light of some passing ship. The sea was quite calm, but there was a very strong current which sent heavy waves against the ship's side. What then occurred is not very clearly explained. One boat was struck by a heavy roller, while she was hanging to the davits ready for lowering, which capsized her and washed out all the persons in her. The other boats were safely lowered, but were drifted out to sea with their crews, apparently without receiving the passengers who were to embark in them. Other boats were there which appeared to have done little or nothing. The number of persons drowned appeared to be 27. One of the officers in a boat reached the shore, and with much exertion procured a schooner, which took off from the wreck all the survivors, who endured great hardships on that inclement coast. The conduct of the inhabitants along the shore towards these unfortunate persons is described as being most inhuman. Their chief object appears to have been to plunder the wreck. In this shameful quest their greediness seems to have met a part of its reward, as a schooner pressing in too eagerly for the spoil was destroyed on the rocks. The official inquiry declares the conduct of the captain to be free from blame.

23. UNLUCKY THEFT.—Three of those ragged little urchins who spend their time in antics about Covent Garden Market, and pick up any unconsidered trifles that come within reach, were placed before the Bow Street magistrate

charged with having stolen about 12 oz. of a poisonous drug called belladonna, and administering it to other boys, whereby their lives were endangered.

It appeared that a herbalist in the market packed in a hamper two jars containing belladonna made into a salve, and left it outside his shop to be at hand for the carrier who was to call for it. The package attracted the attention of the young prowlers, who took an opportunity of cutting open the brown paper cover and helped themselves to about 12 oz. of the luscious prize, which on inspection and tasting they took for Spanish liquorice. One of them, seized with envy at the success of the operating thief, exclaimed, "You shall not have it all," and snatched away a portion of the booty, which he immediately swallowed ; and in consequence became delirious and had a narrow escape from death. The plunderers now converted the compound into that popular beverage, liquorice water, by aid of the pump at hand : and dispensed the deadly draught to all applicants at the easy rate of a pin a drink. Their customers, of course, suffered in proportion to their greediness or their "realized property" in pins ; but though some were seriously ill, fortunately none died.

27. MURDER AND SUICIDE IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—A sad tragedy has occurred at North Nibley, in Gloucestershire. A young fellow named John Sheppard, who seems to have been a worthless character, had "kept company"—or rather had forced his company upon a well-conducted young woman, named Ann Smitham, for four years. The

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man had repeatedly re-
 quit, and her poor old
 id, "I have myself,
 of number, told him
 not think anything of
 e would have no pros-
 he Union before her,
 ould never give up her
 such a character as
 on Saturday evening"
 he tale from the mouth
 r—"she was standing
 hen, close to a round
 the window, sewing.
 a lighted candle on
 front of her, and be-
 nd the window. I was
 my loom in the shop
 he kitchen, the door
 was open. I saw her
 ndle off the table and
 window, where there
 te curtain drawn the
 eth of the window,

from the window. She screamed
 out, and I got up instantly from
 my loom and went towards her.
 Her mother came up first, and
 she was in the act of falling when
 I approached. She never spoke.
 I observed blood coming from
 her mouth."

The poor girl died in 10
 minutes.

In the meanwhile the mur-
 derer had fled, nor could the
 exertions of the police find any
 trace of him until the following
 morning, when a constable found
 him in an orchard, lying on his
 back, about 15 yards from a shed.
 "The left cheek of his face ap-
 peared to have been blown clean
 away. He was bleeding a little,
 and there was a quantity of con-
 gealed blood around the wound.
 His clothes were saturated with
 blood. I spoke to him; but he

holding their inquest on the body of his victim, the murderer and suicide expired.

28. DREADFUL MURDER BY A MADMAN.—Just as the business of the Worship Street Police Court was about to close, two men presented themselves at the doorway, and one of them, addressing the office-keeper, said he wanted advice, and had a most distressing communication to make. The men were invited in by the office-keeper. The terrible tale they had to disclose is best given by the subsequent depositions:—

William Turner said,—I am a baker in King's Head Court, Shoreditch, and the prisoner lodged with me. He came on Thursday with his wife and child, the latter about two years old, and engaged my first floor front room. Though he lodged with me I did not myself see him till yesterday (Monday) afternoon, when I heard a knock at the street-door, which was answered by my little daughter, who said, "Here is the gentleman who lodges upstairs." This was about a quarter to 3 o'clock: and, as I was busy in the back yard, I did not see the prisoner's face as he passed upstairs. Almost directly after he had gone up, he returned and asked me if I was the landlord; I told him I was so, and he then asked me whether any one had been up into his room. I said, not to my knowledge, and my daughter said, no one had done so since her mother went out, which was 10 or 11 o'clock. Prisoner then said, "Come upstairs with me, will you?" and I did so. I don't know whether the door was locked or not; but he went straight

in, followed by me. The room was in great disorder, about which he made no remark, but deliberately went up to where a corpse was lying upon the floor, partly covered with either a counterpane or a sheet. The body was perfectly naked, and lying on its back, and I saw a wound at the bottom of the abdomen, about six inches in length, and running across the bowels. I looked at the body, but could not see any head. The prisoner pointed to the body and said, "Look there: that is my wife." I exclaimed, "Good God, how has this occurred? How do you know that that is your wife?" Prisoner replied, "Well, I suppose, it is." I said, "Well, stop here, and I will send for a constable," but he replied, "No: I will go with you wherever you like," and I rejoined, "Come on, then," and, after leaving strict orders with my daughter not to let any one into the house, I came to this court.

Mr. D'Eyncourt.—Had you at that time seen the woman's head?

Witness.—No, I had not. While walking together the prisoner said, "This is something to put me away again." I asked what he meant by that, and he replied, "Well, to tell the truth, I only came out of a lunatic asylum last Wednesday." On reaching this court I spoke to some person, and mentioned what I have now stated. The prisoner was present with me, and seemed quite cool.

Mr. M'Bride, the usher, deposed to having had his attention called by the office-keeper to what the latter had heard, and added:—On reaching the prisoner's room the first thing I saw

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very nearly naked
ts back near the win-
e was no head to the
saw blood upon the
which was placed as
ad been dragged to
as, about 4 inches
irting-board of the
r is a small one.
ozing from the neck,
ing. The body was
at the bottom of the
large open wound;
an's side there was a
a little child was
the floor with its
g upon the pillow.
e officer, lifted up
and I took up the
n partially covered a
asin, and on taking
allow I saw that the
ned a human head,
es open, and I saw
wounds on the right

upon them. The prisoner made a statement which was taken down, to the effect that on his return home he had found the body of his wife lying as it was afterwards found.

It appeared by the evidence of Turner's wife, that on the morning of the murder she heard screams of murder and shuffling, that she went to the door of the prisoner's room and knocked at the door; and finding that she could not open it, sent her little girl for the police. That the noise ceased in five or six minutes. About an hour after, the child saw the prisoner come stealthily down stairs, without boots or shoes.

The police-surgeon described the injuries inflicted. His attention was first called to a woman's head in a basin standing on a table. There were two wounds

that on a previous occasion he had been committed to prison for a cruel assault upon a woman, and that he had then exhibited such unequivocal insanity that he was removed to the Hoxton Lunatic Asylum, in January, 1858, and discharged apparently perfectly sane, in February, 1859. He then rejoined his wife, who was a quiet affectionate woman, and to whom he seems to have been attached, with the intention of following his occupation as an umbrella maker. As it was quite evident that the unfortunate man was insane, he was acquitted on that ground.

29. FATAL COLLISION IN THE CLYDE.—A very disastrous collision has taken place in the Firth of Clyde. In the very middle of the night, as the steamer *Eagle* was on her voyage from Glasgow to Londonderry, and was within a mile of the island of Arran, she approached the timber-laden ship *Pladda*, waterlogged, and in tow of a steam-tug. The *Pladda* appears also to have had her sails set, and while the steamer was nearing her cast off the tug. The *Eagle* made the usual signals as to an able ship, and acted accordingly; but the *Pladda*, being in an unmanageable condition, did not answer her helm, and in consequence struck the *Eagle* with great force amidships on the port side. Startled from their sleep by the shock, which crushed in the steamer's side and broke up the stairs, the passengers rushed on deck, in terror and bewilderment. None knew exactly the nature of the accident, nor, when it became known, which vessel was most injured. In consequence, the passengers, with few exceptions, remained on

board their own vessel, instead of betaking themselves to the *Pladda*. The *Eagle*, however, was fatally injured, and before her boats could be got out went down, leaving her passengers struggling in the water. The crew of the *Pladda* exerted themselves manfully in rescuing these unfortunates, and saved about 45; but it is supposed that 20 others perished. There were nearly 200 sheep on board the *Eagle*, and many of the passengers were saved by holding on to these animals until they were picked up. The sheep perished.

29. SINGULAR ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—A singular and fatal accident happened at the Beddingham-gate crossing, about 2 miles south of Lewes. The down express train, which leaves the Lewes station in the evening, ran over a four-wheeled van, with one horse and two men, and crushed the whole. The express was a quarter of an hour behind its time. The van, which belonged to a neighbouring farmer, had come to the gate of the crossing, and was waiting for an opportunity of crossing. Becoming impatient, the men unfortunately persuaded the gate-keeper to allow them to pass. The horse and van passed on to the line; but the horse turned aside, and drew the van on to the down line of rails. Scarcely were they in this position when the express was seen close at hand, and bearing down upon them at the rate of 40 miles an hour. Almost instantly it crushed over the van, the horse, and the men, cutting and smashing them to pieces. Some idea of the collision may be gathered from the fact that the van was smashed into

nearly 500 splinters; that the head of the animal and different parts of its body were found at considerable distances, and all the shoes were torn off; and that the body of one of the men was found at least 70 yards from the place of collision, and the other not quite so far. The head of the first-mentioned sufferer was dreadfully crushed, and his body presented many injuries; the other had one of his hands cut off, and also sustained other injuries. The shock was not sufficient to bring the train to a stand-still; the evening was very wet and dark, and the driver only knew that an accident had taken place, and was not able to stop his train until it had run a mile from the scene of disaster.

Several other railway accidents occurred at this season: of which perhaps the most remarkable were the series that occurred at the Wolverhampton station of the Great Western Railway on the 17th December; on which day two porters and the station-master were killed or injured. One fell on the line, and was killed by a passing engine and tender. The station-master fell between the platform and the line under a carriage. It was supposed that he would die. The third was engaged in detaching an engine from a train, when he was thrown down and dreadfully crushed.

Railway disasters are not very frequent in Ireland; but on the 22nd November a rather serious disaster occurred on the County Down Railway. By the misplacing of a switch the engine was turned on to two lines that were not parallel, and instantly *ounded off the rails, and turning*

round lay directly across the line. A luggage van was crushed, and a first-class carriage. Seven of the passengers received very serious injuries, two by broken limbs, the others by the crush and shock.

30. CRUEL CHILD-MURDER BY A STEP-MOTHER.—At the Central Criminal Court, Sarah Jane Wiggins was indicted for the wilful murder of James White.

The prisoner passed as the wife of one James White; the deceased was the son of White by a former marriage, and was aged about 3½ years. There were two other children. White had abandoned his paramour, leaving the children with her. The prisoner does not appear to have treated the children generally unkindly; but she occasionally beat the deceased, who was a sickly child. On the evening of the child's death sounds were heard as though she were slapping him severely. About an hour afterwards she went out in a hurried manner, returned, and on entering her room uttered a scream. The landlady inquired what was the matter? The prisoner answered, "Oh, my little Jemmy is gone." She had complained before of the child making a dirt, and said that she had not beaten it, but after it had said its prayers she undressed the child, but instead of putting it to bed she tied it to the bedstead. The landlady said to her, "Surely you did not keep it there all night?" The prisoner answered she had kept it there until half-past 7 in the morning; accounting for the child having neglected to release itself by saying that its hands were tied.

far the conduct of the p

was cruel certainly, but there was no appearance of great atrocity, much less of murder. But circumstances transpired which compelled the officers of justice to put into the witness-box White's two other children, girls, one 9 years old, the other 7.

Fanny White, the eldest, said, she remembered the day her brother died. On the day before Mrs. Wiggins came home at night, and before she came home witness had put her sister and brother to bed. She saw the prisoner pull her brother out of bed, and tie him to the bedpost. She did this because, she said, she had found out that he had been crying for water. Before she tied him to the bedstead she made him say his prayers. She first got upon the bed, and then took him in her arms, and tied his hands behind him, and then tied him to the cross-bar between the bedposts at the foot of the bed. (The witness explained that the deceased was tied by the hands and feet in a horizontal position across the bar, and his head, being unsupported, hung down.) There was a cord round his waist, as well as his arms and feet. The deceased did not cry while the prisoner was doing this; but he made a "winnicking" sort of noise. After she had tied the deceased to the bedpost she got into bed, leaving the deceased in the position she had described, and during the night witness heard him "whinnick" several times. She went down to light the fire, and get the breakfast the next morning, and when she went up to the bedroom her little brother had been taken down from the bedpost, and the prisoner was holding him between

her knees, and she saw her shake him. She could not say whether he was alive or dead at this time, but his head was hanging down, and the prisoner laid him on the ground, and ran out of the house, and shortly afterwards the doctor came. The rope went round the middle of the deceased, and she twisted it round and round him. There was nothing round his throat or his chest to keep his head up.

Sarah White, sister of the last witness, a child 7 years old, was then called, and, having satisfied the Court that she was aware of the responsibility incurred on taking an oath, and was competent to give evidence, was examined. She stated that on the night in question she saw "her mother" tie the deceased to the bed-rail, and that she saw him in the same position on the following morning, and her mother then took him down and dressed him, and, while she was doing so, she heard him "sighing." She went to school, and when she returned she found that her brother was dead.

The surgeon who examined the body of the deceased, said he found the marks of the cord round the feet, arms, wrists, and on the spine and shoulders. Upon opening the head, he found an enormous quantity of coagulated blood pressing upon the brain, and this fully accounted for the death. The actual cause of death was apoplexy, and if the deceased child had been tied to the bedstead in the position that had been spoken to it would have produced all the appearances of apoplexy. Witness did not consider it impossible that a child tied in the position that had been

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that, unjustifiable as
punishment resorted
the prisoner had no

was no reason to suppose that
any improper intercourse had
taken place. On the following
morning, as these persons did
not appear, the landlord forced
open the door, and found the
girl lying on her back with her
arms over the bed-clothes, with a
white pocket-handkerchief in her
right hand. She looked as though
asleep, but was quite dead. The
man was on his right side, with
his right arm round the woman's
waist. There was a white foam
on his lips. The clothes were
slightly disturbed, drawn to the
right side. On the man's side of
the bed was a tumbler and a
bottle labelled "poison." The
bottle was nearly empty, and the
tumbler quite so. Both were
lying apparently asleep in their
night clothes. Their day clothes
were in the room. The only
clue to this strange occurrence

5. SALE OF LORD NORTHWICK'S COINS.—The sale of Lord Northwick's magnificent gallery of pictures has already been recorded in this CHRONICLE. His lordship also possessed a collection of coins which bore the same relative importance to other cabinets as his picture gallery to other private galleries. Although the numismatic science is possibly of more value, considered in reference to many branches of human inquiry, than all the pictures in the world put together, yet they do not speak so intelligibly to the general eye, and cannot be understood without a large range of special study. It will, therefore, probably be sufficient to note a few of the coins included in the sale of the collection which brought high prices, either for intrinsic beauty or great rarity.

It was the first portion only of this vast cabinet which was now offered for sale by Messrs. Sotheby. It was confined to the Greek coins and medals only, yet was catalogued to occupy twelve days.

It may be premised that a very considerable number of coins brought 20*l.* to 40*l.* each. A gold coin of Metapontium, possibly unique, 44*l.*; of Agrigentum, a beautiful medal, but only "excessively rare," no less than 159*l.*; another of Agrigentum, 60*l.*; of Catania, 52*l.*; silver coin of Cephalædium and Heraclæa, "a numismatic gem," 63*l.*; of Syracuse, "a splendid medal," 51*l.* 5*s.*; an uncertain King of Thrace Mostis, 51*l.*; of Amphipolis, 62*l.*; of Alexander I. (?) 73*l.*; of Pyrrhus, 79*l.*; of Delphi, struck by the Amphyctionic League, 69*l.*; of Gortyna, 51*l.* 10*s.*; of Lampsacus, 50*l.*;

silver coin of Carthage, 51*l.*; tetradrachm of Segeste, 79*l.*; of Magnesia ad Mæandrum, "one of the finest medals in this rich collection"—as it ought to have been—for it was purchased for 265*l.*: of Samos "of the highest degree of rarity," 100*l.*

The total amount realized in the twelve days' sale was 8565*l.*

5. DREADFUL MURDER IN IRELAND—THE DUNGANNON TRAGEDY.—One of the most desperate deeds of blood recorded in these CHRONICLES has been perpetrated in Ireland. In the constabulary force stationed at Dungannon was John Holden, one of the most efficient of that admirable force. He was remarkably active, an excellent horseman, and had received an education above the average. This man was reported by his serjeant to the Inspector as having married without leave—a serious breach of the regulations. Holden admitted that he had long had familiar intercourse with the young woman, his reported wife, and admitted that the child of which she was then pregnant was his, but he denied that he was married to her. Inquiry satisfied his officers that the original information was correct, or they disapproved his behaviour if he was not in fact married, and he was sentenced to be reduced to the rank of sub-constable for six months. This sentence was read to him on parade, and he was ordered to be transferred to another station. Holden resented this degradation, which he seems to have attributed to his serjeant, McClelland, and not to his own misconduct, very deeply. But he asked the serjeant to go with him to the house

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priest for the pur-
ning from him a
he was not married.
who was disabled
accident, at first
being persuaded by
they seem to have
l by very kindly
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went together to
use; but not finding
Holden would seem
ed McClelland to
to the Protestant
probably for the
. Very soon after
ered the "avenue"
latter, a shot was
ately followed by a
e time after, Holden
standing in the
e of Dungannon:
to the lodge-gate
s, and inquired if

the notice of two men, who ran
to ascertain the cause. It is
probable that Holden saw their
approach, for he ran off across
the fields, and passed into the
town by some back lanes. The
men gave the alarm that a mur-
derous attack had been made on
the sub-constable, and all the
police turned out to act upon any
orders. No intimation had been
received of the assailant, and
therefore when Holden was seen
walking deliberately up the street,
no suspicion fell upon him. He
went direct to the stables, and
saddled Matthews' horse without
interruption, for he had been one
of the mounted constables, and
was one of the best riders in the
force; nothing therefore seemed
more natural. Having mounted
his victim's horse, he dashed out
of the town and rode to Monaghan,

Matthews were of the most serious character. His skull was fractured in two places, and his jaw had been beaten in by a blow from a pistol-butt. Having lingered after these frightful injuries some days, the unfortunate man died.

Holden, the double murderer, is stated not to exhibit any signs of remorse for his terrible deeds.

b. SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.—*Bell v. Bell and the Marquess of Anglesey*.—In the sittings of the full Court of Divorce, the petition of James Morton Bell praying for a dissolution of his marriage with Ellen Jane Bell, on the ground of her adultery with the Marquess of Anglesey, and also asking for damages from the co-respondent, was heard. The damages were laid at 10,000*l*. The respondent and the co-respondent pleaded a denial of the adultery.

Mr. M. Chambers said that the only object of the petitioner in asking for damages was to place himself in the same position as before his marriage with regard to the money secured by him to Mrs. Bell by the settlements executed at the time of the marriage. By the 61st section of the Act of last session the Court had power to deal with marriage settlements in certain cases, but it was doubtful whether it was authorized by that section to interfere with the settlements where, as in this case, there had been no children of the marriage. Mr. Bell had, therefore, been advised to insert in the petition a claim for damages.

The marriage took place at Paddington, on the 10th July, 45; Mr. Bell being a merchant the

son of another merchant of considerable wealth, and the respondent being one of the daughters of Mr. Bernard, a wealthy stock-broker. Mr. Bell was 25, and Mrs. Bell 21 years of age, and she was described as a lady of remarkable beauty. Mr. Bernard, the father, had a house at Worthing, where Mr. and Mrs. Bell were accustomed to spend a few weeks every autumn. No evidence was given as to the time and circumstances of the Marquess of Anglesey's introduction to the family, but it appeared that he used to visit the Bernards at Worthing with his children, Lord Berkeley and Lady Florence Paget, and that the Bernards and the Bells had visited him at Beaudesert. In October, 1858, Mrs. Bell was at Worthing, and on the 23rd of that month, during Mr. Bell's absence, she left her father's house, and went to Lillyman's Hotel in Lower Brook Street, where she was joined by her waiting-maid, Sarah Densley. The Marquess of Anglesey visited her there every day. After remaining for a fortnight, she and her maid and the Marquess went together to the Calverley Hotel at Tonbridge Wells. Mrs. Bell passed by the name of Mrs. Burton, and they occupied one sitting-room and two bedrooms near each other, and took all their meals together. Afterwards the parties lived together as man and wife, Mrs. Bell calling herself Lady Anglesey. It appeared that by the marriage settlement Mr. Bell had settled 5000*l*. upon his wife, and bound himself to pay the interest of that sum to her during her life. It was admitted that the object of this suit was to relieve Mr.

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s obligation, either
indirectly, by re-
rages.

Ordinary said the
that in assessing
jury should be
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licable to actions
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or an address to a
could not see upon
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n in evidence in an
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lents having been
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from the considera-
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found a verdict for
r, with 10,000*l.* da-

whose tortures drive them to
frenzy?

The jurisdiction of the British
courts, of course, does not extend
to vessels on the high seas under
foreign flags; and therefore a
United States' captain might
murder half his crew, and anchor
in a British port with impunity.
When, however, the captain hap-
pens to forget himself, and com-
mits murder within the limits
where the national law prevails,
public indignation is aroused,
and the law acts firmly.

At the winter assizes at New-
castle, John Watson Moody was
indicted for the wilful murder of
Daniel Witham, on the 16th
August last.

The prisoner, an American,
was second mate, and the de-
ceased man, Witham, one of the
seamen, on board the *Mary*, a

about 2.30. I had not heard any call before this. I saw the prisoner have hold of the deceased by the hair of his head, trying to pull him out of his berth. I got out of my berth and went between them, and asked him what was his reason for doing so. He said it was not me he was speaking to. I said I was aware of that. I went back to my berth to put my shoes on. Prisoner gave deceased one sudden pull and dragged him out of the fore-castle door. He said he would see if he could not get him out—a son of a——. Witham had said nothing as yet; he was not well. I got in between them and separated them, asking what he meant by such violence, as we had had enough of that on the voyage before, and, if I could help it, we would have no more. Prisoner turned round and dropped his hold. I saw him going along with a lamp towards the chains, about three yards from the door. I had only one shoe on, and turned round for the other. Deceased asked prisoner if he intended to use his steel knuckles to him. Steel knuckles are things for putting over the hands, and weigh about half-a-pound. I did not hear the prisoner say anything to this. Witham had his clothes on, except his shoes. He had not put them off the night before. I heard a fall on the deck. I looked out of the fore-castle door, and saw the prisoner withdrawing a bolt from Daniel Witham's head. It was about 3 ft. long and 1 in. thick. It was an iron bolt. I went out, and saw Witham lying on deck as if dead. He was bleeding very much over the left ear. I asked the prisoner if he was

aware of what he had done—what he thought of it. He said he was well aware, and what of it if his brains were out? I cried for help; none came till I reported fore and aft. Prisoner went to the top of the fore-castle-head. Prisoner was busy at his duty after this. He never came to see after the deceased. I took the deceased into his berth and attended to his wound till I could get a doctor. I could not go till four hours after. I came ashore about 9 o'clock, and went to the police-station. They sent me to Dr. Coward. We then went to the ship. The prisoner was gone. Witham was in his berth, insensible. I assisted to remove him ashore. He was taken to Mr. Smith's, in Shields, the Raffle Anchor. The prisoner threw the bolt down after he struck the blow. I took it into my berth and wrapped it in one of my blankets. The chief mate took it out, and I never saw it afterwards. After I reported it the chief mate and prisoner came as far as the fore-castle door and asked us to go to our duty. I told him I would do no more duty on board if the prisoner was there. The chief mate said he would look after Witham, but he never came. The witness deposed to the foully abusive language used by the prisoner, and denied violent language suggested to have been used by the deceased.

A lad who served on board this miserable ship saw the blow struck. "Prisoner struck Witham on the head with the bolt. Before he struck Witham I did not hear him say anything. Witham asked him if he was going to use his steel knuckles again.

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and he would take
g that came into his
prisoner held the
both hands." This
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e foul and abusive
he prisoner.

explained that "steel
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ormed like a glove
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ned into ridges such
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is in great favour in

esses for the defence
show that not only
ensed use bad lan-
e prisoner; but had
strike him, and that
only struck in return.

city. The prosecutrix is 22 years
of age, and is respectably con-
nected. She lived with her uncle
at Halifax, as his housekeeper,
and had a cousin named Martha
Ann Burrow, who also resided at
Halifax. Both were of unques-
tionable character. On the 5th
November, the two young women
went to take tea with a sister of
Allan Tweeddale, who was Martha
Ann's lover, at a place called
Brighthouse, a short distance from
Halifax. By some misarrange-
ment they missed the train by
which they had intended to return
to Halifax; and as this was the
last train stopping at Brighthouse,
it was necessary that they should
walk back to Halifax. As it
rained very heavily they stayed at
the station until 10 o'clock, hop-
ing it would abate. They then
started to walk to Halifax, Tweed-
dale escorting Martha Ann, and

Tweeddale by the collar, when Tweeddale made the observation that it was his uncle. The prisoner Shaw was the man who was with Briggs. Almost immediately after this, the prosecutrix was seized by the prisoner Chappell round the waist, and other two men behaved towards her in an indecent and cruel manner. She, however, with great resolution, and by the aid of Wood, succeeded in getting away from them. She heard her cousin screaming violently, and with an amount of courage and resolution, which appeared not to have been exhibited by Tweeddale and Wood, she dashed in among the men who were round her cousin, pushed one man (Cookson) down, who was holding her, and enabled her to escape. Martha Ann made her way up the field to a farm-house, 200 or 300 yards from the place, where she got shelter. In a field beyond the footpath, between the walls, the prosecutrix was surrounded by six or seven of these men, and they drove her down into the middle of the field. She was thrown down, and while held by five men, Briggs and Shaw committed the offence imputed to them. After a long series of other outrages, she made her escape and ran to the house of Mr. Scott, a blacksmith. The poor girl was then in a most pitiable condition. She was drenched through with wet, her bonnet and clothes were torn and covered with mud, some trinkets she wore broken, and she was in such a state of excitement that she could scarcely speak or make herself intelligible. Mrs. Scott treated her very kindly, put her to bed, and took every possible

care of her until the following morning, when she went home, and the proper steps were taken to bring the parties to justice.

The prosecutrix (a well-dressed, good-looking young woman) during the greater part of her examination appeared to be deeply distressed, and excited the commiseration of the court.

It may be some extenuation of the conduct of Tweeddale and Wood in not behaving more courageously, that they were both somewhat in liquor.

The jury found all the prisoners *Guilty*, Briggs and Shaw of the rape, and the others of aiding and abetting. Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN commented in terms of well-deserved severity on the conduct of those, who stood by and assisted at the perpetration of such a crime. Such persons could hardly be considered in any respect less guilty than those who actually committed the offence. His lordship then sentenced Briggs to be kept in penal servitude for 25 years, and the other prisoners for 20 years each.

9. £40,000 DAMAGES.—In the Court of Exchequer, the case of *Penhallow v. The Mersey Docks* was heard. The *Sierra Nevada*, a ship belonging to the plaintiffs, laden with guano, was passing through the gates of the docks of the defendants, when she stuck amidships upon a bank of mud which had been improperly permitted by the defendants to accumulate upon the cill. The ship broke and the water entering, destroyed the cargo. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages £40,000.

18. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WALBROOK.—The extensive premises and valuable stock of Messrs.

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esale stationers and
makers, in Walbrook,
yed by a fire, which
etween 2 and 3 A.M.
gs were stated, by an
ver the entrance, to
ilt in 1668—two years
of London—and con-
usual in buildings of
an immense quantity

This, and the in-
nature of the stock,
h ready fuel that the
n was rapid and com-
famous work of Sir
Wren, the church
en, nearly opposite,
e danger.

ROUNDHAY MURDER.—
k Assizes, Chas. Nor-
ged 18, was indicted
il murder of Richard
at the borough of
the 6th of August

pointed out. He was knocked
down, stunned, and robbed of his
watch and riband, and received
the very severe injuries of which
he died. His blood was sprinkled
on the hedge, and was found on
the road in a pool. Portions of
his hair were afterwards found
lying about, and a few yards off
a bludgeon was picked up, bloody,
and with hair adhering to it. On
recovering the poor man walked
for some distance on his way to
Leeds, but, finding how seriously
he was hurt, he returned home to
die. The prisoner was in Marsh
Lane, at Leeds, at about 8 o'clock
on the morning of the 6th. He
was then in company with another
person. He left a shirt at Mrs.
Whiteley's, and his companion
left a bundle. The other man
has not been identified, but he
came back for his bundle the
same morning. Normington re-

watch. Subsequently he found his way to Whitworth, near Castleford. At this place marks of blood were found upon him. And shortly after that time he sold a pawn-ticket for Broughton's watch to Smales, a collier, from whom it was traced back, which led to the apprehension of the prisoner.

From the evidence adduced by the Crown, it was quite clear that the prisoner was near the spot at the time of the murder; it was made probable by cross-examination that one other person was also near; but it could not be made out whether that person was or was not a principal or accessory to the murder. He might be an innocent and casual passer-by. The watch was sufficiently identified; it was also shown that the prisoner's clothes had been stained with blood, and that he had had them washed on the night of the murder in a manner that had occasioned remark.

Although the circumstantial evidence was sufficient to raise a very strong presumption of the prisoner's guilt, it is very possible that he might have been acquitted, had he not, with the same stolid; stupidity which had induced him to murder a man to obtain a watch which he had pawned for *four shillings*, thought it cunning to make a statement which was to prove his innocence.

"On Saturday we took a walk up them fields, and there was an oldish man passed by me when I was loosing my breeches, and I was going to do a job for myself; and, when I got up, this old man was knocked down, but I never went up to him. I was 50 or 60

yards off when it was done. He got the watch, this young man, whom I lit upon; and I didn't know he had got the watch until we had walked a piece off; and I says, 'Where have you got the watch,' and I says to him, 'Have you got it?' and he said, 'I have knocked him down with that stick,' which he gave me that morning when he took his bundle off his shoulder; and I says to him, 'You should not have knocked nobody down.' I said, 'If I had known, I would not have come up the fields with you at all.' 'Well,' he says, 'you have no occasion to be frightened as long as it was me that done it.' He sent me into the pawnshop to pawn the watch; and he asked me if I had any money, and I said I had 15 pence, which I had from my mother when I came home from Bradford on Friday night; that's all. I don't know him by name, but I can tell him from among a thousand. It was his stick, and he had it over his shoulder, with his bundle, and he asked me on Saturday morning, the day the man was killed, to hold his stick the first thing in the morning; but as soon as I saw the man lay on the floor, in the field, I ran down into a place they call Foundry Lane, and he overtook me, but when he overtook me he had not the stick. I said to him, 'What have you done with the stick?' and he said, 'I have thrown it away.' That was the stick you had up to-day." The statement then proceeds to narrate the pawning of the watch, and other proceedings of the stranger, with the same pretence of circumstance.

As the prisoner's counsel could not contradict a statement so

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was compelled to sup-
 pl then to argue that in
 y the prisoner was not
 he felony of murder.
 he learned gentleman,
 soner was 50 or 60
 and his companion,
 s knowledge and parti-
 murdered the old man,
 risoner afterwards did
 h and receive from the
 rderer, he made him-
 true, an accessory to
 ut that felony was not
 ecause the old gen-
 s as that time alive,
 to which he became
 after the fact was rob-
 violence and receiving
 erty, knowing it to be

justice WIGHTMAN, in
 up, directed the jury
 y were of opinion that

by exchange, and built a palace,
 which was re-built and greatly
 extended by Christian IV., from
 1602 to 1608. It was a splendid
 edifice in a Gothic style, and
 contained, among other apart-
 ments, a Knight's Hall, 154 feet
 long, and 42 broad, with noble
 decorations, and a Royal Chapel
 of the same dimensions. In this
 chapel the Danish kings were
 crowned. The castle was, in fact,
 rather an historical edifice than
 a dwelling, and in it, therefore,
 were collected a great number of
 pictures illustrative of Danish
 history, national curiosities, ar-
 mour and arms, and documents;
 and, as the original decorations
 were preserved, and the additions
 carefully studied from the an-
 tique, the building was of singu-
 lar interest. The present king,
 Frederick VII., chose Fredericks-

engines, and soldiers arrived, but so intense was the frost, that the engines were worked and water obtained with difficulty. Water falling on the firemen froze, and covered them with a glittering armour. No lives were lost, and the working department of the company escaped injury.

20. THE COVENTRY MURDER.—
The plea of Guilty or Not Guilty.—
A strange scene was exhibited in the Crown Court during the Winter Assizes at Warwick.

John Kington, aged 22, was indicted for the wilful murder of Elizabeth Ann Kington, his wife, at Coventry, on the 12th of November last.

The prisoner pleaded *Guilty*.

Mr. Justice Williams said that he trusted that the prisoner had not adopted such a course under any hope or persuasion that it would be better for him in this world if he did so.

The prisoner, in a low voice, said that it was of no use, and that he could not plead against his conscience.

A plea of *Guilty* having been recorded on the coroner's inquisition, the prisoner handed in a written paper, the perusal of which occupied the learned Judge for some minutes. On concluding it his lordship said he trusted that the prisoner did not wish the contents of the paper to be read publicly.

The prisoner persisted in his resolution of having it read in public, and expressed a wish that the clergyman who had acted as his spiritual adviser should be called.

The Rev. Mr. Widdrington, vicar of St. Michael's, was then sworn, and stated that the prisoner had acted under his advice

in pleading "Guilty," and that otherwise his spiritual ministrations would have been unavailing to the prisoner. He had made inquiries respecting the case, and had examined the evidence given before the magistrates and the coroner, and he could come to no other conclusion than that the proofs were overwhelming, and that the prisoner had committed an atrocious murder. He had assisted in drawing up the written statement, in conformity with the wishes of the prisoner, and for the purpose of its being handed to the Judge.

The learned Judge said that the reverend gentleman seemed to have mistaken the effect of the plea of "Not Guilty," which was only to put the prosecution upon proof of the crime.

Mr. Widdrington replied that the prisoner had suggested to him that he did not wish the last act of his life to be the pleading a false plea. He assented to a suggestion from the learned Judge that the paper had been drawn up under his advice.

The learned Judge then passed sentence of death in the usual form; and he was executed, having in the interval maintained the same remorseful feelings that had compelled him to plead *Guilty*. His crime was no doubt very atrocious. He was living separate from his wife, but, meeting her in the streets of Coventry, induced her to walk with him across the fields towards Stoke, and then knocked her down, and cut her throat in a very barbarous manner.

The conduct of the clergyman in assuming the functions and responsibilities of the constituted tribunals, and inducing his penit-

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ad *Guilty* under an
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ore a Heavenly judg-
as much observed on.
hat to use the plea of
is perfectly innocent;
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tionably usurping the
f the jury; and in
at the prisoner's crime
er (whereas the pri-
have in fact slain the
l yet in the contem-
law have committed
an manslaughter), he
rogated to himself the
the Judge.

L FIRE IN WESTMIN-
nt 2.30 A.M. a fire,
ith a serious loss of
and property, hap-
ne buildings, forming
, Little George Street,
r, about midway be-

attend to the instructions of the
constable, and to throw the child
into the arms of a man, who
caught it uninjured. She then
leapt out herself, and the police-
man broke her fall. The fire-
escape arrived and was erected
against the house, but an accident
occurred which, together with the
flame and smoke now issuing from
the windows, rendered it un-
serviceable. When the action of the
engines had extinguished the fire,
the ruins were searched, and on
the third floor were discovered
the bodies of a woman and a
little boy. On the next after-
noon, the bodies of another wo-
man and a girl were found on the
basement. The maid-servant had
a narrow escape: alarmed by the
fire, she leaped out of a back
window on to the roof (a stable
behind the house of Mr. Serjeant

but unfortunately the capacity of the building is such, that whereas it is too large for one regiment it is not large enough for two. Accordingly, the 2nd Battalion of the 24th Foot, which occupied the barrack, was reinforced by a company of the Tower Hamlets Militia to fill up the room, and this company tenanted the upper story of one of the buildings; so that the men of the 24th were lodged under the Militiamen on the lower stories of that building, and opposite to them in the building on the other side. On Christmas Day each of these regiments partook of a seasonable dinner of beef and pudding, provided by their respective officers; and after the repast had terminated, the Militiamen repaired to the canteen, or liquor-shop, of the 24th, where an argument was raised *as to which of the two corps had enjoyed the better dinner*. As a matter of course the soldiers of each regiment stood up for the superiority of their own entertainment, and the discussion was continued until it acquired considerable acrimony. Upon the closing of the canteen, between 7 and 8 P.M., when the troops retired to their quarters, the men of the 24th followed the Militiamen up to their rooms in the top story of the barrack, and there resumed the battle of the dinners, until from words the disputants came to blows, using brooms, stones, coal; and at length the soldiers of the 24th actually crossed to their lodgings in the building opposite, loaded their rifles with ball-cartridge, and in this precious cause commenced firing into the quarters of the Militia. The

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officers and serjeants rushed in and put a stop to the affray, seizing all the men they saw armed with rifles: but before this was effected, four men of the Militia were wounded, of whom one died. The poor fellow had had no share in the affray, but was standing before the fire in his room, when a bullet entered his back and passed through the abdomen.

Next morning the building presented a curious aspect for a portion of a peaceful camp. Nearly every window throughout the entire length of the story occupied by the Militia was destroyed, the sashes, in many cases, having been beaten in by sticks and missiles. Walls, doors, and windows were marked with bullet holes, all of which must have been made by shot coming from the quarters of the 24th. The windows of the floors occupied by the latter were much broken, but there were no bullet marks, save one hole through a pane, and this had been made by a bullet fired from the inside of the room. It is probable that the whole mischief was done by a few infuriated individuals, for the means of a battle royal were at hand, every man in camp having 20 rounds of ball-cartridge in his pouch.

The 24th regiment was removed from the camp immediately. It is said that not only had there been no previous ill-will between the belligerent corps, but that they had been on terms of especial fraternity.

RIBBON MURDERS AND OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.—The murdering season seems to have revived in Ireland; the journals teem with narratives of completed

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murders and abortive murders, assaults, intimidations, fire-raising, and cattle-houghing.

In July, Edmond Murphy was attacked, and his brains beaten out on the high road in Tipperary. Offence; having prosecuted parties for allowing their cattle to stray on to his master's land.

Same month; ruffians broke into the dwelling of Owen Duffy, in the King's County, shot him with slugs in the knee, and beat him unmercifully. His little daughter threw herself on her father's body, and was likewise beaten. Offence; that he was care-taker on some lands from which the tenants had been evicted some time before.

Same month; William Crowe was shot through the body, and his brains dashed out with stones, on the high road, in the county of Limerick. This murder created a great sensation, not in sympathy with the murdered man, but with the murderers. Crowe was a tenant of the Earl of Derby on his estate at Cooga, in the parish of Doon. This property is worth about 700*l.* a year, and is let to ten or eleven tenants, three on lease, the others as tenants at will. Crowe was a kind of agent or steward over this property, and received orders to give notice to quit to a tenant who would neither pay his rent nor cultivate his land; and he did so. This constitutes a deadly offence in the bloody penal code of the Ribbonmen. Crowe was sentenced to death, and the tenantry turned out to see him murdered; seven or eight were present at the *perpetration*, but no one could be dis-

tinctly identified. Lord Derby immediately served notices to quit on eight or ten tenants who were suspected of complicity. Instantly an astounding outcry was raised by the agitators and priests—oppression, eviction, starvation, wholesale extermination—all the vocabulary in use on such occasions was poured forth. But as the notices were simply formal, and necessary to enable the estate to be rid of any one who should on inquiry be reasonably supposed guilty of such a horrible crime, and no one had, in fact, been turned out, the outcry defeated its own purpose. No one, it is believed, has hitherto been identified as the murderer.

In September, a farmer named Daniel Lynch had gone to Macroom on business. He did not return at the hour he was expected, and his family felt some uneasiness; but this natural feeling was dissipated when, about 10 o'clock, the sound of his horse and car was heard at the door. The family went forth to receive the husband and father. He was seated in the car, but did not move—he was a corpse! His skull had been beaten in, his features so battered as scarcely to be recognizable, and his clothes were saturated with blood. No clue apparently has been obtained to his murderers.

In November, John Harlin, agent of a Mr. Stackpole, in King's County, was directed to notify to some tenants that as they would not pay higher rents they must quit their holdings. Shortly after Harlin was standing near a gate, when a concealed assassin shot him, happily not

fatally. Four men were arrested on suspicion.

Thomas Hunt, a tenant at Moneygall, Tipperary, has been shot at while in his bedroom. The shots missed him, however. He had taken land from which a man had been ejected.

In December, Laurence Kelly, a thriving farmer in the county of Westmeath, was shot dead—his skull blown to pieces—as he was eating his dinner. Offence; he had taken a small farm from which the tenants had been evicted.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK OF THE "BLERVIE CASTLE."—The underwriters at Lloyds received intelligence from their agent at Calais, that the French fishing-smacks had brought into that harbour a large number of cases of wrecked goods, on many of which was painted the name *Blervie Castle*. Subsequently the whole broadside, from stem to stern, of a wrecked vessel was fallen in with, which placed the fact that the *Blervie Castle* had been totally wrecked beyond doubt.

The unfortunate vessel was a ship of 610 tons register, almost new, and belonged to Messrs. Dunbar of Limehouse. She left the London Docks with a crew of 34 hands, a very valuable cargo, and with 22 passengers only of the 40 who had taken berths; the remainder intended to embark at Plymouth. Her destination was Adelaide. The pilot left her off Dover on the evening of Sunday the 25th, when all appeared favourable. It is supposed that the ship must have gone some distance down Channel when she encountered the gale, and that the captain put

back. As the Dover Straits are as well lighted as a London street, it is supposed that the dense snow which fell during the night, shut out these beacons from view, and that the ship run on either the Varne or the Ridge, two shoals in the Channel between Folkstone and Cape Grisnez. Whatever the precise spot on which the catastrophe occurred, it is probable that the ship speedily beat to pieces; for although amply furnished with boats, no trace of them was ever discovered; and from the great quantity of cargo picked up in an entire state, it is impossible that she was destroyed by any long action of the waves. The large piece of wreck before spoken of was first seen off Calais, and the Dover steam-boat had well nigh run upon it. It bore evident marks that some vessel had struck it during the night.

MORE GALES AND SHIPWRECKS.—The continuous bad weather which has prevailed around our southern coasts has caused numerous shipwrecks, beyond the fearful tale recorded in this Chronicle. On the 28th November (Friday), at 10 P.M., a sloop was driven on the Hasborough sands, on the Norfolk coast, and immediately sunk. Her crew took refuge in the rigging about 12 feet above the deck, and lashed themselves there. Although these channels are as well frequented by shipping as Fleet-street by man, and though the coast is well furnished with life-boats, these poor men could not be rescued until Monday morning.

On the 5th December, a Swedish barque was wrecked off Tun-geness in a heavy gale. In two

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vent to pieces, and pilot, and thirteen of teen, were drowned. Two vessels were within a short distance in Chale Bay, night. The Maltese *Abita* went to pieces; and twelve of her crew d. The other vessel, op, sunk; her crew, ere gallantly rescued ing.

ing occurrence hap- e 21st December, off Signals of a ship ere made, and four fellows, each pro- a life-belt, launched . In endeavouring nd to get at the en- ig, a sea struck the she capsized. The l her, and nine suc- etting into her. Of

taken place at Tours. Victorine and Angeline Lemoine, mother and daughter, were charged with the murder of the latter's new-born child at Chinon. The age of the girl is only 16. Madame Lemoine was of good family, but in 1835 she married a man of lower rank than herself, and without fortune, though she herself then, and at the time of the alleged crime, was possessed of a large property. Angeline was the offspring of this union. In 1851 Madame Lemoine, who had not lived happily with her husband, obtained a legal separation, and from that time the care of Angeline and of a younger child—a boy—devolved upon her. The young lady was kept at home, but, it would seem, was almost entirely neglected by her mother, who allowed her to go out alone, to visit workshops

position. On the 29th of January last Fétis acquainted the mother with the fact of her daughter being with child, and demanded the girl's hand. Madame Lemoine hereupon, far from consenting, paid him his wages and discharged him, together with Louise, the cook. It is alleged that from that time Madame Lemoine determined to get rid of the child, and that Angeline knew this, and informed the coachman of it. Angeline, who, it seems, stated thus much on her first examination, afterwards qualified it by saying that she understood her mother only to mean that she would take care that the infant should be sent away. However this may be, on the 29th of July the girl was delivered of a child by her mother, without any other attendant, and the body of this child, whether dead or alive, was burnt by Madame Lemoine in a large wood fire in the room. Portions of the skull were found, and the fact was admitted by both prisoners; so that the only question for the jury, as regarded the mother, was whether the child had been born alive, and, as regarded the daughter, whether, the child being born alive, she abetted the mother in destroying it. The Court found the mother guilty, and acquitted the daughter. The criminal, sentenced to hard labour for 20 years, has appealed to the Court of Cassation.

To English ideas of criminal jurisprudence nothing is more astonishing than the method of ascertaining the facts permitted in French criminal courts. The feeling thus existing is likely to be greatly aggravated by the procedure in this terrible case.

Charged with a crime so revolting, with the terrors of a shameful death before their eyes, it would seem difficult to aggravate the horrors of the position of the prisoners; yet this fate seems raised to a climax by the system of interrogation enforced by the Code of France. The miserable mother, charged with murder in its most horrible form, of the child to which she had even that moment given birth, and her parent charged with the perpetration of the deed by her own hands, were forced to tell the details of their crime with excruciating minuteness. The daughter was forced to reveal her shame from its earliest conception—from the "first motion of the dreadful thing," to the action—it reads like "a phantasma, or a hideous dream."

"My mother felt certain that nothing would come of my situation. We, however, discussed the question as to the means of getting rid of the consequences of my fault. My mother said that if I had a miscarriage we might burn the embryo. 'But if in place of an embryo there be a child arrived at its full time?' said I. 'Do not be disquieted about that,' said mamma, 'there will always be means of causing it to disappear.'" "That meant that, dead or alive, the child was to be burned." "What I understood was that my mother would send it away." "Tell us," said the President, "the manner in which the child was burnt." "I only know," answered the prisoner, "what my mother told me, and she told me very little. I do not know if she had prepared beforehand a fire in the grate, nor how she executed her project. It was, I

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room by the side of
I was confined that
look place. Firewood
are always kept in a
t room."

er exhibited a stern-
ose worthy of Lady

at happened?" "A
was born." "And
ou do with it, when
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" "Oh, sir! what
deprives me of the
stating what passed."

oman has the courage
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y daughter." "How

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wood in the grate."
tails of the burning."

POISONED CONFECTIONERY.—
The last volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER contained a narrative of the wholesale "massacre of the innocents" by the poisoned lozenges sold at Bradford market. This year two cases of a similar nature occurred which, though not attended with fatal consequences, nor marked by the same degree of culpable carelessness, show how common is the practice of adulteration, and how much need there is of legislative interference.

In October there is a fair at North Tawton, a small village of Devonshire. Some children, as is very customary on such festivals, were gratified by a few pence, and proceeded to lay out their little fortunes in "sweeties." At the village confectioner's they purchased a "ha'porth" of "birds'-nests," which they ate. Soon

ately punished for his greediness. The confectioner admitted that, in order to make his buns look extra rich, he had coloured them with "chrome yellow," that is chromate of lead, an insidious poison, persistent and cumulative in its action on the system. This proved by far the least dangerous part of the case. The confectioner adulterated his buns with a slow poison purchased from the apothecary, and the apothecary had adulterated the slow poison (or rather substituted for it), a quick and deadly poison; for, on analysis, it was found that the colouring matter was pure orpiment, or yellow sulphate of arsenic! Whether the chemist did not know the one drug from the other, or whether his druggist had sent him a substituted article, or whether, not having the article asked for, he intentionally supplied another "that would do as well," did not appear; but here was a complex act of knavery, in which two persons, for the purposes of trade-trickery, were dispensing a deadly poison to all customers.

These revelations suggest an inquiry whether very many of those healthy persons who pine and die of "consumption" or "decline," are not in fact wasting away under the deadly operation of poisons unconsciously taken.

THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS.
—The severe weather which commenced in the middle of December speedily covered the waters in the parks and canals about London with ice. The skilful in skating and sliding hastened to the ornamental waters in endless succession, and still larger numbers occupied the drives and walks on the banks to witness their evolutions. Fractured heads

and limbs, and cut faces were plentiful, and some fatal accidents unhappily occurred. The most alarming disaster occurred in the Regent's Park. A field of ice, on which about 60 persons were amusing themselves, suddenly gave way and burst into fragments, and the persons on it (among whom were women and children) were immersed in the water, which is between five and six feet deep. It was nearly an hour before the exertions of the Humane Society's ice-men effected the rescue of these persons. As far as could be ascertained no one was drowned. The exercises on the Serpentine which a year or two since excited so much interest from their novelty, were repeated with success—such as torchlight processions, races, and other games.

According to Mr. Lowe, of the Highfield Observatory, he has never before recorded such a low degree of cold in the month of December, and twice only a lower degree at any time since his observations commenced in 1841. His thermometer on the 18th December marked + 9°·5. On the 2-3rd January, 1854, it marked —4°, and on the 18th February, 1855, + 6°·1.

A statement of the extreme degrees of cold recorded in this country in former years will be of interest.

	Deg.
1740, 1776, and 1788 very severe	
1771, Feb. 12, Royal Society	4·0 above zero.
1788, Dec. 8, Keswick, Dr. Dalton	8·0 "
1789, Jan. 12, Kendal, Dr. Dalton	4·0 "
1790, Dec. 6, Kendal, Dr. Dalton	6·0 "

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Kendal,	10·0 below zero.
London,	4·0 above zero.
London,	7·0 „
London,	0·0 „
London,	16·0 below zero.
London,	5·0 above zero.
ttenham,	7·0 „
ttenham,	5·0 below zero.
ttenham,	8·0 above zero.
London,	4·0 „
London,	7·7 „
Highfield	0·0 „
Lowe	4·0 below zero.
Highfield	
Lowe	6·1 above zero.

THE OTHER OF THE QUAR-

and the rain to fall, and Christmas Day was thoroughly wet and warm. The last two days of the year were no less than 13° and 15° warmer than the average. The range of temperature during December was extraordinary—varying from 64° at Osborne to —2° at Lampeter. The rain-fall during the quarter was equally remarkable, and amounted in the whole to 8·7 inches, or 1·6 more than the average. The barometer marked above the average in November, and much below it in October and December. The effect of this unaccustomed weather on the population generally does not appear to have been injurious, as the deaths amounted to 109,450, or 2·189 per cent.—slightly above the general average, but much below that of the same quarter in 1857 and 1858. Diseases of the lungs were un-

the preceding quarter, and their number in the autumnal quarter of 1859 cannot be known until the Winter return is published. But if the ordinary rule prevails, that the marrying propensity of the population is in direct proportion to the cheapness of provisions and the general well-being of society, there is no reason to suppose that return will announce any decrease. Wheat, which in 1857 averaged 52s., and in 1858 41s. 9d. per quarter, has, during this quarter, averaged 43s. 4d. In like manner the price of meat is not greatly different from the price last autumn. Potatoes in 1857, 1858, and 1859 sold for 140s., 87s. 6d., and 102s. 6d. per ton in those respective years. The general welfare of the population is evidenced by the continuous decrease in the number of paupers. The numbers were 859,756, 826,655, 793,391 in the autumnal quarters of 1857, 1858, and 1859, respectively.

RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT DISASTERS IN AMERICA.—Two dreadful accidents have occurred on the Northern Railroad. On the 2nd August, as a train *en route* for Albany was passing along the viaduct which spans the Tomhannock it was precipitated into the creek below. The water was 7 or 8 feet deep, and three persons were drowned or smothered, and many hurt. The accident appears to have occurred through the structure giving way,

for the engine becoming detached from the train arrived safe on the other side, while the tender and carriages went down with the bridge.

On the 1st November an accident occurred on the Chicago and North-western line, by which ten persons were killed and many wounded.

An American journal gives the following table as the result of compilation from its own records only—and therefore, probably, falling far short of the truth—of the accidents on railways and steamboats in the United States for the last seven years.

	RAILROADS.		
	Accidents.	Killed.	Wounded.
1853...	138	234	496
1854...	193	186	539
1855...	142	116	539
1856...	143	195	629
1857...	126	130	530
1858...	82	119	417
1859...	79	129	411
Total..	903	1,109	3,611

	STEAMBOATS.		
	Accidents.	Killed.	Wounded.
1853...	31	319	158
1854...	48	587	228
1855...	27	176	107
1856...	29	358	127
1857...	30	322	86
1858...	27	300	107
1859...	21	242	146
Total..	213	2,304	950

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

PROCLAMATION BY THE QUEEN
IN COUNCIL, TO THE PRINCES,
CHIEFS, AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.

“VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

“Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, we have resolved, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the government of the territories in India, heretofore administered in trust for us by the Honourable East India Company.

“Now, therefore, we do by these presents notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, we have taken upon ourselves the said government; and we hereby call upon all our subjects within the said territories to be faithful, and to bear true allegiance to us, our heirs and successors, and to submit themselves to the authority of those whom we may hereafter, from time to time, see fit to appoint to administer the government of our said territories, in our name and on our behalf.

“And we, reposing especial

trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor, Charles John Viscount Canning, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Viscount Canning, to be our first Viceroy and Governor-General in and over our said territories, and to administer the government thereof in our name, and generally to act in our name and on our behalf, subject to such orders and regulations as he shall, from time to time, receive from us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State.

“And we do hereby confirm in their several offices, civil and military, all persons now employed in the service of the Honourable East India Company, subject to our future pleasure, and to such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

“We hereby announce to the native Princes of India, that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained, and we look for the like observance on their part.

“We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and, while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions

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e shall respect the
ity, and honour of
es as our own; and
hat they, as well as
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internal peace and
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l ourselves bound to
of our Indian terri-
e same obligations of
bind us to all our
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blessing of Almighty
all faithfully and con-
fulfil.

relying ourselves on
of Christianity, and
ng with gratitude the
eligion, we disclaim
ht and the desire to

“ We know, and respect, the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India.

“ We deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious men, who have deceived their countrymen by false reports, and led them into open rebellion. Our power has been shown by the suppression of that rebellion in the field; we desire to show our mercy by pardoning the offences of those who have been thus misled, but who desire

der of British subjects. With regard to such the demands of justice forbid the exercise of mercy.

“To those who have willingly given asylum to murderers, knowing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders or instigators in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed; but in apportioning the penalty due to such persons, full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance; and large indulgence will be shown to those whose crimes may appear to have originated in too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing men.

“To all others in arms against the Government we hereby promise unconditional pardon, amnesty, and oblivion of all offence against ourselves, our crown and dignity, on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

“It is our royal pleasure that these terms of grace and amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with these conditions before the 1st day of January next.

“When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquillity shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength; in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these

our wishes for the good of our people.”

PROCLAMATION BY THE RIGHT
HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL OF INDIA.

Foreign Department, Allahabad,
the 1st November, 1858.

Her Majesty the Queen having declared that it is Her gracious pleasure to take upon herself the Government of the British territories in India, the Viceroy and Governor-General hereby notifies that from this day all acts of the Government of India will be done in the name of the Queen alone.

From this day all men of every race and class, who, under the administration of the Honourable East India Company, have joined to uphold the honour and power of England, will be the servants of the Queen alone.

The Governor-General summons them, one and all, each in his degree, and according to his opportunity, and with his whole heart and strength, to aid in fulfilling the gracious will and pleasure of the Queen, as set forth in Her Royal Proclamation.

From the many millions of Her Majesty's native subjects in India, the Governor-General will now, and at all times, exact a loyal obedience to the call which, in words full of benevolence and mercy, their Sovereign has made upon their allegiance and faithfulness.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government
of India, with the Governor-
General.

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TREATIES.

*between Her Majesty and the
of China. Signed, in
ish and Chinese lan-
t Tien-tsin, June 26,*

*ratified by the Chinese
Government.]*

esty the Queen of the
gdom of Great Britain
, and His Majesty the
China, being desirous
nd to the existing mis-
ing between the two
and to place their
t a more satisfactory
future have resolved

Office for the regulation of the
Civil Establishment, Captain-
General of the Bordered Blue
Banner of the Chinese Banner
Force, and Visitor of the Office
of Interpretation;

Who, after having communi-
cated to each other their respec-
tive full powers, and found them
to be in good and due form, have
agreed upon and concluded the
following Articles:—

I. The Treaty of Peace and
Amity between the two nations,
signed at Nankin on the twenty-
ninth day of August, in the year
one thousand eight hundred and
forty-two, is hereby renewed, and

Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of St. James'.

III. His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees that the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent, so appointed by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, may reside, with his family and establishment, permanently at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the British Government. He shall not be called upon to perform any ceremony derogatory to him as representing the Sovereign of an independent nation on a footing of equality with that of China. On the other hand, he shall use the same forms of ceremony and respect to His Majesty the Emperor as are employed by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of Her Majesty towards the Sovereigns of independent and equal European nations.

It is further agreed, that Her Majesty's Government may acquire at Pekin a site for building, or may hire houses for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Mission, and that the Chinese Government will assist it in so doing.

Her Majesty's Representative shall be at liberty to choose his own servants and attendants, who shall not be subjected to any kind of molestation whatever.

Any person guilty of disrespect or violence to Her Majesty's Representative, or to any member of his family or establishment, in deed or word, shall be severely punished.

IV. It is further agreed, that no obstacle or difficulty shall be made to the free movements of Her Majesty's Representative, and that he, and the persons of his

suite, may come and go, and travel at their pleasure. He shall, moreover, have full liberty to send and receive his correspondence, to and from any point on the sea-coast that he may select; and his letters and effects shall be held sacred and inviolable. He may employ, for their transmission, special couriers, who shall meet with the same protection and facilities for travelling as the persons employed in carrying despatches for the Imperial Government; and, generally, he shall enjoy the same privileges as are accorded to officers of the same rank by the usage and consent of Western nations.

All expenses attending the Diplomatic Mission of Great Britain shall be borne by the British Government.

V. His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to nominate one of the Secretaries of State, or a President of one of the Boards, as the high officer with whom the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Majesty the Queen shall transact business, either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

VI. Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain agrees that the privileges hereby secured shall be enjoyed in her dominions by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of the Emperor of China accredited to the Court of Her Majesty.

VII. Her Majesty the Queen may appoint one or more Consuls in the dominions of the Emperor of China; and such Consul or Consuls shall be at liberty to reside in any of the open ports or cities of China, as Her Majesty the Queen may consider most expedient for the interests of

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merce. They shall
with due respect by the
priorities, and enjoy the
privileges and immunities
of regular Officers of the
said nation.

and Vice-Consuls in
rank with Intendants
of Vice-Consuls, Acting
Consuls, and Interpreters,
and Consuls. They shall have
their official residences
in the cities, and communi-
ties, either personally
residing, on a footing of
equality with the interests of the
said nation, as they may require.

The Christian religion,
as taught by Protestants or
Catholics, inculcates the
virtue, and teaches
that which would be done
in teaching it or pro-
moting it, shall alike

be subject to any ill-usage in excess
of necessary restraint. No pass-
port need be applied for by per-
sons going on excursions from
the ports open to trade to a dis-
tance not exceeding 100 *li*, and
for a period not exceeding five
days.

The provisions of this Article
do not apply to crews of ships,
for the due restraint of whom re-
gulations will be drawn up by
the Consul and the local authori-
ties.

To Nankin, and other cities
disturbed by persons in arms
against the Government, no pass-
ports shall be given, until they shall
have been recaptured.

X. British merchant ships shall
have authority to trade upon the
Great River (Yang-tsz). The
Upper and Lower Valley of the

They are permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever they please, and to proceed to and fro at pleasure with their vessels and merchandize.

They shall enjoy the same privileges, advantages, and immunities, at the said towns and ports, as they enjoy at the ports already opened to trade, including the right of residence, of buying or renting houses, of leasing land therein, and of building churches, hospitals, and cemeteries.

XII. British subjects, whether at the ports or at other places, desiring to build or open houses, warehouses, churches, hospitals, or burial-grounds, shall make their agreement for the land or buildings they require, at the rates prevailing among the people, equitably, and without exaction on either side.

XIII. The Chinese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment, by British subjects, of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity.

XIV. British subjects may hire whatever boats they please for the transport of goods or passengers, and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly, in respect either of the boats or of the porters or coolies engaged in carrying the goods, be granted to any parties. If any smuggling takes place in them, the offenders will, of course, be punished according to law.

XV. All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between British

subjects, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

XVI. Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects, shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities, according to the laws of China.

British subjects who may commit any crime in China shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or other public functionary authorized thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

XVII. A British subject having reason to complain of a Chinese must proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

XVIII. The Chinese authorities shall, at all times, afford the fullest protection to the persons and property of British subjects, whenever these shall have been subjected to insult or violence. In all cases of incendiarism or robbery, the local authorities shall at once take the necessary steps for the recovery of the stolen property, the suppression of disorder, and the arrest of the guilty.

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and they will punish
by law.

any British merchant
within Chinese
territory plundered by robbers
shall be the duty of
the authorities to use
every effort to capture and
punish the robbers or pirates,
and to restore the stolen property,
or to have it handed over to
the authorities for restoration to the

any British vessel be
wrecked or stranded
within the territory of China, or be
taken refuge in any
of the dominions of the
Empire of China, the Chinese
authorities, on being apprized of
the accident, shall immediately adopt
such measures for its relief and secu-
rity as may be necessary, and shall
treat the crew and passengers on board
with the same friendly treatment, and

and enforce recovery of the debts.
The British authorities will like-
wise do their utmost to bring to
justice any British subject fraudu-
lently absconding, or failing to
discharge debts incurred by him
to a Chinese subject.

XXIII. Should natives of China
who may repair to Hong Kong to
trade incur debts there, the re-
covery of such debts must be
arranged for by the English
Courts of Justice on the spot;
but should the Chinese debtor
abscond, and be known to have
property, real or personal, within
the Chinese territory, it shall be
the duty of the Chinese autho-
rities, on application by, and in
concert with, the British Consul,
to do their utmost to see justice
done between the parties.

XXIV. It is agreed that British
subjects shall pay, on all mer-

have been signed, applications shall be made to the Emperor of China to depute a high officer of the Board of Revenue to meet, at Shanghai, officers to be deputed on behalf of the British Government, to consider its revision together, so that the Tariff, as revised, may come into operation immediately after the ratification of this Treaty.

XXVII. It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty may demand a further revision of the Tariff, and of the commercial articles of this Treaty at the end of ten years; but if no demand be made on either side within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the Tariff shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years; and so it shall be, at the end of each successive ten years.

XXVIII. Whereas it was agreed in Article X. of the Treaty of Nankin, that British imports, having paid the tariff-duties, should be conveyed into the interior free of all further charges, except a transit duty, the amount whereof was not to exceed a certain percentage on tariff-value; and whereas no accurate information having been furnished of the amount of such duty, British merchants have constantly complained that charges are suddenly and arbitrarily imposed by the provincial authorities as transit duties upon produce on its way to the foreign market, and on imports on their way into the interior, to the detriment of trade; it is agreed that within four months from the signing of this Treaty, at all ports now open to British trade, and within a similar

period at all ports that may hereafter be opened, the authority appointed to superintend the collection of duties shall be obliged, upon application of the Consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the place of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the Consular port in question and the inland markets named by the Consul; and that a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese for general information.

But it shall be at the option of any British subject, desiring to convey produce purchased inland to a port, or to convey imports from a port to an inland market, to clear his goods of all transit duties, by payment of a single charge. The amount of this charge shall be leviable on exports at the first barrier they may have to pass, or, on imports, at the port at which they are landed; and, on payment thereof, a certificate shall be issued, which shall exempt the goods from all further inland charges whatsoever.

It is further agreed, that the amount of this charge shall be calculated as nearly as possible, at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, and that it shall be fixed for each article at the Conference to be held at Shanghai for the revision of the Tariff.

It is distinctly understood that the payment of transit dues, by commutation or otherwise, shall in no way affect the tariff duties on imports or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

XXIX. British merchant-vessels of more than 150 tons burden

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to the bankers authorized by the
Chinese Government to receive
the same in its behalf, either in
sycee or in foreign money, accord-
ing to the assay made at Canton,
on the 15th of July, 1843.

XXXIV. Sets of standard
weights and measures, prepared
according to the standard issued
to the Canton Custom House by
the Board of Revenue, shall be
delivered by the Superintendent
of Customs to the Consul at
each port, to secure uniformity
and prevent confusion.

XXXV. Any British merchant-
vessel arriving at one of the open
ports shall be at liberty to engage
the services of a pilot to take her
into port. In like manner, after
she has discharged all legal dues
and duties, and is ready to take
her departure, she shall be allowed
to select a pilot to conduct her

her register tonnage, and the nature of her cargo. If, owing to neglect on the part of the master, the above rule is not complied with within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty taels for every day's delay; the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed 200 taels.

The master will be responsible for the correctness of the manifest, which shall contain a full and true account of the particulars of the cargo on board. For presenting a false manifest, he will subject himself to a fine of 500 taels; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Customs officers, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring this penalty.

XXXVIII. After receiving from the Consul the report in due form, the Superintendent of Customs shall grant the vessel a permit to open hatches. If the master shall open hatches and begin to discharge any goods without such permission, he shall be fined 500 taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

XXXIX. Any British merchant who has cargo to land or ship, must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit. Cargo landed or shipped without such permit will be liable to confiscation.

XL. No transshipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods so transhipped.

XLI. When all dues and duties shall have been paid, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a port clearance, and the Consul

shall then return the ship's papers, so that she may depart on her voyage.

XLII. With respect to articles subject, according to the Tariff, to an *ad-valorem* duty, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in affixing a value, then each party shall call two or three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants would be willing to purchase them, shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

XLIII. Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare weight of congee, &c. To fix the tare on any article, such as tea, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole, and upon this principle shall the tare be fixed upon all other goods and packages. If there should be any other points in dispute which cannot be settled, the British merchant may appeal to his Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made within twenty-four hours, or it will not be attended to. While such points are still unsettled, the Superintendent of Customs shall postpone the insertion of the same in his books.

XLIV. Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any

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...e, they shall be
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...of this Treaty hav-
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...ish merchants who
...ported merchandize
...the open ports and
...ty thereon, if they
...port the same, shall
...o make application
...tendent of Customs,
...to prevent fraud on
...shall cause examina-
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...a goods, as entered
...n-house books, cor-
...the representation
...at the goods remain
...original marks un-
...e shall then make
...um on the port-
...the goods and of

...to a drawback-certificate, which
...shall be a valid tender to the
...Customs in payment of import
...or export duties.

Foreign grain brought into any
port of China in a British ship,
if no part thereof has been landed,
may be re-exported without hin-
drance.

XLVI. The Chinese authorities
at each port shall adopt the means
they may judge most proper to
prevent the revenue suffering
from fraud or smuggling.

XLVII. British merchant-ves-
sels are not entitled to resort to
other than the ports of trade
declared open by this Treaty.
They are not unlawfully to enter
other ports in China, or to carry
on clandestine trade along the
coasts thereof. Any vessel violat-
ing this provision, shall, with her
cargo, be subject to confiscation

between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense as expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the Treaty now negotiated, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

LI. It is agreed, that henceforward the character "I" [a Chinese character signifying "barbarian"] shall not be applied to the Government or subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities, either in the capital or in the provinces.

LII. British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, shall be at liberty to visit all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, procuring water, and, if occasion require, for the making of repairs. The commanders of such ship shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy.

LIII. In consideration of the injury sustained by native and foreign commerce from the prevalence of piracy in the seas of China, the High Contracting Parties agree to concert measures for its suppression.

LIV. The British Government and its subjects are hereby confirmed in all privileges, immunities, and advantages conferred on them by previous Treaties; and it is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been, or

may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

LV. In evidence of Her desire for the continuance of a friendly understanding, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain consents to include in a separate article, which shall be in every respect of equal validity with the Articles of this Treaty, the conditions affecting indemnity for expenses incurred and losses sustained in the matter of the Canton question.

LVI. The ratifications of this Treaty, under the hand of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, respectively, shall be exchanged at Peking, within a year from this day of signature.

In token whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty.

Done at Tien-tsin, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; corresponding with the Chinese date, the sixteenth day, fifth moon, of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

(Signature of First
Chinese Plenipotentiary.)

(Signature of Second
Chinese Plenipotentiary.)

(Seal of the Chinese
Plenipotentiaries.)

[Separate Article

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Article annexed to the
cluded between Great
and China, on the
th day of June, in the
thousand eight hundred
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by agreed that a sum
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e losses sustained by
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the Chinese authori-
ton; and a further
millions of taels on
the military expenses
pedition which Her
Queen has been com-
nd out for the purpose
g redress, and of en-
due observance of
isions: shall be paid
y the authorities of
tung province.
essary arrangements

*Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and
Commerce between Her Majesty
and the Tycoon of Japan.—
Signed, in the English, Japanese,
and Dutch languages, at Yedo,
August 26, 1858. Ratifications
exchanged at Yedo, July 11,
1859.*

Her Majesty the Queen of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Ireland, and His Majesty the
Tycoon of Japan, being desirous
to place the relations between the
two countries on a permanent
and friendly footing, and to facili-
tate commercial intercourse be-
tween their respective subjects,
and having, for that purpose,
resolved to enter into a Treaty
of peace, amity, and commerce,
have named as their Plenipotenti-
aries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of
Great Britain and Ireland, the

II. Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at the city of Yedo, and consuls, or consular agents, to reside at any or all the ports of Japan, which are opened for British commerce by this Treaty.

The diplomatic agent and Consul-General of Great Britain shall have the right to travel freely to any part of the empire of Japan.

His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside in London, and consuls, or consular agents, at any or all the ports of Great Britain.

The diplomatic agent and Consul-General of Japan shall have the right to travel freely to any part of Great Britain.

III. The ports and towns of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, shall be opened to British subjects on the 1st of July, 1859. In addition to which, the following ports and towns shall be opened to them at the dates hereinafter specified :

Nee-e-gata, or, if Nee-e-gata be found to be unsuitable as a harbour, another convenient port on the west coast of Nipon, on the 1st of January, 1860.

Hiogo, on the 1st of January, 1863.

In all the foregoing ports and towns British subjects may permanently reside. They shall have the right to lease ground, and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect dwelling and warehouses; but no fortification, or place of military strength, shall be erected under pretence of building dwelling or warehouses: and to see that this Article is observed, the Japanese

authorities shall have the right to inspect, from time to time, any buildings which are being erected, altered, or repaired.

The place which British subjects shall occupy for their buildings, and the harbour regulations, shall be arranged by the British consul and the Japanese authorities of each place, and, if they cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to and settled by the British diplomatic agent and the Japanese Government. No wall, fence, or gate, shall be erected by the Japanese around the place where British subjects reside, or anything done which may prevent a free egress or ingress to the same.

British subjects shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits, at the opened ports of Japan:—

At Kanagawa to the river Logo (which empties into the Bay of Yedo, between Kawasaki and Sinagowa), and 10 *ri* in any other direction.

At Hakodadi 10 *ri* in any direction.

At Hiogo 10 *ri* in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than 10 *ri*. The crews of vessels resorting to Hiogo shall not cross the River Enagawa, which empties into the bay between Hiogo and Osaca.

The distance shall be measured by land from the *goyoso*, or town hall, of each of the foregoing ports, the *ri* being equal to 4275 yards English measure.

At Nagasaki British subjects may go into any part of the Imperial domain in its vicinity.

The boundaries of Nee-e-gata, or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by

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diplomatic agent and
ment of Japan.

On the 1st of January,
British subjects shall be
reside in the city of
from the 1st of
1863, in the city of
the purposes of trade
each of these two cities
place, within which
ware houses, and the
they may go, shall be
by the British diplo-
and the Government

questions in regard to
either of property or
disputes between British
in the dominions of
by the Tycoon of
shall be subject to the
of the British autho-

ese subjects, who, may
any criminal act to-

no less listen to his complaint,
and endeavour to settle it in a
friendly manner. If disputes
take place of such a nature that
the Consul cannot arrange them
amicably, then he shall request
the assistance of the Japanese
authorities, that they may to-
gether examine into the merits
of the case, and decide it equit-
ably.

VII. Should any Japanese sub-
ject fail to discharge debts in-
curred to a British subject, or
should he fraudulently abscond,
the Japanese authorities will do
their utmost to bring him to
justice, and to enforce recovery
of the debts; and should any
British subject fraudulently ab-
scond, or fail to discharge debts
incurred by him to a Japanese
subject, the British authorities
will, in like manner, do their
utmost to bring him to justice,

coin, in making payments to each other.

As some time will elapse before the Japanese will become acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese Government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each port, furnish British subjects with Japanese coin in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given, and no discount taken for re-coinage.

Coins of all description (with the exception of Japanese copper coin), as well as foreign gold and silver uncoined, may be exported from Japan.

XI. Supplies for the use of the British navy may be landed at Kanagawa, Hakodadi, and Nagasaki, and stored in warehouses, in the custody of an officer of the British Government, without the payment of any duty; but if any such supplies are sold in Japan, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese authorities.

XII. If any British vessel be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coasts of Japan, or be compelled to take refuge in any port within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, the Japanese authorities, on being apprized of the fact, shall immediately render all the assistance in their power; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be furnished, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

XIII. Any British merchant vessel arriving off one of the open ports of Japan, shall be at liberty to hire a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties, and is ready to take her

departure, she shall be allowed to hire a pilot to conduct her out of port.

XIV. At each of the ports open to trade, British subjects shall be at full liberty to import from their own, or any other ports, and sell there, and purchase therein, and export to their own, or any other ports, all manner of merchandize, not contraband, paying the duties thereon, as laid down in the tariff annexed to the present Treaty, and no other charges whatsoever.

With the exception of munitions of war, which shall only be sold to the Japanese Government and foreigners, they may freely buy from Japanese, and sell to them, any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officers in such purchase or sale, or in making or receiving payment for the same; and all classes of Japanese may purchase, sell, keep, or use any articles sold to them by British subjects.

XV. If the Japanese Custom-house officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods by the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods at that valuation. If the owner refuses to accept the offer he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the offer be accepted by the owner, the purchase-money shall be paid to him without delay, and without any abatement or discount.

XVI. All goods imported into Japan by British subjects, and which have paid the duty fixed by this Treaty, may be transported by the Japanese into any part of the Empire without the payment of any tax, excise, or transit duty whatever.

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British merchants who imported merchandize open port in Japan, and hereon, shall be entitled from the Japanese authorities stating that such has been made, to re- same, and land it in of the open ports with- ment of any additional ver.

The Japanese autho- ch port will adopt the they may judge most the prevention of smuggling.

penalties enforced, ions made under this ll belong to, and be d by the Government jesty the Tycoon of

Articles for the regu- de which are appended

cial communications addressed by the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to the Japanese authorities, shall henceforward be written in English. In order, however, to facilitate the transaction of business, they will, for a period of five years from the signature of this Treaty, be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese version.

XXII. It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty, on giving one year's previous notice to the other, may demand a revision thereof, on or after the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two; with a view to the insertion therein of such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

XXIII. It is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Go-

seventh month of the fifth year of Ansei Tsut sinonye mma.

(Signed)

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
 MIDZUO TSUKOGONO KAMI.
 NAGAI GEMBANO KAMI.
 INOUWYE SINANO NO KAMI.
 HORI ORIBENO KAMI.
 IWASE HIGONO KAMI.
 ISUDA HAUZABRO.

[The regulations under which British trade is to be carried on in Japan are appended to the Treaty.]

Convention between Her Majesty and the Republic of Guatemala, relative to the Boundary of British Honduras.—Signed at Guatemala, April 30, 1859. Ratifications exchanged at Guatemala, September 12, 1859.

Whereas the boundary between Her Britannic Majesty's Settlement and Possessions in the Bay of Honduras, and the territories of the Republic of Guatemala, has not yet been ascertained and marked out; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Guatemala, being desirous, with a view to improve and perpetuate the friendly relations which happily subsist between the two countries, to define the boundary aforesaid, have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Charles Lennox Wyke, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Guatemala;

And His Excellency the Presi-

dent of the Republic of Guatemala, Don Pedro de Aycinena, Councillor of State, and Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

I. It is agreed between Her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Guatemala, that the boundary between the Republic and the British Settlement and Possessions in the Bay of Honduras, as they existed previous to and on the 1st day of January, 1850, and have continued to exist up to the present time, was and is as follows:—

Beginning at the mouth of the River Sarstoon in the Bay of Honduras, and proceeding up the mid-channel thereof to Gracias á Dios Falls; then turning to the right and continuing by a line drawn direct from Gracias á Dios Falls to Garbutt's Falls on the River Belize, and from Garbutt's Falls due north until it strikes the Mexican frontier.

It is agreed and declared between the High Contracting Parties that all the territory to the north and east of the line of boundary above described, belongs to Her Britannic Majesty; and that all the territory to the south and west of the same belongs to the Republic of Guatemala.

II. Her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Guatemala shall, within twelve months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, appoint each a Commissioner for the purpose of designating and marking out the boundary described

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ling Article. Such Com-
missioners shall ascertain the
latitude and longitude of Gracias
a Dios Falls and of Garbutt's
Falls, and shall cause the line of
separation between Garbutt's Falls
and the Mexican territory to be
marked where neces-
sary for protection against fu-
ture encroachments.

The Commissioners men-
tioned in the preceding Article
shall meet at such place or places
as hereafter fixed, at the
most convenient period after
they shall have been respectively
appointed, and shall, before pro-
ceeding to any business, make
and subscribe a solemn declara-
tion that they will impartially
and honestly examine and decide,
in the best of their judgment,
according to justice and
equity, without fear, favour, or
partiality to their own country,
on the matters referred to

them, in a form similar to that which shall
already have been made and sub-
scribed by the Commissioners,
which declaration shall also be
entered on the record of the pro-
ceedings. In the event of the
death, absence, or incapacity of
either of such Commissioners, or
of either of such Arbitrators or
Umpires, or of his omitting, or
declining, or ceasing to act, an-
other person shall be named, in
the same manner, to act in his
place or stead, and shall make
and subscribe such declaration as
aforesaid.

Her Britannic Majesty and the
Republic of Guatemala shall en-
gage to consider the decision of
the two Commissioners con-
jointly, or of the Arbitrator or
Umpire, as the case may be, as
final and conclusive on the mat-
ters to be respectively referred to
their decision, and forthwith to
give full effect to the same.

sioners shall be paid by their respective Governments. The contingent expenses of the Commission, including the salary of the Arbitrator or Umpire, and of the surveyors and clerks, shall be defrayed in equal moieties by the two Governments.

VI. It is further agreed that the channels in the water-line of boundary described in Article I. of the present Convention, shall be equally free and open to the vessels and boats of both parties; and that any islands which may be found therein shall belong to that party on whose side of the main navigable channel they are situated.

VII. With the object of practically carrying out the views set forth in the preamble of the present Convention, for improving and perpetuating the friendly relations which at present so happily exist between the two High Contracting Parties, they mutually agree conjointly to use their best efforts, by taking adequate means for establishing the easiest communication (either by means of a cart-road, or by employing the rivers, or both united, according to the opinion of the surveying engineers), between the fittest place on the Atlantic coast, near the settlement of Belize, and the capital of Guatemala; whereby the commerce of England on the one hand, and the material prosperity of the Republic on the other, cannot fail to be sensibly increased, at the same time that the limits of the two countries being now clearly defined, all further encroachments by either party on the territory of the other will be effectually checked and prevented for the future.

VIII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London or Guatemala as soon as possible within the space of six months.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Guatemala, the thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

(L.S.) CHARLES LENNOX WYKE.

COUNT WALEWSKI TO COUNT PERSIGNY.—(*Communicated to Lord J. Russell by Count Persigny, July 19.*)

TREATIES OF ZURICH.

Paris, July 18, 1859.

M. le Comte,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the Preliminaries signed at Villafranca by the Emperor and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

A French Plenipotentiary and an Austrian Plenipotentiary are about to meet immediately at Zurich, to convert into a Treaty of Peace the bases agreed upon between their Majesties. You are aware by my previous correspondence that the Government of the Emperor has always been desirous to see the Great Powers concur in the definitive settlement of the affairs of Italy. His Majesty's intentions have not varied in this respect, and we hope that the Powers will be able to meet, either in Congress or in Conference, to concert together on all the questions raised by the present state of things in Italy, and which affect the general interests.

I have no need to add that the very nature of the new relations to be created in Italy, will imply a previous understanding between the various States of the Peninsula, which will necessarily be invited to meet, to deliberate upon the bases of the Confederation, the establishment of which the two Sovereigns have engaged to favour.

I beg you, to communicate this view to the Principal Secretary of State of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, who will see in it, I am confident, a new proof of the desire of the Government of the Emperor to consolidate harmony of feeling between the Great Powers, and I shall be much obliged to you, if you will inform me what line of conduct the Government of Her Majesty intends to adopt in this matter.

You will read this despatch to Lord John Russell, and leave with him a copy of it, if he expresses a wish for one.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) A. WALEWSKI.

PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE, *signed at Villafranca, July 11, 1859.*

Between His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the Emperor of the French it has been agreed as follows:—

The two Sovereigns favour the creation of an Italian Confederation. This Confederation shall be under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father.

The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of the French his rights over Lombardy, with the exception of the fortresses of Mantua and Peshiera, so that the frontier of the Austrian posses-

sions shall start from the extremity of the rayon of the fortress of Peshiera and extend in a straight line along the Mincio as far as Legrazia, thence to Szarzara and Lugano on the Po, whence the existing frontiers continue to form the boundaries of Austria.

The Emperor of the French shall present the ceded territory to the King of Sardinia.

Venetia shall form part of the Italian Confederation, remaining, however, subject to the Crown of the Emperor of Austria.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena return to their States, granting a general amnesty.

The two Emperors shall request the Holy Father to introduce in his States some indispensable reforms.

Full and complete amnesty is granted on both sides to persons compromised on the occasion of the recent events in the territories of the belligerents.

Done at Villafranca, July 11, 1859.

(Signed) FRANCIS JOSEPH.

TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND FRANCE, *signed at Zurich, November 10, 1859.*

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, desirous of putting an end to the calamities of war and of preventing the recurrence of the complications which gave rise to it, by assisting to place on solid and durable bases the internal and external independence of Italy, have resolved to convert into a

Treaty of Peace the Preliminaries signed by their hand at Villafranca.

With this view their Imperial Majesties have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Sieur Alois Count Karolyi of Nagy Karoly, his Chamberlain and Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c.; and the Sieur Otho, Baron de Meysenbug, Knight of the Imperial and Royal Order of Leopold, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, &c., his Minister Plenipotentiary and Aulic Councillor, &c., &c.;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Sieur François Adolphe, Baron de Bourqueney, Senator of the Empire, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Leopold of Austria, &c., &c.; and the Sieur Gaston Robert Morin, Marquis de Banneville, Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, &c., &c.;

Who, having met in Conference at Zurich, and after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

I. There shall be in future peace and friendship between His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, as also between their heirs and successors, their respective States and subjects, for ever.

II. The prisoners of war shall be immediately given up on either side.

III. To diminish the evils of war, and by an exceptional departure from the law generally

observed, the captured Austrian vessels which have not yet been condemned as prizes shall be restored.

The vessels and cargoes shall be restored in the state in which they were at the time of their capture, after payment of all expenses, and of all charges which may have been incurred on account of the convoy, and keeping of the said prizes, as well as of any legal proceedings connected with them, and the usual allowance to the captors; and lastly, no indemnity will be claimable on account of prizes sunk or destroyed any more than for the capture of merchandize belonging to the enemy, even though it may not yet have been subjected to a decision of the Prize Court.

It is well understood, on the other hand, that the decisions pronounced by the Prize Court hold good in favour of those to whom the prizes have been adjudged.

IV. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria renounces, for himself and all his descendants and successors, in favour of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, his rights and titles to Lombardy, with the exception of the fortresses of Peshiera and Mantua, and of the territories determined by the new delimitation, which remain in the possession of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

The line of frontier, starting from the southern limit of the Tyrol, on the Lac de Garda, will pass along the middle of the Lake, as high as Bardolino and Manerba, from whence it will rejoin, in a straight line, the point where the circle of defence

of the fortress of Peshiera intersects the Lac de Garda.

This circle will be determined by a circumference of which the radius, reckoned from the centre of the fortress, is fixed at 3500 mètres, plus the distance from the said centre to the glacis of the most advanced fort. From the point where the circumference thus designated intersects the Mincio, the frontier will follow the thalweg of the river as far as Le Grazie, will extend from Le Grazie in a straight line to Scorzarolo, will follow the thalweg of the Po to Luzzara, from which point there is no change in the present limits as they existed before the war.

A Military Commission, appointed by the Governments interested, will be charged with the duty of tracing the line on the ground with the least possible delay.

V. His Majesty the Emperor of the French declares his intention of handing over to His Majesty the King of Sardinia the territories ceded by the preceding Article.

VI. The territories still occupied in virtue of the armistice of the 8th of July last shall be reciprocally evacuated by the belligerent Powers, the troops of which will retire immediately beyond the frontier line stipulated in Article IV.

VII. The new Government of Lombardy will undertake three-fifths of the debt of the Monte Lombardo-Veneto.

It will equally be charged with a portion of the National loan of 1854, fixed between the High Contracting Powers at 40,000,000 florins ("Conventions-münz").

The manner of the payment of

these 40,000,000 florins will be determined by an Additional Article.

VIII. An International Commission shall be immediately appointed to wind up the affairs of the Monte Lombardo-Veneto; the creditor and debtor balance to be drawn on the principle of three-fifths to the new Government, and two-fifths to Austria.

Of the assets of the sinking fund of the Monte and its deposits, consisting of public securities, the new Government will receive three-fifths and Austria two-fifths; and as to that part of the assets which consists of lands or mortgages, the Commission will effect the partition with reference to the situation of the real property in question, so as to allot the property, as far as possible, to that one of the two Governments upon whose territory it may be situated.

As to the different categories of debts inscribed in the Monte Lombardo-Veneto, and to the capital placed at interest in the deposit bank of the sinking fund, the new Government undertakes three-fifths and Austria two-fifths, either for the payment of interest, or the reimbursement of the capital, in conformity with the regulations hitherto in force. The credits of Austrian subjects will, by preference, form part of the quota of Austria, who will transmit to the new Government of Lombardy specified lists of these papers, in three months time from the exchange of ratifications, or sooner if possible.

IX. The new Government of Lombardy succeeds to the rights and obligations resulting from contracts regularly stipulated by the Austrian Admi

objects of public interest, especially concerning the ceded territory.

X. The Austrian Government is charged with the reimbursement of all sums paid by Lombard subjects, communal districts, public establishments, and religious societies, into the Austrian public banks in the shape of caution money, deposits, or consignments. In the same manner Austrian subjects, communal districts, public establishments, and religious societies, who have paid money into the Lombard Banks in the shape of caution money, deposits, or consignments, will be punctually reimbursed by the new Government.

XI. The new Government of Lombardy recognizes and confirms the concessions granted to the railroads by the Austrian Government on the ceded territory, to the full extent of all their arrangements and duration, and particularly the concessions resulting from the contracts passed under date of March 14, 1856, April 8, 1857, and September 23, 1858.

From the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, the new Government is bound by all the agreements and obligations resulting to the Austrian Government from the above-mentioned concessions, in regard to the lines of railway situated on the ceded territory; consequently the right of devolution which belonged to the Austrian Government in respect to these railroads, is transferred to the new Government of Lombardy.

The payments which are still to be made on the sum due to the State by the concessionaries in

virtue of the contract of March 14, 1856, as an equivalent for the expense of construction of the said railroads, will be paid in full into the Austrian Exchequer.

The credits of the building contractors and tradesmen, as well as the compensation-money for appropriation of land, which appertain to the time when the railways in question were administered on account of the State, and which have not yet been paid, will be paid by the Austrian Government, and, in so far as they may be due from them in virtue of the Act of Concession, by the grantees of the Austrian Government. A special Convention will make arrangements as soon as possible, for the international service of the railways between the respective countries.

XII. Lombard subjects domiciled on the territory ceded by the present Treaty will have, for the space of a year, from the date of the day on which the ratifications are exchanged, and conditionally on a previous declaration before the competent authorities, full and entire power to export their movables, free of duty, and to retire with their families into the States of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, in which case their quality of Austrian subjects will be retained by them. They will be at liberty to keep their immovable property situated on the Lombard territory.

The same power is granted reciprocally to natives of the ceded territory of Lombardy living in the States of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

The Lombards who profit by these arrangements cannot be on account of their choice, &c

... Austrian Monarchy. Their declaration may be received by the nearest Austrian Mission, or by the superior authority of any province of the Monarchy.

XIII. The Lombard subjects in the Austrian army, excepting those who are natives of the part of the Lombard territory reserved to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria by this Treaty, will be immediately discharged from military service, and sent back to their homes.

It is understood that those amongst them who declare their wish to remain in the service of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty will not be disturbed on this account, either in person or in property.

The same guarantees are assured to the civil *employés*, natives of Lombardy, who manifest the intention of keeping the offices they occupy in the Austrian service.

XIV. The pensions, both civil and military, regularly paid and

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XVI. T established at liberty movable

XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI. of this Treaty.

XVIII. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the Emperor of the French engage to make every effort to encourage the creation of a Confederation amongst the Italian States, to be placed under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father, and the object of which will be to uphold the independence and inviolability of the Confederated States, to assure the development of their moral and material interests, and to guarantee the internal and external safety of Italy by the existence of a Federal army.

Venetia, which remains subject to the Crown of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, will form one of the States of this Confederation, and will participate in the obligations, as in the rights, resulting from the Federal Pact, the clauses of which will be determined by an Assembly composed of the Representatives of all the Italian States.

XIX. As the territorial delimitations of the independent States of Italy, who took no part in the late war, can be changed only with the sanction of the Powers who presided at their formation and recognized their existence, the rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, of the Duke of Modena, and of the Duke of Parma, are expressly reserved for the consideration of the High Contracting Parties.

XX. Desirous of seeing the tranquillity of the States of the Church and the power of the Holy Father assured; convinced that such object could not be more efficaciously attained than

by the adoption of a system suited to the wants of the populations and conformable to the generous intentions already manifested by the Sovereign Pontiff, His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria will unite their efforts to obtain from His Holiness that the necessity of introducing into the administration of his States the reforms admitted as indispensable, shall be taken into serious consideration by his Government.

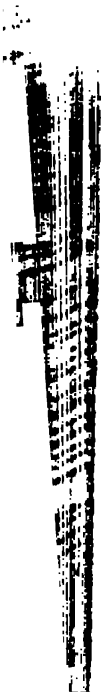
XXI. With a view to contribute by every effort to quiet the public mind, the High Contracting Parties declare and promise that in their respective territories, and in the lands restored or ceded, no individual compromised by the recent events in the Peninsula, no matter what his rank or position in society, shall be prosecuted, annoyed, or troubled, in person or property, on account of his conduct or political opinions.

XXII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within a fortnight, or earlier if possible. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed their seals thereunto.

Done at Zurich, on the 10th day of the month of November, of the year of grace, 1859.

(L.S.)	KAROLY.
(L.S.)	MEYSENBUÛ.
(L.S.)	BOURQUENEY.
(L.S.)	BANNEVILLE.

Additional Article. The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French engages itself towards the Government of



Eight millions of florins shall be paid cash, by a bill payable at Paris, without interest, on the expiration of the third month, dating from the day on which the present Treaty was signed, and which will be handed to the Plenipotentiaries of His Imperial Royal and Apostolic Majesty when the exchange of ratifications takes place.

The payment of the remaining 32,000,000 florins shall take place at Vienna, cash, in ten successive instalments, to be made every two months, by bills on Paris, at the rate of 3,200,000 florins ("Conventions-münz") each. The first of these payments will be made two months after the payment of the bill of 8,000,000 florins above stipulated. For that date, as for the other following, the interest will be reckoned at 5 per cent., dating from the first day of the month which will follow the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

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the French, the Sieur François Adolphe, Baron de Bourqueney, Senator of the Empire, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Leopold of Austria, &c., &c.; and the Sieur Gaston Robert Morin, Marquis de Banneville, Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Knight of the Constantinian Order of the Two Sicilies, &c., &c.;

His Majesty the King of Sardinia, the Sieur François Louis, Chevalier des Ambrois de Nevache, Knight Grand Cross of his Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Vice-President of his Council of State, Senator and Vice-President of the Senate of the Kingdom, &c., &c.; and the Sieur Alexandre Chevalier Jocteau, Commander of his Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, &c., &c., his Minister to the Swiss Confederation, &c., &c.;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

I. There shall be from the date of the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, peace and amity between His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the King of Sardinia, their heirs and successors, their respective States and subjects, in perpetuity.

II. The Austrian and Sardinian prisoners of war shall be immediately returned on either part.

III. In pursuance of the territorial cessions stipulated in the

Treaties concluded this day between His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, on one side, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the King of Sardinia on the other, the delimitation between the Italian Provinces of Austria and Sardinia shall in future be as follows:—

The frontier, starting from the southern boundary of the Tyrol, on the Lake de Garda, will follow the middle of the lake as far as the height of Bardolino and Manerba, whence it will meet, in a straight line, the point where the circle of defence of the fortress of Peshiera intersects the Lake of Garda.

It will follow the circumference of this circle, the radius of which, reckoned from the centre of the fortress, is fixed at 3500 mètres, plus the distance from the said centre to the glacis of the most advanced fort. From the point of intersection of the circumference thus designated with the Mincio, the frontier will follow the thalweg of the river as far as Le Grazie; will stretch from Le Grazie, in a straight line, to Scorzarolo; will follow the thalweg of the Po as far as Luzzara, beyond which point no change is made in the boundaries such as they existed before the war.

A Military Commission, appointed by the High Contracting Parties, will be charged with the duty of tracing the boundary with the least possible delay.

IV. The territories still occupied in virtue of the armistice of the 8th of July last, shall be reciprocally evacuated by the Austrian and Sardinian troops, who shall immediately return

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1859.

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securities, Sardinia will receive
three-fifths, and Austria two-
fifths; and as to that part of the
assets which consists of land or
mortgages, the Commission will
effect the partition with reference
to the situation of the property in
question, to allot such property,
as far as possible, to that one of
the two Governments upon whose
territory it may be situated.

As to the different categories
of debts inscribed up to June 4,
1859, in the Monte Lombardo-
Veneto, and to the capital placed
at interest in the deposit-bank of
the sinking fund, Sardinia under-
takes three-fifths, and Austria
two-fifths, either for the payment
of the interests, or the reimburse-
ment of the capital, in accordance
with the regulations hitherto in
force. The credits of Austrian
subjects shall come by preference

communes, public establishments, and religious corporations, who have deposited sums of money as caution-money, deposits, or consignments, in the banks of Lombardy, will be punctually reimbursed by the Sardinian Government.

X. The Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia acknowledges and confirms the concessions of railways granted by the Austrian Government upon the territory ceded, in all their clauses, and during the whole duration of the concessions, and in particular the concessions made by contracts dated March 14, 1856, April 8, 1857, and September 23, 1858.

From the day of the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, the Sardinian Government is invested with all the rights and subjected to all the obligations appertaining to the Austrian Government in respect of the said concessions in all that relates to the railway lines situate on the territory ceded.

In consequence, the right of devolution which belonged to the Austrian Government in regard to these railways is transferred to the Sardinian Government.

The payments which remain to be made on the sum due to the State by the grantees by virtue of the Contract of March 14, 1856, by way of equivalent for the expenses of making the said railways, will be paid in their entirety to the Austrian Treasury.

The credits of the building contractors and tradesmen, and also the compensation money for land taken, so far as they may appertain respectively to the time when the railways in question

were administered for the account of the State, and which have not hitherto been paid, will be borne by the Austrian Government, and, in so far as they may be due from them by virtue of the concession, by the grantees in the name of the Austrian Government.

A special Convention will regulate, with as little delay as possible, the international service of the railways between Sardinia and Austria.

XI. It is understood that the recovery of the credits under Paragraphs 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the Contract of March 14, 1856, shall not confer upon Austria any right of control or surveillance in the construction and working of the railways in the territories ceded. The Sardinian Government undertakes, for its part, to furnish the Austrian Government with all the information which it may require on this head.

XII. The Lombard subjects domiciled on the ceded territory shall enjoy for the space of one year, commencing with the day of the exchange of the ratifications, and conditionally on a previous declaration before the competent authorities, full and entire permission to export their movables, free of duty, and to withdraw with their families into the States of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, in which case their quality of Austrian subjects shall be retained by them. They shall be free to preserve their immovable property, situated on the territory of Lombardy. The same permission is accorded reciprocally to individuals, natives of the ceded territory of Lombardy, established in the States

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1859.

His Majesty the Emperor of

the Lombards who shall profit by the arrangements shall be at liberty to account of their choice, either on one side or on the other, for their persons or in their property situated in the territories.

Within a space of one year or two years for the representatives of the ceded territories of Lombardy, who, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, were situated beyond the territory of the Austrian monarchy.

A declaration may be received from the nearest Austrian authorities by the superior authorities of any province of the

Kingdom of Lombard subjects, and the part of the Austrian monarchy, with the exception of those territories of the part of the

Kingdom of Lombardy, on this occasion, to their widows and their children, and shall be paid in future by the Government of His Sardinian Majesty.

This stipulation extends to the holders of pensions, civil as well as military, as well as to their widows and children, without distinction of origin, who shall retain their domicile in the ceded territory, and whose claims, paid up to 1814 by the *ci-devant* Kingdom of Italy, then fell to the charge of the Austrian Treasury.

XV. The archives containing the titles of property, and documents connected with administration and civil justice, whether they relate to the part of Lombardy whose possession is reserved to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, or to the Venetian Provinces, shall be handed over to the Commissioners of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Ma-

perty, both movable and immovable.

XVII. All the Treaties and Conventions concluded between His Majesty the King of Sardinia and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, which were in force before the 1st of April, 1859, are confirmed, in as far they are not modified by the present Treaty. At the same time, the two High Contracting Parties bind themselves to submit, within the term of a year, these Treaties and Conventions to a general revision, in order to introduce into them, by common agreement, such modifications as shall be considered in accordance with the interests of the two countries.

In the meanwhile these Treaties and Conventions are extended to the territory recently acquired by His Majesty the King of Sardinia.

XVIII. The navigation of the Lake of Garda is free, except as regards the special regulations of the ports and the water police. The liberty of navigation of the Po and its affluents is maintained in accordance with the Treaties.

A Convention designed to regulate the measures necessary to prevent and repress smuggling in these waters, will be concluded between Sardinia and Austria, in the term of one year, to date from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty. In the meanwhile the arrangements stipulated in the Convention of the 22nd November, 1851, for the repression of smuggling on the Lake Maggiore, the Po, and the Ticino, shall be applied to the navigation; and during the same interval no innovation shall be made in the regulations and the rights of navigation in

force with regard to the Po and its affluents.

XIX. The Sardinian Government and the Austrian Government bind themselves to regulate, by a special Act, all that relates to the ownership of and the maintenance of the bridges and passages on the Mincio, where it forms the frontier, and to such new buildings as may be made in that respect, the expenses which may result from them, and the taking of the tolls.

XX. Where the Valley of the Mincio shall henceforth mark the frontier between Sardinia and Austria, the buildings intended for the rectification of the bed and the damming up of that river, or which shall be of a nature to alter its current, shall be made by common agreement between the two adjoining States. An ulterior arrangement will regulate this matter.

XXI. The inhabitants of the adjoining districts shall enjoy reciprocally the facilities which were formerly assured to the dwellers on the banks of the Ticino.

XXII. In order to contribute, with all their efforts, to the pacification of men's minds, His Majesty the King of Sardinia and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, declare and promise that, in their respective territories, and in the countries restored or ceded, no individual compromised on the occasion of the late events in the Peninsula, of whatever class or condition he may be, shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or troubled in his person or in his property, on account of his political conduct and opinions.

XXIII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and its ratifica-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1859.

anged at Zurich in the In faith of which the respective
fteen days, or sooner, Plenipotentiaries have signed and
sealed it.

(L.S.) KAROLYI.	(L.S.) BANNEVILLE.
(L.S.) MEYSENBUG.	(L.S.) DES AMBROIS.
(L.S.) BOURQUENEY.	(L.S.) JOCTEAU.

STATE PAPERS.

SPONDENCE RESPECTING THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

LEY TO THE EARL OF
BURY.—(*Received Jan.*
tract.)

Paris, January 1, 1859.
custom of the Empe-
the Diplomatic Body
His Majesty on the
of the new year, to say
two to each of them

spatch of the 1st instant, have of
course been commented upon,
with the usual additions and
exaggerations that accompany the
repetition of verbal statements,
and have occasioned considerable
disquietude in the public mind.

Yesterday evening, at the Em-
press' reception, the Emperor
accosted M. de Hübnér with his

between Austria and France, while giving the Emperor of Austria the assurance that that state did not interfere with the personal sentiments of friendship and esteem which the Emperor felt to His Imperial Majesty.

Count Walewski added that, in order to allay the apprehension which I had noticed, an article would be inserted in the *Moniteur* to reassure the public mind.

Extract from the "Moniteur" of January 7, 1859.

Paris, January 6, 1859.

Public opinion has been agitated for some days past by alarming reports, to which it is a duty of the Government to put an end by declaring that nothing in our diplomatic relations authorizes the fears to which these reports tend to give birth.

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY TO
EARL COWLEY.

Foreign Office, Jan. 10, 1859.

My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government have heard from your Excellency with deep concern that the state of the relations between the French and Austrian Courts is of a nature so unsatisfactory that in your own opinion, and that of the public of France, it might at any moment lead to a still further and more fatal estrangement. The speech of the Emperor to M. Hübner on New Year's-day increased the general alarm, which has extended to this country; and although, subsequently, a more courteous treatment of the Austrian Minister was displayed at

the Tuileries, and the *Moniteur* has attempted to reassure the public mind, the agitation is not diminished.

Her Majesty's Government have such entire confidence in your Excellency's tact and judgment that they feel that no given instructions can be so useful as a full liberty left to your Excellency to take advantage of the most fitting occasions to urge upon the Emperor, and upon his Ministers, the paramount importance of preserving the peace of Europe under any circumstances in which the vital interests of France itself are not imperilled.

Her Majesty's Government received and hailed with sincere satisfaction the assurances with which, in 1852, the Emperor of the French consecrated his election to the throne. Those assurances were, that His Imperial Majesty would observe and maintain the treaties which were then the law of Europe, and Her Majesty's Government are bound to say that no pledge was ever more faithfully and loyally kept.

The European benefit of an unbroken alliance between England and France has been the result of that honourable policy, and Her Majesty's Government, who believe that the peace of Europe is ever in the hands of those two great empires, feel the deepest anxiety whenever France appears likely to be in hostility with any of the great Powers of the Continent.

Her Majesty's Government must state to your Excellency that, in the evident ill-humour displayed reciprocally between France and Austria at this moment, they can conceive no great national question or interest in-

these two States to the verge of collision appears to Her Majesty's Government to be found in mutual faults of temper and indiscretion on the part of the two Governments, and neither party appears disposed to make such sacrifices as would put an end to the panic which they have caused, and the practical evils which they may create.

It is under these circumstances that an impartial State like England is justified in proffering to her two allies the best and most sincere advice that she can give.

I repeat that I trust to your Excellency to perform this duty, and I hope you will not omit to point out to the French Government that, while no French interest is at stake between France and Austria, there is a State and there are persons who, to increase its territory and fortify their personal position, ardently desire to involve two powerful empires in a war from which they expect to obtain those results.

give new who look realizatio ambition.

Her i have alrea analogous that they their cou Russia.

Her M would wis go further into the p with the F: am aware, 1 which Lord at Compièg and which I to me, that has long lo state of Its anxiety. I have no reas is the case, in a war wit Sardinia as the importa rator of Ital

Majesty's Government are indifferent to the just discontent which affects a large portion of the Italian population. Yet it is not in a war between France and Austria that their relief is to be found. Such a war may bring about a change of masters, but, assuredly, it will not give them independence, and without independence liberty is hopeless.

Her Majesty's Government are convinced that it is in the union and good understanding of France and Austria that an amelioration and gradual improvement of the condition of the Italians can be now begun and finally effected. If, happily for that people, those two Governments would occupy themselves seriously to insist upon and carry out the reforms demanded by both justice and policy in central Italy, they would doubtless succeed.

In an effort so glorious for both countries, and so beneficial to Austria, Her Majesty's Government would heartily join, although they are of opinion that, as a Protestant country, England should not take too prominent a part, lest she should excite a suspicion that she was swayed by motives of a sectarian character. If Prussia and Russia approved, they would stand in the same light as England; and if it should appear to the two great Roman Catholic empires that any modification of the territorial distribution of central Italy would contribute to the peace of the country and good government of the people, without enfeebling the spiritual authority of the Pope, Her Majesty's Government would be ready, together with the other Powers who were parties

to the treaties of 1815, to give it their best consideration.

These views of Her Majesty's Government your Excellency will propound to the French Government when you have a fitting opportunity. Your Excellency's task is to avert, if possible, the curse of a war, which I am convinced would be one of the longest and bloodiest on record, in which all the worst passions of conflicting theorists, exiled pretenders, and adverse races, would be mingled in a deadly struggle.

It is also to urge a peaceful course of action, in lieu of a policy so pregnant with those calamities.

I am, &c.

MALMESBURY.

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY TO
LORD A. LOFTUS.

Foreign Office, Jan. 12, 1859.

My Lord,—I have to instruct your Lordship to take an early opportunity of stating to Count Buol that Her Majesty's Government have witnessed with much concern the increasing estrangement between Austria and France, which has at last become so notorious as to produce a general impression that Europe is on the eve of witnessing a contest between those two States, and that the battle-field selected by them will be Italy.

On two occasions—one more than a month ago—I stated to Count Apponyi, verbally, the apprehensions of Her Majesty's Government, and ventured to give him their views and opinions in the form of advice. They were analogous to those which I now submit to your Lordship.

But that we are ready and anxious to exert our utmost influence to assuage animosities, and explain away causes of offence, if only a disposition is shown by either party to avail itself of our good offices for that purpose.

It appears, indeed, to Her Majesty's Government that the existing ill-feeling between the two Imperial Courts has its origin, not so much in any real and patent cause of disagreement, as in mutual distrust of each other's views and intentions, and the consequent disposition to give an unfavourable construction to every measure to which either party may have recourse. There are no questions of territorial claim or occupation, none of commercial injury, or of disregarded rights, which can be alleged on either side as justifying the coldness and reserve, not to say suspicious irritability, which characterize their present intercourse. Yet it appears to

therefore while they before the consideration may not be the present

It is impossible to see how war once begun soon assured the revolutionaries a human foe what result in Europe which desperate conditions had sunk in peace. Such a war begun at first adopted as a compromise, in opinions, in tenders, and tactical theories possible results wishes.

It cannot be said that France would such a state contrary, it would be far account in

roy with great ability, and in a spirit of conciliation and liberality which does His Imperial Highness the greatest honour. Her Majesty's Government ardently trust that in the interests of the Italians themselves, and of the peace of Europe, the Austrian Government will continue to pursue a course which cannot fail to bring to its side the public opinion of impartial and independent States. It appears to Her Majesty's Government to be of paramount importance at this critical moment for Austria to enlist public opinion in her cause, and to take more than common care to avoid every act that could possibly be construed into a wilful offence to those States who may, perhaps, desire a quarrel with her. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, urge your Lordship to take every opportune occasion to impress this truth on the Austrian Government.

Your Lordship will frankly tell Count Buol that should such a struggle as we deprecate be the result of the present estrangement between France and Austria, England would remain a neutral spectator of the contest, and that in no case would public opinion in this country render it possible for her to assist Austria as against her own subjects, if the contest assumed the aspect of a revolution of her Italian provinces against her Government.

The public opinion in England has a natural tendency to sympathize with Italian nationalities, but Her Majesty's Government believe that those sympathies would not be aroused to any active form against Austria, unless Austria put herself patently in

the wrong, and either became an aggressor, or gave France or Sardinia a fair excuse for beginning a war.

Her Majesty's Government do not deny that Austria has cause of uneasiness in Italy, but they maintain that it cannot be mitigated or removed by plunging into war with France or Sardinia. If Austria and France could be induced to take a just estimate, not only of their own political interests, but of the course which would most effectually contribute to the happiness of the Italian populations throughout the whole extent of the peninsula, Her Majesty's Government feel that the work would be already half-accomplished, and the rest of Europe, instead of looking forward with anxiety to the future, would only have to congratulate itself on the prospect at length opening to them of Italian regeneration unstained by deeds of violence and bloodshed.

No one looking on the state of Italy can doubt that many causes of just discontent are to be found in the general administration of the country, and Her Majesty's Government, sympathizing, as they unquestionably do, with the sufferings of the Italian population, would gladly lend their best efforts to produce an amelioration in the existing state of things. But they know that such amelioration can never be effected, with any certainty of permanency, by war. It may produce a change of masters, but it will not confer independence: it may, perhaps, contribute to the elevation of some fortunate individuals, but it will ensure the disorganization of the whole social system, and

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sty's Government
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indeed, to Her
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Courts has its
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se of disagreement,
distrust of each

line of action induces Her Ma-
jesty's Government to tender
their advice to Austria. That
advice is offered from a sincere
desire to see her prosper as one
of the most important members
of the European family of States,
and as one of Her Majesty's
most ancient allies.

Her Majesty's Government
therefore desire your Lordship,
while there is yet time, to place
before the Imperial Court some
considerations which they hope
may not be without influence at
the present crisis.

It is impossible to deny that a
war once begun in Italy would
soon assume the character of a
revolutionary contest, and no
human foresight can perceive
what results would remain to
Europe when, after a long and
desperate contest, the combatants
had sunk from exhaustion into

roy with great ability, and in a spirit of conciliation and liberality which does His Imperial Highness the greatest honour. Her Majesty's Government ardently trust that in the interests of the Italians themselves, and of the peace of Europe, the Austrian Government will continue to pursue a course which cannot fail to bring to its side the public opinion of impartial and independent States. It appears to Her Majesty's Government to be of paramount importance at this critical moment for Austria to enlist public opinion in her cause, and to take more than common care to avoid every act that could possibly be construed into a wilful offence to those States who may, perhaps, desire a quarrel with her. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, urge your Lordship to take every opportune occasion to impress this truth on the Austrian Government.

Your Lordship will frankly tell Count Buol that should such a struggle as we deprecate be the result of the present estrangement between France and Austria, England would remain a neutral spectator of the contest, and that in no case would public opinion in this country render it possible for her to assist Austria as against her own subjects, if the contest assumed the aspect of a revolution of her Italian provinces against her Government.

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of the Italian popu-

her hand, Her Ma-
jesty's Government entertain but
that if Austria and
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Roman Catholic States
the mutual suspicion,
heartily with a view to
peaceful means, the
of Italy, their com-
pliance would speedily
be in the present
of affairs, and con-
establish confidence
between us and their subjects.
Her Majesty's Government
will not press upon the
of France consider-
as these, and they
hesitated to express
opinion that France,
may have no material
could have little or

now occupying the Papal terri-
tory with their troops. Such a
position cannot be lasting, and
Her Majesty's Government sub-
mit to both Austria and France
that it is their public duty to ter-
minate, if possible, a state of
things which has become intoler-
able.

Your Lordship may assure
Count Buol that the earnest
support of Her Majesty's Go-
vernment will not be withheld
at Paris from any overtures which
the Cabinet of Vienna may there
make for the establishment of a
good understanding with France
with regard to Italy, or for giving
effect to her praiseworthy efforts.

Her Majesty's Government
would further be prepared to
contribute, as much as in them
lies, to make any propositions,
emanating from such a common
understanding, as the result of

But Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that, at the outset of the endeavours which might be made by Austria and France to induce any of the Sovereigns of central Italy to agree to, and carry out, such reforms in the internal administration of their dominions as may be required by justice and sound policy, it would not be expedient that England should appear to take the initiative or prominent part.

So much of ecclesiastical polity is involved in these questions, more especially as regards the Papal States, that the interference of a Protestant country in the proposed reforms might be looked upon with suspicion, and rather injure than benefit the cause.

It appears, therefore, to Her Majesty's Government, to be essential that Austria and France, by reason of their more direct interest in, and the means they can bring to bear on, matters at issue, should take a leading part in their adjustment; leaving it to Her Majesty's Government, and to those of Prussia and Russia, equally dissenting with themselves from the Church of Rome, to support, by such means as they might deem most advisable, the efforts of the Catholic Powers to induce the Pope, and other Italian Sovereigns, to sanction a change of system for the benefit of their respective subjects.

Your Lordship will enter fully, with Count Buol, on this important subject, and you will earnestly press upon him the expediency of an early decision, while there is yet time for an honourable and amicable understanding being effected with France. The present opportunity once lost, no other may present itself, until the

resources of both countries are wasted in a war undertaken by the aggressor, whoever he may be, for no national purpose, and defensible by no principle of morality.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

—
EARL COWLEY TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.—(Received Jan. 15.)—(Extract.)

Paris, January 14, 1859.

I had a long and not an unimportant conversation with Count Walewski this afternoon. I went to his Excellency for the purpose of communicating to him the substance of your Lordship's despatch of the 10th inst. (No. 5), relative to the present political crisis; and, with this view, I read to him the greater part of your observations.

I should neither do justice to your Lordship, nor to Count Walewski himself, if I refrained from recording the profound impression which the argument running through that despatch made upon his Excellency. Some of the passages he requested me to read twice over, others at once elicited his warmest approval; and I do not allow myself to doubt that the tenor of your Lordship's remarks will be faithfully conveyed to the Emperor.

I particularly pointed out to Count Walewski the total disinterestedness of the advice proffered by Her Majesty's Government; for of all quarters of Europe, I observed, a war in Italy would be least prejudicial to the material interests of Great Britain.

After hearing me, and express-

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al terms, his apprehensive statement to him, his Excellency would state at serious as was the case, it would not be more serious by any means on the part of France. He would not wish to go to war; but if others go to war, he would take up arms, it would be a question of right, and in conformity with the provisions of existing treaties. His Excellency said, was a very firm determination. He would not declare war unless provoked, or himself provoked, or himself provoked on the part of others would be as serious as His Majesty the crisis was never. The object of the medal was to be given for in the possible case of other Powers; the object of the crisis was to be

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY TO
MR. RUSSELL.—(*Extract.*)

Foreign Office, Jan. 13, 1859.

Her Majesty's Government are aware that, from affinity of religion, and from the military position which Austria and France at present occupy in the Roman States, the initiative of any attempt in this direction most properly belongs to those two Powers, and that Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, standing in both respects on a different footing, could not advantageously propose to assume a prominent part in any such measure. But Her Majesty's Government have intimated their readiness to contribute, as far as their assistance may be likely to avail, to bring about a better order of things in Italy. The Government and people of this

any material British interests; neither would it be consistent with our political principles to interfere, otherwise than by advice, in the internal affairs of the Italian States. Therefore, Her Majesty's Government would consider it incumbent upon them to observe the strictest neutrality between the contending parties, and would not see in the struggle while in progress, or in its result, as long as it should be confined to Italy, any justifiable motive for assuming any other attitude in regard to it than that of a spectator, deeply lamenting, indeed, the calamities which they might witness, but declining any active part in a contest not directly affecting British interests, and begun, as they would consider it, by the chief actors in it without any sufficient cause.

EARL COWLEY TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.—(*Received Jan. 21.*)—(*Extract.*)

Paris, Jan. 19, 1859.

Having taken measures for bringing to the Emperor's knowledge portions of your Lordship's despatch of the 10th inst. (No. 5), concerning the state of the relations between France and Austria, and the general apprehension that war might be the consequence, His Majesty was pleased, in a conversation which I had with him yesterday evening, to advert to these matters.

His Majesty, in admitting that great alarm and disquietude prevailed, said that he was quite unable to divine the reason of it; he was not aware of anything that rendered war more probable to-day than it was three months

ago; nor had he the slightest wish or intention to provoke one. It was true that, about a fortnight ago, he had received a pressing letter from the King of Sardinia, stating that he (the King) had information, on which he could rely, that he was about to be attacked by Austria, and entreating him (the Emperor) to give him such assistance as would enable him to bring up his outlying troops to the Austrian frontier. On the receipt of this letter, the Emperor continued, he had stopped the embarkation of two batteries of artillery which had been destined for Algeria, but he had taken no other precautions whatever, and he supposed that this must have alarmed the public mind.

"What I said to M. de Cavour," continued His Majesty, "I repeat now; my sympathies always have been, and still are, with Italy. I regret that Lombardy should be in the possession of Austria, but I cannot and do not dispute the right of the latter. I respect existing treaties, because they are the only landmarks we have; so long as Austria remains within her own frontiers she is, of course, mistress to do as she pleases. With regard to Sardinia, if she provokes hostilities unjustly, and places herself in the wrong, she must expect no support from me."

LORD A. LOFTUS TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.—(*Extract.*)

Vienna, Jan. 20, 1859.

If, therefore, I said, you (Count Buol) will do nothing by peaceful means, and in concert with

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the amelioration of Governments, be as-
war will be inevitable,
an foresight can tell
ate changes it may
eplly, "We shall not
We do not meditate
on." But let me tell
this moment the
peace or war is no
n the hands of the
s, but is transferred
of the Mazzini and
y party, whose aim
een to bring about a
en France and Aus-
attainment of their
You are therefore
ame of the Revolu-
r, and you will in-
into the trap which
l.

said his Excellency,
y loudly declaring
n of giving succour

is the best preservative of order."

"But," said his Excellency, "let
me ask you what you will say to
Piedmont if she were to attack
us?" I said I could not imagine
such an eventuality. It would
be a mouse attacking the lion;
but I should then say, what I
should equally say of you, if you
move a soldier across your fron-
tier, that she is the aggressor.

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY TO LORD A. LOFTUS.—(*Extract.*)

Foreign Office, April 19, 1859.

Your Lordship will urge upon
the Cabinet of Vienna the ac-
ceptance of the proposal which I
communicated to you, by tele-
graph, yesterday evening, and
which I have repeated in my
despatch of this day.

the same manner as they did at the Congress of Laybach in 1821.

I have desired your Lordship to point out to Count Buol that this is a fusion of the proposals severally made by Austria and by France, and it is the last effort that Her Majesty's Government can make for the settlement of those questions.

I have further stated to your Lordship that the Sardinian Minister has informed me that he has received a telegram from his Government announcing that, as France now joins England in pressing previous disarmament upon Sardinia, the Cabinet of Turin, although apprehensive that the consequences of such a step may injuriously affect the tranquillity of Italy, is nevertheless prepared to give way; and I have directed your Lordship to press upon Count Buol the serious blame to which Austria will expose herself if, under these circumstances, she makes any more difficulties in the way of the meeting of the Congress; but, as regards the question of disarmament, I have informed your Lordship that Her Majesty's Government solemnly protest against any demand being made by Austria for the immediate disbandment by Sardinia of the free corps. Her Majesty's Government do so on public grounds, and entirely independent of this negotiation, for they conceive that no measure more fatal to the maintenance of public order, and more pregnant with mischief, could be adopted, than suddenly to release from the control of military discipline the class of persons of which those corps are composed.

Your Lordship will have seen, by a further telegram, which I have sent to you this afternoon, that the French Ambassador has announced to me that the French Government agree to the last proposal of Her Majesty's Government, which I have repeated in this despatch, although they would prefer that the Commissioners by whom the details of disarmament are to be settled, should be the Diplomatic Representatives of the several Powers in London. Her Majesty's Government think that military men would be most competent to deal with the several questions connected with such an operation; but, after all, this point may well be left to be determined, each for itself, by the several Powers.

The Sardinian Minister has since announced to me the adherence of his Government to the British proposal; and your Lordship will not fail to urge Count Buol to notify without delay the acceptance of it by Austria, as otherwise she will, in all probability, be left to stand alone.

—
THE DUKE OF MALAKOFF TO
THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.—
(*Translation.*)

Albert Gate House, April 21, 1859,
8 o'Clock in the Morning.

MY DEAR COUNT,—It has become impossible to understand the proceedings of Austria. A despatch, which left Paris half-an-hour after midnight, reached me this morning before five o'clock; I did not wish to have you awake and I transmit it to you at a rather more convenient hour.

"Austria has just addressed a

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Sardinia; Count communicated it to Minister, you will act terms through Malmesbury.

er in such a manner ng proposition of epted by France, Prussia, is to take responsibility of the

that the Cabinet of look upon it in this t to me what they Public opinion in stigmatize, I hope, of Austria in this "

ave the honour of you, my dear Count, u express the wish. ours truly,

M. PELISSIER.

pathy of England, whatever may be the consequences that may ensue from it; and Her Majesty's Government see only one means of averting the calamities with which Europe is threatened. That result might possibly be attained if the Austrian Government would declare its readiness to act on the principle to which its Plenipotentiaries acceded in the Conferences of Paris of 1856, and Her Majesty's Government still cherish the hope that Austria may even now be induced, according to the terms of the 23rd Protocol of the 14th of April, to refer her differences with other Powers to the friendly mediation of an impartial and disinterested ally.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

OF MALMESBURY TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY TO

surely, be justified on the ground of the admission of the representatives of Italian States to the Congress; for the Austrian Government was itself a consenting party to the admission of them in a certain character, and it is monstrous to suppose that a change in that character, whatever it might be, even supposing it were insisted upon, could warrant Austria in taking the fatal step of an invasion.

Her Majesty's Government feel, after all that has passed, that they are entitled to expect to be informed on this point; and, in order to bring the question to an immediate issue, you will ask Count Buol whether Austria will stop the march of her armies, and will agree to the admission of the representatives of the Italian States as mere delegates and not as Plenipotentiaries, and will also accept the first three points in my proposals of the 18th inst. relating to disarmament to be effected by Commissioners, and to the meeting of the Congress when those Commissioners have commenced their labours.

You will give Count Buol clearly to understand that the refusal of Austria will enlist against her the feelings of the Government and of all classes in this country.

You will add that, in making this proposal, Her Majesty's Government assume that if Austria should agree to it, the military operations now in progress in France would at once be arrested.

As regards, however, the question of Sardinian disarmament, I have to observe that Her Majesty's Government still consider it impossible to call upon the Cabinet of Turin at once to

disperse the free corps, as such a measure would, in all probability, lead to a revolutionary movement in Italy. The wisest course would be to keep them together for awhile under the Alps, and to effect their disbandment gradually.

I am, &c.,

MALMESBURY.

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S
MINISTERS ABROAD.

Foreign Office, May 4, 1859.

SIR, — The apprehensions which, as I stated to you at the close of my despatch of the 7th ultimo, Her Majesty's Government at that time entertained lest all their efforts to prevent peace from being interrupted should prove unavailing, have unfortunately been realized. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to enter into a detailed account of the various transactions which intervened between the date of my last despatch and the breaking out of war between France and Sardinia, on the one side, and Austria on the other, although it is right that you should have a general idea of what has occurred in the interval.

The negotiations turned generally on two points—the one relating to disarmament, the other to the admission of the Italian States, in some form or other, to the proposed Congress.

The Cabinet of Vienna insisted, at first, as an indispensable condition to its entry into the Congress, that Sardinia should, in the first instance, disarm and disband the free corps which she had enrolled; but it finally acquiesced, with some modification, in a proposal made by Her

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e Great Powers in
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Her Majesty's Go-
nceived, that there

States to send Representatives,
who would be admitted to, and
take part in the deliberations of,
the Congress, in the same manner
and on the same footing as they
were admitted to, and took part
in the deliberations of, the Con-
gress of Laybach.

This proposal was accepted in
the main by the Governments of
France, Prussia, and Russia, and
partially by the Cabinet of Vienna.
The latter, however, absolutely
refused to agree to the admission
of the Representatives of the
Italian States to the Congress, or
to the participation of Sardinia
in that Assembly, under any con-
ditions whatever.

This decision on the part of
the Austrian Government put an
end to all hope of any Congress
being brought together; for,
though the point was not again
raised, I may as well mention to
you that, in an earlier stage of

test against it. This precipitate measure was the more to be regretted inasmuch as the Cabinet of Turin, which had previously declined to comply with the combined representations of England and Prussia, on the subject of disarmament, had announced, on the very day that the summons was dispatched from Vienna, though the Austrian Government were unacquainted with the fact when the summons was dispatched, that as France had united with England in demanding the previous disarmament of Sardinia, the Cabinet of Turin, although foreseeing that such a measure might entail disagreeable consequences for the tranquillity of Italy, was disposed to submit to it.

In this state of things, all hopes of accommodation seemed to be at an end; nevertheless, Her Majesty's Government resolved to make one more attempt to stay hostilities, and they accordingly formally tendered the mediation of England between Austria and France, for the settlement of the Italian question, on bases corresponding with the understanding arrived at between Lord Cowley and Count Buol at Vienna.

But this too failed; and Her Majesty's Government have only to lament the little success which has attended all their efforts, jointly with other Powers or singly, to avert the interruption of the general peace. In the present position of the contending parties, it would obviously be to no purpose to attempt to restrain them from engaging in a deadly struggle. Her Majesty's Government will, however, watch the progress of the war with the most anxious attention, and will

be ready to avail themselves of any opportunity that may arise for the exercise of their good offices in the cause of peace.

It is their earnest desire and firm intention to observe the most scrupulous neutrality between the contending parties.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY TO
EARL COWLEY.—(*Extract.*)

Foreign Office, May 5, 1859.

Her Majesty's Government do not presume to constitute themselves judges of the course which France considers herself bound in honour to pursue in this last and fatal period of the controversy; but it will ever be a source of regret to Her Majesty's Government that their advice tendered to her in my despatch of the 10th of January was not followed. It is evident to Her Majesty's Government, that from that moment Sardinia believed that the difficulties of Italy would not be solved by a concert of the two great Empires which in 1857 had considered the problem, but that she might hope for the material assistance of France, not only to obtain the liberties of Italy, but even the fulfilment of her long-cherished hope, the expulsion of Austria from Lombardy.

Viewing impartially the conduct of both Austria and Sardinia in regard to Italy, and lamenting most deeply the spirit by which both have been actuated, Her Majesty's Government can, nevertheless, have no doubt as to the course which it befits them to pursue in the present emergency

The British Government have

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ognized as a sacred international obligation, a country has a right, solely, to interfere in the affairs of a foreign State, a sound policy, long as acknowledgment of a form of government be adopted and established without territorial usurpation, by the sponsorship of its people. The British Government have, in a long series of years, only they have observed principles, and they cannot depart from them on any occasion, however it may be their desire to secure the freedom of the Italian people, and to maintain the principles which confirmed the independence of their respective governments of the Empire. The French appears to

accelerating the development of freedom in that country, will impose upon it a heavier burden of present ruin and future taxation. They feel that the war, on whatever principles it may be commenced, and whatever objects it may contemplate, will infallibly become a war of extreme political passions and opinions. They cannot but dread that the events in Italy may react on other nations, and that, at an early day, all Europe will be involved in the conflict.

Your Excellency, who has taken so active a part in the efforts of Her Majesty's Government to avert these results, will, more easily than any one, understand the bitter disappointment of Her Majesty's Government that all these efforts have proved unavailing. Nevertheless, your Excellency will assure the French Government, that Her Majesty's

independence of the Italian States, and a general improvement of the administrations throughout the Peninsula of Italy.

The Emperor of the French may be assured that if this opportunity should present itself, Her Majesty's Government will zealously co-operate with his Imperial Majesty, and will rejoice most sincerely at again finding themselves placed on the same line with a most valued ally, by acting cordially with France in every work of peace and civilization.

These are the things for which the people of England love to labour, and attached as they are to constitutional principles, they believe that if military glory may be the appanage, it must not be the object, of constitutional monarchy. A war without an imperative and evident necessity is repugnant to their feelings, and no British Minister would escape their condemnation who advised his Sovereign to seek or to share such a conflict.

The almost unanimous feeling of the British nation at this moment is one of disapprobation of the present war, and an anxious desire to avoid any concurrence in its progress, and an earnest hope that it will be confined within the Peninsula.

Her Majesty's Government have, therefore, received with sincere satisfaction the expression of the sentiments of the French Government upon this latter subject, as stated in its despatch to the Duc de Malakoff, of the 27th ultimo.

In these sentiments Her Majesty's Government cordially agree. Maintaining, without re-

serve, the most frank relations with the French Government, they will be ever ready "to combine with it, as circumstances arise, to preserve the Continent of Europe from the effects of the conflict which may rage at one of its extremities."

—
THE EARL OF MALMESBURY TO
SIR J. HUDSON.

Foreign Office, May 20, 1859.

SIR,—The excitement which the expectation of hostilities breaking out between Austria and France gave rise to in Germany has been increased to such an extent by the actual commencement of war between those two Powers that there is every reason to apprehend some overt manifestation on the part of the Germanic Confederation of its determination to make common cause with Austria for the defence of her Italian possessions.

The Governments of Germany have had no occasion to inflame the passions of the people by appealing to their sympathies in favour of a kindred Power engaged in a deadly struggle with France for the maintenance of the territories secured to it by treaty, but have, on the contrary, merely gone with the current of popular feeling, which imperatively calls for decided action on the part of the Confederation.

Independently of the sympathy with which the fortunes of the Imperial house are regarded, a deep conviction is entertained by almost all classes of the German community that the safety of the common country is closely connected with the ability of Austria to maintain herself against the hostilities of France. It is

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cess in Italy, followed, be, by the breaking great fortresses which work to all Germany Polish frontier, and of special arrangements of able to that country, t an inducement to make a further attempt those arrangements on and that the proba- success in the latter be greatly in favour f she does not enter til she has paralyzed f Austria in her more possessions.

reason Germany con- her future destiny is measure involved in f the Italian war; and d be a suicidal policy t to stand aloof, and ria to be subdued ed, and thereby in-

policy ; and there is every reason to anticipate that not many days will elapse before some decided indication is given by the Confederation of its determination to look upon the cause of Austria as vitally bound up with the general interests of the whole German race.

Her Majesty's Government have done their utmost, within the bounds of friendly representation, to calm the excitement prevailing in Germany, but they have not felt themselves called upon or authorized to dissuade the German States from taking such measures as those States considered to be necessary for the maintenance of their several interests ; for they could not assume the responsibility of even morally guaranteeing them against the eventualities of the Italian war.

or by any previous expression of opinion.

This language which Her Majesty's Government have held to Germany with reference to the prevailing excitement in that country they hold also to the Powers now engaged in active hostilities; and you will give the Sardinian Government clearly to understand that as regards the questions now at issue Her Majesty's Government will abstain from all interference, direct or indirect, whatever.

I am, &c.,

MALMESBURY.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO LORD
BLOOMFIELD.

Foreign Office, June 22, 1859.

My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government observes, with great concern, a disposition in Germany to take part in the war which has broken out between France and Sardinia on the one side, and Austria on the other.

Upon the temperate and enlightened conduct of Prussia depends, in a great measure, the solution of the question whether the present war shall be confined within the limits of Italy, or whether it shall be extended to the whole of Germany, and perhaps, to other parts of Europe.

The Emperor Napoleon has declared that he has no intention of attacking Germany. It is hoped and believed that the Prince Regent of Prussia will not become a party to an attack upon France. But it has been argued that Germany, though not assailed directly, is assailed indirectly; that if she takes no part in the war upon the Po, she may soon have to defend herself

on the Rhine; that the fortresses of Austria on the Mincio and the Adige are, in fact, the barriers of Germany against France.

There is much loose and unproved assertion in this statement.

It cannot be denied that the war between Austria and Sardinia is a war arising (perhaps inevitably) from the condition of Italy. For a long period after 1815, Austria exercised a virtual supremacy over the States of Italy; of late years Sardinia has favoured and fostered the Italian passion for independence.

Count Buol, when asked by Lord Augustus Loftus to give an assurance that in no case would Austria move a soldier across the frontier in Italy without previous concert with France, replied in these terms:—"No; I cannot give you that assurance, for it would be a surrender of our sovereign power. We shall not interfere in any State unless our aid is asked for, and in that case it will be granted, and the knowledge that it will be granted is the best preservative of order." Thus Austria would not recede from her claim of a right of interference, when asked for, nor Sardinia renounce her pretension to represent the sorrows and aspirations of Italy. But, unable to carry on such a contest alone, the King of Sardinia has asked and obtained the aid of the Emperor of the French.

We are not now speaking of the immediate origin of the war: my predecessor has fully explained the views of Her Majesty upon this subject. It is plain, however, from the statement I have made, that cause of war existed in the opposite pretensions

tions and exaggerated apprehensions.

Neither can it be argued that the fortresses on the Mincio and the Adige are the barriers of Germany.

It must be borne in mind that the fortresses of Peschiera, Verona, and Mantua, formed no part of the ancient confines of Germany; on the contrary the whole country from Verona to the Adriatic formed, in 1792, part of a weak, unwarlike, and decaying Italian State.

The utmost that can be said is, that while many Germans consider these fortresses as a barrier for Germany, many Italians consider them as not a little menacing for Italy. The Treaty of Peace must decide their future fate.

While these reasons for war on the part of German States are manifestly insufficient, they are strong arguments against a course so precipitate. The Prince Regent of Prussia will, in his

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DOCUMENTS RESPECTING THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

AN ACT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A RESERVE VOLUNTEER
FORCE OF SEAMEN, AND FOR
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SAME.
—22 & 23 Vict., cap. 40. 18th
August, 1859.

WHEREAS it is expedient that there should be a Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen for service in Her Majesty's Fleet in time of emergency, and that the seamen composing such force should be duly entered and trained; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. It shall be lawful for the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to raise and from time to time to keep up a number of men not exceeding thirty thousand, to be called "The Royal Naval Volunteers," such men to be raised by voluntary entry from among seafaring men and others who may be deemed suitable for the services in which such volunteers may be

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employed, and to be so raised and entered at such times and in such places in the United Kingdom and the Islands of Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, or any of them, by such persons and in such manner as the said Lord High Admiral or Commissioners shall from time to time direct.

II. Every volunteer raised under this Act shall be entered for the term of five years, and shall continue subject as a volunteer to the provisions of this Act during such term, and no longer, save as hereinafter otherwise provided; and at the expiration of every fifth year of the period of his service as a volunteer he shall be entitled to claim his discharge, save as hereinafter provided; but when any volunteer shall be entitled to claim his discharge as aforesaid, he shall continue liable to the provisions of this Act until actually discharged from such volunteers by the said Lord High Admiral or Commissioners, or by some officer duly appointed by him or them to give such discharges.

III. The Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing

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of Lord High Admiral, or any of the officers under this Act to be trained, and exercised, either on board any ships or partly on shore or on board any ships or for the purpose of instruction, training, and discipline, or any of such volunteers may be called out, and may be employed at such places, and may be placed under the command of officers as the said Lord High Admiral or Commissioners may see fit, and may form part of the crews of any of Her Majesty's ships or war vessels which the said Lord High Admiral or Commissioners may see fit to cause them to join; and every such volunteer so called into actual

service shall be liable to be called into actual service accordingly: and the volunteers so called into actual service shall be liable to serve on shore or on board any ships or vessels, or partly on shore and partly on board any ships or vessels, as the said Lord High Admiral or Commissioners may direct; and such volunteers shall be placed under the command of such officers as the said Lord High Admiral or Commissioners may direct, and where he or they may so direct, shall form part of the crews, and be under the like command as the respective crews of any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels of war which the said Lord High Admiral or Commissioners may see fit to cause them to join; and every such volunteer so called into actual

accordingly; and every volunteer whose period of actual service is extended under or in consequence of such proclamation shall, beyond three years from the date of his coming into actual service, be entitled to receive for his services during the extra period for which they are required beyond such three years twopence per day in addition to his ordinary pay: Provided also, that in case any such volunteer be called into actual service, and shall be detained in such service for a period of less than five years, he shall, during the period of five years from the date of his joining the Royal Naval Volunteers, be liable from time to time to be again called into actual service, and to serve therein for such period as with his former actual service will make up a period of five years' actual service; but after three years' actual service, either continuously or from time to time during his engagement as a Royal Naval Volunteer, he will be entitled as aforesaid to twopence per day, in addition to his ordinary pay, for the period of his actual service beyond three years.

VI. Volunteers when called out to be victualled in the same manner as seamen of the fleet.

VII. Volunteer exempt from militia, and from being a peace or parish officer; and, under certain regulations, eligible for Greenwich Hospital.

VIII. Provisions relating to billeting marines to extend to volunteers.

IX. Admiralty to make Regulations as to sums to be paid to volunteers for entering or re-entering under this Act.

X. It shall be lawful for the

Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to grant pensions to volunteers under this Act, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; and it shall be lawful for the said Lord High Admiral or Commissioners to make regulations as to the amount, the time or respective times, and the manner of the payment of such pensions, and at what ages such pensions shall be payable: Provided always, that any pension conferred under this Act shall be paid to the pensioner himself only, and not to his agent, attorney, or assign.

XI. Whenever any emergency shall arise which, in the opinion of the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, renders it advisable to require the services in Her Majesty's Navy of any of the persons who may have been pensioned, and be in the receipt of pensions, under this Act, it shall be lawful for such Lord High Admiral or Commissioners to order any of such persons to join Her Majesty's Navy; and those so ordered shall join such of Her Majesty's ships or vessels of war as the said Lord High Admiral or Commissioners may at any time or times direct, and shall form the crews or part of the crews of such ships or vessels, and shall continue to serve in Her Majesty's Navy during such time as such emergency may in the opinion of the said Lord High Admiral or Commissioners continue; and while so serving shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances, according to their respective ratings on board such ships or

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betty officers in Her Majesty's Navy and men in Her Majesty's Army entered for ten years, and general regulations shall also continue to be applicable to their pensions.

Orders and customs in relation to the government of Her Majesty's Fleet to be applicable to the Fleet while on actual service.

The Admiralty to make regulations in the manner or form in which the volunteers shall be to be served.

The Admiralty may discharge

Orders relating to the government of the Navy extended to the Army during exercise, and to the Militia and others in relation to the Royal service.

Any person shall enter the Royal service to enter the Royal service as a new volunteer, once during the

any returns which the Board of Trade or the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may require; and every master of or other person belonging to a British merchant ship who, when duly called on by the shipping-master, omits or refuses to give any such answer or information as aforesaid which it is in his power to give, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

XVIII. Enlistment of volunteers under this Act in Her Majesty's Regular or Indian Forces, or in the Militia, or Naval Coast Volunteers, and entering of Militia as Naval Coast Volunteers, under this Act to be void. Punishment of persons offending.

XIX. Penalty on selling or buying arms, &c., of volunteers.

XX. Every volunteer under this Act, unless absent from the United Kingdom, in conformity with the regulations that may be

may be apprehended and punished as deserters from the navy.

XXII. Penalty for inducing volunteers to absent themselves, or harbouring or employing volunteers absenting themselves.

XXIII. No man by reason of his entering or serving as a volunteer under this Act shall lose or forfeit, or be deemed to have lost or forfeited, any interest he may possess, or may have possessed at the time of his being so entered or serving, in any Friendly or Benefit Society, any laws, rules, or regulations of such Society to the contrary.

XXIV. Recovery of Penalties. Summary Jurisdiction.

XXV. Appropriation of Penalties.

—
AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A RESERVE FORCE OF MEN WHO HAVE BEEN IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE. 22 & 23 Vict., cap. 42. 13th August, 1859.

Whereas it is expedient that Her Majesty should be enabled to enrol as a Reserve Force for Service within the United Kingdom in cases of emergency, such of the men who have served in Her other Forces as may be willing to engage for such service: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

I. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, from time to time, to cause to be enrolled and kept up as a Reserve Force in the United Kingdom any number of men

not exceeding in the whole twenty thousand, the men so enrolled to be persons, who shall have previously served in Her Majesty's other Forces or in the Forces of the East India Company, and who may voluntarily engage to serve under this Act; and such Reserve Force shall be formed into or attached to such battalions, corps, or companies as Her Majesty may think fit.

II. The men to be enrolled as aforesaid shall be engaged to serve for such terms of years or for such respective terms, having regard to their previous periods of service, as shall be directed by the regulations under this Act, and every person so engaging to serve shall make and sign a declaration in such form as with reference to the terms of his engagement may be prescribed by such regulations.

III. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty to appoint to the Force under this Act such officers and non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's other Forces, or of the Forces of the East India Company, whether from full or half-pay or from the pension list, as may be deemed expedient, and to put the whole or any part of the Force under the command of such General or other superior officers of the same Forces as Her Majesty shall please to appoint.

IV. The men enrolled under this Act shall be called out for training and exercise at such place or places within the United Kingdom, and for such time or times not exceeding twelve days in any year, as Her Majesty through one of Her principal Secretaries of State shall direct.

1889, as such Secretary of State or Lord-Lieutenant, or Chief Governor may think necessary, to aid the civil power in the preservation of the public peace in Great Britain and Ireland respectively.

VI. In case of actual invasion or imminent danger thereof, or in case a state of war exists between Her Majesty and any foreign Power, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by proclamation, to direct that the said Reserve Force, or such part thereof as Her Majesty shall think fit, shall be called out on permanent service in aid of the defence of the realm, in any part of the United Kingdom where their services may be required, and the said Forces, or such of them as shall be so called out, shall serve in pursuance of such proclamation until it shall be signified to them by Her Majesty's command that their services are no longer required.

VII. It shall also be lawful for Her Majesty to

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companies in maritime towns in which there may be forts and batteries, I have the honour to inform you that I shall be prepared to receive through you, and consider any proposal with that object, which may emanate from the county under your charge.

The principal and most important provisions of the Act are:—

That the corps be formed under officers bearing the commission of the lieutenant of the county.

That its members must take the oath of allegiance before a deputy-lieutenant or justice of the peace, or a commissioned officer of the corps.

That it be liable to be called out in case of actual invasion, or appearance of an enemy in force on the coast, or in case of rebellion arising out of either of those emergencies.

That while thus under arms its members are subject to military law, and entitled to be billeted and to receive pay in like manner as the regular army.

That all commissioned officers disabled in actual service are entitled to half-pay, and non-commissioned officers and privates to the benefit of Chelsea Hospital, and widows of commissioned officers killed in service to such pensions for life as are given to widows of officers of Her Majesty's regular forces.

That members cannot quit the corps when on actual service, but may do so at any other time by giving fourteen days' notice.

That members who have attended eight days in each four months, or a total of twenty-four days' drill and exercise in the

year, are entitled to be returned as effectives.

That members so returned are exempt from militia ballot, or from being called upon to serve in any other levy.

That all property of the corps is legally vested in the commanding officer, and subscriptions and fines under the rules and regulations are recoverable by him before a magistrate.

The conditions on which Her Majesty's Government will recommend to Her Majesty the acceptance of any proposal are:—

That the formation of the corps be recommended by the lord-lieutenant of the county.

That the corps be subject to the provisions of the Act already quoted.

That its members undertake to provide their own arms and equipments, and to defray all expenses attending the corps, except in the event of its being assembled for actual service.

That the rules and regulations which may be thought necessary be submitted to me, in accordance with the 56th section of the Act.

The uniform and equipments of the corps may be settled by the members, subject to your approval; but the arms, though provided at the expense of the members, must be furnished under the superintendence and according to the regulations of this department, in order to secure a perfect uniformity of gauge.

The establishment of officers and non-commissioned officers will be fixed by me, and recorded in the books of this office; and, in order that I may be enabled to determine the proportion, you

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used to specify the number of private men will recommend, and many companies you divide them.

I have to add that I shall be glad to have the pleasure of presenting to Her Majesty's Ministers for the nomination of persons to be appointed subject to the Queen's

honour to be, &c., obedient servant,

J. PEEL.

My lieutenant
pardon my want of

REGIMENT IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, S.W.,
Nov. 9.

His Royal Highness the General
Commanding-in-Chief, having

after specified. For this purpose His Royal Highness has further decided on classifying the offences committed by soldiers under two distinct heads. Crimes under the first head are to be the following:—

Absence from parade.

Drunkenness.

Riotous conduct in the streets.

Absence without leave from

tattoo.

Preferring frivolous complaints.

Disrespect to non-commissioned officers.

Striking a comrade.

Absence without leave, as defined by 51 Art. of War.

Escaping from confinement.

Insubordination.

Making away with necessaries.

Falsely imputing improper conduct to a superior.

Sleeping on post, depending on the circumstances and nature of the service.

the second head, being crimes of a very serious description, will, if in the second class, be liable to corporal punishment. If, however, they are in the first class, they will, together with their other punishment, not being corporal punishment, be disrated, and passed into the second class, when they will thenceforth, on the repetition of crimes under the second head, be liable to corporal punishment, as having degraded themselves by their own bad conduct.

Uninterrupted good conduct for a year will, however, again restore the soldier from the second to the first class, as proving a desire for reformation and amendment.

Though thus classified, it does not follow that all men under the second class are to be condemned to corporal punishment.

Each case is to be decided upon its own merits, and corporal punishment as much avoided as possible; but a man who by misconduct has placed himself in the second class is liable thereafter to corporal punishment, whereas the man in the first class is not liable to such punishment, except in the case of aggravated mutinous conduct, when severity must at once be resorted to to repress more serious mischief resulting from such conduct.

His Royal Highness trusts that the above classification will greatly simplify to the officers of the army the method of dealing with crime; will deter the evil-disposed from committing offences justly subjecting them to severe punishment, which, though necessary to maintain discipline, should be restricted

as much as possible; and will give confidence to the good soldier by securing to him, on entering Her Majesty's service, an immunity from degrading punishment, which immunity it will be in his power to preserve to the day when his engagement shall expire.

By command of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,

G. A. WETHERALL,
Adjutant-General.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty being desirous of revising the regulations respecting punishments in Her Majesty's Navy, are pleased to direct as follows:—

"I. All seamen and Royal Marines belonging to the fleet shall be divided into two classes, hereinafter referred to as the 1st and 2nd class.

"II. All men now serving in the fleet, whose character is marked 'good,' shall be in the 1st class.

"III. All men on first entering the navy or reserves, and all men re-entering the navy with certificates marked 'good,' shall be also in the 1st class.

"IV. No man in the 1st class shall be subject to corporal punishment, except by sentence of a court-martial.

"V. Men in the 1st class committing any grave offence against discipline, or guilty of repeated misconduct, will be removed by warrant into the 2nd class. They will not be liable to corporal punishment at the time when they are so removed, but, in addition to degradation to the 2nd class

other punishment may be inflicted, according to the degree of the offence.

"VI. The 2nd class will consist of all men whose conduct has not entitled them to certificates marked 'good.'

"VII. No man in the 2nd class shall be subject to corporal punishment, without court-martial, except for the following offences:—

'1. Mutinous, or highly insubordinate, or riotous conduct.

'2. Desertion.

'3. Repeated drunkenness.

'4. Smuggling liquor into the ship.

'5. Theft.

'6. Repeated disobedience of orders.

'7. Deserting his post.

'8. Indecent assaults.'

"VIII. Men in the 2nd class, by a continued course of good conduct for a period of not less than twelve months, will be entitled to be restored to the 1st class.

"The above rules are not intended to relate to cases of open mutiny, where immediate punishment may be necessary to check a disposition on the part of others to join in so flagrant a crime.

"Future punishment returns are to contain the number of men in the 1st and 2nd class respectively.

"This circular is to be read to the crews of Her Majesty's ships on each occasion of the Articles of War being read."

DESPATCHES.

CHINA.

(From the "London Gazette" of September 16.)

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 16.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, from Rear-Admiral James Hope, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the East India and China station :—

(No. 77.)

"Chesapeake, Gulf of Pechili,
" July 5.

"SIR,—I request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, having on the 17th ult., arrived off the island of Sha-lui-tien, in the Gulf of Pechili, where I reported, in my letter No. 66, of the 11th ult., the squadron had been directed to rendezvous, I proceeded on the following day to the mouth of the Peiho river, with the object of intimating to the local authorities the intended arrival of the Hon. Frederick Bruce, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, and Monsieur de Bourboulon, Minister of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, and of reconnoitring the existing state of the defences of the river.

"2. These last appeared to consist principally of the reconstruction, in earth, and in an improved form, of the works destroyed last year, strengthened

by additional ditches and abattis, as well as an increased number of booms of a very much more formidable nature, a description of all of which will be found on the annexed plan, furnished by Major Fisher, of the Royal Engineers. Very few guns were seen, but, a considerable number of embrasures were masked with matting, evidently with a view of concealing others.

"3. Having sent an officer on shore to communicate with the authorities, he was met by a guard, apparently of country people, who prevented him from landing, informed him that there were no officials nearer than Tien-tsin, and on his acquainting them with my wish, that the obstructions at the mouth of the river should be removed, in order to enable the Ministers to proceed to Tien-tsin, a promise was given that a commencement should be made for this purpose within the next forty-eight hours.

"On the following day I moved the whole of the squadron up to the anchorage off the mouth of the river, placing the gunboats inside the bar. On proceeding to examine the entrance, on the 20th, and finding that nothing had been done towards removing the obstructions before referred to, I addressed a letter to the Tantai, at Tien-tsin, acquainting him with the object of my arrival, and requesting free communica-

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the shore. To this answer was received two days subsequently.

On the 21st I received a letter from Mr. Bruce, acquainting me with the views of Mr. Bourboulon and himself on the matter in my hands, and requesting me to take any measures which might be deemed expedient to remove away the obstructions from the river, so as to allow them to pass at once to Tien-tsin; the consequence of which I apprehended to be the Tantai, that the vessels having arrived, and the obstructions still existing at the mouth of the river, I should propose to remove them, using force, and that, consequently, the responsibility of any consequences resting with me, and of whom I might be held accountable. To this communication was received, and on the 24th, I took

advantage of this opportunity, to examine closely the construction of the inner boom (plan E), and he found it to consist of large baulks, well cross-lashed together, forming a mass of timber not less than 120 feet wide, and about three feet in depth. The opening shown in the plan might have admitted of the passage of a gun-boat, but the strength of the current would at any time have rendered such a passage a matter of exceeding difficulty and doubt. Under these circumstances it was clear that no other mode of attack was left open to me, except that on the front of the works, and a subsequent endeavour to carry them by storm, should I succeed in silencing their fire.

"7. The morning of the 25th was occupied in placing the vessels in position (see plan), the

Starling, the vessels on the extreme right and left of the line, had both taken the ground, the former, however, in a good position, the later in one which incapacitated her from taking much share in the action.

"At 2 P.M. I directed the *Opossum* to open a passage through the first barrier, which being effected by 2.30, she moved up to the second barrier, supported by the *Plover*, closely followed by the *Lee* and *Haughty*, which vessels I ordered in for that purpose.

"On the arrival of the *Opossum* at the second barrier, the forts opened a simultaneous fire of not less than between thirty and forty guns, of calibres from 32-pounders to 8-inch, on which I directed the ships to engage. The *Plover* took up a position close to the barrier; the *Opossum*, *Lee*, and *Haughty*, in succession, astern of her.

"At 3 P.M.,* finding that the ships inside the barrier, especially the *Plover* and *Opossum*, were becoming disabled by the enemy's fire, they were dropped out into fresh positions outside of it, where, having received assistance in men, they renewed the action.

"In consequence of the *Plover's* disabled state, I shifted my flag to the *Cormorant*; and at 4.20 a severe wound I had received about an hour previously, compelled me to call Captain Shadwell on board the *Cormorant*, and intrust to him the more immediate command of the squadron.

* At this time Lieutenant Rason, of the *Plover*, was killed, and I placed Lieutenant George A. Douglas, my Flag Lieutenant, in temporary command of her.

"At 5.40 the *Kestrel* sank in her position; and it became necessary to put the *Lee* on the ground to avoid the like result.

"At 6.30 the fire from the North Forts ceased altogether, and half-an-hour later that on the south side was silenced, with the exception of that proceeding from one gun in the outer or south bastion, one in the curtain on each side of it, and one in the flank of the centre bastion, also one in the detached fort to the south.

"At 7.20 a landing was effected opposite the outer bastion of the South Fort, the portion which appeared most injured by the fire of the squadron, and where the attack could be best supported by the guns of the vessels. The force consisted of a detachment of Sappers and Miners, under Major Fisher, Royal Engineers; a brigade of Marines, under Col. Thomas Lemon; a division of seamen, under Capt. Vansittart, assisted by Commanders John E. Commerell and W. A. J. Heath, the whole under Capt. Shadwell's direction, accompanied by a small detachment of French seamen, under the command of Commandant Tricault.

"They were encountered by a heavy fire proceeding from those guns I have already named as not completely silenced, as well as from gingalls and rifles; but, notwithstanding these and other serious obstacles presented by the character of the ground to be crossed, and the nature of the defences, 150 officers and men having reached the second ditch, and about fifty having arrived close under the walls, had the opposition they experienced been that usual in Chinese warfare, there is little doubt that the



Richard Farke, R.M., and Commandant Triault, having reported to Captain Shadwell that they could hold their present position, but that it was impossible to storm without reinforcements, received from that officer the order to retire.

"17. This operation was effected with a deliberation and coolness equal to the gallantry of the advance, under cover of the night, which had now closed in, the force being sent down to the boats by detachments, carrying the wounded with them, and eventually the whole were brought off by 1.30 A.M., of the 26th, Commanders Commerell and Heath being the last on shore.

"18. I have already stated that the *Lee* and *Kestrel* had sunk in their positions from the effect of the enemy's fire; and I regret to add, that in proceeding down the river after the termination of the action, the *Plover* was grounded within range of the forts, and the *Cormorant*, in endeavouring to remove was also

nately the fort on the heavy that al sank at cers an ing he went do

"20. ing rein sustaine ron con. to twen killed, a of whic Among gret the Rason, c a very p and Cap the 1st B to me command

"21.] on shore were kill which 90 former I

"Capt. Shadwell, C.B., of Her Majesty's ship *Highflyer*.

"Capt. Vansittart, C.B., of Her Majesty's ship *Magicienne*.

"Acting-Lieut. C. E. Buckle, of Her Majesty's ship *Magicienne*.

"Mr. A. J. Burniston, Master of the *Banterer*.

"Mr. N. B. Smith, Acting Mate of the *Chesapeake*.

"Mr. A. Powlett, midshipman, of the *Fury*.

"Mr. George Armytage, midshipman of the *Cruiser*.

Mr. W. Ryan, gunner of the *Plover*.

"Lieut. George Longley, Royal Engineers.

"Col. Lemon, Royal Marines.

"Capt. W. G. R. Masters, Royal Marines, Her Majesty's ship *Chesapeake*.

"Lieut. J. C. Crawford, Royal Marine Artillery, and the

"Rev. H. Huleatt, Chaplain to the Forces.

"22. The loss on the part of the French amounted to 4 men killed and 10 wounded, including 2 officers, one of the latter, I regret to say, being Commandant Tricault.

"23. My warmest thanks are due to Staff-Surgeon Walter Dickson (*b*), of this ship, Dr. John Little, of the Royal Marine Brigade, and the medical officers of the force generally, to whose unwearyed exertions I have to attribute the present satisfactory state of our wounded, and I avail myself of this opportunity of bringing under their Lordships' special notice the very high terms in which Colonel Lemon speaks of the services of Dr. W. J. Baird, senior Assist.-Surg. of the Brigade.

"24. It is a more grateful duty to request, you will bring under

their Lordships' notice the valuable assistance I received from Capt. Shadwell and Vansittart, in command of the respective divisions of gunboats. Lieut. John Jenkins is highly recommended by Capt. Shadwell for the way in which he fought the *Banterer*.

"Captain Vansittart speaks highly of Acting-Commander R. J. Wynnyatt, of the *Nimrod*, Lieut. A. J. Innes, of the *Forester*, Lieut. J. D. Bevan, of the *Kestrel*, and Lieut. W. H. Jones of the *Lee*, whose able conduct in covering the landing, after he had been obliged to put his vessel on the ground to prevent her sinking, had also attracted my notice.

"To Commander A. Wodehouse, of the *Cormorant*, Lieut. C. J. Balfour, of the *Opossum*, J. D. Broad, of the *Haughty*, and H. P. Knevitt, of the *Janus*, my thanks are also due for the manner in which their vessels were fought and handled.

"My thanks are also due to Major Fisher, Royal Engineers, whose men being distributed as riflemen in the gun-vessels and gun-boats, was himself present on board the *Plover*.

"The *Nozagavy*, French gun-boat, not being armed in a manner which enabled her to share in the attack, Monsieur Tricault, Commandant of the *Duchayla*, did me the honour to attach himself to me from the commencement of the action until he landed.

"Mr. J. W. M. Ashby, my secretary, besides being on duty with me, took charge of the signal duty when my flag-lieutenant took command of the *Plover*.

"To Commander J. E. Com-

and Viscount Kilcourse, mates, and Messrs. George Armytage and C. L. Oxley, midshipmen.

"To Colonel Lemon my warmest acknowledgments are also due for the way in which he led the Brigade. That officer strongly recommends Major Parke, who commanded the first, and Capt. Masters, who commanded the second battalion, and brings under my notice the assistance he received from Capt. P. M. C. Croker, Brigade-Major, Lieut. L. Rokeby, acting as his Aide-de-Camp, Lieuts. and Adjutants John F. Hawkey and H. L. Evans, and Lieut. John Straghan. The conspicuous gallantry of Sergeant-Major Woon and Quartermaster-Sergeant Halling also attracted his notice.

"Major Fisher, Royal Engineers, speaks highly of the gallantry of Lieut. J. N. Maitland, R.E., in endeavouring to get the scaling-ladders up, a service in which Lieut. Longley, R.E., was also engaged and unfortunately

Cormorant, came hope destruction, zeal I am i out the rep all of which the ground f

"He speaks of the gallantry of officers and this service, gallantry of of the *Janus*, anchor for the *Cormorant*, and of that son, second man who recovered a sharp fire from her floating; by Lieut. Wil Broome, gun *peake*, to de which were r able; and of tl by Mr. W. I of the *Cruise Haughty*, which "He further to the exertion of

although it has not pleased God to crown our efforts in the execution of our duty with success, I yet feel entire confidence that those efforts will obtain from their lordships that full measure of approbation they have so well deserved.

“ I have, &c.,

“ J. HOPE,

“ Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

“ To the Secretary of the Admiralty.”

CHINESE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR OF THE PEIHO.

“ Sung-ko-lin-sin, Imperial Commissioner, Prince of Potoslakutai, of the Korchin tribe, reverently presents a memorial. He hastens to report in detail how the barbarian ships, disobeying reasonable injunctions, burst into the inner waters and commenced firing upon our soldiers; who, being enraged, attacked and destroyed their vessels in a sanguinary engagement, which lasted all day from two in the afternoon till ten at night, the barbarian troops having pressed right on to the very foot of the wall, where they obstinately fought without retiring. Looking upward, he prays for the sacred glance thereon.

“ He cannot bear to speak minutely of the insolent bearing of the rebellious barbarians during several days; [suffice it to say that] when your slave Hang-fuh* had hastened to Peitang, and written to their Envoy upon the subject of proceeding to a per-

sonal conference, they paid no attention to him, but reiterated their demands for the complete removal of all obstructions within a specified time.

“ On the night of the 24th inst.* they came in one of their small boats within the iron stakes, and burst asunder with shell two of the large iron chains which crossed the river, and one large cocoa-fibre cable, when they fell in with our guard-boat and retired. Not a shot was fired at them from guns or small arms by our men, who at once proceeded to reconnect firmly the iron cables, and stretched them, as before, athwart the stream, so as to bar the passage up.

“ Early on the morning of the 25th, upwards of 10 barbarian steamers having taken up their position outside the iron stakes and just below the fort on the southern bank, three of them came close up to the stakes, the foremost prongs of which were, by the agency of several swimmers, bound round with ropes, and the ends of these made fast to the sterns of the vessels. Another steamer then wheeled round and dragged them up, and, after an interval of more than six hours, upwards of ten of the stakes were pulled away, while the vessels in position all hoisted red flags [thus showing] a determination to commence hostilities.

“ To put up with this proud,

* This alludes to a partially successful night attempt made by Captain Willes to blow up one of the booms. The statement that the boat was not fired on is false, as is also the memorialist's subsequent assertion that the gunboats were the first to open fire upon the 25th of June.

* Governor-General of the province of Chi-li.

rebellious bearing, was indeed difficult, but the reflection that the measure of pacification, which was now in the second year of process, would be utterly deranged were a fire once opened, induced [the memorialists] to submit to it in silence, and quietly to abide his time, thus encouraging the barbarians in their pride, and feeding the fury of our soldiers. Just as the action was about to commence, an officer with a communication from the Tautai of Tien-tsing, was sent once more to warn them. The barbarians would not permit the letter to be handed in, and their vessels advancing like a swarm of bees, right up to the second fort upon the southern bank, bore straight down upon the iron chains twice; but, being all brought up by these, they opened fire upon our batteries. Our soldiers, pent in as their fury had been for a long time, could no longer be restrained; the guns of every division, large and small, opened upon all sides, and at evening the firing had not ceased.

"More than twenty boats now came alongside the bank of the southern fort, and the barbarians, having landed in a body, formed outside the trench; our gingall and matchlock divisions were then brought up to oppose them, and fired several volleys. The barbarians did not venture to cross the ditch, but threw themselves down among the rushes, and fired on us from their ambush. Such murderous ferocity was, indeed, calculated to make one's hair stand up (*i. e.*, with rage); and to vindicate the honour of *the State*, and fulfil at the same time the expectations of the Go-

vernment, your slaves were obliged to bring forward their troops to oppose them with their utmost strength. Your slave Hang-fuh, who had been stationed on the New River,* put himself at the head of his cavalry and infantry, as soon as he heard the cannonade, and returned to Taku, bringing up his men as a reserve by a road from the rear. At the same time Wan-Yu, the Commissioner of Finance, arrived also from Pantung.

"Your slave has now reverently embodied in this memorial a circumstantial account of this fierce encounter of our infuriated troops with the rebellious barbarian, who disobeyed our reasonable injunctions, forwarding it at the rate of 60 li (per day). Prostrate, he entreats thereon your Majesty's sacred glance and instructions.

"A respectful memorial. Forwarded from Taku, on the 26th of June, 1859."

"SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORIAL, REPORTING THE PARTICULARS, AS THEY HAVE BEEN ASCERTAINED, OF THE ACTION.

"At dawn this morning your slaves reported the various circumstances of a sanguinary and protracted engagement with rebellious barbarians, who, in their unruly spirit, would not listen to the dictates of reason.

"When their troops advanced up to the southern ditch and provoked us to fight, great numbers of them fell under the volleys of our gingall and matchlock men;

* The Sin Ho appears to be an artificial cut connecting the Peht'ang Ho with the Tien-tsing River, commonly called by us the Peiho.

but upwards of a thousand concealed themselves among the rushes, and endeavoured to push forward along the ground.

"As we could not tell how far these were off, our soldiers kept them back by projecting fireballs through bamboo tubes; and, as these blazed up, our guns and cannon being laid, by firing into them at point-blank range; till, their skill and strength alike exhausted, they dared no longer to continue the engagement, but slunk back to their ships. It was daybreak before our men began to return to their ranks.

"The barbarian dead lay piled in heaps, there being 100 and some tens of bodies, exclusive of those carried off on board their ships; also forty-one foreign guns and sets of accoutrements, and a great number of other barbarian articles. Three boats, too, were stranded; hiding himself in one of which was a barbarian soldier, who was captured alive by our troops. Another was brought off a prisoner from the mud.

"These men stated, when examined, that one was an Englishman and the other an American,

and that during the action they had come in with the reserve in the boats from the bar. They say, that the landing party numbered some 1500 or 1600 men, and that a great many of them had been killed; that the English chief, Admiral Hope, was in the foremost steamer, which was dismantled by our fire; that he was wounded in the right leg, and lay down upon a couch unable to move; also that hostilities were commenced entirely on the motion of this chief.

"Your slave Hang-fuh appointed an officer to guard the prisoners, holding that [in the possession of them] there might, at some future time, be a means of enabling us to vouchsafe a manifestation of conciliatory intentions.

"It appears that of the thirteen barbarian steamers which were engaged on the 25th inst., what with those that were sunk, where they lay by our fire, and those that were dismantled and disabled, only one got back outside the bar. The rest all suffered so severely that they could not move."

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

- I. **A**N Act more effectually to prevent Danger to the Public Health from places of Burial.
- II. An Act to repeal certain Acts and Parts of Acts which relate to the Observance of the Thirtieth of *January* and other Days.
- III. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England and Wales*.
- IV. An Act for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.
- V. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.
- VI. An Act to apply the Sum of One million two hundred twenty-two thousand three hundred and eighty-three Pounds eight Shillings and Ninepence out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year ending the Thirty-first day of *March* One Thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.
- VII. An Act to apply the Sum of Eleven millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.
- VIII. An Act to amend the
- XI. An Act to State in Co Money in the Service of the
- XII. An Act to for the Purch Rights by F Secretary of S ment, and in in or taken by
- XIII. An Act t cerning Patent respect to In ments in Inst of War.
- XIV. An Act for Courts and th Small Debts in
- XV. An Act to in the United K to qualify ther Employments, s limited for th ively.
- XVI. An Act to appoint Comn Miles of *Londo* and the *Channe* Oaths in Com thorize the tak Rail in P

Majesty's Works to acquire a Site for additional Offices for the Public Service near *Whitehall* and Her Majesty's Palace at *Westminster*.

- XX. An Act to provide for taking Evidence in Suits and Proceedings pending before Tribunals in Her Majesty's Dominions in Places out of the Jurisdictions of such Tribunals.
- XXI. An Act to amend the Medical Act (1858).
- XXII. An Act for raising the Sum of Thirteen million two hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hundred Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.
- XXIII. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
- XXIV. An Act to render valid certain Marriages in the Church of *Saint James Baldersby* in the County of *York*.
- XXV. An Act for the Government of the Convict Prisons in Her Majesty's Dominions abroad.
- XXVI. An Act to amend the Laws concerning Superannuations and other Allowances to Persons having held Civil Offices in the Public Service.
- XXVII. An Act to facilitate Grants of Land to be made near populous Places for the Use of regulated Recreation of Adults, and as Play Grounds for Children.
- XXVIII. An Act to continue the Act for the Regulation of the Annuities and Premiums of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society.
- XXIX. An Act to continue the Act for charging the Maintenance of certain Paupers upon the Union Funds.
- XXX. An Act to amend the "Confirmation and Probate Act, 1858."
- XXXI. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act (1858).
- XXXII. An Act to amend the Law concerning the Remission of Penalties.
- XXXIII. An Act to enable Coroners in *England* to admit to Bail Persons charged with Manslaughter.
- XXXIV. An Act to amend and explain an Act of the Sixth Year of the Reign of King *George* the Fourth, to repeal the Laws relating to the Combination of Workmen, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- XXXV. An Act to amend the Law relating to Municipal Elections.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

- i. AN Act for more effectually supplying with Water the Town of *Shepton Mallet* and the Neighbourhood thereof in the County of *Somerset*.
- ii. An Act to enable the *Swansea Vale* Railway Company to raise further Money; and for other Purposes.
- iii. An Act for providing a Joint Station at *Epsom* for the Use of the *Wimbledon and Dorking* and *Epsom and Leatherhead* Railway Companies; and for other Purposes.
- iv. An Act for enlarging, improving, and maintaining the Harbour of the Burgh of *Kirkwall* in the County of *Orkney*; and for other Purposes.
- v. An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of "The *Weymouth and Melcombe Regis* Markets and Pier Act, 1854."
- vi. An Act to enable the *Sunderland and South Shields* Water Company to extend their Works, and obtain a further Supply of Water, and to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.
- vii. An Act to repeal the existing Acts relating to the Bridge over the River *Foyle* at *Londonderry*, to authorize the Removal of the existing Bridge, and the Construction of a new Bridge, with Approaches thereto, and other Works; and for other Purposes.
- viii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Inverness* and *Aberdeen Junction* Railway at or near *Kinloss* or *Findhorn*.
- ix. An Act to authorize the Commissioners of the *Glasgow* Corporation Waterworks to raise a further Sum of Money; and to amend "The *Glasgow* Corporation Waterworks Act, 1855."
- x. An Act for reviving the Powers and extending the Time for the Completion of the Railway and Works authorized by "The *Tralee* and *Killarney* Railway Act, 1853.'
- xi. An Act to grant further Powers to "The *Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Junction* Railway Company," and to change the Name of the Company.
- xii. An Act to enable the *Formartine and Buchan* Railway Company to divert their Railway near *Ellon*, and to abandon the Branch to *Ellon*.

- ... and for the Alteration of certain Rates and Duties payable in respect of the said Harbour and in the Town of *Whitby*.
- xv. An Act for regulating the Capital and Borrowing Powers of the City of *Norwich* Waterworks Company, and for making better Provision against the Waste of Water supplied by them; and for other Purposes.
- xvi. An Act for making Docks and other Works in *Falmouth* Harbour in the County of *Cornwall*; and for other Purposes.
- xvii. An Act to enable the Magistrates and Council of the City of *Glasgow* to lay out, maintain, and improve the *Kelvingrove* and *Queen's Parks* and the Galleries of Art and Corporation Halls in the said City; and for other Purposes.
- xviii. An Act for better supplying with Water the Inhabitants of the Towns of *Kingstown*, *Monkstown*, *Dalkey*, *Bullock*, *Glasthule*, and the Neighbourhood thereof, in the County of *Dublin*.
- xix. An Act to authorize the Abandonment of the *Poss* Navigation from a Point about Two hundred Yards above the *York* Union Workhouse near the City of *York*; to alter, repeal, and amend the Acts relating to the said Navigation; and for other Purposes.
- xx. An Act to authorize the *Mersey* Docks and Harbour Board to raise a further Sum of Money for Works at
- xxv. An Act "The I Society" Assurance the Socie required f and Empl poses.
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- xxviii. An A Railway (Railway to of *Suffolk*;
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way ; to improve the Station of the *Great Northern Railway at King's Cross* ; and to enable the *Great Northern Railway Company* to make Arrangements with regard to certain Parts of their Capital, and that of the *East Lincolnshire Railway Company*.

PRIVATE ACT,

*Printed by the Queen's Printer,
and whereof the Printed Copy
may be given in Evidence.*

1. AN Act to authorize *Charles Frederick Clifton*, Esquire, and the *Lady Edith Maud* his Wife, and their Issue, to assume and bear the

Surname of "*Abney Hastings*" in lieu of the Surname of *Clifton*, and to bear the Arms of "*Abney*" and "*Hastings*," in compliance with the Condition contained in a Settlement made by *Sir Charles Abney Hastings* Baronet, deceased, of certain Estates in the Counties of *Derby* and *Leicester*.

PRIVATE ACT,

Not Printed.

2. AN Act to enable *Thomas Augustus Purdy*, Clerk, to exercise his Office of Priest, and to hold any Benefice or Preferment in the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

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| <p>I. AN Act to provide for the Authentication of certain Orders of the Privy Council in the Absence of the Clerk of the Council in Ordinary.</p> <p>II. An Act to apply the Sum of Seven Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.</p> <p>III. An Act to amend and make perpetual "The Public Health Act, 1858."</p> <p>IV. An Act to amend the Act for the better Administration of Criminal Justice in <i>Middlesex</i>.</p> <p>V. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Qualification of Persons holding Diplomatic Pensions to sit in Parliament.</p> <p>VI. An Act to enable Serjeants, Barristers-at-Law, Attorneys, and Solicitors to practice in the High Court of Admiralty.</p> <p>VII. An Act to amend an Act of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Years of Her Majesty, for allowing Verdicts on Trials by Jury in Civil Causes in <i>Scotland</i> to be received, although the Jury may not be unanimous.</p> <p>VIII. An Act to amend the Act of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Years of <i>Victoria</i></p> | <p>Colony
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- Queen's Remembrancer, and to amend the Practice and Procedure on the Revenue Side of the Court of Exchequer.
- XXII. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Constabulary Force in *Ireland*.
- XXIII. An Act to continue certain Acts relating to the Collection of County Cess in *Ireland*.
- XXIV. An Act to remove Doubts as to Admission to the Office of Principal in the Universities of *Scotland*.
- XXV. An Act to continue certain Acts relating to Linen, Hempen, and other Manufactures in *Ireland*.
- XXVI. An Act to make further Provision for the Regulation of the Trade with the *Indians*, and for the Administration of Justice in the North-western Territories of *America*.
- XXVII. An Act to repeal the Thirty-first Section of the Act of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Years of *Victoria*, Chapter Ninety-five, and to alter the Limit of the Number of *European* Troops to be maintained for local Service in *India*.
- XXVIII. An Act to amend the *Galway* Harbour and Port Act (1853).
- XXIX. An Act to repeal a certain Toll levied upon Fishing Vessels passing the *Nore*.
- XXX. An Act to extend the Enactments relating to the Copper Coin, to Coin of mixed Metal.
- XXXI. An Act to amend the Law relating to Probates and Letters of Administrations in *Ireland*.
- XXXII. An Act to amend the Law concerning the Police in Counties and Boroughs in *England* and *Wales*.
- XXXIII. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made under an Act of the Fifteenth Year of Her present Majesty, to facilitate Arrangements for the Relief of Turnpike Trusts.
- XXXIV. An Act to continue the Powers of the Commissioners under an Act of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Years of Her Majesty, concerning the University of *Cambridge* and the College of King *Henry* the Sixth at *Eton*.
- XXXV. An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees.
- XXXVI. An Act to alter the Stamp Duties payable upon Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration, to repeal the Stamp Duties on Licences to exercise the Faculty of *Physic*, and to amend the Laws relating to Hawkers and Pedlars.
- XXXVII. An Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Customs.
- XXXVIII. An Act further to amend the Laws relating to the Militia.
- XXXIX. An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of *India* to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of *India*.
- XL. An Act for the Establishment of a Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen, and for the Government of the same.
- XLI. An Act to amend the Act for the better Government of *India*.
- XLII. An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Reserve Force of Men who have been in Her Majesty's Service.
- XLIII. An Act to amend and extend the Provisions of the Acts for the Inclosure, Exchange, and Improvement of Land.
- XLIV. An Act to continue the Act for the Exemption of Stock-in-Trade from Rating.
- XLV. An Act to continue certain temporary Provisions concerning Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in *England*.
- XLVI. An Act to continue and amend the Act concerning the Management of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in *England*.
- XLVII. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners of *England* and *Wales*.
- XLVIII. An Act to continue the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854.
- XLIX. An Act to provide for the Payment of Debts incurred by Boards of Guardians in Unions and Parishes and Boards of Management in School Districts.
- L. An Act further to continue the Exemption of certain Charities from the Operation of the Charitable Trusts Acts.
- LI. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in *Great Britain*.
- LII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Police District of *Dublin* Metropolis.
- LIII. An Act to enable Charitable and Provident Societies and Penny Savings Banks to invest all their Proceeds in Savings Banks.
- LIV. An Act to defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*: to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant-Surgeons, and Surgeons Mates of the Militia; and to authorize the

- LXVII. An Act limiting the Power of Imprisonment for Small Debts exercised by the County Court Judges.
- LXVIII. An Act to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire additional Space for the Western Approach to *Westminster* New Bridge.
- LXIX. An Act to enable Railway Companies to settle their Differences with other Companies by Arbitration.
- LXX. An Act to extend the Powers of an Act passed in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of Her Majesty, Chapter One hundred and eleven, relating to the laying down of Railways at *Holyhead* Harbour.
- LXXI. An Act to make further Provision concerning the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.
- LXXII. An Act to amend the *Irish* Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (1857).
- LXXIII. An Act to afford Facilities for the more certain Ascertainment of the Law administered in one Part of Her Majesty's Dominions when pleaded in the Courts of another Part thereof.
- LXXIV. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Validity of certain Marriages of *British* Subjects at *Lisbon*.
- LXXV. An Act for amending the Acts for the better Regulation of Divisions in the several Counties of *England* and *Wales*.
- LXXVI. An Act for regulating Measures
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- iv. An Act for *and India* enabling the work Telegr and *India* for other P
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- and *Galashiels* Railway Company with the *North British* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- xv. An Act for authorizing the *Lymington* Railway Company to acquire the Ferry across the *Lymington* River, and to raise further Capital; and for other Purposes.
- xvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Woofferton* Station of the *Shrewsbury* and *Hereford* Railway in the County of *Hereford* to a Point near *Tenbury* in the County of *Worcester*; and for other Purposes.
- xvii. An Act to enable the *Worcester and Hereford* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway to the *Severn* at *Worcester*, and to enlarge their Station at *Hereford*; and for other Purposes.
- xviii. An Act for enabling the *Dundee and Perth and Aberdeen* Railway Junction Company to improve the *Dundee and Newtyle* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- xix. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Salford* to raise a further Sum of Money for improving their Gasworks; and for other Purposes.
- xx. An Act to authorize the Construction of Docks and other Works on the South Shore of the River *Thames*, to be called "The *Greenwich and South Eastern Docks*."
- xxi. An Act for conferring on *Prie's* Patent Candle Company, Limited, further Powers for the raising of Money; and for other Purposes.
- xxii. An Act for authorizing divers Arrangements between the *Vale of Neath* Railway Company and other Companies having Railways or other Works near to the *Vale of Neath* Railway; and for regulating the Capital and Borrowing Powers of the Company; and for other Purposes.
- xxiii. An Act to alter and amend the Acts relating to the *Atlantic* Telegraph Company; and to enable the Company to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.
- xxiv. An Act to authorize the *North British* Railway Company to make a Railway from their *Hawick* Line to the *Port Carlisle* Railway near *Carlisle*, with divers Branches therefrom; and for other Purposes.
- xxv. An Act to repeal an Act passed in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of King *George* the Fourth, chapter 110, intituled *An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from Carlisle to Penrith and from Penrith to Eamont Bridge in the County of Cumberland*; and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- xxvi. An Act for making a Railway from *Much Wenlock* in the County of *Salop*, to communicate with the *Severn Valley* Railway and the River *Severn* in the same County.
- xxvii. An Act for making a new Street from near *Foundry Bridge* to *King Street* in the City and County of the City of *Norwich*.
- xxviii. An Act to repeal the Acts relating to the Company of Proprietors of the *Liverpool* Exchange, and to incorporate the *Liverpool* Exchange Company; and for other Purposes connected therewith.
- xxix. An Act to authorize the raising of a further Sum of Money for the Completion of the *Castle Douglas and Dumfries* Railway, and to sanction a Deviation from the authorized Line of that Railway.
- xxx. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Tramway from the *Llanidloes and Newtown* Railway near *Newtown* to the *Shropshire Union* Canal; and to enable the *Llanidloes and Newtown* Railway Company to lease their Undertaking; and for other Purposes.
- xxxi. An Act for authorizing an Amalgamation or Lease of the *Portsmouth* Railway with or to the *London and South Western* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- xxxii. An Act to extend the Time for the Sale of such Lands belonging to the Company of Proprietors of the *Forth and Clyde* Navigation as may not be required for the Purposes of the said Navigation.
- xxxiii. An Act for authorizing the *Hertford, Luton, and Dunstable* Railway Company to raise further Capital for the Purposes of the *Hertford* Section of their Railway; and for extending the Period for the Completion of the *Luton* Section of their Railway; and for other Purposes.
- xxxiv. An Act to enable the *Maybole and Girvan* Railway Company to raise additional Capital; to authorize a Deviation of their Line; and for other Purposes.
- xxxv. An Act for the Transfer of the *Caterham* Railway to the *South Eastern* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

- ...companies to make Working and Traffic Arrangements; and for other Purposes.
- xxvii. An Act to enable the *Dublin and Drogheda* Railway Company to create Debenture Stock, and to issue new Shares for redeeming existing Preference Shares subject to Redemption; and to enlarge their Station at *Dublin*; and for other Purposes.
- xxviii. An Act to enable the *Newry and Armagh* Railway Company to make Alterations in their authorized Line of Railway, and to construct a short Branch at *Newry*.
- xxix. An Act to incorporate "The *Norwich* Corn Exchange Company, Limited," and to define and regulate their Undertaking.
- xl. An Act to authorize the Abandonment of the *Gloucester and Cheltenham* Tramroads, and to enable the *Midland* and the *Great Western* Railway Companies to sell and dispose of the same; and for other Purposes.
- xli. An Act to enable the *Ulster* Railway Company to extend their Railway from *Monaghan* to *Clones*, and to enlarge their Stations at *Belfast* and *Portadown*, and to make Arrangements with the *Dundalk and Enniskillen* Railway Company, and to create Debenture Stock; and for other Purposes.
- xlii. An Act for authorizing the *Bury Saint Edmunds* Gas Company to raise further Capital; and for regulating
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Undertaking.
lv. An Act for
the *Midland*

- for amending the Provisions of the Acts relating to the Docks and River; and for other Purposes.
- lviii. An Act for better supplying with Water Parts of the Parishes of *Bebington* and *Woodchurch* in the County of *Chester*; and for other Purposes.
- lix. An Act to incorporate a Company for making Railways to supply Communication to the District between *Merthyr and Abergavenny*; and for other Purposes.
- lx. An Act for making a Dock with other Conveniences in the *Camber at Portsmouth*; and for other Purposes.
- lxi. An Act for incorporating "The *Tottenham and Edmonton* Gaslight and Coke Company," and extending their Powers; and for other Purposes.
- lxii. An Act to enable the *Midland Great Western* Railway of *Ireland* Company to abandon a Portion of their authorized Line between *Longford* and *Boyle*, and to construct a new Line in substitution thereof; and for other Purposes.
- lxiii. An Act for making a Railway from *Llanidloes* in the County of *Montgomery* to *Newbridge* in the County of *Radnor*, to be called "The *Mid-Wales* Railway;" and for other Purposes.
- lxiv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Shrewsbury* and *Chester* Section of the *Great Western* Railway near *Ruabon* in the County of *Denbigh* to the Town of *Llangollen* in the same County; and for other Purposes.
- lxv. An Act to enable the *Stokes Bay* Railway and Pier Company to raise additional Capital.
- lxvi. An Act to repeal an Act passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intitled *An Act for widening, improving, and maintaining the Turnpike Road leading from the City of Worcester, through Droitwich, to Spadesbourne Bridge within the Parish of Bromsgrove in the County of Worcester, and other Roads therein mentioned*; and for granting more effectual Powers in lieu thereof.
- lxvii. An Act to repeal an Act passed in the Tenth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intitled *An Act for repairing the Road from Hinckley to Malbourne Common, and other Roads communicating therewith, in the Counties of Leicester and Derby*; and granting more effectual Powers in lieu thereof.
- lxviii. An Act for making Railways in the District between *Brecon* and *Merthyr Tydfil*; and for other Purposes.
- lxix. An Act to enable the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway Company to make certain Alterations in their existing and authorized Railways; to make a new Railway at *Norwood*; to acquire additional Lands for Station Accommodation, and to purchase or take on Lease other Undertakings; and for other Purposes.
- lxx. An Act to amend "The *Tweed* Fisheries Act, 1857," and to alter the Annual Close Times in the River *Tweed*.
- lxxi. An Act to authorize the *Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.
- lxxii. An Act for the Regulation and Improvement of the Oyster Fishery in the River *Orwell* within the Borough of *Ipswich*.
- lxxiii. An Act to enable the *South Durham and Lancashire Union* Railway Company to deviate their authorized Line of Railway, to carry their Line over a certain Road by a level Crossing, and to construct a Road for providing better Access to the Railway at or near to *Barnard Castle*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxiv. An Act to authorize the *Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction* Railway Company to make a Railway from *Hooton* to *Helsby*, with a Branch to *Tranmere Pool*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxv. An Act for inclosing the Commons or Waste Lands called "The Commons of *Bray*" in the Parish of *Old Connaught* in the County of *Dublin*.
- lxxvi. An Act to authorize the *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton* Railway Company to extend their *Kingswinford* Branch, and to alter certain Parts of their Main Line of Railway, and to carry into effect an Agreement with the *Great Western* Railway Company for the Completion of the Main Line on the Narrow Gauge only; and for other Purposes.
- lxxvii. An Act for making a Pier in *Swanage Bay* in the County of *Dorset*, and a Tramway in connexion therewith; and for other Purposes.
- lxxviii. An Act for making a Road from *Llanrost* to *Abergele*, and a Branch Road thereout, in the Counties of *Denbigh* and *Caernarvon*.
- lxxix. An Act for continuing an Act for

- and for other Purposes.
- lxxxvi. An Act for the making and maintaining of the *Chester Cross* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxvii. An Act to alter and amend the Acts relating to the *Lands Improvement Company*.
- lxxxviii. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the *Scottish Central Railway*.
- lxxxix. An Act for making a Railway from *Brecon* through *Hay* to the Line of the *Shrewsbury and Hereford* Railway Company at *Hereford*.
- lxxxv. An Act for making and maintaining of the *Wansbeck* Railway from *Morpeth* to a Junction with the *North Tyne* Section of the *Border Counties* Railway, and with Branches to the *Morpeth* Branch of the *Blyth and Tyne* Railway and the Main Line of the *North Eastern* Railway respectively; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxvi. An Act to repeal an Act of the Ninth Year of the Reign of King *George the Fourth*, for making a Turnpike Road from the Township of *Hunslet* across the River *Aire* to the Township of *Leeds*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- lxxxvii. An Act to repeal the Acts relating to the *Lawton*, *Burslem*, and *Newcastle-under-Lyme* Turnpike Roads, and to consolidate and amend the Provisions thereof.
- lxxxviii. An Act for making a Railway from the

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- Water the Town of *Eastbourne* and Places adjacent thereto in the County of *Sussex*; and for other Purposes.
- c. An Act to enable the *North Eastern Railway Company* to construct Branch Railways for the Purpose of uniting their *Leeds* and *Thirsk* and *Church Fenton* and *Harrogate* Railways; and for other Purposes.
- ci. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *South Yorkshire Railway and River Don Company*, and to regulate the crossing of certain Roads by the Railway of the Company.
- cii. An Act for regulating the *Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company*, and for making Provision with respect to the Capital of the Company; and for other Purposes.
- ciii. An Act to make better Provision for the Management and Application of the *Newcastle-under-Lyme* Burgesses Lands, to repeal and amend the Act relating thereto; and for other Purposes.
- civ. An Act for making a Railway from the *Trent Valley Railway* at *Nuneaton* in the County of *Warwick* to *Hinckley* in the County of *Leicester*; and for other Purposes.
- cv. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from *Hungerford* in *Berkshire* to *Devizes* in *Wiltshire*, to be called "*The Berks and Hants Extension Railway*."
- cvi. An Act for incorporating the *British and Canadian Telegraph Company*; and for other Purposes.
- cvii. An Act to embank and reclaim from the Sea certain Waste Lands subject to be overflowed by the Tide, and forming Part of *Chichester Harbour* in the County of *Sussex*.
- cviii. An Act to alter, amend, and extend the Acts for enclosing, embanking, and draining the Marsh called *Malltraeth* and *Corsddaugau* in the County of *Anglesey*, and to provide for the Maintenance of the Embankments and Drainage; and for other Purposes.
- cix. An Act to authorize the *South Staffordshire Railway Company* to acquire certain Lands and raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.
- cx. An Act for the Amalgamation of the *East Lancashire Railway Company* with the *Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- cx. An Act to authorize the *Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway Company* to convert their Mortgage or Bond Debt into Shares or Stock; and for other Purposes.
- cxii. An Act to enable the *Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Company* to raise further Sums of Money.
- cxiii. An Act for enabling the *London and North Western Railway Company* to construct new Works and acquire additional Lands in the Counties of *Lancaster* and *Northampton*; and for other Purposes.
- cxiv. An Act to authorize the Maintenance and Use of the *Silverdale and Newcastle-under-Lyme Railway*, and the Use of the Extension Railway to the *Newcastle-under-Lyme Canal*; and for other Purposes.
- cxv. An Act to enable the *Wareney Valley Railway Company* to extend their Railway from *Harleston* to *Bungay* and *Ditchingham*; and for other Purposes relating to the same Company.
- cxvi. An Act to enable the *Herne Bay and Faversham Railway Company* to extend their Railway to *Margate*; to change their Name; and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.
- cxvii. An Act for establishing Railway Communication between *Loughton*, *Epping*, and *Chipping Ongar* in the County of *Essex*; and for other Purposes.
- cxviii. An Act to enable the *Norwich and Spalding Railway Company* to extend their Railway from *Holbeach* to *Sutton Bridge* in *Lincolnshire*.
- cxix. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from the *Hythe* in the Neighbourhood of *Colchester* to *Wivenhoe* in *Essex*, to be called "*The Tendring Hundred Railway*."
- cxix. An Act to afford Facilities for raising Funds for the Completion of the *Bridport Railway*, and to authorize the Lease thereof to the *Great Western Railway Company*.
- cxix. An Act for making a Railway from *Knighton* to *Llandrindod* in the County of *Radnor*, to be called "*The Central Wales Railway*;" and for other Purposes.
- cxix. An Act to enable the *Colne Valley and Halstead Railway Company* to extend their Railway from *Halstead* to *Haverhill* in the County of *Essex*.
- cxix. An Act for improving, paving, draining, and lighting the Burgh of *Falkirk*, and for regulating the Supply of Water within the Burgh; and for providing for the Transference of the

- Property of the Stintmasters and Feuars of *Falkirk* to the Magistrates and Council; and for other Purposes.
- cxxiv. An Act for authorizing the *Lancaster and Carlisle* Railway Company to make new Works, and to make Arrangements with other Companies, and to raise further Funds; and for other Purposes.
- cx xv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Coultershaw* Branch of the *Mid-Sussex* Railway to the Town of *Midhurst* in the County of *Sussex*.
- cx xvi. An Act for making a Branch from the *North Staffordshire* Railway in the Parish of *Stoke-upon-Trent* in the County of *Stafford*, and for extending the Time for completing certain Works, and for authorizing Arrangements with the *London and North-Western* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- cx xvii. An Act for enabling the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Company to make a new Railway and other Works; and for other Purposes.
- cx xviii. An Act for making the *Kensington* Station and *North and South London Junction* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- cx xix. An Act to enable the *Lancashire and Yorkshire* Railway Company to construct Branch Railways from *Oldham* to *Rochdale* and *Royton* in the County of *Lancaster*; and for other Purposes.
- cx xx. An Act for enabling the *Midland* Railway Company to make an Extension of their *Erewash Valley* Line, to acquire additional Lands in the County of *Leicester*; and for other Purposes.
- cx xxi. An Act to facilitate Arrangements by the *Londonderry and Coleraine* Railway Company with their Creditors; and for other Purposes.
- cx xxii. An Act to suspend in certain Cases the Operation of the Twenty-eighth Section of the "*Liverpool Sanitary Amendment Act, 1854*;" and for other Purposes.
- cx xxiii. An Act for the better Regulation of Watermen, Barge Owners, and others connected with the Navigation of the River *Thames* between *Teddington Lock* and *Lower Hope Point*.
- cx xxiv. An Act for the making and maintaining of the *West London Extension* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- cx xxv. An Act to amend "*The Tacumshin Embankment Act, 1854*," and to extend the Time for the Completion of the Works authorized by that Act.
- cx xxvi. An Act for making and maintaining in and near to *Burton-upon-Trent* of Branch Railways from the *Midland* Railway, and the building of a new Bridge across the River *Trent* at *Burton-upon-Trent*, and the taking down and removing of "*The Great Bridge at Burton-upon-Trent*;" and for other Purposes.
- cx xxvii. An Act to confer certain Powers upon "*The Pneumatic Despatch Company (Limited)*."
- cx xxviii. An Act to transfer the *Warrington and Stockport* Railway to certain Companies.
- cx xxix. An Act to extend the *Wells and Fakenham* Railway to and along *Wells Quay*; and for other Purposes.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the Printed Copies may be given in Evidence.

1. AN Act to authorize the Exchange of certain detached Portions, situate in the County of *Forfar*, of the Entailed Estate of *Haukbertoun* for the Lands of *Balbithan* and *Wester Fintray* in the County of *Aberdeen*, to be entailed in lieu thereof; and for other Purposes.
2. An Act for authorizing the Trustees of the Settled Estates in *Wales*, of *Earl Vane* and *Countess Vane*, to raise Five thousand Pounds by Mortgage of the same Estates, and to become Shareholders to the Extent of such Sum in the *Newtown and Machynlleth* Railway Company, and to sell to the Company Part of the Settled Estates, in consideration of a yearly Rentcharge; and for other Purposes.
3. An Act for confirming and giving effect to an Agreement for a Lease by the *Westminster Improvement Commissioners* of Land in *Victoria Street* and *Dean Street* in the City of *Westminster* to *Alfred Lucette*, of which the Short Title is "*Lucette's Estate Act, 1859*."
4. An Act for authorizing Leases of Parts of the Settled Estates, in the Parishes of *Huddersfield*, *Almondbury*, and *Kirkheaton* in the West Riding of the

County of York, of Sir John William Ramsden, Baronet, and of which the Short Title is "*Ramsden's Estate (Leasing) Act, 1859.*"

5. An Act for effecting a Partition of the Landed Estates of *Josias Robins*, deceased, in and near to *Birmingham* and elsewhere, and for facilitating the Erection and Endowment of a Church thereon, and for authorizing the Application of Moneys subject to the Trusts of his Will towards the Expenses of making Bridges for the Benefit of Parts of his Estates; and for other Purposes.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Not Printed.

6. AN Act to dissolve the Marriage of *William Sandwith*, Esquire, with *Georgina Mary* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
7. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *James Edward Dickinson*, a Surgeon in the Honourable *East India* Company's Service in the *East Indies*, with *Henrietta Louisa* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1859.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

- CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.
- II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.
- III. CONSOLIDATED FUND.
- IV. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

I.—ACCOUNT OF THE INCOME OF THE UNITED

REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.			Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, Bounties, &c.			NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
.	24,376,169	2	4	377,789	11	4	23,998,379	11	0
.	18,497,816	16	10½	596,271	12	8½	17,901,545	4	2½
.	8,255,800	3	0½	261,165	1	7½	7,994,635	1	4½
Assessed	3,165,437	17	2½	4,681	6	2½	3,160,756	10	11½
and Property	6,012,231	16	3	202,129	7	5	6,610,102	8	10
.	3,197,020	9	5½	22,259	14	5	3,175,560	15	0½
.	420,321	19	6	.....	.....	.....	430,328	19	6
.	2,125,943	17	8	2,125,943	17	8
.	66,851,549	2	3½	1,464,296	13	8½	65,387,252	8	7

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

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FOR THE YEAR 1859.

CLASS V. UNFUNDED DEBT.

VI. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

VIII. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

KINGDOM, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1859.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	PAYMENTS out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS and ADVANCES Repayable from Votes outstanding 31st March, 1859.*	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24,863,207 3 11	.....	24,117,943 5 1	745,263 18 10	24,863,207 3 11
36,831,724 4 8½	.....	17,802,000 0 0 8,005,769 8 7 3,102,000 0 0 { 6,683,586 19 6	1,075,267 17 0	36,831,724 4 8½
3,957,648 16 3½	.....	3,200,000 0 0	757,648 16 3	3,957,648 16 3½
447,590 10 8	135,538 0 3	280,049 9 5	32,012 1 0	447,590 10 8
2,125,943 17 8	.....	2,125,943 17 8	.....	2,125,943 17 8
68,226,114 13 2½	135,538 0 3	65,477,284 0 3	2,613,222 12 6	68,226,114 13 2½

* Balances, Bills, and Advances, 31st March, 1858, £2,838,862 4s. 7½d.

II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

in the Years ended 30th June, 1858, 30th September, 1858, 31st December, 1858, and 31st March, 1859 (Revenue Departments), and of the ACTUAL ISSUES within the same Periods, exclusive of the Sums and REPAYMENTS for LOCAL WORKS, &c.

EXPENDITURE.	In the Year ended 30th June, 1858.	In the Year ended 30th Sept., 1858.	In the Year ended 31st Dec., 1858.	In the Year ended 31st Mar., 1859.
	£	£	£	£
Debt:				
Interest and Management of the Public Debt	23,504,375	23,557,235	23,546,878	23,539,886
Terminable Annuities	3,973,322	3,970,345	3,969,602	3,972,739
Unclaimed Dividends	61,036	52,016	46,574	46,574
Interest of Exchequer Bonds, 1854 and 1855	175,000	175,000	156,250	126,220
Ditto Exchequer Bills, Supply	791,917	791,917	791,917	811,777
Ditto ditto Deficiency	158	158	158	158
Consolidated Fund:				
Civil List	402,077	402,188	406,871	403,225
Annuitants and Pensions	332,791	335,967	339,405	343,761
Salaries and Allowances	157,307	157,734	158,069	157,065
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	160,235	163,088	163,638	161,313
Courts of Justice	575,225	590,632	598,485	597,064
Miscellaneous Charges	178,293	178,293	166,714	177,025
Compensation to the King of Denmark for Abolition of the Sound Dues	1,125,200	.....	.....	.....
Supply Services:				
Army, including Ordnance	12,370,736	13,248,736	12,568,736	12,512,290
Navy	9,937,103	10,327,103	9,637,103	9,215,487
Civil Services	7,139,391	7,318,698	7,253,059	7,169,473
Persian Expedition	900,000	.....	.....	.....
Expenses of War with China in 1840	590,693	590,693	.....	.....
Operations in China (Naval)	.....	.....	391,943	391,943
Extraordinary Expenses of the late War with Russia	.....	.....	230,000	300,380
Sinking Fund on Loan of 5,000,000 <i>l.</i> , per Act 19 Viet. c. 21	250,000	250,000	250,000	.....
Excess of Income over Expenditure	62,066,833	62,120,299	60,694,897	60,147,913
	.....	.....	1,127,037	813,401
	62,066,833	62,120,299	61,817,860	60,961,308

*½ Shillings and Pence omitted.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1859.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

of the TOTAL REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND
 ices, Discounts, Drawbacks and Bounties in the nature of
 SITED KINGDOM exclusive of the Sums applied to the

S OF REVENUE.	NET RECEIPT, as stated in Column 4 of the Amount of Public Income, No. 4.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
d Bills and Advances re-				
om Votes, outstanding on				
f March, 1858			2,838,862	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
.	23,998,379	11 0		
.	17,901,545	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
.	7,994,635	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$		
(and Assessed)	3,160,756	10 11 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Property Tax	6,610,102	8 10		
.	3,175,560	15 0 $\frac{1}{4}$		
s (net)	420,328	19 6		
s	2,125,943	17 8		
			65,387,252	8 7
			68,226,114	13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

in the Year ended 31st March, 1859, after deducting the Repayments, Drawbacks; together with an Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE of Reduction of the NATIONAL DEBT, within the same Period.

EXPENDITURE.				
		£	s.	d.
Payments out of the Income of Crown Lands in its progress to the Exchequer		135,538	0	3
PUBLIC DEBT:				
	£ s. d.			
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,539,886 17 10			
Terminable Annuities	3,972,789 2 4			
Unclaimed Dividends repaid	46,674 8 7			
Interest of Exchequer Bonds	156,250 0 0			
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Supply	811,777 1 6			
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Deficiency	156 5 0			
		28,527,483	15	3
Civil List	403,225 0 0			
Annuities and Pensions	343,761 11 7			
Salaries and Allowances	157,865 0 5			
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	161,313 15 1			
Courts of Justice	697,064 14 8			
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	177,625 5 7			
		1,940,655	7	4
Army, Militia and Ordnance Services	12,512,290 16 6			
Navy Services, including Packets	9,215,467 2 0			
Naval and Military Operations in China (Naval)	391,943 0 0			
Extraordinary Expenses, late War with Russia	390,580 4 0			
Miscellaneous Civil Services	7,169,473 8 11			
	29,679,774 11 5			
Revenue Departments, Votes issued	4,515,968 16 7			
		34,195,713	8	0
Excess of Income over Expenditure		64,799,420	10	10
		813,401	9	8
		65,612,822	0	6

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1859.

IV.—PUBLIC

of the State of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT of
March, 1859.

DEBT.

	CAPITALS.		CAPITALS transferred to and standing in the names of the Commissioners.		CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
MAIN.						
cent. . . .	3,009,617	17 4	24,145	15 5	2,985,472	1 11
ed per Act)						
nt. . . .)	418,300	0 0	..	..	418,300	0 0
ngland at 3						
ditto. . .	11,015,100	0 0	..	..	11,015,100	0 0
ditto. . .	402,318,843	10 11	1,489,031	10 10	400,829,812	0 1
ditto. . .	116,833,834	14 5	1,729,330	9 1	115,104,504	5 4
ditto. . .	213,097,651	5 3	435,911	7 7	212,661,739	17 8
ent. . . .	743,265,429	10 7	3,654,273	7 6	739,611,156	3 1
cent. . . .	240,746	6 4	..	..	240,746	6 4
cent. . . .	431,749	14 4	1,145	18 5	430,603	15 11
tain . . .	747,365,843	0 7	3,679,565	1 4	743,696,278	7 3
cent. . . .	3,080	0 0	..	..	3,080	0 0
13 per cent.	6,373,043	14 1	..	..	6,373,043	14 1
ditto . . .	122,607	12 1	..	..	122,607	12 1
ditto . . .	33,983,375	16 7	..	..	33,983,375	16 7

FUNDED DEBT.
GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and the Charge thereupon, at the

		CHARGE.						
		IN GREAT BRITAIN.		IN IRELAND.		TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE of Unredeemed Debt.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Due to the Public Creditor.	Annual Interest of Unredeemed Debt	22,304,431	0 11½	1,306,624	14 9			
	Long Annuities, expire 5th Jan. 1860	1,137,710	2 4	135,356	15 0			
	Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, expire 5th April, 1867	585,740	0 0					
	Annuities per 18 Vict. c. 18, expire 5th April, 1853	116,000	0 0					
	Annuities for a limited term of years, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, expire at various periods; viz. :—							
	Granted up to 31 March, 1859	£1,745,980	19 6					
	Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to ditto, including £106,100 Waterloo Annuities, 59 Geo. 3, c. 34.	815,557	14 11					
		£930,423	4 7	868,423	4 7	62,000	0 0	
	Payable at the National Debt Office.	Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45; viz. :—						
		Granted up to 31 Mar. 1859	£2,939,309	5 6				
Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to 31 March, 1859		1,908,364	15 6					
Tontine and other English Life Annuities, per various Acts		1,050,944	10 0					
Irish		15,946	16 7					
		96,084	19 9	5,522	13 11			
Management		26,125,890	14 2½	1,509,504	3 8			
		80,019	11 6					
Total Annual Charge, exclusive of £113,026 3s. 7½d., the Annual Charge on Capitals and Long Annuities, and Annuities for Terms of Years, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, standing in the names of the Commissioners on account of Stock Unclaimed 10 Years and upwards, and of Unclaimed Dividends, and also on account of Donations and Bequests		26,215,300	5 8½	1,509,504	3 8	27,724,804	9 4½	

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1839, enacts, "That the Sum thenceforth annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the sum which shall appear to be the Amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom;" and the following sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners to be applied to the reduction of the said Debt, including sums on account of Donations and Bequests, viz. :—

	On account of the Sinking Fund.	On account of Donations and Bequests.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Applicable between		
31st Mar. and 30th June, 1858	9,024 7 1	3,478 2 7
30th June and 30th Sept. 1858	6,906 14 7	7,409 0 0
30th Sept. and 31st Dec. 1858	3,648 7 6
31st Dec. 1858, and 31st Mar. 1859	7,409 0 0
	15,931 1 8	21,944 10 1

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HEADS OF PAYMENT.	£	s.	d.
Interest and Management of the Debt	27,559,300	8	9
Grants on Donations and Bequests	21,944	10	1
Interest, Unfunded Debt, exclusive of Exchequer Loans, Supply	156,406	5	0
Interest, and other Charges on the Consolidated Debt	1,940,655	7	4
Expenses for Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Aids, &c.	1,250,347	12	8
Reserve Fund, per Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27	9,024	7	1
	£30,937,678	10	11
	£37,041,620	9	6
	1,181,280	13	4
	£69,110,570	13	9

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V.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE UNFUNDED DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND OF THE DEMANDS OUTSTANDING ON THE 31st MARCH, 1859.

AN ACCOUNT OF the UNFUNDED DEBT in EXCHEQUER BILLS and EXCHEQUER BONDS on the 31st March, 1858; the Amount issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1859; the Amount issued for paying off Exchequer Bills within the same Period, and the Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1859; distinguishing, also, the Total Amount unprovided for, together with the Amount of Interest upon the outstanding Exchequer Bills and Bonds computed to the latter Day.

	Exchequer Bills.	Exchequer Bonds.
	£	£
Unfunded Debt on 31st March, 1858	20,911,500	5,000,000
Amount issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1858, viz. :		
Exchequer Bills issued in exchange for Bills delivered up to be cancelled	13,232,900	
Exchequer Bonds (Series E and F), issued per Act 21 Vict. c. 14		2,000,000
	34,144,400	7,000,000
Amount paid off within the same period :		
Exchequer Bills paid in new Bills 13,232,900		
Exchequer Bills paid off in Money out of Ways and Means Money Grants 34,100		
Exchequer Bills held by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on account of Savings Banks, cancelled and funded per Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, s. 50 7,600,000		
	20,867,000	
Exchequer Bonds (Series A) paid off on the 8th May, 1858		2,000,000
Total Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1859	13,277,400	*5,000,000
Amount of Interest upon the same to same Date	136,067	67,164
* £2,000,000 due in 1859, £1,000,000 in 1860, £1,000,000 in 1862, and 1,000,000 in 1863.		

AN ACCOUNT OF EXCHEQUER BILLS (Deficiency) issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1859, to meet the Charge on the CONSOLIDATED FUND, and the Sum which will be required to meet the Charge on that Day.

Issued to meet the Charge :	£	s.	d.
For the Quarter ended 31st March, 1858, and paid off before 30th June, 1858	1,201,419	16	9
For the Quarter ended 30th June, 1858, and paid off before 30th September, 1858	1,735,696	1	7
For the Quarter ended 30th September, 1858, and paid off before 31st December, 1858	1,184,404	9	5
For the Quarter ended 31st December, 1858, and paid off before 31st March, 1859	254,338	8	1
To be issued to meet the Charge for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1859, in the Quarter to 30th June, 1859	529,225	19	1

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VI.

ACCOUNT OF GRANTS (SUPPLY, AND WAYS AND MEANS).

showing, under their several Heads, how the BALANCES and MONIES granted for the SERVICE of the UNITED KINGDOM for the Year 1858-59, have been disposed of, to 31st March, 1859.

SERVICES.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1858-59.			ISSUED to 31st March 1859.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUPPLIES, 1858-59.						
Forces, &c.	8,003,010	0	0	7,700,000	0	0
Stores, &c.	4,007,735	0	0	3,947,154	16	0
Public Works and Buildings.	9,839,859	0	0	8,926,000	0	0

SERVICES—Continued.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1858-59.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1859.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Public Records and State Paper Office	21,009	0	0	11,009	0	0
Poor Law Commission	216,060	0	0	73,400	0	0
Mint, including Coinage	36,639	0	0	20,139	0	0
Inspectors of Factories, &c.	22,010	0	0	19,010	0	0
Exchequer and Offices in Scotland	6,251	0	0	4,651	0	0
Household of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	6,431	0	0	3,400	0	0
Chief Secretary, Ireland	15,804	0	0	4,500	0	0
Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland	7,119	0	0	6,619	0	0
Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Ireland	2,613	0	0	2,613	0	0
Board of Public Works, Ireland	22,615	0	0	18,500	0	0
Audit Office	35,768	0	0	27,768	0	0
Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission	17,879	0	0	17,879	0	0
Copyhold Imprest Expenses	12,330	0	0	10,330	0	0
General Register Office, England	38,800	0	0	28,800	0	0
General Register Office, Ireland	3,310	0	0	2,110	0	0
General Register Office, Scotland	5,652	0	0	3,152	0	0
National Debt Office	14,355	0	0	14,355	0	0
Public Works Loan Commission	2,800	0	0	2,800	0	0
West India Relief Commission	1,770	0	0	1,770	0	0
Commissioners in Lunacy, Contingent Expenses	9,820	0	0	6,820	0	0
Superintendent of Roads, South Wales	1,223	0	0	1,223	0	0
Registrar of Friendly Societies	2,103	0	0	2,103	0	0
Secret Service	32,000	0	0	29,915	0	0
Printing and Stationery	401,357	0	0	286,357	0	0
Postage of Public Departments	123,100	0	0	63,100	0	0
CLASS 3.—LAW AND JUSTICE.						
England :						
Solicitor, Treasury, and Law Charges	46,375	0	0	14,375	0	0
Prosecutions, formerly paid from County Rates	150,000	0	0	...	...	...
Police, Counties and Boroughs	214,200	0	0	170,000	0	0
Chancery, Crown Office	200	0	0	...	...	...
Queen's Bench, Crown Office	1,500	0	0	...	...	...
Exchequer, Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer and Sheriffs' Expenses	14,419	0	0	...	...	...
Registrar of Admiralty Court	5,940	0	0	5,940	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Court	6,826	0	0	1,826	0	0
Probate Court, Salaries, &c.	35,162	0	0	32,162	0	0
County Courts, Treasurers' Salaries	157,050	0	0	157,050	0	0
Police Courts (Metropolis)	25,428	0	0	18,700	0	0
Metropolitan Police	128,607	0	0	84,000	0	0
Queen's Prison	3,495	0	0	2,995	0	0
Scotland :						
Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General	3,342	0	0	3,342	0	0
Prosecutions (Lord Advocate)	5,550	0	0	...	...	...
Court of Session Salaries, &c.	18,577	0	0	18,577	0	0
Court of Justiciary, ditto	11,261	0	0	11,261	0	0
Exchequer (Legal Branch)	1,860	0	0	1,860	0	0
Sheriffs, &c., Criminal Prosecutions	25,000	0	0	...	...	...
Procurators Fiscal, Salaries	11,955	0	0	11,955	0	0

Ireland :

Law Charges, Ireland	26,65
Court of Chancery, Salaries and Expenses	3,71
Court of Queen's Bench . . . ditto	2,51
Court of Common Pleas . . . ditto	3,48
Court of Exchequer . . . ditto	3,97
Taxing Officers of Law Courts ditto	20
Registrars to the Judges, Salaries	5,81
Registrar of Judgments ditto	2,34
Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Salaries and Expenses	9,54
Court of Probate (Ireland) Salaries	8,87
Revising Barristers, Dublin	88
Clerk of Court of Errors, Salary	26
Police Justices, Dublin, Salaries	1,60
Dublin Police	36,50
Constabulary Police, Ireland	664,28
Four Courts, Marshalsea, Salaries and Ex- penses	2,58
Prisons, Superintendence	17,70
Ditto Establishments at Home	380,75
Ditto Maintenance in County Gaols, &c.	140,02
Ditto Transportation	24,71
Ditto Convict Establishments, Colonies	225,96
 CLASS 4.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, and ART.	
Education, Great Britain	663,43
Science and Art Department	83,73
Ditto ditto Ireland	223,00
Commissioners of Education, Ireland, Official Expenses	68
University of London	3,65
Universities, &c., in Scotland	7,51
Universities in Ireland	9,89

SERVICES—Continued.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1858-59.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1859.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CLASS 5.—COLONIAL and CONSULAR SERVICES.						
Bermudas	4,050	0	0	2,550	0	0
Clergy, North America	6,878	0	0	1,878	0	0
Indian Department, Canada	3,388	0	0	...	...	...
Governors, West Indies, &c.	24,728	0	0	3,728	0	0
Justices ditto	20,550	0	0	...	...	...
Western Coast of Africa	10,230	0	0	2,230	0	0
St. Helena	7,262	0	0	3,262	0	0
Heligoland	960	0	0	...	...	...
Falkland Islands	4,376	0	0	4,376	0	0
Labuan	6,021	0	0	6,021	0	0
Hong Kong	10,000	0	0	...	...	...
Western Australia	7,914	0	0	1,914	0	0
Emigration	12,828	0	0	...	...	...
Captured Negroes	11,000	0	0	...	...	...
Commissioners, Slave Trade Suppression	11,050	0	0	...	...	...
Consuls Abroad	187,527	0	0	167,527	0	0
Ministers Abroad, Extraordinary Expenses	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0
CLASS 6.—SUPERANNUATIONS and CHARITIES.						
Superannuations, &c.	162,889	0	0	124,500	0	0
Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants	1,978	0	0	...	...	...
Vaccine Establishments	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Refuge for the Destitute	235	0	0	...	...	...
Polish Refugees and Distressed Spaniards	3,515	0	0	2,015	0	0
Miscellaneous Charges, formerly Civil List	4,281	0	0	781	0	0
Public Infirmaries, Ireland	2,717	0	0	2,717	0	0
House of Industry, Dublin	7,600	0	0	7,600	0	0
Dublin Hospitals:						
Westmoreland Lock Hospital	2,600	0	0	1,700	0	0
Rotunda Lying-in Hospital	700	0	0	700	0	0
Coombe Lying-in Hospital	200	0	0	200	0	0
Dr. Steevens's Hospital	1,300	0	0	1,300	0	0
Fever Hospital, Cork Street	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
Meath Hospital	600	0	0	500	0	0
St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital	100	0	0	100	0	0
Expenses of the Board of Superintendence of Hospitals	235	0	0	235	0	0
Concordatum Fund, &c., Ireland	9,341	0	0	9,341	0	0
Non-conforming and other Ministers, ditto	39,400	0	0	29,000	0	0
CLASS 7.—SPECIAL and TEMPORARY OBJECTS.						
Board of Health	6,479	0	0	2,479	0	0
Ecclesiastical Commissioners	3,568	0	0	2,068	0	0
Charity Commissioners, England	16,340	0	0	12,340	0	0
Patent Office (Salaries, &c.)	26,198	0	0	18,800	0	0
Brehon Laws Commissioners, Ireland	900	0	0

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SERVICES— <i>Continued.</i>	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1858-59.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1859.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ers, Ireland	9,000	0	0	...	...
States Courts, Ireland	20,000	0	0	12,000	0	0
men's Fund Pensions	58,900	0	0	18,900	0	0
ompanies Registration	2,084	0	0	2,084	0	0
, Scotland	13,822	0	0	13,822	0	0
anufactures, Scotland	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
s of Highland Roads and	5,000	0	0	...	...
aves	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
enties of Reciprocity	50,000	0	0	38,000	0	0
Corn Returns (Salaries)	4,700	0	0	500	0	0
xpenses	3,600	0	0	2,400	0	0
isters, England and Wales	17,850	0	0	17,850	0	0
issions, Temporary	11,402	0	0	11,402	0	0
ration	1,693	0	0	1,693	0	0
ressed British Seamen	20,000	0	0	12,000	0	0
Camps, Aldershot and Shorn-	3,856	0	0	3,856	0	0
s Inspection	3,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Cambridge	1,053	0	0	1,053	0	0
road	27,100	0	0	...	...
Territory (Cape of Good Hope)	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
ria (Native Tribes, &c.)	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
ts Abroad, Freight of Succie.						

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SERVICES— <i>Continued.</i>	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1858-59.	ISSUED to 31st March, 1859.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
North American Exploring Expedition	1,500 0 0	... ... ...
Monument to the late Duke of Wellington	20,000 0 0	3,900 0 0
Civil Contingencies	100,000 0 0	70,000 0 0
Army, Navy, &c. £21,850,604 }	29,090,399 0 0	25,509,853 16 0
Civil Services 7,239,795 }		
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.		
Customs . . . Salaries, &c., Vote 1	849,285 0 0	630,514 6 0
Inland Revenue . . . Salaries, &c., Vote 2	1,362,258 0 0	976,800 0 0
Post Office . . . Salaries, &c., Vote 3	2,026,031 0 0	1,403,379 5 6
Superannuations of Revenue De-) partments) Vote 4	485,575 0 0	359,884 8 6
	33,813,548 0 0	28,880,231 16 0
Principal of Exchequer Bonds paid off	2,000,000 0 0	2,000,000 0 0
PAYMENTS for SERVICES not voted, but charged on the Supplies granted for the Service of the Year 1858-59:		
Interest on Exchequer Bills (Supply)	740,000 0 0	811,777 1 6
Principal of Exchequer Bills paid off in Money . . . . .	... ... ...	34,100 0 0
	36,553,548 0 0	31,726,108 17 6
VOTED IN MARCH 1859.		
	Supplemental Sup- plies voted for the Years 1857-58, and 1858-59.	ISSUED to 31st March, 1859.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Army Works, 1857-58	1,050,000 0 0	800,000 0 0
Navy	133,383 8 9	133,383 8 9
Ditto . 1858-59	39,000 0 0	89,000 0 0
	1,222,383 8 9	972,383 8 9

Grant, per Act 21 Viet. c. 5
 „ 21 Viet. c. 17
 „ 21 & 22 Viet. c. 107
 „ 21 & 22 Viet. c. 107, Surplus of Ways and
 Means of prior years

	£	s.	d.
Issued on account of Votes in the year to 31st March, 1859	28,880,231	16	0
Ditto, to pay off Exchequer Bonds	2,000,000	0	0
Ditto, Interest of Exchequer Bills	811,777	1	6
Ditto, Principal of Supply Exchequer Bills paid off in Money	34,100	0	0

Balance of Ways and Means on 31st March, 1859, to be granted previously to that date
 Balance of Supplies outstanding on 31st March, 1859
 (£220,768 13s. 1d., and £4,872,736)

Surplus of Ways and Means of	{ 1856-57 1857-58	:

SUPPLEMENTAL WAYS AND MEANS

Grant, per Act 22 Viet. c. 6
 Issued on account of Supplemental Votes for 1857-58, and 1858-59
 Balance on 31st March, 1859

WAYS AND MEANS (EXCHEQUER)

Vote for the Year 1858, per Act 21 Viet. c. 13, to pay off Bills issued under Act 20 Viet. c. 17, and prior Acts

BILLS issued under Act 21 Viet. c. 13, and prior Acts, paid off and cancelled, as follows:—		£	s.	d.
Paid off in (dated 15th June, 1858	New Bills (dated 14th March, 1859	14,112,400	0	0
		6,066,000	0	0
Paid off and cancelled in the year ended 31st March, 1859, out of Money Grants of the year 1858-59				

VIII.—TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN Account of the VALUE of the IMPORTS into, and of the EXPORTS from, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, during each of the three Years 1856, 1857, and 1858; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported, from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof; showing the Trade of Great Britain and Ireland separately and jointly.

YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.				
	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN, Calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.		VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM IRELAND, Calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.		VALUE OF EXPORTS VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.		VALUE OF IMPORTS into the United Kingdom, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.		VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, Calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.		VALUE OF the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.		
	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	
1856 (ending 31 Decr.)	£ 127,019,290	£ 250,272,508	£ 377,291,798	£ 4,019,245	£ 253,067	£ 11,004	£ 244,071	£ 283,794	£ 131,997,708	£ 250,505,650	£ 30,425,724	£ 201,929,377	£ 115,026,940
1857 (ending 31 Decr.)	£ 132,053,027	£ 255,125,709	£ 387,178,736	£ 4,162,022	£ 273,024	£ 56,690	£ 330,604	£ 296,711	£ 134,315,840	£ 255,306,713	£ 30,757,819	£ 286,064,653	£ 122,006,107
1858 (ending 31 Decr.)	£ 132,633,790	£ 271,366,544	£ 404,000,334	£ 5,535,545	£ 290,270	£ 13,306	£ 303,544	£ 330,317	£ 138,160,144	£ 271,054,022	£ 33,087,801	£ 305,542,703	£ 116,008,011

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Year ending 31st December, 1857. Year ending 31st December, 1858.

Year ending 31st December, 1857.		Year ending 31st December, 1858.	
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1,014	192,761	813	170,239
225	51,533	141	33,432
39	6,178	46	4,409
46	5,065	40	4,980
721	167,940	604	95,357
2,045	423,477	1,644	308,417

With the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st December,

On the 31st December, 1857.				On the 31st December, 1858.			
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	
20,485	3,594,687	167,805		20,868	3,675,181	168,603	
3,508	639,557	32,155		3,543	652,675	32,862	
2,226	257,183	14,467		2,247	260,037	14,289	
878	67,363	5,476		883	69,845	5,479	
9,991	973,147	67,470		10,118	960,828	66,800	
37,088	5,531,687	287,353		37,659	5,618,566	288,083	

37, are now corrected; and, as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not as yet made up.

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF VESSELS, WITH THE AMOUNT OF THEIR TONNAGE (INCLUDING THEIR REPEATED VOYAGES), THAT CALLED INWARDS AND CLEARED OUTWARDS AT THE SEVERAL PORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM AND TO FOREIGN PORTS, DURING EACH OF THE THREE YEARS ENDING THE 31st OF DECEMBER, 1856, 31st OF DECEMBER, 1857, AND 31st OF DECEMBER, 1858, RESPECTIVELY.

SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, FROM FOREIGN PORTS.																		
YEARS ending	GREAT BRITAIN.						IRELAND.						UNITED KINGDOM.					
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.		
	Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.	
31 Dec. 1856	24,989	6,144,086		18,684	4,089,160		1,040	246,679		587	123,259		26,029	6,380,715		19,871	4,162,419	
" 1857	26,527	6,600,686		21,834	4,470,828		1,069	253,069		608	150,671		27,586	6,853,705		21,942	4,621,494	
" 1858	25,174	6,176,184		20,924	4,299,328		1,092	263,017		1,087	223,171		26,266	6,439,201		22,011	4,522,489	

SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FOREIGN PORTS.																		
YEARS ending	GREAT BRITAIN.						IRELAND.						UNITED KINGDOM.					
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.		
	Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.	
31 Dec. 1856	25,748	6,454,771		20,592	4,441,541		367	100,285		152	39,318		26,115	6,555,056		20,744	4,480,859	
" 1857	26,708	6,725,687		23,279	4,814,935		410	114,715		190	48,256		27,119	6,840,402		23,469	4,863,191	
" 1858	25,808	6,321,157		23,255	4,821,964		386	131,047		307	74,113		25,704	6,452,204		23,562	4,866,077	

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VALUES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1859.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

39 pm.	}	2½ p.c.	33,565,315	19,090,315
34 pm.			33,099,725	18,624,725
39 pm.	}	2½ p.c.	33,721,015	19,246,015
32 pm.			33,404,930	18,929,930
36 pm.	}	28th 3½ p.c.	32,746,230	18,271,230
29 pm.			31,435,270	16,960,270
30 pm.	}	5th 4½ p.c.	31,180,835	16,705,835
15 pm.			30,857,765	16,382,765
26 pm.	}	2nd 3½ p.c.	32,110,105	17,635,105
17 pm.			31,570,745	17,095,745
31 pm.	}	14th 2½ p.c.	31,947,870	17,472,870
22 pm.			31,313,695	16,888,695
30 pm.	}	2½ p.c.	31,301,740	16,726,740
20 pm.			30,401,150	15,926,150
26 pm.	}	2½ p.c.	31,391,220	16,916,220
22 pm.			30,445,180	15,970,180
31 pm.	}	2½ p.c.	31,500,930	17,025,930
23 pm.			30,781,300	16,306,300
31 pm.	}	2½ p.c.	30,824,755	16,349,755
26 pm.			30,692,905	16,217,905
32 pm.	}	2½ p.c.	30,731,305	16,316,305
27 pm.			30,609,455	16,134,455

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AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	41	3	32	7	21	4	27	6	39	2	41	8
February	40	11	33	6	22	4	31	2	41	0	41	5
March	40	1	34	4	23	9	30	4	41	3	40	4
April	41	2	33	6	23	7	31	6	41	5	39	4
May	52	5	32	10	25	4	33	4	45	1	42	0
June	49	11	31	5	24	11	36	9	46	7	40	3
July	40	6	29	11	25	3	40	6	45	10	39	8
August	43	11	30	1	25	2	33	3	46	7	36	9
September	41	11	25	3	21	7	30	6	40	4	38	8
October	42	6	35	10	21	3	29	7	38	9	39	8
November	42	9	35	11	21	5	29	7	40	3	37	9
December	43	8	35	1	21	9	30	1	41	0	38	9

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, & LOAD

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Hay .	from	60	55	55	75	56	60	57	65	55	55	50	50
	to	92	80	92	80	82	85	92	95	84	84	84	88
Straw	from	25	24	24	24	24	24	28	35	24	24	26	24
	to	30	28	30	29	28	28	30	40	30	30	32	30
Clover	from	80	90	85	95	84	75	85	90	75	75	84	78
	to	95	100	105	105	110	100	105	110	105	105	105	100

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1859

	Beef.		Mutton.		Veal.		Pork.									
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.								
January ...	3	8	4	10	3	10	5	0	3	8	4	10	3	0	4	0
February ...	4	2	5	0	4	4	5	0	4	6	5	8	3	8	4	2
March	3	6	5	2	4	2	6	0	4	0	5	8	3	0	4	4
April	3	6	5	2	4	8	6	0	4	8	5	0	3	6	4	6
May	3	6	4	10	4	4	5	0	4	6	5	4	3	8	4	8
June	3	4	4	8	4	4	5	0	4	2	5	0	3	8	4	8
July	4	0	4	8	4	0	5	0	3	8	4	8	3	8	4	8
August	3	4	4	10	4	4	5	0	4	0	4	8	3	6	4	6
September.	3	4	4	10	4	4	5	2	4	0	4	6	4	0	4	3
October	3	8	5	0	4	6	5	4	4	2	5	4	4	0	5	0
November ..	3	8	5	2	4	2	5	2	4	0	5	0	3	8	4	3
December .	4	0	5	0	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	2	4	4	4	10

				per cent.		West.
Winter ..	121,682	2,512	175,429	3 6/11	35,429	North
Spring ..	165,778	2 1/3	173,727	3 5/77	42,045	Centr.
Summer ..	104,339	2 0/3	166,311	3 3/77	30,286	East
Autumn ..	169,450	2 1/8	170,091	3 4/82	50,500	South
In the Year ..	2,236		3,492			All L
Males ..	223,790		Males ..	352,616		
Females ..	217,450		Females ..	336,942		
Total ..	441,240	..	..	689,558	167,900	

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned

Years.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Marrriages	152,744	154,306	158,762	164,520	159,727
Births	593,422	615,865	624,012	612,391	634,403
Deaths	368,966	385,366	407,135	421,097	437,905

**METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1859.—From
by the Astronomer Royal**

Quarters.	Barom.		Thermometer.					Diff. from
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest in the sun.	Lowest on the grass.	Mean temper. of the air.		
Winter ..	29.889	63.5	25.3	81.0	17.0	43.3		
Spring ..	29.783	81.3	28.5	104.0	18.0	53.7		
Summer ..	29.621	93.0	41.5	116.0	35.0	62.3		
Autumn ..	29.657	81.0	14.0	96.2	11.0	43.3		
YEAR....	29.772	93.0	14.0	116.0	11.0	50.8		

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM. PASCH. 1859.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASSIS I.

Digby, K. E. *Corpus Christi.*
 Green, T. H. *Balliol.*
 Hawkes, G. J. *Lincoln.*
 Hichens, J. K. J. *University.*
 Hooper, W. *Wadham.*
 Luke, G. R. *Balliol.*
 Nichol, J. *Balliol.*
 Rutson, A. O. *University.*
 Warner, J. H. *Balliol.*
 Warre, E. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS II.

Brooke, J. J. *University.*
 Cary, O. H. *Christ Church.*
 Crowden, C. *Lincoln.*
 Curgenven, F. H. *Corpus Christi.*
 Evans, W. C. *Corpus Christi.*
 Follett, G. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS III.

Cooke, G. F. *New College.*
 Girdlestone, R. B. *Christ Church.*

Mew, J. *Wadham.*
 Pratt, P. E. *Exeter.*

CLASSIS IV.

Bedwell, F. *Corpus Christi.*
 Bird, S. G. E. *St. Mary Hall.*
 Blunt, J. *Magdalen.*
 Fitzmaurice, J. G. *University.*
 Gedge, J. D. *Magdalen Hall.*
 Gem, S. H. *University.*
 Halcumb, F. *Wadham.*
 Leach, R. B. *Brasenose.*
 Wigram, S. R. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS V.

One hundred and seventeen.

Examiners.

E. H. Hensell.
 J. Riddell.
 J. W. Caldicott.
 C. S. Parker.

IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS
 ET PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I.

Eason, W. *St. John's.*
 Nash, C. E. F. *Pembroke.*

CLASSIS II.

Broughton, R. *Balliol.*
 Foster, C. J. *Magdalen Hall.*
 Heath, W. *Wadham.*
 Miller, J. R. C. *Corpus Christi.*

CLASSIS III.

Owen, R. T. *Jesus.*

CLASSIS IV.

Bowden-Trend, J. *St. Mary Hall.*
 Gedge, J. D. *Magdalen Hall.*
 Hawkes, G. J. *Lincoln.*
 Mew, J. *Wadham.*

CLASSIS V.

Fifty-two.

Examiners.

B. Price.
 T. H. R. Shand.
 G. S. Ward.

CLASSIS IV.

Lightfoot, R. P. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS V.

Nine.

Examiners.

G. Rolleston.

H. Reynolds.

J. A. Dale.

Lewi
Moor
Tuph
Wint

Cabbe
Letch
Lilling

IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HISTORIA MODERNA.

CLASSIS I.

Dawson, W. *Exeter.*

EXAMINATIONS. TERM.

IN LITERIS HUMANIS

CLASSIS I.

Hoole, J. W. *Queen's.*
McDowall, C. *University.*

Allen, E.
Coxhead,
Evans, L.
Fogg, P.
Harvey, C.

CLASSIS II.

Alington, H. G. *Maddal...*

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CLASSIS V.

One hundred and eleven.

Examiners.

R. H. Hansell.
J. Riddell.
J. E. T. Rogers.
A. Grant.

IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS ET
PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I.

Espin, J. *Merton.*
Kedde, S. *Corpus Christi.*

CLASSIS II.

Burrell, H. *Exeter.*
Walker, C. *Queen's.*

CLASSIS III.

Messenger, J. F. *Lincoln.*

CLASSIS IV.

Collins, T. F. *Brasenose.*
Duval, P. S. *Corpus Christi.*
Harrison, H. Q. *Christ Church.*
Macdonald, W. H. *Edmund Hall.*
Mullins, G. H. *Brasenose.*
Nichol, J. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS V.

Fifty-five.

Examiners.

B. Price.
T. H. E. Shand.
G. S. Ward.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

CLASSIS I.

CLASSIS II.

Flower, J. *Exeter.*
Harington, J. D. *Exeter.*
Salwey, H. *Christ Church.*

CLASSIS III.

Draper, W. *Worcester.*

CLASSIS IV.

Hayward, J. *Wadham.*

CLASSIS V.

Eleven.

Examiners.

G. Rolleston.
H. Reynolds.
J. A. Dale.

IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HIS-
TORIA MODERNA.

CLASSIS I.

Holding, W. *St. John's.*
Leigh, A. H. A. *St. John's.*
Smithett, R. H. *Wadham.*

CLASSIS II.

Fitzmaurice, J. G. *University.*

CLASSIS III.

Brassey, T. *University.*
Clayton, W. B. *Brasenose.*
Green, T. H. *Balliol.*
Howard, Hon. G. *Christ Church.*
Lane, E. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS IV.

Arkell, J. *Pembroke.*
Hall, E. V. *Magdalen.*
Sells, A. *Merton.*
Vernon, J. R. *Magdalen Hall.*

CLASSIS V.

Fifty.

Examiners.

R. Owen.
M. Bernard.
C. E. Oakley.

Wranglers.

Ds.	Wilson	.....	John's.	Ds.	Du J
	Brown	)	Trinity.		John
	Steel	)	Caius.		Dear
	Jack		Peter's.		Airy
	Stone		Queen's.		Griff
	Clifton		John's.		Prou
	Mathews		Caius.		Stolt
	Wodehouse	γ	Caius.		Malk
	Vyvyan		Caius.		Cresv
	Oakeley		Jesus.		Trem
	Hopkins		Trinity H.		Durst
	Adams		John's.		Robe
	Wilmot	γ	Trinity.		Wink
	Cornish		Sidney.		Harri
	Bush		John's.		Hank
	Taylor		Trinity.		Longt
	Johnson	γ	Caius.		Hewi
	Bessant		Christ's.		Sweat
	Lodden		Queen's.		Arthu
	Herschel		Trinity.		Robe
	Bunting		Pembroke.		Rhode
	Davidson		Trinity H.		Godso
	Donaldson		John's.		Stolte
	Collins		John's.		Tebbu
	Widdowson		John's.		Lakin
	Constable		Christ's.		Alexa
	Dakyns	}	Trinity.		Fawce
	McCleane	} Eq. 3	Trinity.		Lovick
	Neale	}	John's.		Traffo
	McCall	γ	Trinity.		Brown
	Mullins		John's.		Slight.
	Bruce		Caius.		Franch
	Sidgwick	α	Trinity.		Cator
	Rhodes		Clare.		Carmic
					Amos

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<p>Da. Boodle β <i>John's.</i> Barton <i>Christ's.</i> Stanning β <i>Clare.</i> Jackson <i>John's.</i> Pickles <i>John's.</i> Perkins α <i>Christ's.</i> Garland <i>Magdalen.</i> Allen β <i>Trinity.</i> Little <i>John's.</i> Fearon γ <i>Trinity.</i> O'Hara <i>Caius.</i> Wright <i>Trinity.</i> Hales α <i>Christ's.</i> Gardner <i>John's.</i> Simpson <i>John's.</i> Laurence <i>Emmanuel.</i> Beasley <i>Trinity.</i> Goggs <i>Christ's.</i> Marriott <i>John's.</i> McKellar <i>Corpus.</i> Holmes α <i>John's.</i> Macdonald <i>Sidney.</i></p>	<p>Da. Kell .. } <i>Æq.</i> <i>Caius.</i> Smith.. } <i>Emmanuel.</i> Booth α <i>John's.</i> Verey <i>Trinity.</i> Steward <i>Peter's.</i> Welch <i>Caius.</i> Handley <i>Caius.</i> Hunter γ <i>Trinity.</i> Fawcett γ <i>Clare.</i> Foyster <i>Trinity.</i> Darby <i>John's.</i> Scott <i>Trinity.</i> De Castro <i>John's.</i> Atlee .. } <i>Æq.</i> <i>Trinity.</i> Poynder } <i>Caius.</i> Williams <i>Trinity.</i> Horne <i>Caius.</i> Ward <i>Clare.</i> Seppings <i>Caius.</i> Nuttall <i>Catherine.</i> Speeachly <i>John's.</i> Wilks <i>Trinity.</i></p>
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CLASSICAL TRIPOS. 1859.

Examiners. { Henry Mildred Birch, M.A., *King's.*
 Edward Henry Perowne, M.A., *Corpus.*
 Thomas Field, B.D., *St. John's.*
 Joseph Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., *St. John's.*

First Class.

<p>Da. Sidgwick <i>Trinity.</i> Holmes <i>John's.</i> Longmire <i>John's.</i> Hales <i>Christ's.</i> Kirby <i>Trinity.</i> Hope-Edwardes <i>Trinity.</i> Turner <i>Trinity.</i> Perkins <i>Christ's.</i> Booth } <i>Æq.</i> <i>John's.</i> Forster } <i>Jesus.</i> Ashfield <i>Trinity.</i> Casley } <i>Æq.</i> <i>Pembroke.</i> Ward } <i>Peter's.</i> Hudson } <i>Trinity.</i> Langhorne } <i>Christ's.</i> Pomeroy Hon. } <i>Æq.</i> <i>Trinity.</i> J. S.</p>	<p>Syngé <i>Trinity.</i> Deverell <i>Trinity.</i> Ward <i>Trinity.</i> Latham <i>Trinity.</i> Malkin <i>Trinity.</i> Boodle <i>John's.</i> Smith <i>John's.</i> Allen } <i>Trinity.</i> Blofeld } <i>Æq.</i> <i>Trinity.</i> Buckle } <i>King's.</i> Mason <i>Catherine.</i> Arthur } <i>Trinity.</i> Porter } <i>Æq.</i> <i>Trinity.</i> Rowe <i>Trinity.</i> Rhodes <i>Trinity.</i> Rule <i>Pembroke.</i> Collier } <i>Christ's.</i> Kerr } <i>Æq.</i> <i>Trinity.</i> Matthew <i>Trinity.</i></p>
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Second Class.

Da. Heaton *Christ's.*
 Alford } *Æq.* *Trinity.*
 Trotter } *Trinity.*
 Amos *Clare.*
 Trafford } *Æq.* *Christ's.*
 Bignold *Caius.*
 King *Trinity H.*
 Noble *John's.*
 Stanning *Clare.*

Third Class.

Da. Fearon } *Æq.* *Trinity.*
 Peckover } *John's.*
 Davies } *Æq.* *Clare.*
 Thomas } *Trinity.*
 Sprague } *Clare.*
 Willmot } *Æq.* *Trinity.*
 Wyatt } *Catherine.*

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.....	<i>Corpus.</i>	Colwill		<i>Magdalen.</i>
.....	<i>Trinity.</i>	Gedge	}	<i>Trinity.</i>
.....	<i>Trinity.</i>	Hervey, Lord		} <i>Æq.</i>
<i>Æq.</i>	<i>Sidney.</i>	A. H.		
.....	<i>Trinity.</i>	Tebbutt		<i>Trinity.</i>
.....	<i>Trinity.</i>	Johnson		<i>Caius.</i>
}	<i>Emmanuel.</i>	Airy	}	<i>Trinity.</i>
	<i>Æq. Sidney.</i>	Thomason		} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
	<i>Caius.</i>	Acworth			Corpus.
		Johnston	}	<i>Trinity.</i>
		Lakin		} <i>Æq.</i>	Sidney.

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES. 1859.

AL EXAMINERS.

of Moral Philosophy, the Professor of Civil Law, the Professor of Economy, the Professor of England, the Professor of ry.

C. S. Perceval, LL.D.

LE BACHELORS.
First Class.

Second Class.

Palmer *Trinity Hall.*
Clark *Sidney.*

COMMENCING BACHELORS.

First Class.

Second Class.

Thomason *Trinity.*

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES. 1859.

LAW CASES.

I.—CIVIL CAUSES.

II.—CRIMINAL TRIALS.

I. CIVIL CAUSES.

THE SHREWSBURY ESTATES.

(*In the Common Pleas—Thursday,
June 9, 1859.*)

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY *v.* HOPE SCOTT AND OTHERS.

OUR readers will recollect that in the Volume of last year was given an abstract of the proceedings before the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, on the claim of Earl Talbot to the earldom of Shrewsbury. His lordship then succeeded in proving not only that he was a descendant in uninterrupted male line from the first Earl of Shrewsbury, the "valiant John Talbot" of Henry VI., but that he was the *nearest* descendant in male descent from that hero, and was, therefore, as heir in tail male, entitled to the earldom according to the limitation of the patent of creation. The result was that the Lords affirmed that Earl Talbot had made out his claim, and his lordship has since sat in the House of Peers as Earl of Shrews-

bury and Earl Talbot. The decision of the Lords in respect of the earldom did not affect the further claim which his lordship made to the very large estates which had heretofore descended with the title, and which rested upon an entirely different footing, and could be established only by another chain of proofs, and before another tribunal. The Earl claimed these ancient possessions as annexed to the title by a private settlement made in the year 1700 by the then Duke and Earl of Shrewsbury, confirmed by another settlement made in 1718, and embodied in an Act of Parliament. By these deeds the estates then possessed by the Earl of Shrewsbury had been so settled as to descend to the persons who should succeed to the earldom, and were, in popular language, annexed to the title under circumstances and with limitations which are the subjects of discussion in the cause now narrated.

Bertram Arthur, the last Earl of Shrewsbury of the Roman Catholic line, conceiving himself to be relieved from the disabilities

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by the conditions and li-
contained in the deeds
ferred to, went through
form of "suffering a re-
xecuted a disentailing
by his will devised
to trustees in trust for
ersons, but chiefly for a
on of the Duke of Nor-
e Earl of Shrewsbury
t sought to recover the
om the trustees by an
ejectment in the Court
on Pleas, asserting the
e and continuing vali-
restraints on alienation
by the Parliamentary
t, and denying the vali-
e act of the deceased

the proceedings on the
e earldom had estab-
t Earl Talbot was the
male of the first Earl,
efore now, Earl of

at the conclusion of the reply of
the Attorney-General for the
trustees, the Court delivered its
judgment.

The LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE
COCKBURN said:—This case has
occupied the Court so long a time,
and has had so much light thrown
upon it by the elaborate argu-
ments of which the Court has had
the assistance, and we have had
such full and abundant opportu-
nity and materials for the consi-
deration of the great questions
involved in it, that we have been
enabled to come to a clear and
decided opinion, and think, there-
fore, that we ought not, merely
on account of the magnitude of
the interests involved, to delay
pronouncing our judgment, or
appear, by any apparent hesita-
tion, to give countenance to the
supposition that any doubt exists
in our minds when, in point of

defendants join issue upon that question with the plaintiff. But before they come to this great battle-ground, the defendants take two positions, their success in either of which would preclude altogether the necessity of entering into the consideration of the effect of the statute of the 6th George I. It becomes, therefore, necessary to deal with this part of the controversy in the outset.

In the first place, the defendants affirm that Earl Bertram Arthur was seised of these estates under and by virtue of the prior settlement of the Duke of Shrewsbury of the year 1700, which they allege to have been a co-existing and co-ordinate settlement; and they contend that, although it may be true that so long as they were under the necessity of resorting, in the then state of the law, to the posterior settlement of 1718 and the Act of Parliament which confirmed it—which I will call “the Parliamentary Settlement”—for protection and immunity from the existing law, they were not in a condition to alienate; yet, when by the alteration of the law affecting Roman Catholics it was no longer necessary to seek protection under that Parliamentary Settlement, then, as the other remained in independent and unimpaired force and vigour, and as the late earl was tenant in tail under it without any incapacity as to alienation attaching to him, it was competent to him to bar the entail and dispose of the estate. This position is met by an antagonistic one on the part of the plaintiff, that the settlement of 1700 was entirely abrogated, superseded, and set aside by the posterior Parliamentary Settlement. And

if this contention of the plaintiff is right, no doubt it follows as a matter of course that, if the effect of the 6th of George I. was to prevent alienation, unless that provision has been done away with by any subsequent alteration of the law, the late earl was not competent to alienate. It becomes, therefore, a preliminary question of very great importance how far the settlement of 1700 continued in force.

On the part of the defendants we are told with truth that there is not in the 6th George I., chap. 29, any express repeal or annulling of the settlement of 1700. It is observed, and truly, that in the settlement of 1718, Earl Gilbert, who had succeeded the duke in the dignity of the earldom of Shrewsbury, declares his desire to confirm the settlement of 1700; and further, that in the Act of the 6th George I. the settlement of 1700 is again referred to as one the provisions of which it was the intention of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury to carry into effect. And we are further told, with truth, that in the subsequent Shrewsbury Estate Acts, the settlement of 1700 is referred to as a still subsisting settlement. On the other hand, it is pointed out to us that the provisions of the two settlements are irreconcilably at variance; and that it cannot, therefore, be conceived that those who were parties to the later settlement could have intended that the first should continue to be in force. And it is observed, with equal truth, that in the later Shrewsbury Estate Acts, the prevailing power of the Parliamentary Settlement is assumed; and that power is taken by these Acts to alienate portions of the estates

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assumption that the re-
alienation contained in
George I. was still sub-
operative, and binding
tenant in tail. Various
of discrepancy between
tlements were brought
attention by the counsel
plaintiff. I pass over the
points of difference, and
attention particularly
which are immediately
and important to the
inquiry; and I find two
able and important, that
I found my opinion
quite impossible that the
the two settlements can,
its integrity, be consi-
subsisting. The first
ference is the very im-
e that there is intro-
between the estate tail and
a reversion a new limi-
new set of tenants in

had come forward to assert their
claim, on the ground that the
settlement of 1700 was still a sub-
sisting settlement — you would
here have had conflicting claims
which could not by any possibi-
lity have been reconciled. But
there is, as regards the present
inquiry, a still more striking dis-
crepancy between the two settle-
ments. I assume, for the purpose
of this part of the inquiry, that
the effect of the Parliamentary
Settlement is to render the estate
inalienable by the tenant in tail.
I assume this, at present, only
for the purpose of this part of the
inquiry; it is a matter which I
shall have to consider hereafter;
but assuming that this new con-
dition was introduced by the Par-
liamentary Settlement, the two
settlements become wholly incon-
sistent and irreconcilable. By
the first, the tenant in tail would

cilable contradictions, not at least to go the length of saying—that if the two settlements are to be considered as co-existing and coordinate, the later one, where it alters or qualifies the first, must be considered as the dominant settlement—as overriding the earlier one, and making it subordinate to the terms of the second. An analogy to this will be found in the well-known common case where an act of Parliament, though not expressly repealed by a subsequent act, is, by being brought into contradiction with it, virtually repealed either in the whole or in part. We all know that where a later act of Parliament contains provisions inconsistent with those of a former act, the effect is a virtual repeal so far as the inconsistency goes. So here, if these two settlements cannot be reconciled with one another, then, assuming them to have a concurrent existence, the later must prevail over the earlier where their provisions are inconsistent. This is quite enough for the present purpose: because if here the later settlement has imposed the condition of inalienability upon the estate of the tenant in tail, even granting that the settlement of 1700 is still in existence, it must be taken to be in existence subject to the conditions which the later settlement has introduced. And I have the less hesitation in adopting this view, because it seems to me to be perfectly consistent with what I find to have been the course pursued in the later legislation with regard to these same estates; and as the successive possessors of this title and these estates no doubt had recourse to and had the advantage of

Vol. CI.

the best legal assistance that the profession afforded—when we find that in all the subsequent legislation two things have been assumed, a concurrent existence of both the settlements, but, also, the dominant power of the later one over the earlier—so that although the settlement of 1700 might be in existence, and it might be necessary to refer to it in the subsequent Estate Acts, yet it was always assumed that the later settlement imposed the condition of inalienability on the estates—and when we find that the Legislature has upon all occasions adopted this view in the Estate Acts which have since been passed, I think all this goes a very long way to confirm the view I am now taking and propose to act upon, namely, that, without deciding whether the one settlement superseded and abrogated the other (though I am bound to say that if it were necessary to decide that question, the inconsistency between the two appears to be so irreconcilable that I should be prepared to go the length of saying that the latter did supersede and abrogate the former), yet, assuming, with the counsel for the defendants, that the settlement of 1700 is still subsisting, it must be taken to be controlled and limited by the subsequent settlement, and therefore if, according to the latter, these estates cannot be alienated, it follows that this provision operates upon the settlement of 1700, and renders alienation under it impossible. This disposes of the first point made by the defendants, and brings us to the second.

The second ground the defendants take is that, assuming that

Y

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mentary Settlement
id, have the effect of
e tenant in tail in-
o disentail the estate
t, yet the settlement
not affected by the
ry Settlement, be-
atter was altogether
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the defendants is to
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If they were carved
reversionary estate in
y the counsel for the
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fails, because the re-

defendants. The first point depends upon the question of fact whether Earl Gilbert, in whom the reversion in fee would otherwise have been at the time of the Parliamentary Settlement, was a Jesuit priest, and had resorted to an establishment or college of Jesuits abroad, for the purpose of being instructed in the Roman Catholic religion and becoming a Jesuit, so as to be within the disabling statute of the 1st James I., c. 4. I shall assume, for the purpose of the observations which I am about to make, that Earl Gilbert was at the time of the settlement of 1718, and of the Act of Parliament of the 6th George I. c. 29, within the incapacitating provisions of the statute of the 1st of James I., c. 4.

Assuming this, the first question which arises is, whether that statute would have the effect of

male of the body of the first Lord Shrewsbury, an estate was created at the expense of the reversionary estate in fee, and that estate was in fact carved out of the estate of Earl Gilbert who was the reversioner in fee; yet, as regards the estate with which we have now immediately to deal, it appears to me plain that the estate was not one taken out of the reversion, but one created at the expense of, or, at all events, substituted for, the estate tail created by the settlement of 1700. The settlement of 1700 gave an estate tail to the eldest son of George. So does this Parliamentary Settlement; but with this difference, that, whereas the settlement of 1700 gave an estate tail with the ordinary incident of such a tenancy, the capacity to alienate upon suffering a recovery, the Parliamentary Settlement either created a new estate tail, taking from it that incident, or, if the settlement of 1700 was kept alive and the two are to be taken together, it took away that incident of the former estate tail, and annexed to that estate the condition of its being for the future inalienable. It appears to me, therefore, a fallacy to say that the estate which we are now dealing with, namely, the estate tail, in the heirs male of the body of George, and afterwards in those of John, created by the Parliamentary Settlement, was an estate carved out of the reversionary estate in fee of Earl Gilbert. But it is the prior estate tail, not the estate tail in remainder carved out of the reversionary estate, of which Earl Bertram Arthur has taken upon himself to dispose.

But even if the defendants' contention were right, and this estate

was an estate taken out of the reversion of Earl Gilbert, and even if Earl Gilbert was incapacitated by the effect of the statute of James I., as contended for on the part of the defendants, I should still say that that would not avail the defendants as a ground why this Act of Parliament should be held to be inoperative; and for this reason:—wherever the reversionary estate was (and it must have been somewhere), Parliament took upon itself to deal with it, and in the plenitude of its legislative power disposed of it; and if Parliament thought fit to deal with this estate as the estate of a man who was capable of disposing of it, it is not for a court of law to entertain the question whether or not, if the reversionary estate had come into possession, some one might have asserted a right against the party in whom the reversionary estate was assumed by Parliament to be, on the ground of his incapacity to take.

And it should be observed that this objection is not taken by any one whose rights have been affected by Parliament treating the reversionary estate as in Earl Gilbert, and disposing of it. It is no representative of Earl Gilbert who upon the present occasion asserts a right; it is no representative of the Duke of Shrewsbury who now holds these estates against the plaintiff, but persons deriving title from the tenants in tail, whose estate was anterior to the reversionary estate, and whose rights, except so far as they are established by the Act, are expressly excepted from the saving clause.

This brings me to the other head of objection. It is said the

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at these were estates
the estate of the tenant
tenant in tail was not
the act. Now, in one
tainly was not a party
or, far from being a
party to it, he opposed
cham ami. His uncle,
William, appeared as his
before the committee
s. Objections were
behalf to the pro-
mentary Settlement,
ground that he was
under the settlement
that, as such tenant
ould have a right to
tail and aliene the
that this right was
taken away from him

On the other hand,
the whole question
before the committee,
ts of the infant fully
here, but the matter

for ever extinguished except upon
a certain condition. Nay more,
it introduced this latter condition
for the special protection of his
rights, so far as it thought fit to
preserve them; and having thus
established and limited his rights
as it thought fit in its discretion,
it specially excluded him from the
operation of the saving clause.
It seems to me, therefore, that
as on this occasion the infant
tenant in tail was represented
before Parliament, and the true
state of the settlement and the
rights of the parties taking in-
terests and estates under it were
brought to the attention and
knowledge of the committee and
of the legislature, and then the
estate of the infant tenant in tail
taken under the former settle-
ment was dealt with by this Act,
and the rights of the infant ex-
cepted from the saving clause,

looking at it not merely as an enactment specially intended to affect these estates alone, but as a provision of the general public law affecting the rights or disabilities of Catholics, introduced into this private Act of Parliament to keep it in harmony with the general law. It is said that, whereas the persons who were to take estates under the settlement were Catholics, and therefore, by the law of the land as it then stood, incapacitated from taking these estates, and the 2nd section had been introduced to relieve them from that disability and to give them an exemption from the then state of the law, the 8th section was added for the purpose of preventing the boon and privilege thus conceded from operating to the extent of enabling them to alienate the estate contrary to the existing law, by which the power of alienation was taken from Roman Catholics. The importance of this contention of the defendants is this: they say, that, this having been the reason why this clause was introduced into this Act of Parliament, so soon as, by the alteration of the general law of the land, the disabilities of the Catholics were removed, the clause fell to the ground by the effect of the general legislation, and the tenant in tail held the estate relieved from the clog or incumbrance which had before been imposed upon it.

Now this argument would be a very much more cogent one if it were the fact that by the then existing laws relating to Roman Catholics, the power of alienating their estates had been taken away. But upon carefully looking into the Acts of Parliament at that time affecting the rights of Catho-

lics with reference to property, I cannot find that there was anything that either directly or indirectly prohibited them from alienating their estates. And it would have been strange if it had been so; for, the very policy and object of the law being to prevent the real property of the country accumulating in the hands of the Catholics, whereby they might obtain power and influence, it would have been contrary to that policy to enact that if an estate once got into a Catholic, he should not be capable to pass it away and get rid of it. I am not surprised, therefore, that when one turns to the statutes, one finds in them nothing in the shape of a prohibition against alienation. Difficulty, no doubt, sometimes arose as to alienation; but it arose entirely from the law saying that a Catholic should not acquire real property—that he should not inherit, take, hold, or enjoy it: from this inability to take, it came in some instances to be contended that there was an inability to convey and transfer.

It will be expedient to pass briefly in review the statutes which imposed incapacity. (His lordship then referred to 1 Jac. I., chap. 4, sec. 6; 3 Jac. I., chap. 5, sec. 16; 3 Car. II., chap. 2; and 11 and 12 William III., chap. 4.)

Now, in none of these statutes is there any prohibition against alienation. Difficulty arose only when a Catholic, disabled by any of these statutes from taking, but who had, nevertheless, in fact, taken and acquired possession, proceeded to aliene. The question is one of considerable nicety, but the effect of the authorities seems to be, that, those

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of personal enjoyment,
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m taking for the
of disposing of the es-
matter early became
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analyze the leading
his point: as Tredway's
part, 73; Thornby v.
; Matlem v. Bingloe,
570; O'Fallon v. Dil-
toales & Lefroy, 13;
Case, *Strange*, 267;
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taking and acquiring
Catholics, there is
the several statutes to
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His lordship then
the arguments of the
general (of counsel for

law, can be considered as having
been introduced into this private
Act of special legislation as a leaf
taken from the public statute-
book. But, besides this, if we
look at the true history of the
passing of this private Act, the
whole of this very ingenious edi-
fice crumbles to pieces and falls
to the ground; and although I
quite concur with Sir Richard
Bethell that we ought to construe
and must construe this Act with
reference to its own contents and
its own contents alone, yet when
we are asked to travel out of the
Act and to apply to it, with a
view to its construction, the gene-
ral existing law relating to Catho-
lics, on the ground that the clause
in question was introduced as a
part of the general existing law,
then, for the purpose of ascer-
taining whether such a repre-
sentation is correct and for that

Disability Acts. It appears that Lord Harcourt, who took an interest in the affairs of this family, had an interview, shortly after the duke's death, with a gentleman named Pigott, a conveyancer and eminent practitioner in his day, who was a Roman Catholic, and no doubt was in the confidence of Roman Catholic families, and consulted by them on matters relating to their estates. Lord Harcourt pointed out to Mr. Pigott the disability under which those who were to take under the Duke's settlement laboured, observing that it was a great pity—I think that was the expression—that the provisions of the settlement were such as they were, because those who were to take under it were Roman Catholics, and therefore disabled. Upon this Mr. Pigott suggested that there should be an Estate Bill, as there had been in the Arundel case, for the purpose of annexing the estates to the title and getting over the difficulty of the incapacity of those who were to take the estates and enjoy them. Lord Harcourt saw the Bishop of Salisbury upon it; the bishop consulted his son, who was at that time, I think, Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, and, after this consultation with his son, it appears a conference took place between the bishop and Mr. Pigott. The Bishop of Salisbury had no objection to assist in securing those who were entitled to the present estate against the possible contingency of the Protestant next of kin seeking to invade their estates; but he stipulated for and insisted on a condition, that, whereas, in the event of the issue of George and John, who were next in succession to the earldom, failing, the earldom would necessarily come to him, the estates of the late Duke of Shrewsbury, and which were now to be enjoyed by these persons, should be annexed to the earldom, so that they should come to him and his heirs. And I think we may safely conclude that his purpose was that they should be inseparably annexed to the earldom—because it must have been palpable to so sagacious a man as the bishop, that in the state of religious animosity which then prevailed between Catholics and Protestants, a Catholic tenant in tail, upon the probability of a failure of issue, would prefer to aliene the estates, rather than that they should come to so remote a kinsman, and that kinsman a Protestant ecclesiastic. One readily understands, therefore, why the bishop should stipulate that the estates should be inseparably annexed to the earldom. The condition has been denounced as a hard one; perhaps it was so; but with that we have nothing to do. Some repugnance seems to have been entertained to the proposal, and we find that more than one conference took place between the bishop and Mr. Pigott, and a Mr. Webber, who was employed as a go-between; but the bishop stood to his condition, and said that he had seen the King, and would not assent on any other terms; and the result was that his terms were agreed to. Thereupon, the indenture of 1718, which was partly a settlement of the estates, and partly an agreement between the parties concerned, that the bishop should go to Parliament to obtain a private Act to carry out the common purpose, was executed; and accordingly a Bill was after-

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The matter was pending
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take the oaths which in those
days were the test of adherence
to the Protestant faith. Now all
this clearly shows, to my mind at
least, that this was a matter not
of general but of special legisla-
tion. I quite agree with my
learned brother Shee and Sir
Richard Bethell that the proviso
was intended to apply to Catho-
lics—not, as it seems to me, with
reference to the general law of
the land, because, as I have al-
ready pointed out, by the general
law Catholics were under no in-
capacity to alienate except such
as arose from the disability to
take, but, as a matter of special
legislation, adapted to the parti-
cular case of the Catholic tenants
in tail of these estates, prompted,
perhaps, by the desire not alto-
gether to supersede and set at
nought the rights of this infant
tenant in tail, thus prominently

bably not unwilling to solve the difficulty by getting a condition annexed which he knew would never be satisfied. All this, it is true, is, more or less, matter of surmise and speculation; but it is plain that it was with reference specially to this infant that this proviso was introduced. I cannot, therefore, looking at the history of the case, any more than I can, looking at what was then the state of the general law, come to the conclusion that the restraint on alienation in this estate Act was introduced for the purpose of making the Act, reference being had to the prior enabling clause, conformable to the general law relating to Catholics.

But there is a further consideration which appears to me conclusive on this point. Although I agree that the proviso was introduced to meet the case of Catholics, because the party whose right of alienation it was the object to take away happened to be a Catholic, yet the provision as it stands is general, without any distinction of Catholic and Protestant. Though framed on the model of the fourth section of the 11 and 12 Will. III., it contains no reference to education in or profession of the Popish religion, such as occurs in the Act of William. The section begins with a general prohibition of alienation, but then goes on to provide that any parties who will take certain oaths and make a certain declaration shall be relieved from the disability. Suppose that any one of these Catholic tenants had been converted to Protestantism, and had brought up his son a Protestant; can it be denied that if such Protestant on attaining 18

had taken the oaths and made the declaration, he would have been able to aliene? But, if the proviso would have been available to Protestant as well as to Catholic, it cannot have been introduced as part of the general law directed solely against Catholics.

But if the case does not come within the general law, the 10th of George IV., c. 7, can have no operation upon it. If either it formed no part of the general law that Catholics should not alienate, or if it be clear, looking at the history of this legislation, that this proviso was not introduced as part of the general law, but was a condition imposed by way of special legislation in this particular case, then it seems to me plain that the 10th of George IV. cannot affect the question. For, I take it to be quite clear that all that the 10th of George IV. was intended to effect, when it repealed the acts which required certain oaths and declarations as the condition of the exercise of civil rights, and provided that no oaths should be required of Catholics to enable them to hold property other than were required from the rest of the King's subjects, was to remove disabilities imposed by the general law. It never was intended to have, and cannot be held to have, the effect of getting rid of that which was a special provision in a settlement. There can be no difference in this respect between a settlement by a private Act and an ordinary settlement by deed. Now, suppose a man had settled or devised his estates upon certain limitations, but had made it a condition precedent to the taking of the estates, that any person who was to take should profess the Pro-

testant faith, and evidence that faith by certain specified acts and observances; I apprehend it to be perfectly clear that a general enactment removing disabilities created by the general law of the land never could be taken to apply to a disability thus specially created by will or settlement. A condition annexed to the enjoyment of an estate cannot be affected by an act of the legislature, unless the legislation is directed to the condition thus specially created, and not merely to disabilities created by the general law. A man has a right to annex, by what I may call his private enactment, the terms and conditions upon which that which it is of his own free will to grant or withhold shall be taken, and you cannot get rid of such conditions unless by legislative enactment specially directed to the particular case or some particular class of cases to which it belongs. Considering, therefore, the 8th section of this Private Estate Act as a matter of special and not of public legislation, I am clearly of opinion that its effect cannot be got rid of by that which was applicable only to the disability imposed on Catholics by the general law.

It is urged, however, as an argument in favour of the defendants, that by the effect of the 10th of George IV., c. 7, the performance of the condition has become impossible. Assuming this for a moment, it seems to me to follow as a necessary consequence in point of law that alienation has become impossible. There is here a condition precedent upon alienation, and it is elementary knowledge that a condition precedent is a thing which cannot

be got over. The law is stated by Blackstone in his usual lucid manner. He says, "Express conditions, if they be impossible at the time of their creation, or afterwards become impossible by the act of God or the act of the grantor himself, or if they be contrary to law, or repugnant to the nature of the estate, are void. In any of which cases, if they be condition subsequent, that is, to be performed after the estate is vested, the estate shall become absolute in the tenant. As, if a grant be made to a man in fee simple, on condition that unless he goes to Rome in twenty-four hours, or unless he marries with Jane S. by such a day (within which time the woman dies, or the grantor marries her himself); or unless he kills another; or in case he aliens in fee; that then, and in any of such cases, the estate shall be vacated and determined: here the condition is void, and the estate made absolute in the feeoffee. For he has by the grant the estate vested in him, which shall not be defeated afterwards, by a condition either impossible, illegal, or repugnant. But if the condition be precedent, or to be performed before the estate vests; as a grant to a man, that if he kills another or goes to Rome in a day, he shall have an estate in fee; here, the void condition being precedent, the estate which depends thereon is also void, and the grantee shall take nothing by the grant; for he has no estate until the condition be performed." In the recent case of Egerton against the Earl of Brownlow, in the 4th volume of the House of Lords' Cases, at page 120, Mr. Baron Parke fully confirms this doctrine.

Speaking of a condition, he says, "Supposing it to be illegal, if it be a contingency or condition precedent and the event does not happen, or if it be impossible, and therefore cannot happen, the party never obtains the estate; if it be a condition subsequent, he never loses what he has got." This I take to be the true rule of law upon this subject.

Now here we have an estate tail, from which the incident of alienability is taken away by positive enactment, but to which alienability may be restored upon the performance of a condition precedent. If the performance of the condition precedent is prevented, no matter how, and the condition does not take effect, that which was conditioned upon it cannot possibly take effect either. It cannot, therefore, avail the defendants to say that the condition has become impossible. But I think it would be going a great way to say that it had become impossible. Though by the general law it has been rendered wholly unnecessary that any oath should be taken or any declaration be made by Catholics as a condition either of taking estates or of aliening them, all that was done was to dispense with oaths and declarations; there was nothing to make them illegal. If taking the estate was conditioned upon taking these oaths and making this declaration, I do not see anything to prohibit a party from taking the oaths and making the declaration in order to entitle himself to alienate by the performance of the condition. But however this may be, if impossibility of performance of the condition has supervened, it seems to me that

in point of law the power to alienate is gone.

It was, however, perhaps unnecessary to advert to this head of argument; for if the case does not fall under the general law, and the 8th section of the 6th of Geo. I. is not affected by the 10th of Geo. IV., chap. 7, the case of the defendants falls entirely to the ground. For, subsequently to the passing of the 10th of Geo. IV., c. 7, a private estate Act of the 6th and 7th Vict., chap. 28, was obtained by John the 16th earl, the then tenant in tail in possession of these estates, whereby the proviso of the 8th section of the 6th Geo. I., c. 29, which qualifies what would otherwise be an absolute restraint on alienation, was in terms repealed. I quite go along with the argument of the learned counsel for the defendants, that, if the effect of the 10th Geo. IV., chap. 7, had been to get rid altogether of the restraint on alienation imposed by sect. 8 of the 6th of Geo. I., chap. 29, the mere enactment of a private estate Act professing to repeal a portion of that clause, upon a mistaken assumption that the whole continued to be the law, would not have the effect of restoring so much of the clause as it professed to leave untouched. I quite concur in the argument that a mistake as to the state of the law on the part of the Legislature in a private Act of Parliament—nay, I may say, upon the authority of the case to which Mr. Grant, as *amicus curiæ*, was good enough to direct our attention yesterday, even in a public Act—and legislation founded on such mistake, would not have the effect of making that the law which the

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that time of day, when men had
not learned the great and salutary
lesson that they may worship the
same God side by side, according
to their respective faiths and
forms of worship, in amity and
peace, people did not foresee that
a time would come when these
penal laws—which the animosity
of religious warfare, and the
struggle, as it were, of life and
death, for the existence of the one
religion or the other, if they did
not render necessary, at all events
excused—would in process of
time become unnecessary and
would be repealed. At that time,
when every one looked forward
to the continuance of those laws,
it was a matter of the greatest
possible moment and importance
to these Roman Catholic pro-
prietors to receive protection and
immunity against the operation
of the then existing law, which

in a manner most prejudicial and disastrous to themselves.

I cannot regret, then, that the conclusion which I arrive at, and which I trust I have arrived at independently of any other considerations than those which, sitting here to interpret the law, are the only ones which should influence my mind, should carry with it the consequence, that those who have had the benefit shall pay the price. that those who have had the uninterrupted enjoyment of these estates shall abide by the condition on which that enjoyment was secured to them.

On account of the extraordinary novelty and importance of the case, each of the three puisne Justices of the Court who had heard the arguments in the cause (Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Byles,) delivered a full judgment, in which each dealt with the several points as they assumed more or less prominence to his view. In the conclusion, many of the points taken by the Lord Chief Justice in his general judgment were much enlarged and illustrated; but as no additional principle was stated, it is unnecessary to do more than to say that these learned Judges concurred with the Lord Chief Justice in every point.

The rule *Nisi* obtained by the defendants to enter the verdict for them, was therefore discharged.

THE THELLUSSON WILL CASE.

The most ancient and most enduring, and, in many respects, the most extraordinary of Eng-

lish lawsuits, has come to a final end and determination. The great Thellusson Will Case was a sound of note to our grandfathers, and of wide-eyed astonishment to our fathers; but to ourselves there has been a long void, a chasm of time connected from bank to bank by a suspension bridge of chancery suits, traversed only by lawyers and the few heirs to the immense estates, who eagerly peered into the drear abyss only to see the torrent of their fortunes rush intangibly by. The case has been well described by one of the admirable essayists who moralize the lessons of the day:—*

“Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of vanity, and pursue with eagerness the phantom of a name, attend to the history of one richer than Rasselas,—even to the history of one Peter Thellusson, late of the city of London, merchant.

“It is now sixty-two years since Peter Thellusson took stock of his worldly possessions, and found that he had 600,000*l.* in money, and land of the annual value of 4500*l.* Peter Thellusson had satisfied the ordinary ambition of an English *bourgeois*—he had founded a family. Peter Isaac, the son of his youth, and the prop of his house, was heir to 35,000*l.* a year in money and land, and might claim to be a born gentleman. Peers and peeresses might hereafter spring in intermediate succession from the loins of that denizen of a dingy little back parlour behind the Bank. The best men upon ‘Change envied the rich and prosperous Peter Thellusson,

* The *Times*, July 5.

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Peter was of a dif-
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to found one family;
lucky enough to have
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is sons, or his sons'
it was the hope and
is magnificently post-
iser to associate his
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sal fortunes. If he
e his sons, he did not
he was simply indif-
everything except to his
hed object. Peter
took the very best
e, and made a will.
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ent fortune was all

of the general public. There
were three sons and six grand-
sons of this malignant old mer-
chant then alive—all destined to
live the life of Tantalus; to see
this great pagoda-tree growing
up before them, yet never to
pluck one unit of its fruit. The
terms of the will enjoined, that
when the last survivor of all the
nine children and grandchildren
should yield up his breath, then
the charm was to end; the great
mountain of accumulated wealth
was to be divided into three
portions, and one-third was to
be given to each of the 'eldest
male lineal descendants' of his
three sons. Having thus done
what he liked with his own, and
excluded all his living progeny
from all benefit, he ends with a
whine to the Legislature worthy
of Shylock appealing against
mercy, he had earned his money

the meanest vice of man expanded into something like sublimity in its gigantesque proportions. The litigation went up to the House of Lords, and the will was confirmed. This affair naturally made a great noise. The Legislature took it up, and, although they would not set aside the will by an *ex post facto* law, they branded Peter Thellusson's memory with the imputation of 'vanity, illiberality, and folly;' and enacted by statute, 39th and 40th of George III., cap. 98, that the power of devising property for the purpose of accumulation shall be restrained in general to twenty-one years after the death of the testator. Persons of an arithmetical and statistical turn of mind also occupied themselves with the matter, and, with the aid of life insurance tables and Cocker, they calculated that this fund, accumulating at compound interest, could not amount to less than nineteen millions at the moment of distribution, and would very probably reach the tremendous figure of thirty-two millions. But 'nothing is so false as facts, except figures.' The calculators had forgotten to take account of that unknown quantity which must, in practical matters, be represented, not by the letter 'x,' but by the word 'litigation.' Contemporaneously with the chancery suit to set aside the will there was a cross-suit to have the trusts of the will performed under the direction of the Court of Chancery. That suit is now sixty years old, and, although children and grandchildren are dead, the suit is as hale and lively as it was in their earliest youth. That suit was

the true heir to Peter Thellusson, and it is still spending his money like a frolicsome young cornet.

"The last survivor of the nine lives died in February, 1856, and four new bills were immediately filed. The property is now to be divided, not into thirds, but into moieties. There is, however, a question raised as to who is entitled. Who were the eldest male lineal descendants of old Peter Thellusson in February, 1856? There are two who are eldest in point of lineage, and two who are eldest in point of personal age. This point is still *sub judice*. It would not be very difficult to guess how it will be decided; but that is no matter of ours, nor would it have been a matter of the least interest to old Peter Thellusson. His object was to make the heap very large; he evidently cared not one lock of wool as to which of his descendants might be the possessors. The public interest in this long line of litigation is confined to its general aspect. Peter Thellusson's clever scheme has turned out a foolish failure. No single Thellusson will stalk over the land, overshadowing our dukes and crushing our barons by the magnitude of his territorial possessions. No thirty-two millions of money are expanded into broad acres, where men may travel and say—'Behold the conquests of the great Peter Thellusson.' Whether Lord Rendlesham and Charles Sabine Augustus Thellusson divide the estate as the eldest in lineage, or whether Thomas and Arthur take as eldest in years, we should equally desire to be able to call up old Peter Thellusson to see the division of his antici-

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mainder to the second, third, and
fourth, and all and every other
male lineal descnedant or descend-
ants (who shall be incapable of
taking as heir in tail male of any
of the persons to whom a prior
estate is thereby directed to be
limited) of my said son Peter
Isaac Thellusson successively
in tail male, with remainder in
equal moieties to the eldest and
every other male lineal descendant
or descendants then living of my
said sons George Woodford Thel-
lusson and Charles Thellusson,
as tenants in common in tail
male, in the same manner as
hereinbefore directed, with re-
spect to the eldest and every other
male lineal descendant and de-
scendants of my said son Peter
Isaac Thellusson, with cross re-
mainders, between or among such
male lineal descendants as afore-

“eldest male lineal descendant” of the youngest son Charles.

In the suit “The Hon. Arthur Thellusson v. Lord Rendlesham and others,” the question was, who was the “eldest male lineal descendant” of Peter Isaac. The plaintiff, who was born in 1801, and was the only surviving son of Peter Isaac, the first Lord Rendlesham, the eldest son of the testator, claimed to have one of the lots conveyed to him as the *eldest* male lineal descendant; the defendant, Lord Rendlesham, who was born in 1840, and was the only son of Frederick, third Lord Rendlesham, an elder son of Peter Isaac, contended that, though he was younger than the plaintiff in age, he was the eldest male lineal descendant according to the true construction of the will, as being the son of the plaintiff’s elder brother, and therefore older in blood.

The cause was first heard before the Master of the Rolls, who decided in favour of Lord Rendlesham, the defendant. The cause was brought on appeal before the House of Lords, happily for the litigants the court of supreme and final jurisdiction. So great a cause, distinguished by such remarkable peculiarities, received all honours at their Lordships’ hands. It was twice argued before their Lordships, sitting with the Judges as assessors, by the ablest counsel that wealth could command; and their Lordships, by the advice of the Lord Chancellor, put the following questions to the learned Judges:—

“First. Whether the devise by the testator of his lands, tenements, and hereditaments after the decease of the several person

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during whose lives the rents and profits of the same were directed to be accumulated (if it had been a devise of legal estates) to the eldest male lineal descendant then living of Peter Isaac Thellusson, George Woodford Thellusson, and Charles Thellusson respectively in tail male, is capable of an intelligible construction, or is void for uncertainty.

“Second. If at the time directed by the testator for the division of the estates into three lots, and for the conveyance to be made thereof, Peter Isaac Thellusson had had three sons, all of whom were dead, and the eldest of the three sons had left a son under age, and the second son had left a son of 21 years of age, and the third son had left a son of 30 years of age, and supposing it had been a devise of legal estates, which of the sons of the three sons would have been entitled to take under the devise?”

The learned Lords, having taken time to consider, delivered their several opinions. In answer to the first question, they were unanimous that the devise was capable of an intelligible construction. With regard to the second question, there was a diversity of opinion; but the majority concurred in holding that the word “eldest” used in the will as descriptive of the person who is to take a lot as a purchaser, when the time of accumulation ceased, does not mean the oldest man among his male lineal descendants, but that the testator meant and intended that the person who would be heir-at-law of Peter Isaac in tail male should take one of the lots as purchaser, by the designation of his eldest male lineal descendant.

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had arisen upon it, said that it was plainly the testator's object, by an unprecedented accumulation, to create enormous wealth for the purpose of founding three families, but beyond that there was nothing to be discovered in the will indicating any capricious intention as to who should take the property. On the contrary, everything showed that the testator had the ordinary rules of succession in his mind. The gift was confined to males—the persons benefited were to take in tail male only. The first choice of the estate, after the trustees should have made the division, was given to the representative of the eldest son, and to him, too, was given the first preference in presenting to the living. And the succession of the sons after the deaths was to follow the same rule. The construction contended for by the appellant would contradict the whole of this arrangement, and would postpone the estate of the present Lord Ren-

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advowson clause was exactly in point with the construction to be put on the clause now under discussion. The word "eldest" did not mean oldest in point of age, but must be taken to mean "first," namely, the person first entitled to succeed according to the ordinary rules of descent. The decree of the Court below must therefore be affirmed.

Lord St. Leonards concurred, expressing a strong opinion that the question as to the alleged uncertainty of the devise had been concluded by the decision which took place in 1825. As to the other question, what was the meaning of the words? he was of opinion that, as they were the words of a lawyer, they must receive a lawyer's construction. But in truth there was not an educated man in the country who, knowing what the ordinary modes of settlement were, would not put the same meaning upon them. It was true that "eldest," as a mere word, might have two interpretations; it might mean eldest in point of age without reference to primogeniture. But in reference to settlements, it never did mean that. This will was a settlement of real estate. And nobody could doubt that here the testator really intended the eldest son of Peter Isaac as the first tenant in tail, and so went on adopting the rule of primogeniture. The decision on the advowson clause was in entire conformity with this construction, and the clause itself showed in a very clear manner the testator's preference for primogeniture over mere age.

Lord Wensleydale was of the same opinion. The word "eldest" must here be construed as having

reference to primogeniture, and he said this with the full intention of adhering to the rule laid down by Mr. Justice Burton in *Warburton v. Loveland* (1 Hudson & Brook (Jr.) 648 s. c. 2, Dow. & Cl. 480), and adopted in the most recent instance, in *Grey v. Pearson*. "Eldest" did not necessarily mean oldest in point of age, for even applied to an individual having a particular character, it had a different meaning. The eldest magistrate or officer might not mean him who had lived the greatest number of years, nor even him who had filled the office for the longest time, for it might indicate rank only, and the "eldest earl of England" would not mean him who was most advanced in years, but the eldest in point of family origin—the premier earl. Here, used as it was with other words, it meant, not the eldest in age, but the eldest in heritable blood in the male line. As to the advowson clause, if any semblance of argument of a different sort was to be deduced from that clause, it was explained by this, that the testator was manifestly labouring under the erroneous belief that an infant could not present, and so framed this clause that by the power of presentation being for the time lodged in a person legally able to make it, the presentation should not go out of the family. There was no uncertainty in the will, nor any intestacy as to any part of it.

Lord Brougham would not take part in the decision as he had not heard the whole of the argument. But the decision entirely accorded with the impression existing in his mind, formed upon the hearing of ~~the~~

portion of the case in the hearing of which he had taken part.

Decree of the Court below affirmed.

II.—CRIMINAL TRIALS.

Murder by poison has formed a very noticeable feature in our recent criminal annals. The trials of Palmer and Dove, in 1856, of Madeleine Smith, in 1857, and those of Smethurst and Royal in the present year, besides their general notoriety, have attracted the attention of the legal profession and of chymists and pathologists in no common degree. The case of Madeleine Smith, notwithstanding the great interest it excited, is in fact of least importance, since there was no question that l'Angelier was killed by a coarse dose of arsenic, and the conviction or acquittal of the accused rested solely on the force of the incriminatory evidence. But in the other three cases, scientific questions of the most difficult character arose, presenting specific differences well worthy of consideration. In Palmer's case, the chief questions belonging to medical jurisprudence were these—one, whether the convulsions of which Cooke died were such that they would have been produced by strychnia, and could not have been produced by any other extrinsic cause, or by natural causes; the other, whether if strychnia had been administered to him, it was a necessary consequence that strychnia should have been detected in his body. In the Leeds case, the death of Mrs. Dove was unquestionably due to strychnia, and strychnia was discovered in considerable quantity. The Rich-

mond poisoning case, where death was alleged to have been caused by arsenic, presents considerable analogy to the first strychnia case, inasmuch as the symptoms were alleged to be such as would have been produced by arsenic, and could have been produced by no other irritant poison or by natural causes; yet (except as a very doubtful result) no arsenic was discovered in the corpse. In this, as in Palmer's case, many scientific authorities were of opinion that the symptoms were such as might have originated in natural causes—such as the deceased's subsequently discovered pregnancy—and that if arsenic had been administered, traces of it must have been discovered. Royal's case presents entirely novel features in accusations of this kind. It was the unanimous opinion of the medical witnesses produced by the Crown (the accused called none), that death in this case was not due to natural causes, but to the administration of some irritant poison; but the subsequent examination of the body of the deceased did not disclose the administration of any poison whatever, whether mineral or vegetable; but there was discovered a secreted fluid of a highly poisonous nature, and the intestines were in a state of general inflammation, such as has not been found save where some irritant poison has been taken. What this poisonous secretion was, the scientific witnesses were entirely unable to discover; neither could they offer any proof whether it was a cause of the surrounding disease or was a consequent of it. The peculiarities of these cases suggest a wide field for

inquiry in this region of science; and it greatly concerns the security of mankind and the peace of society that a satisfactory solution of the questions involved should be speedily arrived at.

THE RICHMOND POISON- ING CASE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT,

*July 7 and 8; August 15, 16, 17,
18 and 19; and November 30.*

(Before the Lord Chief Baron.)

As the several proceedings against the accused extended over a period little short of five months, and occupied in their actual decision eight days, any attempt to comprise the whole case within the limits which can here be assigned to it would be futile—and the same remarks apply to the following case of Royal—all that can be attempted is to give so much of the arguments of counsel, and the facts proved by the witnesses, as will justify the conclusions at which the juries arrived, and the course taken by the authorities.

By a singular accident, the interest of the public in the Richmond case, already highly excited, was held in suspense and greatly raised, by the abrupt close of the first trial, and by the very unusual circumstance of an alleged murderer being tried twice for the same offence on the same indictment.

The first trial commenced at the Central Criminal Court on the 7th of July, before Chief Baron Pollock.

Thomas Smethurst, 48 years of age, surgeon, was indicted for the wilful murder of Isabella Bankes.

The prisoner was a person of small stature and insignificant appearance, with reddish brown moustaches. Although his age was stated in the calendar to be 48, there is strong reason to suppose that he was several years older. The prisoner, though appearing careworn, maintained great self-possession throughout the proceedings, particularly during the second trial.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, after impressing upon the jury the grave responsibility which attached to them in deciding on so important a case, said that the charge he was about to prefer was one of a most serious character; the allegation of it was, that the prisoner at the bar took away the life of a fellow-creature by poison, and likewise contrived to throw around the means he resorted to to destroy life some more than ordinary difficulties in the detection of the crime, and, in order to effect this purpose, he had availed himself of the knowledge he possessed, and made use of a slow irritant poison, which he administered with his own hands, until, by the accumulation of poison and irritation, the poor woman sunk and died; and the jury, probably, would be of opinion, when they had heard the evidence, that every means was taken by him from the beginning to the end to shroud the whole affair in the deepest mystery. The prisoner was represented to be a member of the medical profession; he had a considerable knowledge of medicine, and was known as Dr. Smethurst. He was a married man, and had a wife considerably older than himself, who was now living. At the time when he should first

possessed of property under her own control to the extent of 1700*l.* or 1800*l.*, and of a life interest in 5000*l.*, which at her death went to other members of her family. In the autumn of 1858 Miss Banks went to reside in the lodging-house in which Dr. Smethurst and his wife were living, and an intimacy sprung up between the parties. In November the landlady, considering there was too great an intimacy existing between Dr. Smethurst and Miss Banks, spoke to her about it, and the result was that that lady left the house. On the 9th of December Miss Banks and the prisoner went to a church at Battersea, and were married; and two days after went to reside together at Richmond. It was evident that Dr. Smethurst never intended this to be a permanent marriage, and that he would prove by calling their attention to a letter to his wife, which was found upon him when he was taken into custody. If he did

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the subject although they were very strong. On the 18th of April Dr. Bird saw her, and prescribed for her; but with the same result as his partner. At this time the lady was sinking daily, and becoming continually weaker. On the 18th of April Dr. Smethurst wrote a letter to Miss Louisa Bankes, which was marked "Private and confidential." It stated that her sister was very ill and desired to see her: she was to ask for Dr. and Mrs. Smethurst, and was "not to breathe a word of the contents of the note to any one." Miss Louisa Bankes was not at this time aware of the marriage ceremony that had been performed, and had her own views of her sister's conduct. She, however, on the following day went to Richmond, and found her sister in bed in a very feeble state. The deceased, when she saw her sister, made use of the expression, "Oh, don't say anything about it: it will be all right when I get well, won't it, dear?" turning to Dr. Smethurst, who said, "Yes, it will be all right soon;" and it was not likely that, under these circumstances, she would say anything disagreeable. Throughout the illness of the deceased Dr. Smethurst showed her every kindness and attention, and to her death she treated him with love and affection. But it was a remarkable circumstance that during the time Miss Bankes remained she was never for one moment left alone with her. While she was there the prisoner gave the deceased a saline draught, and she vomited immediately after it, and complained of its having a bad taste. Miss Bankes then offered to make

some tapioca, but the prisoner objected on the ground that there was no milk. Subsequently she offered to make some arrowroot, and to that also he objected, lest the landlady should not like it. She left that evening, and the next day wrote an affectionate letter to her sister, and received an answer from Dr. Smethurst containing this passage:—"After your departure, dear Bella had a very bad evening and night of it, purely from the excitement of seeing you and the fatigue consequent thereon. Vomiting and purging set in at a fearful rate, which of course prostrated her greatly. The doctor at once forbade any visitors for the present, or he would not be responsible for the effects attendant thereon." There was no doubt that after Miss Bankes left, Dr. Smethurst made such representations to Dr. Bird as induced him to say she had better not see visitors at present. On subsequent days she received other letters from Dr. Smethurst postponing her intended visits from time to time, describing her sister's condition, and mentioning that he had insisted on having a consultation between "Dr. Todd, the first physician of the day, and the two regular medical attendants, who are also the first doctors of the place." One of these letters was dated the 30th April, but made no mention of the extraordinary circumstance that on that day he had instructed a respectable attorney of Richmond to draw up a will upon a draft which he said had been prepared by a barrister in London, but which was in fact entirely in his own handwriting. On the following day

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1859.

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...leaving for town before the 11th, I will
...send you a check for Smith's money and
...extras. I will send 5l. I am quite well,
...and hope you are the same, and that I
...shall find you so when I see you, which
...I trust will not be long first. Present
...my kind regards to the Smiths and all
...old friends of the house. I heard from
...James the other day, and he said he had
...called on you, but that you had gone out
...for a walk. With best love, believe me,

“Yours affectionately,

“THOMAS SMETHURST.”

In the opinion of the Rich-
mond magistrates, the case
against the prisoner was not
sufficiently strong to justify his
committal, and he was dis-
charged. On the following day,
the 3rd May, Miss Bankes died;
the circumstances which had
already transpired rendered a
coroner's inquest indispensable;
and the result of the inquiry was,
that the prisoner was committed
to take his trial on a charge of

to render its discovery in the body very difficult, if not almost impossible, by the ordinary tests that were employed for that purpose. One very material question for their consideration would be, in the first place, whether the death of the deceased was occasioned by poison, and, notwithstanding the difficulty to which he had adverted, he believed he should be able to establish that fact in the most conclusive manner. The next question then would be by whom was that poison administered; and it appeared to him that supposing the jury should be satisfied that the deceased died from poison, the only conclusion that they could come to upon the other evidence was, that the prisoner's must have been the hand that administered that poison. As motives to the commission of this act, the learned Serjeant pointed out that in addition to the important circumstance that the prisoner had procured the deceased to make a will, under which he would come into possession of the whole of her property, there was this very startling fact, that the prisoner had gone through the ceremony of marriage with the deceased lady, when he was aware that he was already married, and that his legal wife was living only a short distance off, and that it would have been impossible for him to have continued his connection with the deceased lady much longer without the discovery being made that he had been guilty of the crime of bigamy; and the jury would have to consider how far this fact might have operated as an inducement to the prisoner to make away with the deceased.

The counsel for the Crown having concluded his statement, proceeded to call the witnesses who were to support his case; but on the second day it was suddenly announced that one of the jurymen was very ill. The medical men in attendance as witnesses, and the official surgeon of Newgate, after some time had elapsed, certified that the unfortunate man was not in a condition to perform the duties of a jurymen, and probably would not be competent for some days; and the trial was adjourned to the first day of the next session.

On the 15th August the prisoner was again placed at the bar, and given in charge to another jury.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine stated the case for the Crown, which was of course substantially the same as that stated by him on the previous occasion.

The marriage of the prisoner with Isabella Bankes, on the 9th December, 1858, at Battersea, was proved. Also the marriage of the prisoner with Mary Durham at St. Mark's Church, Kennington, on the 23rd March, 1828.

The landladies of the lodging-houses at Bayswater and Richmond deposed to having let their apartments to the prisoner and the deceased at the times stated.

Mrs. Robinson, the landlady of the house in Old Palace Gardens, said, that when the deceased first came to her house, she appeared to be quite well. She was taken ill about three weeks before she left, and Dr. Smethurst told witness it was a bilious attack. He said he was not quite satisfied with the way she was going on, and witness recommended him to obtain the

he said, was, that he would not trust to himself any further, as he did not like the way in which his wife's illness was going on.

Mrs. Wheatly. — "I reside at 10, Alma-villas, Richmond. The prisoner and the deceased took possession of some apartments in my house on the 15th of April. Dr. Smethurst told me he should stay with me some time if Mrs. Smethurst got well. The prisoner engaged the apartments himself in the first instance, and he afterwards brought the deceased in a cab. She appeared to be very ill, and went to bed almost immediately. She only came down four times before her death. She was attended by Dr. Julius and Dr. Bird. I prepared her food. It consisted of arrow-root, tapioca, and rice. The prisoner always carried the food up himself, or received it from me at the door of the deceased's bedroom. No one but the prisoner administered either food or medicine to the deceased, and he used

Smethurst said the milk had not come. She afterwards offered to make some blanc-mange, but Dr. Smethurst would not allow her, as he said it would annoy the landlady. On the 21st April witness received a letter from Dr. Smethurst, in which he stated that the deceased had passed a very bad night, owing to the agitation into which she had been thrown by seeing her, and that the doctors forbade her seeing her for the present. When witness proposed to sit up with her sister all night, prisoner objected, and said he would rather attend upon her himself. Witness slept that night at a lodging close by, and on the following morning again applied to see her sister, and the prisoner said she was too ill. Prisoner got witness to go to London for some medicine, but when she returned refused to use it. Witness again requested to see her sister, and prisoner again said she was too ill. On the 30th April, in consequence of a letter from Dr. Smethurst, she went to Richmond again. While witness was in the house, some constables came and took prisoner into custody. He returned the same evening. Witness saw her sister while the prisoner was in custody. She was able to speak and understood perfectly what she said. Witness sat up with her all night, and gave her arrowroot and other food. She was not sick after taking any of the food witness gave her. When the prisoner came back from the police-court, witness asked him to put out some tea and other things for the nurse that had been sent by Dr. Julius. He refused, and said witness had taken the re-

sponsibility on herself and witness must pay the expense. Her sister appeared to rally during the night, but she sank on the following morning, and died about 11 o'clock.

Mr. Senior:—I am a solicitor at Richmond. The prisoner called at my office on Saturday, the 30th of April. He was a stranger to me at that time. He said he called to know if I could come up the Hill and make a will for a lady. I told him I would go immediately, and he replied, "No, not to-day; to-morrow. The lady was too ill that afternoon." I said I supposed he meant Monday, and he said "No," he meant to-morrow. I told him I did not like to do business on Sunday, and that the law did not like wills being executed on Sunday, but if it was an act of necessity I would do it. He showed me the paper produced, which was the draft of a will, and which he said had been drawn up by a barrister in London, and the lady wished to write it herself, but he thought it had better be done by a professional man. He called at my office on the Sunday morning, and said he must trouble me to come, as the lady had passed a very bad night. I told him I should like a medical man to be present, as the lady was so ill; and he said it was quite unnecessary, as the lady was only suffering from diarrhoea, and was quite right in her mind. I went to the prisoner's lodging, and he told me he thought it was right to inform me that although he was living with the lady they were not man and wife, and this was another reason why he did not wish a medical man to be present. I then went up to the

brooch to a friend. I then drew up the will in accordance with her instructions in the lower room. The prisoner was with me, and when the will had been drawn up the prisoner said that the daughter of the landlady might be one of the witnesses, and he said he supposed I could say it was some Chancery paper. I told him that it would not do, she must know it was a will, and he replied, "Oh, very well." Shortly afterwards the deceased executed the will, and I and Miss Wheatly attested it, and I then handed the document to the deceased, and went down stairs accompanied by the prisoner, and he paid me my fee.

The will was then put in and read. It was to the effect that the whole of the property of the deceased lady, with the exception of a brooch set in pearls and brilliants, was devised to the prisoner, who was also constituted sole executor. The lady was described in the instrument

patient, and recommended or dissuaded the administration of various medicines. He displayed a considerable knowledge of medicine. On the 28th of April, the patient was very ill, and repeatedly said to Dr. Bird, in the prisoner's presence, that she should like some one else to be called in. On the same day, the prisoner (who had always exhibited a desire that the best medical advice should be obtained) suggested that Dr. Todd should be called in. On Dr. Todd's arrival, Dr. Julius gave him an outline of the case and treatment, but did not say anything of the suspicions that had arisen in his mind. Subsequent to Dr. Todd's attendance, Dr. Julius procured some of the evacuations, and in consequence of the examination and further observation, thought it his duty to communicate with the magistrates, and the prisoner was taken into custody, but was released on his own recognizances. Dr. Julius was unable to ascribe the symptoms to any natural cause, but if small doses of some irritant poison were administered from time to time, it would have accounted for all the appearances that exhibited themselves. Antimony and arsenic would be the character of poisons likely to produce such results. Neither antimony nor arsenic were in any of the medicines he prescribed for the deceased. The prisoner informed him that the deceased was not in the family way.

Dr. Bird, after confirming the general evidence of Dr. Julius, said that having served on the staff of Omar Pasha, during the Crimean war, he had had extensive opportunity of studying bowel

complaints. None of the symptoms exhibited by the deceased were, in his judgment, reconcilable with any known disease. In his opinion, the administration of antimony or arsenic in small doses would have accounted for all these symptoms. The prisoner told him, on one occasion, that the deceased had seen her sister, and that it had very much excited her; and witness then told him that it would be better for her not to come again.

Cross-examined.—He gave an ample quantity of every ingredient to afford sufficient opportunity for analyzation.

Mr. Barwell, a surgeon, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, stated that he found that she was from five to seven weeks advanced in pregnancy, and described the various appearances presented by the intestines. Mr. Barwell said that the symptoms described were not reconcilable with any disease within his experience, but quite reconcilable with the fact of some irritant having been frequently administered during life.

Dr. Wilkes, a physician, and Demonstrator of Anatomy at Guy's Hospital, said that, excluding dysentery, he was not acquainted with any form of disease that would produce similar symptoms. Severe dysentery would produce great inflammation of the intestines, and also ulceration.

Dr. Todd said he was Physician to King's College Hospital, and had been in practice a great many years. Dr. Julius told him the nature of the case before he saw the deceased; but he did not tell him his suspicions that irritants were being administered to her. When he saw the deceased he

at once under the impression that she was suffering from the influence of some irritant poison. By witness's desire an evacuation was obtained, and he directed Dr. Julius to make up the sulphate of copper and opium pills, with a view to allay the irritation. Witness had never known any bad effect produced by this medicine, and he did not think it possible it could produce a burning sensation in the throat or the stomach. If the disease had been diarrhoea and bowel complaint, the medicines administered by Dr. Julius were the proper ones to be administered in such a case.

Serjeant Ballantine.—From all you have heard of this case, what in your opinion was the cause of this lady's death?

Dr. Todd.—I believe that her death was occasioned by the administration of some irritant poison, such as arsenic, antimony, or corrosive sublimate.

By Serjeant Ballantine.—The only natural disease that could in

told that it was necessary to do something to save the life of this lady, and, therefore, contrary to my custom of not making analyses on a Sunday, I proceeded with my experiment by boiling copper gauze in the liquid, and upon examining it afterwards with a microscope, I saw appearances closely resembling metallic arsenic, and I treated the metal and obtained crystals of arsenic. (Dr. Taylor produced the wire gauze with the crystals upon it.) I subsequently applied nitric acid to these crystals, and the result satisfied me that they were composed of arsenic. I then finished the examination of the contents of the bottle No. 2, and the result perfectly satisfied me that I was correct in discovering the presence of arsenic. My calculation was, that there must have been less than a quarter of a grain mixed with the four ounces of matter that were in the bottle No. 2. There was no trace of mercury, or antimony, or bismuth, but I did discover the presence of copper by a subsequent test. I examined the evacuation, and came to the conclusion that it was such an one as would pass from a person who had taken arsenic, and I immediately recommended that the antidote for arsenic, hydrate of magnesia, should be administered to the patient. I afterwards examined the contents of the other bottle, and found that it did not contain any poison or any metallic matter whatever. On the 5th and 7th of May, Inspector M'Intyre brought me a portion of the viscera of a human being, which I subsequently submitted to a chymical examination. The officer also gave me a number of

bottles, and several pill-boxes, which I numbered. There were altogether twenty-eight articles given me, and I examined the whole of them for arsenic and other poisons, but I did not discover any. (Dr. Taylor then described the condition and appearances presented by the intestines, and said that he discovered the presence of antimony in the lower intestines, and also in the cœcum, and upon one of the kidneys. There were also traces of antimony in some blood that was said to have been taken from the heart of the deceased.) I next examined the medicines that had been supplied by Dr. Julius, and found that they contained the ingredients of which they were represented to be composed. I examined another bottle, No. 21, which appeared to contain a clear watery liquid of a saline taste, and I tested a portion of the contents by Reintsch's test, and upon first trying the copper, it was entirely consumed. I made a further test, which led me to suppose that there was arsenic present in the solution; but it turned out that I was mistaken, and that it did not contain either arsenic or antimony, and that the arsenical appearances originally produced came from the copper gauze. Chlorate of potass is a cooling mixture.

By the Court.—By the destruction of the copper, the arsenic contained in it was set free, and this destroyed the effect of the experiment.

Dr. Taylor concluded by stating that from the symptoms exhibited by the deceased, and the manner she was treated, he could ascribe the death to no other cause than the administration of some

... coming into mine to my con-
clusion that the bottle contained
arsenic, and we both stated that
fact in our examination before
the magistrates and the coroner,
and we were, of course, both
mistaken. We believed, no doubt,
at the time that the arsenic we
found was contained in the liquid.
I have used the same description
of copper gauze for a great
many years, and never before dis-
covered the presence of arsenic
in it. I shall certainly con-
tinue to use it, but I shall take
care not to do so with chlorate of
potass.

Serjeant Parry here asked for
the deposition of Dr. Taylor taken
before the magistrates, and a
portion of it was read. It was to
the effect that he had discovered
the presence of arsenic in the
bottle No. 21, in which there was
chlorate of potass, and that the
latter was a harmless saline mix-
ture, acting upon the kidneys, and
that if poison had been admi-
nistered in it, its effect would
probably be to destroy the

In addition to the eminent medical men who had attended the deceased during her illness, or who had examined her remains after death, the counsel for the Crown called a number of scientific men of the highest standing, who were unanimous in stating, after having heard the testimony of these witnesses, that they could not refer the symptoms described to any natural cause, but could only refer them to the continuous administration of some irritant poison, such as antimony or arsenic, in small doses; by which the action of the medicines prescribed was counteracted, and which were the cause of death.

This was the case for the Crown.

Mr. Serjeant Parry addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner in a speech of great length, observing that after having undergone the agony of a double trial, and enduring for a long period the accumulation of prejudice that had been cast upon him, the unfortunate gentleman at the bar had at last the opportunity of laying before a jury of his country the defence he had to offer upon this most serious charge. What was the charge against the prisoner? It was that he had inveigled the unhappy lady into his power, and that he had basely and cruelly murdered her for the sake of her property. What was the evidence upon which they were called upon to say that the prisoner was guilty of this most fearful crime? He need not remind them that it was the duty of the prosecution in such a case as this to make out the charge without the possibility of doubt.

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A *prima facie* case was not sufficient. The prosecution was bound to satisfy the jury that the prisoner was guilty of the crime, and if they failed in any one particular, if any single link was wanting, the prisoner was by the law of England entitled to the benefit of that doubt, and they were bound to acquit him. His learned friend, in detailing the particulars of this almost unparalleled case, had undertaken to satisfy them that the deceased lady died of poison, and that that poison was administered by the hand of the unfortunate gentleman at the bar—unfortunate, if he were guilty, doubly unfortunate indeed if he were innocent. He accepted these propositions of his learned friend, and he should endeavour to show that he had failed in making out either of them, and that they were not called upon to convict the prisoner of the fearful crime laid to his charge. In the first place, as to the conduct of the prisoner, he could not deny that he had violated the moral law, and, perhaps, even a higher one; that he was married in 1828 to a woman much older than himself, and that subsequently, forgetting his duty to her and his duty to society,—perhaps actuated by passion or affection,—he had contracted a marriage with this lady. Dr. Smethurst must himself agree with him that there could be no palliation for this conduct; but, at the same time, it was clear that no deception had been practised upon the deceased, and that she was perfectly well aware of the fact; and that they both left Rifle-terrace with the intention of living together as man and wife, and that the lady

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...comparative, de
that he had kept her entirely pe
under his own control, that he cu
had refused to employ a nurse wa
on the ground that he could not
afford it: all of which he said had asl
not been substantiated by the the
evidence—some of it, indeed, had to
been disproved: and then said wo
he believed that the will that kir
had been made by the deceased he
was the entire foundation for this tre
charge, and that no charge would par
have been made against Dr. cor
Smethurst if this will had not
been executed. It might be said dee
that this supplied the motive: he
but if the other evidence was in- bef
sufficient to support the charge bol
that the prisoner had wilfully bein
destroyed the life of this lady, it stre
appeared to him that the exist- gest
ence of the will ought not to be cuti
allowed to operate in any way pois
upon their judgment. Supposing, coul
however, that the will was to be the
taken as evidence of a motive, med
what was that motive? It was calle
said that he had perpetrated this
crime to obtain possession of the

a theory set up by scientific men from beginning to end, and that there were no facts upon which the jury, in a case of life and death, would be justified in coming to the conclusion that a crime had been committed. It was said that the death arose from the administration of some irritant poison, such as arsenic or antimony. In the first place, had any arsenic or antimony, or any other poison, been shown to have been, either indirectly or directly, in the possession of the prisoner, or that he had had anything to do with any poison, or to have had any poison within his reach or under his control? As to the stupid theory that the poison had been carried off by means of the chlorate of potass, it would be exploded long before the conclusion of the trial, if it were not already, and that it was merely the offspring of a fertile brain, to account for what was felt to be an almost overwhelming difficulty in the way of the prosecution, namely, the absence of any poison in the body of the deceased. He would ask his learned friend, and he would also ask the jury, whether they had ever heard of a conviction for murder by poison without some evidence being adduced that the prisoner had poison in his possession, or that he was in a condition to obtain it? and upon the absence of this evidence alone, it appeared to him that they would be justified in acquitting the prisoner. The learned Serjeant then referred to the evidence of Dr. Taylor, and reminded the jury that when he was examined originally he stated distinctly and positively, and without the least reservation,

that he had discovered arsenic in a vessel that was in the possession and control of the prisoner. If this had been the fact it would have been almost conclusive evidence against the prisoner; and if the mistake had never been found out, upon that fact alone the prisoner would have gone to the scaffold perfectly innocent probably of the crime for which his life was sacrificed. He could not avoid saying that it was almost a miraculous interposition that the blunder should have been discovered. Would they not pause before they gave effect to the medical testimony after this extraordinary fact? Dr. Taylor, [no doubt, believed that he was right; but was it not clear that he was wrong? and the question then was, what reliance ought to be placed upon evidence of this description in a case where the life of a fellow-creature was at stake? The same test was applied to the evacuation that was applied to the chlorate of potass, and how were they to tell whether there had not been some mistake with one as with the other? and he called upon them to dismiss altogether the evidence of Dr. Taylor from their consideration, in this particular instance. It was already in evidence that the common "grey powder" frequently contained antimony, and bismuth arsenic. Dr. Taylor himself admitted that in the sulphate of copper which came from the surgery of Dr. Julius he had discovered traces of arsenic. The learned Serjeant then stated the nature of the medical evidence he proposed to lay before the jury, and said he should be able to show them, not only that the deceased lady did

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sed died of acute
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een witnesses on
and gave evidence
e accused. They

found in the tissues of the body.
Had analysed "grey powder"
and bismuth, and found traces of
arsenic and antimony in both.

Dr. Girdwood, Mr. Edwards,
and Dr. Tyler Smith, gentlemen
of extensive experience in cases
of pregnancy and the diseases of
women, stated that the early
stages of pregnancy were fre-
quently accompanied by purging,
vomiting, and burning sensa-
tions. The symptoms in this
case were not inconsistent with
their observations in other cases.
They thought the death of the
deceased was occasioned by ex-
haustion produced by continued
purging and sickness, induced by
irritation of the bowels from
natural causes. Dr. Smith said
that in cases of pregnancy accom-
panied by purging and vomiting
it was very common for the pa-
tient to feel a burning sensation

hearsay. Then, with regard to the will, he would ask them why the prisoner should have induced this unhappy lady to make a will, by which she bequeathed him all the property she possessed in the world, when, supposing she was only suffering from a bowel complaint, there was no reason to suppose that her death was imminent, and whether that proceeding could be reconciled with any other supposition than that the prisoner knew perfectly well that the result would be fatal? Could they go into the details of that sick chamber—could they reflect that the prisoner had performed all the painful offices that must be required during a period of three weeks, when he had plenty of money to employ nurses and proper persons to attend upon the deceased, without asking themselves at the same time could the prisoner have acted in this manner if he had not some extraordinary object in view? The error made by Dr. Taylor in one analysis was one which might have been made by any other chymist under the same circumstances, and reflected no discredit on his testimony. It was made no part of the present case; for it had not only been communicated to the prisoner as soon as discovered, but he had himself stated it to the jury in his opening. It had been distinctly proved that the bismuth and grey powder which came from Dr. Julius's surgery did not contain arsenic or antimony, but were pure.

The Chief Baron then summed up; but as his lordship's address occupied nearly two days—eight hours and a half—it is impossible to do more than indicate the *points on which he touched*. He

said that the first material question the jury would have to consider was whether it was made out to their satisfaction that the deceased lady came to her death by poison; and then came the more important question, so far as the prisoner was concerned—was it proved by reasonable evidence that it was by his hand that poison was administered? As to the marriage of the prisoner and the deceased—though in itself a breach of the law and a felony—the jury ought not to allow it to have any weight, excepting so far as it operated with the other facts in the case upon the question whether the prisoner was guilty or innocent of the more serious crime laid to his charge. It appeared to him that it was a most important subject for their consideration, the position of the deceased at the time the fatal event occurred, and also what she believed to be her own position with regard to the prisoner. In the letter she wrote to her sister she stated that she was happy, and she also told her sister when she first saw her during her illness, that when she got well it would be all right. What did she mean by that expression, and what would have become of the prisoner if she had got well, he having a wife living? In the will that had been made by the deceased she appeared to have been studiously called “spinster,” and she signed it in her maiden name of Isabella Bankes, and how she could have done this knowing that she had gone through the ceremony of marriage with the prisoner, and might therefore naturally have supposed herself entitled to the name of Smethurst, was certainly a very myster-

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Extraordinary circumstances could not help also to the circumstances that will was made. He had certainly told a son, the attorney did not appear to state what must have been made most seriously by a lady for the purpose of the will prepared and required. If he had gone through the attorney the truth, he had gone through a marriage with which he would never have appeared in the form in which he appeared. Another person's conduct at this certainly matter for consideration. At the time when this unhappy man was lying in agony and on his death-bed, and

asmuch as he would be entitled to receive the interest on the 5000*l.*—150*l.* a year—during her lifetime; but, on the other hand, it should not be forgotten that if the will of the deceased were acted upon he would at once come into possession of 1700*l.* or 1800*l.*, which would have amounted to twelve years' purchase of the dividend. The illness of the deceased appeared to have commenced very soon after the parties arrived at Richmond; the prisoner appeared to have described it as a bilious attack; he undoubtedly appeared desirous to have additional medical aid, and Dr. Julius was called in, in consequence. In both the lodgings at Richmond the prisoner appeared to have performed all the offices that were necessary in connection with the patient, although

the facts in the case, and the jury would draw their own inference from it. It was a fact in favour of the prisoner that neither arsenic nor antimony was found at the prisoner's lodging nor on his person. After the first interview, the prisoner had taken every means in his power to prevent the deceased seeing her sister, upon the ground that the doctors forbade it; which was not the truth. Why was not the sister informed on the 30th of April, when she was allowed to see the deceased again, that she had made her will on that morning? and what could have been the object of the prisoner in wishing that the young woman who was a witness to the will should be told that it was some Chancery paper, and not that it was a will? This deception would have been practised upon her if the straightforward attorney had not insisted upon her being told what she was signing. These it appeared to him were very material facts in the inquiry. His lordship then observed upon the fact of Miss Louisa Bankes being sent away on the day before the death occurred, and said that this fact very probably was more in connection with the will that had just before been executed, and from a fear that the deceased might at the last moment revoke it in favour of a beloved sister, than with the actual death of the deceased, but still it was a fact in the case, and it must be taken into their consideration: he then referred to the fact that, after the prisoner ceased to attend upon the deceased she did not vomit when food was given to her; and *that the prisoner said that the par-*

ties about the deceased had taken the responsibility, and he should not give out anything or pay anything, although at this time he had a considerable amount of the deceased's own money at his banker's. He next called the attention of the jury to the fact that the draft of the will was all in the handwriting of the prisoner, and that there was no evidence that it had been drawn up by a barrister, as the prisoner had represented. His lordship then proceeded to comment upon the medical evidence. In reference to the point urged in favour of the prisoner that no poison had been found in his possession, his lordship pointed out that the prisoner had had ample opportunity, between his discharge on Monday evening and his rearrest the following day, of getting rid of any poison he might have had; and if the jury thought the deceased really died of poison, the fact that no poison had been found in the prisoner's possession was not of much weight. The medical witnesses called for the defence thought the symptoms of this case inconsistent with slow arsenical poisoning, and that had arsenic or antimony been the cause of death, some portions of those substances would have been found in the body. These statements were, however, the opinions of scientific men, the result of reading and study, and the jury would have to consider how far it weighed against the evidence of those scientific witnesses who had seen the patient while living, and had observed personally all the symptoms that manifested themselves. The medical men first called in found themselves baffled by the

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viate the symptoms;
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must, after all, be guided by
those rules of common sense
that would operate upon the
minds of reasonable men with
regard to the more important
actions of their lives, and even
supposing that there were no me-
dical testimony at all in the case,
they would still have, as it appear-
ed to him, a very grave question
to decide with reference to the
guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

The jury, after a deliberation
of twenty minutes, found a ver-
dict of *Guilty*.

When asked, in the usual
form, whether he had anything
to say why sentence of death
should not be passed upon him,
the prisoner, who appeared thun-
derstruck at the verdict, but
speedily recovered his self-pos-
session, addressed the Court at
considerable length. His ad-

the guilt of the accused, no sooner saw him found guilty by the proper tribunal, than they began to discover his innocence. It is the nature of crimes such as that alleged in this case to be, in most instances, incapable of demonstrative proof; and it appeared from the medical evidence for the defence, given on the trials of Palmer and Smethurst, that there are individuals and schools of some eminence who controvert the opinions of the received authorities. The legal profession, also, can in no way be accused of mute subservience to professional authority, and are wont to exercise their acuteness in criticisms on all cases of importance or novelty that may arise. It is, beyond question, of great advantage to society that this should be so; for the strong conflict of opinion in the one profession would not permit the dicta of the opposite sect to be taken without investigation; and the experience of the other in the laws of evidence are equally adapted to prevent illogical deductions from scientific facts, and to provide a just application of the extrinsic circumstances to the medical testimony. By the two professions the case of Smethurst was taken up with extraordinary eagerness, and the daily newspapers were filled with letters from the one side and the other. It was the opinion of many that in this controversy the two professions dealt too exclusively each with its own domain—that the doctors discussed too exclusively the medical facts and theories, and that the lawyers confined themselves too much to the collateral facts, without embracing the *medical facts*. This circumstance

was of much use to the prisoner; for while it is quite possible that neither of two classes of evidence, if considered separately, may afford sufficient proof, the two combined may be irresistible. However this may be, the controversy prepared the public mind to believe that Smethurst had not been proved—legally proved—guilty of the crime of which he had been convicted, and, therefore, when the Home Secretary sent a reprieve, it was felt that the case was undergoing a deliberate revision. The question of life and death hung in suspense until the middle of November, when the Home Secretary announced his decision by the following letter:—

“Whitehall, Nov. 15, 1859.

“MR LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's further report, of the 18th ult., on the case of Thomas Smethurst, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, in August last, of murder, and sentenced to death.

“As your Lordship suggests in that report that reference should be made to the judgment of medical and scientific persons selected by the Secretary of State, for the purpose of considering the symptoms and appearances of the deceased Isabella Banke, and the result of the analysis, I have sent the evidence, your Lordship's reports, and all the papers bearing upon the medical points of the case, to Sir Benjamin Brodie, from whom I have received a letter, of which I enclose you a copy, and who is of opinion that, although the facts are full of suspicion against Smethurst, there is not absolute and complete evidence of his guilt.

“After a very careful and anxious consideration of all the facts of this very peculiar case, I have come to the conclusion that there is sufficient doubt of the prisoner's guilt to render it my duty to advise the grant to him of a free pardon, which will be restricted to the particular offence of which he stands convicted, it

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tion to institute a pro-
test him for bigamy.

sity which I have felt for
Majesty to grant a free par-
e has not, as it appears to
m any defect in the con-
ceedings of our criminal
has arisen from the imper-
cal science, and from the
judgment, in an obscure
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"I have, &c.,

"G. C. LEWIS."

Chief Baron, &c."

Richmond Poisoning

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had already deserved

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and, therefore, when he was
placed at the bar to answer for
his felonious second marriage, it
took the public somewhat by
surprise, although not only a jus-
tifiable, but a necessary, conse-
quence of the pardon extended
to him on his previous convic-
tion. The defence of Smethurst
to the indictment for bigamy
was, that his first wife was the
bigamist; that at the time she
was married to him she was
already the wife of another man,
who was then living. The con-
sequence would be that his first
marriage was a nullity, his mar-
riage with Isabella Bankes valid;
and, therefore, that he had com-
mitted no crime. The case, as
elicited on the trial, was truly
extraordinary. It was alleged
that at the time of Smethurst's
marriage with his first wife, Mary

Smethurst; but he took to his proper home the son he had had by her, and gave him a good education. This person, now fifty-two years of age, was one of the witnesses produced. No attempt was made to prove any marriage between Mr. and Mrs. Johnson; neither—and it seems a singular circumstance—did the counsel for the Crown offer proof of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Laporte. Taking advantage of this omission, the prisoner's counsel urged the jury to the conclusion that it was quite as probable that Mary Durham was the lawful wife, as the lady calling herself Mrs. Laporte, and, therefore, to acquit the prisoner. The jury, however, without hesitation, pronounced him guilty of the bigamy.

A very anxious task now devolved on Baron Bramwell—that of pronouncing a just sentence on the prisoner—a sentence that should neither fall short of the prisoner's deserts, nor exceed the moral turpitude of his offence. The present charge had originated in an accusation of a much deeper nature, of which he had been convicted; but the royal pardon had obliterated all the previous proceedings. It was impossible to discharge from the moral sense the terrible scenes which the trial for murder had disclosed; but they made no part of the present proceedings. Smethurst had not deserved any lighter sentence by his previous sufferings, which could not reasonably be taken into consideration; neither, on the other hand, had he merited any aggravation of punishment by the suspicion which he had incurred on other

charges. Baron Bramwell having consulted Mr. Justice Byles, said, that the offence of bigamy varied very much in its circumstances. When it was committed by two abandoned persons who knew perfectly well what they were doing, it was comparatively venial to the case where a man deserted a virtuous and respectable wife, and married another woman equally virtuous and respectable, for the purpose of obtaining possession of her person or property. In this case Smethurst could scarcely be said to have deserted his first wife—if, indeed, she was not, to some extent, cognizant of, and consenting to, his proceedings—not, indeed, to his marriage, but to the connection he had formed with Miss Bankes. Then, with regard to the latter lady, there could be no doubt that she knew the prisoner was married when she went through the ceremony with him, and that she did so voluntarily. So far, therefore, as these persons were concerned, the case was not one that called for severe punishment. The prisoner had, however, in order to effect his second marriage, been guilty of making a false oath—which he, as a man of education, knew was a grave offence: taking this into account, and also that he had endeavoured to defend himself against this indictment by imputing to his first wife the offence of bigamy, without any justification, he had come to the conclusion that the case required a more severe sentence than was usually passed under similar circumstances. The sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one year.

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UNUSUAL POISONING CASE.

CRIMINAL COURT.

27 and 28, 1859.

(*Lord Chief Baron and Justice Williams.*)

Frederick Royal, aged 35, was indicted for the wilful poisoning of Zipporah Wright.

In the circumstances of this case, the medical testimony,

The prisoner was a shoemaker, but had been a carpenter and had at one time a grand boy, and then a few two several chemists. He married a woman who was young, and had four children, who subsequently deserted him and lived with the deacon who passed as his

was sent for, who administered some remedies. The condition of the patient at this time was such as to raise doubts in the mind of the landlady, who told the prisoner that his wife's condition was very suspicious, and that he ought to send for a doctor. The prisoner said he would go for a doctor if any one would go with him. The landlady therefore accompanied him, and they went to the union doctor, Mr. Webb. The patient appeared to get better; but on the following day the vomiting and purging returned, and was more violent than before. The mother of the deceased had been called to see her daughter, and deriving from conversation with the landlady most violent suspicions against the prisoner, accused him of poisoning her daughter. She after-

prisoner had made for her, and that it was very bitter; and afterwards exclaimed, "God forgive that man!" meaning the prisoner, repeating the exclamation several times. On the morning of her death her mother told her she could not recover, and asked if she had any ill feeling towards any one. The deceased replied, "No; only I hope God will forgive that wicked man." The suffering woman died on the morning of the 4th June. The cross-examination of these witnesses elicited some facts favourable to the prisoner. It appeared that he was industrious whenever he could get employment, and behaved towards the deceased in a considerate and affectionate manner; that the deceased had been subject to spasms; that the coffee she had taken was without sugar, and therefore of bitter taste; that she had gone with the prisoner to church a day or two before she was taken ill, had got her feet wet, and had not changed her stockings—a circumstance likely to produce very ill consequences to a woman just risen from child-bed; that she had very imprudently drank off two cups of cold water; and that from some cause, she suffered a stoppage of milk; that it was the general talk of the house immediately after she was taken ill that she had been poisoned; that the landlady who had been the first to take alarm, had before seen a person suffering from poison, and that as the symptoms of the deceased were similar to those she had then witnessed, she had come to the conclusion that the deceased's sufferings arose from the same cause. At this time also the public mind was much excited by the

details of the Richmond poisoning case; and the poor neighbours of the suffering woman were open to the suspicions which that event suggested. In the meanwhile the prisoner had fled away from the house of suffering and suspicion, and had found employment at Sydenham. It did not appear that he had changed his name, but he was known only as "Fred." On the 29th August he was taken by a police constable, who gave these circumstances attending his arrest:—"When I saw the prisoner I said, 'Ah, Mr. Royal, how do you do?' He made no answer, but appeared agitated, and looked very pale. I asked him if he did not know me, and he said he did not. I then asked him if he did not know me at Poplar, and he replied, 'Yes, I knew you perfectly well.' I had never seen the prisoner before. I took him upstairs, and he then said, 'I knew you directly I saw you.' I was in private clothes. I then asked the prisoner if his name was not Royal, and he said, 'Oh, yes, my name is Royal.' I then said, in reference to my taking him into custody for poisoning a woman, 'I suppose you understand that?' He replied, 'Yes, I understood that as soon as I saw you.' I then said I supposed since he had been there he had been expecting some one would be after him, and he replied, 'Yes, how could I be any other way.'"

The observation of the doctors, and a subsequent examination of the body having confirmed the suspicion of the family, an application was made to the Home Secretary for assistance; for because of the poverty of the deceased's friends, they were unable

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means to bring the
justice. The Govern-
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the Crown officers;
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nesses were called,

to my surgery on the Wednesday,
and said he wished to speak to
me privately, and he then said
that his wife had been suffering
for two years from a certain dis-
ease. I told him that would
not account for her symptoms,
and that she was either suffering
from cold or from some irritant.
On the Monday after the death
I and Mr. Smith made a *post*
mortem examination of the body of
the deceased. There was some
matter of a most acrid kind on the
stomach, and in my opinion the
death of the deceased was occa-
sioned by the administration of
some irritant poison. I form this
opinion from the statement of
the deceased herself, and the
symptoms, and also from the fact
that the matter in the stomach
of the deceased, upon being ap-
plied to the lip of Dr. Letheby,

deceased had been confined about a month before, and her exposure to wet or cold would be likely to cause peritoneal inflammation; but the symptoms of that disorder would be very different to those exhibited by the deceased. If the deceased had taken cold on the Sunday before her death, the stoppage of the milk on the following Tuesday would be a likely circumstance to occur. In that case the milk would be absorbed into the system, and would cause puerperal fever and generate poison in the system. I can conceive that by some process of nature, a poison may be generated in the system which would cause the death of animals if administered to them, but I have never seen such an instance. I consider it possible that the secretions in the body of a diseased person, where there is no suspicion of poison, might cause death to any animal to which they were administered. Drinking a quantity of cold water would have the effect of deranging the system, and might produce many of the symptoms exhibited in this case. The vomit presented something of the appearance of bile. The taste of bile is anything but pleasant, and in the act of vomiting it would be likely to cause a very unpleasant sensation in the throat.

Re-examined.—Witness knew of one case in which gastro-enteritis had been caused in a strong man drinking a quart of cold water. There was nothing like puerperal fever in this case. The symptoms existed before the milk ceased to be secreted. Having had an opportunity of observing the symptoms of the deceased during life and the appearances of her death, in witness's opinion the

death of the deceased did not arise from any natural disease but from the administration of some irritant poison.

Dr. R. Smith, partner of Dr. Webb, gave the same testimony as to facts, and said:—I was present at the *post mortem* examination, and from all the facts I form the conclusion that the death did not arise from natural causes, but from some irritant.

Cross-examined.—There was nothing in the symptoms he first observed to indicate that the patient was suffering from any other disease than mucous inflammation.

Dr. Letheby.—I am Professor of Chymistry at the London Hospital, and medical officer to the city of London. Four bottles were brought to me on the 8th of June containing portions of the viscera of the deceased and the vomit, and part of the contents of the stomach. I made a chymical analysis of the whole of the contents of the bottles. The stomach was very much softened and inflamed. There was no odour of any volatile poison, and I searched for mineral poisons, but could not find any. I then searched for organic poisons, and from a quantity of treacle-looking liquid I obtained about a drop of an oily liquid, which I found to be exceedingly acrid in taste, and upon applying it to my lip it produced great pain, and in a quarter of an hour several blisters were formed, and the next day there was a scab, which remained two or three days. Upon examining the vomit I discovered in it some of exactly the same description of oily matter I had done before, and there was also some in the contents of the stomach

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determine the nature of the matter, and I regret that the body might have been sent to the chemists, that I might have had the materials for examination; but it did not lead to any result. The quantity of acrid matter obtained was about four ounces. At one time I thought that the matter might have been arsenic, but from experiments I was satisfied it was not. I tried pure acrid I could not produce none of them profligate or similar effect to this, but a small oil. I administered a quantity of the matter to a dog, and it was dead in a few days. I then extracted the matter from the body of the dog, and administered it to a cow. One of them died in a few minutes, another in a few hours, and in an hour. It appeared to have caused death by causing

inflammation, no *post mortem* action could have produced the appearances that were presented in this case. There was an effusion of blood into the stomach to the extent of two ounces, and I attribute this to the administration of some irritant. The symptoms and the *post mortem* appearances alone would not have led me to suspect poison, but when I found the acrid matter, this accounted for the symptoms and the *post mortem* appearances, and satisfied me that poison had been administered.

Dr. Barker.—I am one of the Physicians of St. Thomas's Hospital. I have heard the whole of the evidence in this case, and from all the symptoms I believe that the deceased did not die from any natural cause. I never knew of death being produced with such symptoms, except from the introduction of some irritant.

acid as to cause the death of an animal.

Re-examined.—Having regard to every circumstance connected with this case, I am of opinion that the death of the deceased was caused by the administration of some irritant, and by no other cause.

Dr. Garrod, one of the Physicians to the University College Hospital, confirmed the evidence of the preceding witnesses, and said—"I cannot account for the death in this case in any other manner than by the administration of some irritant poison. There is nothing in the case to lead me to suppose that any poisonous matter was generated in the system after death."

The landlady of the house was recalled, and stated that the deceased was in the habit of putting considerable quantities of "soda" into the teapot; so much, that it made her (the witness) quite ill.

Dr. Letheby, recalled, said that this fact did not alter his opinion of the case; but, on cross-examination, admitted that common soda, or bi-carbonate of soda, if taken in large quantities, would have a chemical effect upon the stomach. It would also act as an irritant, and cause a burning sensation in the throat if taken in large quantities.

Dr. Garrod and Dr. Webb also stated that the fact of the deceased having taken this soda made no difference in the opinion they had formed of the case.

Mr. Sleigh, for the prisoner, said that the Crown had undertaken to prove that the death of the deceased was occasioned by the administration of some irritant poison from without, and that it was by the hand of the prisoner that poison

was administered. If these propositions were not made out conclusively, the jury ought to acquit the prisoner; and they had no right to take a leap in the dark, and return a verdict adverse to the prisoner, unless the evidence left no reasonable doubt of his guilt. It appeared to him, that weaker or more meagre evidence in support of a charge of poisoning had never been adduced than had been brought forward on the present occasion; and he hoped to be able not only to satisfy them that there was a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt, but that the evidence failed altogether to establish it, and that, on the contrary, it proved that the deceased died from natural causes, and not from the administration of poison in any form whatever. What were the facts as proved by the prosecution? The deceased was a person of careless habits, and particularly as regarded her health; and it was unnecessary for him to say that, in the condition she was at this time, a very slight cause was likely to have produced serious indisposition. It was proved that, on the Sunday before she was taken ill, she went out in the wet, a very short time after her confinement, and that the prisoner actually remonstrated with her upon the subject, and wished her to take off her boots and stockings. Was it not very probable that she had taken cold on this night, and that this might have produced the illness that terminated so fatally? It was absurd to suppose that any poison had been introduced into the coffee on the Monday night, or the milk on the Thursday. The symptoms described were much more like those of a natural ma-

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ected in the manner he
ted, than those that
the result of the ad-
of poison. Several
gentlemen, no doubt of
ence, had been called
t of the prosecution,
d the right of calling
cal witnesses to con-
evidence they had
w could a person in
condition of the pri-
ever, produce such tes-
He had no means to
country and find wit-
would have come for-
contradict the medical
n support of the pro-
nd he was compelled
rely upon the humble
f his counsel to show
that they ought not
et to the evidence that
produced to support

to the *post mortem* appearances—
it was admitted that they were
not inconsistent with a death
arising from natural causes.
What was the poison that was
made use of? It was said to be
a vegetable poison. It was not
cantharides, and it was not croton
oil; but it was said that croton
oil, and some other ingredient
combined, might have occasioned
the symptoms exhibited by the
deceased. But it appeared to him
that the jury would incur a most
awful responsibility if they enter-
tained such a conjecture. The
sister of the unhappy prisoner
had been called to show that at
one time the prisoner was errand
boy to one chemist, and groom
to another; and what was the ob-
ject? Why, to show that this
groom and errand boy had ob-
tained sufficient skill while em-

was the evidence of any quarrelling or ill-feeling between the prisoner and the deceased, or of any desire on his part to get rid of the woman who had been his companion, and whom he had treated kindly for several months? If he had had any intention to destroy the life of the deceased, would he not have made the attempt before she was confined, when he would have rid himself of both incumbrances at once? It appeared to him that this charge never would have been made if the mother of the unfortunate deceased (who evidently entertained no very friendly feeling towards the prisoner) had not first suggested it, and that it was readily adopted by the other woman, owing to the excitement that prevailed at that period in reference to another extraordinary case of the same description. The prisoner, it appeared, was actually charged on the Tuesday night with having poisoned the deceased; all the people in the house were watching him: and yet the jury were called upon to suppose that the prisoner was imbecile enough to persevere in his design, although he must have known that he was certain of detection. The learned counsel then referred to the evidence of what he said was described as the absconding of the prisoner, and said it appeared to him that this ought not to be taken as the slightest indication of guilt, and that this act might very fairly be ascribed to the manner in which he had been treated by the mother of the deceased, and to the threats she had uttered against him.

The Lord Chief Baron said, the prisoner was charged with the *offence of causing the death of*

Zipporah Wright by poison. This was an offence always difficult of proof; but that made no difference; the jury were bound to see that the crime was proved as strictly as in any other case, and the evidence should be such as would leave no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner in the minds of reasonable men. The counsel for the prisoner had rightly told them that they must not act upon suspicion—that they must not take a leap in the dark, but that they must be satisfied, as reasonable and conscientious men, of the prisoner's guilt before they could convict him of the crime of which he was accused. It was not necessary that the evidence should exclude the possibility of the innocence of a prisoner. If that were so, a conviction could never take place. All that was required was, that the evidence should produce such a conviction upon their minds as would make them feel justified in acting in any important concern of their own lives. The learned counsel appeared to contend that the death had arisen from some extraordinary cause, of the nature of which they were entirely ignorant, and that, therefore, the prisoner ought to be acquitted; but if this doctrine were to prevail, the criminal law could not be carried out, and the jury ought not to come to such a conclusion unless there was evidence to support it, and they ought to look at this case as an ordinary one, and treat it according to the ordinary rules of life. The case was one, undoubtedly, of circumstantial evidence. There was no proof that the prisoner administered poison to the deceased, nor any evidence as to the nature of

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at was alleged to be of death; and they all the other circumstances case, and decide on all those facts, they came to the conclusion the prisoner was guilty or not guilty of the crime of which he was accused.

With regard to the amount of money, every one of the witnesses who had been examined testified positively that the prisoner, on the death of the victim, was not the result of

any natural disease, but arose from the administration of some irritant. On behalf of the prisoner, on the other hand, it was contended that the poison that was found in the body had been generated in it naturally; and if the jury should think that this was made out, of course the prisoner was entitled to his acquittal.

The jury, after a consultation of about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

THE MINISTRY OF THE EARL OF DERBY, *As it stood at the Meeting of Parliament, on the 3rd February.*

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Earl of Derby.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford.
President of the Council	Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury.
Lord Privy Seal	Right Hon. Earl of Hardwicke.
Secretary of State, Home Department	Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole.
Secretary of State, Foreign Department	Right Hon. Earl of Malmesbury.
Secretary of State for Colonies	Right Hon. Sir E. G. Bulwer Lytton, Bt.
Secretary of State for War	Right Hon. Jonathan Peel.
Secretary of State for India	Right Hon. Lord Stanley.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bt.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley.
First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings	Right Hon. Lord John J. Robert Manners.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

General Commanding-in-Chief	H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	His Grace the Duke of Montrose.
Postmaster-General	Right Hon. Lord Colchester.
Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Earl of Donoughmore.
President of the Board of Health and Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Education	Right Hon. Charles Bowyer Adderley.
Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law	Right Hon. John Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron-Estcourt.
Judge-Advocate-General	Right Hon. John Robert Mowbray.
Attorney-General	Sir FitzRoy Kelly, Knt.
Solicitor-General	Sir Hugh M'Calmont Cairns, Knt.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Right Hon. Charles Baillie.
Solicitor-General	David Mure, Esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. Earl of Eglinton.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Joseph Napier.
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. Lord Naas.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. James Whiteside.
Solicitor-General	John George, Esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	Most Hon. Marquess of Exeter.
Lord Chamberlain	Right Hon. Earl De la Warr.
Master of the Horse	His Grace the Duke of Beaufort.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Manchester.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TOOK PLACE BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION ON 31st MAY.

The Right Hon. J. T. H. Sotheron-Estcourt to be Secretary of State for the Home Department, *vice* Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, resigned.

The Earl of March to be Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law, *vice* Mr. Sotheron-Estcourt.

The Right Hon. Earl of Donoughmore to be President of the Board of Trade, *vice* Right Hon. J. W. Henley, resigned.

Lord Lovaine to be Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, *vice* the Earl of Donoughmore.

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MINISTRY, AS FORMED BY VISCOUNT PALMERSTON

In the Month of June, 1859.

THE CABINET.

Secretary of the Treasury	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
.	Right Hon. Lord Campbell.
Council	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
.	His Grace the Duke of Argyll.
Secretary of the Home Department	Right Hon. Sir Geo. Cornwall Lewis, Bt.
Secretary of the Foreign Department	Right Hon. Lord John Russell.
Secretary for Colonies	His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
Secretary for War	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert
Secretary for India	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bt.
Comptroller of the Exchequer	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
First Lord of the Admiralty	His Grace the Duke of Somerset.
Board of Trade	
General	Right Hon. Earl of Elgin.
Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Sir George Grey.
Member of Poor Law Board	Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson.
for Ireland	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Commander-in-Chief	H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge.
of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	} Right Hon. James Wilson.
of the Committee of	
for Education	} Right Hon. Robert Lowe.
of the Board of Works and	
of the Ordnance	} Right Hon. Henry FitzRoy.
General	
.	Right Hon. Thomas Emerson Headlam.
.	Sir Richard Bethell, Kt.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire	Richard Longhuet Orlebar, of Hinwick, esq.
Berkshire	Cha. Phil. Duffield, of Marcham Park, nr. Abingdon, esq.
Buckinghamshire	Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, of Shardeloes, esq.
Camb. and Hunts	John Dunn Gardner, of Chatteris, esq.
Cheshire	Arthur Henry Davenport, of Capesthorpe, esq.
Cornwall	John Tremayne, of Heligan, esq.
Cumberland	Gamel Augustus, Lord Muncaster, of Muncaster Castle.
Derbyshire	The Hon. Edward Keppel Wentworth Coke, of Longford.
Devonshire	John Henry Hippealey, of Shobrook Park, esq.
Dorsetshire	James Fellowes, of Kingston House, esq.
Durham	Sir William Aloyzius Clavering, of Greencroft, bart.
Essex	Champion Russell, of Upminster, esq.
Gloucestershire	John Coucher Dent, of Sudeley Castle, nr. Winchcombe, esq.
Herefordshire	Richard Yapp, of The Halesend, Cradley, esq.
Hertfordshire	Martin Hadsley Gosselin, of The Priory, in Ware, esq.
Kent	Sir Rich. Tufton, of Hothfield Place, near Maidstone, bart.
Lancashire	Sir Robert Tolver Gerard, of Garswood, bart.
Leicestershire	Will. Bosworth, of Charley, esq.
Lincolnshire	Chas. Thos. Samuel Birch Reynardson, of Holywell, esq.
Monmouthshire	Edw. Mathew Curre, of Itton Court, esq.
Norfolk	Hambleton Fras. Cundance, of Weston, esq.
Northamptonshire	The Hon. Charles Henry Cust, of Arthingworth.
Northumberland	Henry Charles Silvertop, of Minsteracres, esq.
Nottinghamshire	Henry Sherbrooke, of Oxtou, esq.
Oxfordshire	George Gammie, of Shotover House, esq.
Rutland	Edw. Henry Cradock Monckton, of Seaton, esq.
Shropshire	Chas. Orlando Childe Pemberton, of Millichope Park, esq.
Somersetshire	Edw. Berkeley Napier, of East Pennard, esq.
Southampton, Co. of	Robert Vaughan Wynne Williams, of Appuldercombe, in the Isle of Wight, esq.
Staffordshire	William Davenport, of Maer, esq.
Suffolk	John George Sheppard, of Campsey Ash, esq.
Surrey	Sir Walter Rockliff Farquhar, of Polesden, Leatherhead, bt.
Sussex	William Henry Blaauw, of Beechlands, Newick, esq.
Warwickshire	Sir Geo. Rich. Philips, of Weston House, bart.
Westmoreland	William Moore, of Grimes Hill, Kirkby Lonsdale, esq.
Wiltshire	John Neilson Gladstone, of Bowden Park, esq.
Worcestershire	Walt. Chamberlain Hemming, of Spring Grove, Bewdley, esq.
Yorkshire	Sir Lionel Milborne Swinnerton Pilkington, of Chevet Park, near Wakefield, bart.

ELECTED BY THE LIVERY OF LONDON.

London and Middlesex	{ Thomas Gabriel, esq., Alderman, and Denjamin Samuel Phillips, esq., Alderman.
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WALES.

- Henry Owen Williams, of Trearddur, esq.
- John Maund, of Tymawr, esq.
- re . . . John Lloyd Jones, of Broom Hall, esq.
- hire . . . Richard Jennings, of Gellydég, esq.
- e . . . William Price Lewes, of Llysnewydd, near New Castle
Emlyn, esq.
- Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh, of Plas Power, Wrexham, esq.
- Philip William Godsal, of Iscoyd Park, esq.
- ire . . . Charles Crofts Williams, of Roath Court, esq.
- hire . . . Edward Morris, of Berth Lloyd, esq.
- re . . . Hugh John Reveley, of Brynygwin, esq.
- re . . . William Owen, of Poyston, esq.
- James Watt Gibson Watt, of Doldowlod, esq.

IRELAND.

- George Grey, Greymount, Belfast, esq.
- Joseph Wilson, Lisadoon, Newry, esq.
- William Clayton Browne, Brown's Hill, Carlow, esq.
- T. . . . Marriott Robert Dalway, Belle Hill, Carrickfergus, esq.
- Edward Saunderson, Castle Saunderson, Belturbet, esq.
- Captain Andrew Stackpoole, Riverview, Ennis.
- George Grehan, Clonmeen, Banteer, esq.
- William Henry Crawford, Lakelands, Cork, esq.
- Francis S. Mansfield, Ardrummin, Letterkenny, esq.
- James C. Price, Saintfield, esq.
- wn . . . Christopher Jordan, Drogheda, esq.
- Sir John J. Cochill, Belyvidere House, Dramcandra, bart.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

1858.

NOVEMBER.

16. At Victoria, Hong Kong, the lady of George Whittingham Caine, esq., Officiating Secretary to H.M.'s Plenipotentiary, a son.

DECEMBER.

3. At Raneegunge, Bengal, Mrs. Bruce Lane, a son.

5. At Calcutta, the lady of John Strachey, esq., of the B.C.S., a son.

8. At French Rocks, Mysore, the lady of Major Henry Tulloch, Fifty-second Regt., a son.

17. At Ugbrook House, near Chadleigh, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Clifford, twins.

21. At Leamington, the lady of John Grant, esq., jun., of Glenmoriston, a dau.

22. At Clifton-wood House, near Bristol, Mrs. Herbert Mackworth, a dau.

— At Highfield, Cheetham-hill, the lady of Robert Gladstone, esq., a dau.

— At Waltham Abbey, Essex, the lady of Col. W. H. Askwith, R.A., a son.

— At Mansfield Woodhouse, the lady of Walter Need, esq., Com. R.N., a dau.

24. At Hanslope Park, Bucks, the lady of Reginald Walpole, esq., a dau.

— At Walford Vicarage, Herefordshire, the lady of Major Brettingham, a dau.

28. At Glenville, near Waterford, the lady of Michael D. Hassard, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Casa Scarpa, Corfu, the lady of Major Hutton, late of the Fourth Dragoons, a son.

30. At Chevet, Lady M. Swinerton Pilkington, a son.

— At Cleveland-walk, Bath, the lady of Capt. Dumerque, a dau.

1859.

JANUARY.

1. At Victoria-terr., Manchester, the lady of Major Roberts, Twenty-eighth Regt., a dau.

2. At Ivy House, Stranraer, the lady of Maurice Cole, esq., of Paston Hall, Northamptonshire, a dau.

— At Dawson-court, Blackrock, co. Dublin, the lady of William O'Connor Morris, esq., J. P., of twin daus.

— At Waltham House, Mrs. Jolliffe Tufnell, a dau.

3. In Chapel-st., Belgrave-sq., the lady of Dr. Marcet, F.R.S., a son.

— At Southampton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Cameron, R.E., twin daus.

— At Sandford, near Worcester, the lady of Com. Baldwin A. Wake, R.N., a son.

5. At Peckforton, the lady of J. Tolle-mache, esq., M.P., a son.

6. At Great Cumberland-st., Hyde Park, the lady of Thomas Chambers, esq., a son.

7. At Hopton Hall, Suffolk, Lady Plumridge, a son.

— At Blithfield, Staffordshire, the Lady Bagot, a dau.

8. In The Close, Salisbury, the lady of the Rev. John Ellis, M.A., a son.

— At Paris, Lady Frances Bailla, a son.

9. At Methven Castle, Mrs. Smythe, of Methven, a son.

— At Highnam Court, Gloucester, the lady of T. Gumbier Parry, esq., a son.

10. At Albany Villas, Brighton, the lady of C. Manley Smith, esq., a son.

11. The Hon. Mrs. J. Townshend Bos-cawen, a son.

— At Kedleston, Derbyshire, the Lady Scarsdale, a son and heir.

12. At Florence, the lady of Gerard Lake Brookes, esq., a son.

13. At Beddington Park, Lady Pigott, a son.

15. At Norfolk House, the Duchess of Norfolk, a dau.

— At Hare Hatch House, near Maiden-head, the lady of A. W. Young, esq., M.P., a son.

16. At Dupplin Castle, the Lady Blanche Dupplin, a son.

— At 16, Lower Fitzwilliam-st., Dub-
lin, the lady of The O'Donoughue of the
Glens, M.P., a son and heir.

— At Rickerscote, Stafford, the lady
of Col. Hogg, a dau.

17. The lady of Lieut.-Col. Armytage,
Coldstream Guards, a dau.

— At Sandgate, the lady of Col. Bun-
bury, C.B., a son.

19. At Dear Park, Honiton, the lady
Frances Lindsay, a dau.

20. At the Master's Lodge, Dulwich

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BIRTHS.

- ly of the Rev. Alfred J.
of the College, a son.
Mrs. Yarde-Buller, a son.
the lady of Major Pear-
guards, Major of Brigade,
allah, the lady of Major
y Assistant Adj.-Gen., a
n-st., Mayfair, the Hon.
reenhill, a dau.
aton-place, the Lady Isa-
, a dau.
Wilton-place, Belgrave-sq.,
Reade, a dau.
am Hatch, near Ashford,
of her father, Sir Norton
rt., the lady of Capt.
Dundas, B.A., a son.
ston-sq., the lady Eliza-
n.
shott, the lady of Lieut.-
ty-seventh Regt., a son.
Stanhope-st., Park-place,
ard Scargill, esq., a son.
roix, D.W.I., the lady of
on, esq., a dau.
Eaton-sq., the Hon. Mrs.
cott, a dau.
tia, the lady of Sir James
9. At Chatham, the lady of Lieut.-Col.
Archibald Ross, R.E., a son.
— At Stratton Strawless, Norfolk, the
lady of Lieut.-Col. H. Fitzroy, a dau.
10. At Ballinlea, near Dalkey, the
Hon. Mrs. R. G. Talbot, a son.
11. At 1, Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh,
the lady of Major the Hon. William Yel-
verton, R.A., a son.
— At Maines House, Berwickshire,
the Lady Susan Grant Suttie, a dau.
12. In Wilton-crescent, the Viscountess
Newport, a dau.
— At Hartley House, Hants, the lady
of Major Milman, R.A.; a son.
— At St. James's-sq., Bath, the lady
of Rear-Adm. Dacres, a dau.
— At Moxhull Park, Warwickshire,
Mrs. Berkeley Noel, a son.
15. At Everton, the lady of Major
Chambers, D.L., J.P., a son.
16. At Northwood House, St. John's
Wood, the lady of Mr. Serjeant Bellasis,
a son.
17. At Witton Park, the lady of Lieut.-
Col. Fielden, late Forty-first Regt., a son.
18. At Spains Hall, Essex, the lady of
Lieut.-Col. Ruggles Brise, a son.
— The lady of H. S. Thompson, esq.,
of Kirby Hall, Yorkshire, a son.

BIRTHS.

Arundell St. John Mildmay, of Lapworth Rectory, a son.

26. At 56, Upper Brook-st., Lady Manners, a son.

— At 26, Upper Grosvenor-st., the lady of George Lyall, esq., M.P., a dau.

27. At Eaton-place South, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Spring Rice, a son.

— At 2, Rue St. Florentin, Paris, the lady of Sir Joseph Olliffe, a son.

28. At 64, Upper Berkeley-st., the lady of Siegerich C. Kreeft, esq., Consul-General for Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, a dau.

— At Ribston Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of John Dent Dent, esq., M.P., a dau.

— At Fulbourn, the lady of C. W. Townley, esq., a dau.

MARCH.

1. At Pinner-grove, the Lady Milman, a dau.

— At Upper Westbourne-terr., Hyde Park, the lady of W. C. Jones Parry, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

2. At Montpellier-hill, Dublin, Lady Alexander, a son.

— At Chester-st., Grosvenor-place, the lady of Capt. Douglas Galton, R.E., a dau.

— At Canterbury, the lady of E. Grantham, esq., Capt. Ninety-eighth Foot, a son.

— At Moss Park, Toronto, Canada, the lady of the Hon. George Allan, a dau.

3. The Baroness de Robeck, a son and heir.

— At Ham House, Surrey, the Lady Huntingtower, a son and heir.

4. At Foo-Chow-Foo, in China, the lady of Walter Medhurst, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a dau.

5. At Lochend, N.B., the lady of George Warrender, esq., a son and heir.

— At Hoveton Hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Randall Burroughes, a dau.

— At Holly Grove, Windsor Great Park, the Lady Emily Seymour, a son.

7. At Talacre, Flintshire, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, a son.

— At No. 12, Nottingham-place, Regent's Park, the lady of Sir Charles H. J. Rich, bart., a son.

— At Dove Leys, Staffordshire, the lady of T. Percival Heywood, esq., a dau.

8. At Apps-court, Surrey, the lady of Robert Gill, esq., a son.

— At Peenlee-villas, Stoke Devonport, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Charles Cooper, a son.

10. At Tregunter, Breconshire, the

lady of John Webb Roche, esq., of Rochmount, co. Cork, a son.

10. At 66, Finchley New Road, the lady of the Hon. John Baker, M.L.C., of South Australia, a son.

11. At Yealand Conyers, Lancashire, the lady of Capt. E. Y. Peel, a dau.

13. At 17, Bruton-st., the Countess of Darnley, a son.

— At Hendon, Middlesex, the lady of Rear-Adm. Edward Stanley, a dau.

— At Woolwich, the lady of Major Champion, R.A., a dau.

— At Belmaduthy House, Ross-shire, the lady of Maj. James Wardlaw, a dau.

— In Gordon-st., Gordon-sq., the lady of Sir Stafford H. Northcote, M.P., a son.

— At Rawul Pindee, the lady of Capt. S. B. Cookson, Brig.-Maj., a dau.

14. At 3, Dean-st., Park-lane, Mrs. Hugh Seymour Tremeneheere, a dau.

— At Torquay, the lady of the Hon. W. W. Addington, a son.

— At Sir Charles Lyell's, Harley-st., the lady of Chevalier Pertz, a dau.

16. At 2, Lower Berkeley-st., the Lady Annora Williams Wynn, a dau.

— The lady of Major Herbert Russell Manners, a son.

17. At Portishead, near Bristol, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Clutterbuck, a dau.

— At Fort William, Calcutta, the lady of Maj. J. McLeod Innes, Bengal Eng., a son.

18. At 127, George-st., Edinburgh, Lady Gibson-Carmichael, a son.

19. At Drummond-place, Edinburgh, the lady of J. Noel Paton, esq., F.S.A., a son.

20. At Alberbury Vicarage, Salop, the lady of the Rev. G. F. Slade, a son.

22. At 16, Somerset-st., Portman-sq., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Macadam, a son.

— At Bryanston-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Parnell, a dau.

— At Marine-parade, Dover, the lady of Col. Farrant, K.L.S., a son.

— At Woolwich, the lady of Major C. H. Owen, R.A., a dau.

23. At Hope-st., Edinburgh, the lady of T. G. Tollemache-Sinclair, of Benore, Argyllshire, a dau.

— At Forest Lodge, near Southampton, the lady of Capt. Heath, R.N.C.B., a son.

— At Park House, East Cowes, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Hon. Henry W. Petre, a son.

24. At Maristow, Devon, the Hon. Lady Lopes, a son.

25. At Kensal Manor House, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Percy Douglas, a son.

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BIRTHS.

- le Orton Hall, Leicester-
y of Sir George H. Beau-
dau.
ting Park, Cambridgeshire,
a dau.
fort-on-the-Maine, the lady
William G. Eden, a son.
of Thomas B. Bosvile, esq.,
Yorkshire, a son and heir.
Wilton-st., Grosvenor-place,
Lieut.-Col. Hume, C.B.,
ards, a dau.
Park-st., the Countess of
a.
avendish-sq., the Lady Ca-
a son.
ingham, Kent, the lady of
C.B., R.E., a dau.
on-crescent, Lady Sebright,
ion Mansion, Brighton, the
ennedy, a son.
ingside, Torquay, the lady
Edward Money, a dau.
ades-st., the Hon. the lady
ildmay, a dau.
clesen-place, Southampton,
m. F. D. Rich, R.N., a son.
bridge Hall, Godalming,
llis Gosling, esq., a dau.
6. At Laverick Hall, Durham, the lady
of Capt. George Hawks, a dau.
7. At Hounslow, Middlesex, the lady
of Capt. C. W. Parker, late Sixty-ninth
Regt., a son.
8. At Woolwich, the lady of Col. F.
Eardley Wilmot, R.A., a son.
9. At the Vicarage, Market Lavington,
Wilts, the lady of the Rev. Mayow-
Wynell, Mayow, a son.
— At Warfield Lodge, Berks, the lady
of the Very Rev. Dr. Newman, late Dean
of Cape Town, a dau.
— At 23, Eaton-sq., the lady of T. M.
Weguelin, esq., M.P., a son.
— At 16, Chesham-place, the lady of
Maj.-Gen. Wood, a dau.
10. At 35, Hill-street, Berkeley-sq.,
Lady Emily Walsh, a son and heir.
— At Coventry, the lady of Capt.
Frederick Augustus Hardy, late Ninety-
eighth Regt., and member elect for the
northern division of the county, a dau.
12. At Rauceby, the lady of Anthony
Wilson, esq., M.P., a dau.
13. At 39, Prince's Gate, the Lady
Ulrica Thynne, a dau.
— At Abinger Hall, the Hon. Mrs.
Sidney Smith, a son.
14. At St. George's-sq., F. Mowatt,

BIRTHS.

esq., late Capt. Twenty-fourth Regt., a dau.

20. On the 8th of December, 1855, Mrs. Porter, wife of Richard Porter, of the Britannia Hotel, South Shore, Blackpool, was delivered of three male children, one of whom was stillborn, another lived two days, and the third is now a fine healthy boy; and on Wednesday, the 20th ult., 1859, she was delivered of three female children, all living and healthy.

21. At St. James's Palace, the lady of Capt. Frederic Sayer, a son.

— On board H.M.S. *Perserance*, in Cork Harbour, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Burmester, Fifty-ninth Regt., a son.

22. At Wilton House, the lady of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., a dau.

23. At Ormiston, East Lothian, N.B., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Clephane, a dau.

— At Inwood Henstridge, Somerset, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Glossop, a dau.

24. At Lavender Sweep, Wandsworth, the lady of Tom Taylor, esq., a son.

— At Wootton-House, near Glastonbury, the lady of Capt. Hood, R.N., a dau.

25. At Middleton Tyas, the lady of the Hon. A. C. Orde Powlett, a dau.

— At 138, Piccadilly, the Lady Adelaide Cadogan, a son.

— At Widworthy Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. John Gifford, a dau.

26. At Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hall, Bengal Cavalry, a son.

— At Winslade House, Devon, the lady of Henry Aylmer Porter, esq., a son.

27. At Cross House, Aldershot, the lady of Lieut. S. A. Bazalgette, R.A., twin sons.

28. At Brasted, near Sevenoaks, the Lady Affleck, a dau.

— At Upper Ranelagh-st., Chester-sq., the lady of Lieut.-Col. A. Prescott, H.M.'s Bom. Cav., a dau.

— At Hilton Bridgnorth, Shropshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Smith Smythe, a dau.

— In Bryanston-sq., the Lady Amicus Wentworth Beauclerk, a son.

— Mrs. Thruston, Talgarth Hall, Merioneth, a son.

— At Portobello, the lady of Capt. Fenton Aylmer, Northumberland Light Infantry, and late Ninety-seventh Regt., a son.

— At Bromley Hill, Kent, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Long, a dau.

Lately. At Troy House, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Curzon, a dau.

MAY.

1. At the Rectory, Corfe Castle, the Lady Charlotte Bankes, a dau.

— At 10, Upper Berkeley-st., Portman-sq., the Hon. Mrs. F. Webb, a dau.

— At Bon Air, Guernsey, the lady of Professor Ansted, a son.

2. At Lansdowne-place, the lady of Charles O'Brien Dilkes, esq., a son.

3. At Cork, the lady of Major George Mein, Twentieth Dep. Batt., a dau.

4. At Hanley, N.B., the lady of Major Babington, Seventh Hussars, a son.

5. At Ampney Park, Cirencester, the Lady Giffard, a son.

6. At Wivanhoe Hall, Essex, the lady of Sir C. C. de Crespiigny, bart., a son.

— At King's-house, Spanish-town, Jamaica, the lady of his Excellency Charles Henry Darling, esq., a son.

7. At 10, Upper Grosvenor-st., the lady of Robert Hanbury, esq., M.P., a dau.

— At Spetchley-park, Worcester, the lady of Sinon Scrope, jun., esq., of Danby-hall, Yorkshire, a dau.

8. The lady of George Webbe Dantet, esq., D.C.L., a son.

9. At Rutland-gate, Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard, a son.

— At Brighton, the lady of Sir Thomas Barrett-Lennard, bart., a son.

10. At 35, Hertford-st., Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Egerton, a son.

— At Athol-crescent, Edinburgh, Mrs. Scott, of Gala, a son and heir.

11. At Duffrin Lodge, Highgate, Viscountess Harlings, a son.

— At Foulmire Rectory, Cambridgeshire, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile, a dau.

12. At Edinburgh, the lady of Major-gen. Cavaye, a dau.

— At Swanmore, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the lady of Col. John Hill, a son and heir.

13. At Dromoland, co. Clare, the Lady Inchiquin, a dau.

— At the Grove, West Cowes, the lady of Major Vincent Wing, a dau.

— At Woodborough Hall, near Nottingham, Mrs. Mansfield Parkyns, a dau.

— At Alfred-st., the lady of Col. Monkland, Seventy-fourth Highlanders, a son.

14. At Menabilly, the Lady Francesa Trevanion, a son.

— At Roundhay Lodge, near Leeds, the Hon. Mrs. William Beckett Danison, a dau.

— At Warwick-villas, Paddington, the lady of Lieut.-Col. H. Stamford, a dau.

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BIRTHS.

...dy of Coleridge John Ken-

...g, Arlington-st., the Hon.

Forester, a dau.

... Rectory-house, Devonshire-

... of Maj.-Gen. Hutchinson,

...ton Longueville, the Mar-

...tantly, a son.

...drock, near Farnham, the

...or Charles E. Oldershaw,

... , a son.

...n Dum, Calcutta, the lady

...r, C.B., Bengal Horse Art.,

...m, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs.

...bes, a dau.

...mpton, the lady of Lieut.-

...Shawe, Bombay Army, a

... , Eaton-place, the Lady

...y, a son.

... Grosvenor-sq., the Lady

...tson Taylor, a son.

...oolwich, the lady of Col.

...B., R.A., a dau.

...ate Video, the lady of Ed-

...n, esq., H.B.M.'s Chargé

...l Consul-General there, a

JUNE.

1. At Ayot St. Lawrence, Lady Emily Cavendish, a dau.

— At Leytonstone, Essex, the lady of T. Fowell Buxton, esq., a dau.

2. At The Grange, Bedale, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. I. J. Monson, a dau.

— At Old Shelmingford Hall, Ripon, the lady of Thomas Kitchinman Staveley, esq., a son.

— At Dowro-terrace, Jersey, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Anderson, C.B., R.A., a son.

3. In Welbeck-st., the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Larkins, a dau.

4. At Marine Villa, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Ralph Smythe, late Bengal Artillery, a son.

— At Hotel Kley, Bon-on-the-Rhine, Prussia, the lady of Lieut.-Col. C. J. Oldfield, a dau.

6. At 33, Belgrave-sq., the Countess of Stradbroke, a dau.

8. At Macauley Buildings, Bath, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Villiers, a dau.

— At Hodnet Rectory, Salop, Mrs. Richard Hugh Cholmondely, a dau.

9. At Berwick-on-Tweed, the lady of

BIRTHS.

19. At 12, Hyde Park-st., the Lady Elinor Cavendish, a son.
20. At Horton Manor, Bucks, Lady Yardely, a dau.
— At Strathtyrum House, St. Andrew's, the lady of Maj.-Gen. W. J. Gairdner, C.B., B.A., a son.
21. At Bolton-st., the Lady Louisa Agnew, a son.
22. At Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, the lady of Gerard de Witte, esq., a dau.
23. At 35, Harley-st., the Marchioness of Sligo, a dau.
— At Hitcham-grange, Taplow, the Hon. Mrs. Saumarez, a son.
25. At Windleston Hall, Durham, Lady Eden, a son.
26. At Warenes Wood, Mortimer, Berks, the lady of the Right Hon. J. B. Mowbray, M.P., a son.
27. At Campden Hill, Kensington, the lady of Mr. Serjeant Parry, a son.
— At 137, Westbourne-terr., Hyde Park, the lady of Sir Henry Orlando B. Chamberlain, bart., a dau.
— At 138, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris, the lady of Maj. Percy Eld, a son.
28. At Chichester, the lady of Capt. W. H. Herrick, Fifty-first (the King's Own) Light Inf., a dau.
29. At Hertingfordbury Rectory, Hertford, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings, a son.
— At 55, Grosvenor-place, the Lady Caroline Ricketts, a dau.
30. At Holkham, the Countess of Leicester, a son.
— At Chaddleswood, Plympton, the lady of Capt. Henry S. Hillwar, C.B., H.M.S. *Cadmus*, a dau.
— At Porchester-sq., the lady of Lt.-Col. A. Park, late B.A., a dau.
- JULY.
1. At Ballyarthur, Wicklow, the lady of John Talbot, esq., of Mount Talbot, Roscommon, a son and heir.
2. At Guernsey, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Fagan, Bengal Engineers, a dau.
5. At the Wellington Barracks, the lady of Capt. Anstruther, Gren. Guards, a dau.
— At Corfu, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Gage, a dau.
6. At 52, Notting-hill-sq., the lady of Frederick W. Calvert, esq., H.M.'s Consul at the Dardanelles, a dau.
— The Hon. Mrs. Gordon, Argyll House, a son.
— At Edinburgh, the lady of Col. R. F. Cranford, B.A., a son.
6. At Gartnagrenach House, Argyllshire, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Cuninghame, a dau.
8. At Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hebbert, a son.
— At Guernsey, the lady of Major Lennox, R.A., a dau.
9. At Tunbridge Wells, the lady of J. Pennington Leigh, esq., of Norbury Booths Hall, Cheshire, a son and heir.
10. At Ickworth, the lady Arthur Hervey, a dau.
— At Duffryn, Aberdare, the lady of H. A. Bruce, esq., M.P., a son.
11. At 21, Wilton-crescent, the lady of Henry Lowther, esq., M.P., a son.
— At Herbert-st., Dublin, the lady of Capt. Augustus F. Warburton, A.D.C., a dau.
12. At Invergordon Castle, Ross-shire, the lady of R. B. E. Macleod, esq., of Cadboll, a dau.
13. Lady A. Spencer Churchill, a dau.
— At Bellary, Madras Presidency, the lady of Major W. Kelly McLeod, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, a son.
14. At the Lodge, Milverton, Somersetshire, the lady of Major Edwin Marriott, Bengal Army, a son.
16. At 16, Green-st., Park-lane, the lady of George Petre, esq., Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Hanover, a dau.
— At Altyre, Lady Gordon Cumming, a son.
— At Sandgate, the lady of Major Hoste, C.B., R.A., a son.
17. At Wimbledon, the lady of Professor Creasy, a son.
— At Shawfield House, near Ashe, Surrey, the lady of Major Thomson, R.A., a son.
18. At Waterloo-crescent, Dover, Lady Gooch, a son.
— At 35, Rutland Gate, the Countess of Munster, a son.
— At 42, Belgrave-sq., Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, a dau.
— At Biarritz, the lady of M. Wyvill, esq., jun., M.P., a dau.
— At Beauchief Abbey, Derbyshire, the residence of her mother, the lady of the Rev. C. A. Assheton Craven, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, a dau.
19. At Eaton-pl., Mrs. Philip Pleydell-Bouverie, a dau.
21. At Stevenage, the lady of the Rev. Edward Cadogan, a dau.
— At Berkeley-sq., the lady of Major Daniell, a dau.
22. At Nettlesworth Hall, Nottinghamshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Fitzherbert, a dau.

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BIRTHS.

- the lady of Capt. E. F. R.E., a son.
- ingham, the lady of Lieut.-14th Light Dragoons, a
- Gloucester-crescent, Hyde- of Col. Willoughby, C.B.,
- ell Tower, Northumber- of Wm. J. Cookson, a son.
- t Lodge, Worthing, the f. Lambart, a dau.
- n, Staffordshire, the Hon. ine, a dau.
- hesham-st., the lady of Gore, esq., M.P., a dau.
- one, the lady of the Rev. on, bart., twin daus.
- Lowndes-sq., the Mar- chester, a dau.
- chester-sq., the lady of Sir am Heygate, bart., M.P.,
- abo, the lady of Sir Wil- Rowe, Chief Justice of
- ames's Palace, the Hon. nsonby, a dau.
- athedral-close, Lichfield, resley, esq., a son.
1. At Worth, Sandwich, the lady of Capt. Henry Boys, R.N., a dau.
 2. At Evington-place, Kent, the lady of Sir Courtenay Honywood, bart., a dau.
 3. At Pailton House, Lutterworth, the lady of Capt. Constable Curtis, late Twelfth Royal Lancers, a dau.
 - At Canning-st., Liverpool, the lady of T. Stamford Raffles, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.
 4. At the Château de Chicheray, near Vendôme, Berthe, the lady of the Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P., a dau.
 5. At Ripley, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. Charles Richmond Tate, a son.
 - At Denbies, Dorking, the lady of Geo. Cubitt, esq., a son and heir.
 6. In Belgrave-sq., the Lady Katherine Hamilton Russell, a dau.
 7. At 27, Rutland-gate, the lady of W. P. Adam, esq., M.P., a son.
 - At Congham House, Norfolk, Mrs. Robert Elwes, a dau.
 - At Shirehampton, near Bristol, the lady of Col. W. C. Hicks, a son.
 9. At Heath House, near Wakefield, the lady of E. A. Leatham, esq., M.P., a son.
 11. In Eccleston-sq., the lady of Charles W. Curtis, esq., a son.

BIRTHS.

Col. C. C. Shute, Inniskillen Dragoons, a dau.

19. At Weston-super-Mare, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Price, H.M.'s Bombay Army, a dau.

— At Springvale, Isle of Wight, the Lady Alicia Young, a son.

— At Ingleby Manor, Yorkshire, the Lady De L'Isle and Dudley, a son.

20. At 14, Grosvenor-st., the Lady Augusta Sturt, a son.

— At Kilkea Castle, the Marchioness of Kildare, a son.

21. At 36, Westbourne-terr., the Hon. Mrs. Henry Noel, a dau.

— At Berkeley-sq., the lady of Major Daniell, a dau.

22. The widow of the Right Rev. the late Lord Bishop of Antigua, a dau.

24. At Oak-hill House, Hampstead, the lady of Sheffield Neave, esq., a son.

— At Willenhall, East Burnet, the lady of Charles A. Hanbury, esq., a dau.

— At Eastbourne, the lady of Arthur Mills, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Lauriston Castle, near Edinburgh, the Countess of Eglinton, a dau.

— At Warwick-st., the widow of Lieut.-Col. Charles Holden, a dau.

25. At Breamore, Hants, Lady Hulse, a son and heir.

26. At Abbotabad, Huzara, the lady of Col. Renny, commanding H.M.'s Eighty-first Regiment, a son.

27. At Claremont, near Cape Town, the lady of the Hon. Rowson W. Rowson, esq., C.B., Colonial Secretary of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, a son.

— At Upper Sheen House, Sheen, the Hon. Mrs. James Stuart Wortley, a son.

— At the Hall, Rotherfield, Tunbridge Wells, the lady of the Hon. Henry Bligh, a dau.

28. The lady of Basil Fitzherbert, esq., a son.

— At Park-hill House, Clapham-park, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Lane Fox, a dau.

— At Surbiton, the lady of Rear-Admiral Nias, C.B., a son.

— At Grafton Underwood, the Hon. Mrs. Courtenay Vernon, a dau.

29. The Hon. Mrs. Edgar Drummond, a dau.

31. At Inverernan, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Forbes, C.B., a son.

— At Eileanach House, Inverness, the lady of Eneas Mackintosh, esq., of Balmespick, a son.

— At Malta, the Lady Frederic Kerr, a dau.

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31. At Oxford, the lady of the Rev. W. Thomson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, a son.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At 34, Lower Grosvenor-st., Lady Margaret Charteris, a dau.

— At 11, Devonshire-place, Lady Radstock, a son and heir.

— At the Cedars, Harrow Weald, Lady Bright, a dau.

— The Lady of Thompson Chitty, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

2. At Herne Bay, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Sisamore, a son.

— At Blythe Hall, Warwickshire, the lady of Capt. J. D. Wingfield Digby, a son and heir.

— At Bruges, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Dalzell, a dau.

— At Holles-st., Cavendish-sq., the lady of Major Edward Oakes, Sixth Bengal European Regiment, a dau.

3. At Glorat-cottage, Torquay, the lady of Capt. Hockin, R.N., a son.

— At Gibraltar, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Robertson, Hundredth Regiment, a son.

— At Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the lady of Col. H. Pelham Burn, a son.

— At Westbourne-st., the lady of Col. Everest, F.R.S., a dau.

4. The Lady Londesborough, a son.

— At Woolwich, the lady of Capt. W. F. Walker, Royal Artillery, a son.

5. At 20, Belgrave-sq., Lady Cochrane, a son.

6. At Durham, the lady of Edgar Mcynell, esq., a son.

— At Southsea, the lady of Major Southwell Greville, a dau.

7. At Maids Moreton Lodge, Buckinghamshire, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Wingfield, a dau.

— At St. George's-road, Eccleston-sq., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Bradford, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

8. At Birkhill, the lady of F. L. S. Wedderburn, esq., of Wedderburn and Birkhill, a son.

— The lady of Hamilton Baillie, esq., of Ash-hall, Glamorganshire, a son.

9. At Clarendon-place, Hyde-park, the lady of Major Boothby, Forfar Militia Artillery, a dau.

10. At Gayton, Norfolk, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. John Harbord, a son.

— At Wilton-crescent, the lady of Major Thomson, late King's Dragoon Guards, a dau.

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BIRTHS.

- atham, Surrey, the lady of
t, esq., of Eaton-sq., a
the lady of Capt. the
kenham, a son.
Stratford-place, the lady of
t, esq., a dau.
Upper Gower-st., Bedford-
of Stephen Temple, esq.,
Millborn.
the lady of the Hon. W.
Quin, a dau.
venor-sq., Mrs. William
nley, a dau.
ugh, the residence of her
asmus Dixon Burrowes,
of Lieut.-Col. H. Meade
au.
ch, the lady of Capt. Fox
H.A., a son.
Ainslie-place, Edinburgh,
f Kintore, a dau.
Mount, York, the lady of
dau.
am, the widow of Francis
mond, esq., a dau.
Lewes-crescent, Brighton,
liam Ritchie, esq., Adv.-
a son.
m House, Brighton, the
22. At Inverary, her Grace the Duchess
of Argyll, a dau.
— At Queen's-gate, Hyde Park, the
Lady Isabella Schuster, a son.
23. At Bocket Hall, the Lady Kath-
erine Valletort, a dau.
— At Regency-sq., Brighton, the lady
of Frank Orme, esq., of Cleveland-gar-
dens, Hyde Park, a son.
— At Caius House, Cambridge, the
lady of Dr. Bartels, a dau.
24. At 17, New-st., Spring-gardens,
the lady of Richard Partridge, esq., a
son.
25. At Dunlugas, Aberdeenshire, the
lady of Major Duff, a dau.
— At Woolwich Common, the lady of
Capt. Arthur B. Hawes, India Office, a
son.
— At St. John's Cottage, Fulham, the
lady of John Jacob Astor, esq., a dau.
26. At 45, Grosvenor-place, the Lady
Harriet Wegg Prosser, a son.
— At Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut.-
Col. Grey, Eighty-fifth Light Inf., a son.
— At Bellefield House, Fulham, the
lady of Henry B. Sheridan, esq., M.P.,
a son.
— At her father's residence, Lamport
Rectory, Northamptonshire, the lady of

BIRTHS.

10. In lat. 8.10 N., long. 26.30 E., on board the ship *Surrey*, for Calcutta, the lady of Lieut.-Col. H. A. Campbell, C.B., R.A., a son.
11. At Barrackpore, near Calcutta, East Indies, Lady Hearsey, a dau.
— At Upminster, the lady of Osgood Hanbury, jun., esq., a dau.
12. At 10, Chester-sq., the lady of Col. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., Coldstream Guards, a son.
— At 46, Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, the lady of John Turner Hopwood, M.P., a son and heir.
— At Douglas, Isle of Man, the lady of Major Burton, Deputy-Judge-Adv.-General, Secunderabad, a son.
— At Murdustoun Castle, Lanarkshire, the lady of Robert Stewart, esq., a son.
14. At the Friary, Old Windsor, the Countess of Mountcharles, a dau.
— At Laverstoke House, Hants, the Lady Charlotte Portal, a dau.
— At Dolforgan, the lady of R. P. Long, esq., M.P., a dau.
15. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Hon. Mrs. William Style, a son.
16. At Rugby, the lady of Col. Thorn-dike, R.A., a dau.
— At 12, John-st., Berkeley-sq., the lady of Edward Hugessen Knatchbull-Hugessen, esq., M.P., a dau.
— At Llanlear, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Lewes (unattached), a dau.
17. At 6, Portland-pl., Lady Laura Palmer, a son.
18. At Albemarle-st., Mrs. Scott Plummer, of Sunderland Hall, Selkirkshire, a son.
— At Leamington, the lady of George T. Duncombe, esq., a dau.
19. At 1, High-row, Kensington, the lady of J. C. Horsley, esq., a dau.
— The lady of W. C. Lacey, esq., of Bestwall House, Wareham, Dorset, a son.
— At Shepherd's House, Newlyn, the lady of Capt. Middleton, a dau.
21. At Tapeley Park, North Devon, the lady of W. W. Beach, esq., M.P., a son and heir.
22. At Grosvenor-crescent, Mrs. Antrobus, a son.
23. At Woolwich, the lady of Major C. T. Franklin, C.B., R.A., a son.
— At Brussels, the Princess Théobald de Vimes et de Ponthieu, a son.
— At Harefield Park, Middlesex, the lady of W. H. Hitchcock, esq., a dau.
— At Ulster-ter., Regent's-park, the lady of Arthur Kekewich, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.
24. At 2, Park-sq. west, the lady of Samuel Laing, esq., M.P., a son.
25. At Blacklands, Cavendish, Suffolk, the lady of Sir Wm. Parker, bart., a dau.
— At St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Moncrieff, a son.
26. At 8, Saville-row, the lady of Dr. Lankester, a son.
27. At Thirkleby Park, Lady Payne Gallwey, a dau.
28. At Kandy, Ceylon, the lady of Col. A. C. Spottiswoode, Thirty-seventh Bengal Native Infantry, twin sons.
— At Pierremont, near Darlington, the lady of Henry Pease, esq., M.P., a dau.
29. At Poltimore Park, the Lady Poltimore, a son and heir.
— At Reddington Manor, near Nottingham, the lady of Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart., a son.
31. At Caversham, near Reading, the lady of Com. Otway Inglefield, R.N., a dau.
— At West Malvern, the lady of Capt. W. S. Jacob, late Director of the Madras Observatory, a son.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Wrockwardine, Salop, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Herbert, a son.
— At H.M.'s Dockyard, Portsmouth, the lady of Capt. J. W. C. Williams, R.N., a son.
— At Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, the lady of H. B. White, esq., Solicitor, a dau.
— At Aldeburg, Suffolk, the lady of Major Thelussou, a dau.
2. At Milliken, Renfrewshire, Lady Milliken Napier, a dau.
3. At St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, the Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, a son.
— At Clapham-common, Surrey, the lady of Charles Sumner, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.
4. At Hill Head House, Dunkeld, N.B., the lady of A. H. Campbell, esq., of Kingston, Canada, a dau.
5. At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Philips, a dau.
— At The Limes, Horsham, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Henley, a dau.
— At Edinburgh, Lady Stirling, of Glorat and Renton, a dau.
6. At Amptill Park, Bedfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. Wm. Lowther, a dau.

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BIRTHS.

- ington Palace, Mrs. Alger-
n.
n, the lady of C. Spooner,
Town, Sandhurst, the lady
aring, R. A., a dau.
hurst, Kent, the lady of
ator, a son.
tta, the wife of Lewin B.
P.C.S., Private Secretary
r-General of India, a dau.
t's College Lodge, Cam-
ly of the Rev. Dr. Cart-
Christ's College, a dau.
Piccadilly, the Lady Mar-
t, a dau.
tsfield House, Edinburgh,
ng, a dau.
ley, the Hon. Mrs. Harvie
u.
South Audley-st., the lady
mondière, a son.
nd-gate, Viscountess Bury,
holme, near Lincoln, the
hop of Lincoln, a son.
hley Park, Worcestershire,
rme Berkeley, a son.
ury-st., Eaton-sq., the lady
arshall, esq., R. A., a son.
19. In Portland-place, the lady of Sir
John W. H. Anson, bart., a dau.
— In The Close, Winchester, the Hon.
Mrs. William Warburton, a dau.
— At Cheddington Rectory, Lady
Emma Cust, a dau.
20. At Mornington-road, Regent's Park,
the lady of Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, of
Lincoln's-inn, a dau.
21. At 5, Woburn-place, Russell-sq.,
the lady of Charles Barry, esq., a son.
24. At 3, Spanish-place, the Hon. Mrs.
Leveson-Randolph, a son.
26. At 14, Dawson-st., the Hon. Mrs.
Handcock, a son.
— At Somerford Park, Cheshire, the
lady of Sir Charles Watkin Shakerley, a
son and heir.
27. At 78, Chester-sq., the Hon. Mrs.
Chetwynd, a son.
29. At Caen, the Lady Audley, a dau.
— At Poltimore Park, the Lady Polti-
more, a son and heir.
— At Ruddington Manor, near Not-
tingham, the lady of Sir Thomas Parkyns,
a son.
30. At South parade, Bath, the lady of
H. Daubeny, esq., of York-place, Port-
man-sq., a son.
Lately. At Rackheath Hall, near Nor-

BIRTHS.

9. At Kilvington, Lady Cecilia Twithe, a son.

11. At 58, Rutland-gate, the Lady Raglan, a son.

12. At Pentlow Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk, the Lady Florence Barnardiston, a dau.
— At the Hague, the lady of W. Hope, esq., Attaché to H.M.'s Legation, a dau.

14. At San José, Costa Rica, the lady of Allen Wallis, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a dau.

18. At 2, Inverness-terr., Kensington-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Robert A. J. Drummond, a dau.
— The Lady Hester Leeke, a dau.

19. At Stourton Castle, Staffordshire, the lady of W. O. Foster, esq., M.P., a dau.
— At Hong Kong, the lady of George W. Caine, esq., H.M.'s Consul, Swatow, a son.

20. At Chevet Park, Lady M. Swinerton Pilkington, a dau.

— At the Old Park House, Derbyshire, the Lady Anna Chandos Pole, a son.

21. At Ashburnham-place, the Countess of Ashburnham, a dau.

— At Coul House, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Greville Vernon, a son.

22. At Llanvorda, Salop, the lady of H. B. W. Williams Wynn, esq., a dau.

23. At Thornton-le-Street, the Countess Cathcart, a son.

24. At St. Audries, Lady Acland Hood, a son.

— At Bagdad, the lady of J. M. Hyslop, esq., H.M.'s Officiating Political Agent and Consul-General, a son.

25. At Bensham Hall, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Durham, the lady of Edmond Crawshaw, esq., a son.

— At Brussels, the Countess de Laing, a dau.

26. At Mobile, U.S., the lady of Charles Tulin, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a dau.

27. The lady of Sir Godfrey J. Thomas, bart., a dau.

— At Hollybrook, Skibbereen, Ireland, the Lady Emily Becher, a son.

— At Eggesford, North Devon, the Countess of Portsmouth, a son.

28. At Madeira, the Viscountess Ebrington, a son.

29. At St. Andrew's, Fife, N.B., the lady of Sir Charles M. Ochterlony, of Ochterlony, bart., a son and dau. who survived their birth but a few hours.

31. At Methley, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Philip Savile, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1858.

DECEMBER.

6. At Madras, Capt. Cavendish Fitzroy, of the Sixty-third L. Inf., son of Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras, to Mary, dau. of Lumisden Strange, esq., of the Sudr Court of Madras.

1859.

JANUARY.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capel Hanbury Williams, esq., of the Natal C. S., to Rosamond, dau. of the late W. R. Mesham, M.D., of Bedford.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. John Kempthorne, B.A., Sur-Master of St. Paul's School, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Eliza Gertrude, eldest daughter of Dr. Theophilus Thompson, F.R.S.

— At St. Margaret's, Ipswich, Alexander Crowder Crookshank, Assist.-Com.-Gen., to Annie Katherine, dau. of the late W. C. Fonnercau, esq., of Christ Church Park, near Ipswich, Suffolk.

— At Sefton, near Liverpool, Thos. S. Pakenham, esq., nephew to Sir Richard Pakenham, and cousin to the Earl of Longford, to Josephine Maria, dau. of Peter Bancroft, esq., of Liverpool.

5. At Cheltenham, William E. Taylor, esq., son of Maj.-Gen. Taylor, of Prestbury Lodge, Cheltenham, to Frances Sarah, dau. of the late Christopher Todd, esq.

— At Bamborough, Northumberland, William Henry Johnston, esq., of Malkeny, co. Dublin, Fifty-first Light Inf., to Fanny Lewis Antrobus, dau. of the Rev. Edmund Antrobus.

6. At Arlington church, Col. Bisse Chaloner, of Portnall Park, Surrey, to Henrietta Emma de Salis, dau. of the late Jerome Count De Salis, of Dawley Court, Middlesex.

— At Brighton, Ernest Christian Wilferd, esq., of the Canadian Rifles, to Agnes Harriett, dau. of the Rev. John Arnold-Wallinger, of Brighton.

— At St. Paul's Cathedral, C. B. Garrett, esq., Beng. C. S., to Eliza Maria, dau. of the Hon. F. J. Halliday, Beng. C. S.

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MARRIAGES.

Chelsea, Dr. B. Simpson,
of the late Brigadier Sib-
ngal Army.
mouth, Osborne F. C. Fra-
t. and Adj. Roy. Marines
gina, dau. of Col. Palliser,

Marylebone Church, Lud-
- Wilhelm, son of Baron
f Spengawskén, bei Preuss
t Prussia, to Emily Maria,
s Maj. O. G. Stockenström,
ounted Rifles.

sgate, Sir James Francis
to Sarah Elizabeth, dau. of
er, esq.

ng, Capt. Eteson, of the
(5) Regt., to Isabella Geor-
Col. Charles Wetherall.

ghtsbridge, Col. M'Mahon,
ag. Guards, son of Gen. Sir
n, bart., K.C.B., to Frances

the late John Holford, esq.
n Church, Lonsdale Augus-
Eng., son of Archd. Hale,

, dau. of Hugh Hammers-
yrtton Manor, Oxfordshire.

ham, Richd. Playne Smith,
nth Roy. Hus., to Albreda
Beatrice, dau. of the late

20. At Cornhill, William Vaughan,
esq., of Cleveland-lodge, Middlesborough,
Yorkshire, to Mary Anne, dau. of the late
H. J. W. Collingwood, esq., of Lilburn-
tower and Cornhill-house, Northumber-
land.

— At Leamington Priors, the Rev.
William Knox Marshall, B.D., Prebend-
ary of Hereford, to Elizabeth, dau. of the
late Rev. John Storer, M.A.

— At Hove, the Rev. Charles W. Prit-
chard, M.A., to Caroline Isabella, dau.
of the late Capt. Robert Rollo Gillespie,
of H.M.'s Fifteenth Hus.

— At Clonlara Church, Alexander
Crum Ewing, esq., to Jane, dau. of Vice-
Adm. Hayes O'Grady, of Erinagh House,
county Clare.

— At the Cathedral, Bombay, Charles
Gonne, esq., C. S., to Elizabeth Marg-
aret, dau. of Col. Melvill, Military Sec.
to the Government.

22. At the British Embassy, Paris,
Edward T. B. Fenwick, esq., to Harriet
Frances, dau. of John Anott, esq., of
The Cloisters, Gloucester.

25. At Walcot, Bath, Capt. Wm. Lam-
bert Yonge, Roy. Art., to Elizabeth C.
Maitland, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Jervois,
Col. of the Seventy-sixth Regt.

MARRIAGES.

the Prince de Vismes et de Ponthieu, to Caroline Annie, dau. of the late Rev. Richard Adolphus Musgrave, Canon of Windsor, of Barnsley, co. Gloucester.

29. At Bombay, Edward Irvine Howard, esq., to Agnes Mary, eldest dau. of Major T. Stock, Dep.-Adj.-Gen. H.M.'s Indian Army, Bombay.

FEBRUARY.

1. At St. Gabriel's Church, Belgravia, Lieut.-Col. Robert Bruce, of the twenty-third Roy. Welsh Fus., to Mary Caroline, dau. of the late Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, bart., of Sutton, Bedfordshire.

3. At Skelton, near York, Maj. Jenyns, C.B., Eighteenth Hussars, to Rita, dau. of Henry Stafford Thompson, esq., of Fairfield, York.

— At Lymington, Col. Arthur Horne, Thirteenth Light Inf., son of Sir William Horne, to Emma Jane Dicker, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Samuel Cleveland, of the Mad. Native Inf.

8. At Windlesham Church, Surrey, the Rev. H. Percy Smith, M.A., incumbent of York Town, to Selina, dau. of Gen. and Lady Elizabeth Thackeray, of The Cedars, Windlesham.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edmund Buckley, esq. (late Fifteenth King's Hussars), to Mary Honor, dau. of Robert Burton, esq., of Leamington.

— At Wells, Somerset, the Rev. Edward Stokes, Vicar of Staines, to Helen, dau. of the late Very Rev. Thomas Gaisford, D.D., Dean of Christ Church.

10. At Almondsbury, William Edmund Curtis, esq., eldest son of Sir William Curtis, bart., of Caynham Court, Ludlow, to Ariana Emily, dau. of Col. Master, of Knole Park, Gloucestershire.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., the Rev. William Seymour Hampson, Rector of Stubton, Lincolnshire, to Julia Jane, dau. of Charles Franks, esq.

— At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Capt. Daniel Alexander M'Neill, esq., to Nanette, dau. of Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, of Everleigh, bart.

— At Port of Spain, Trinidad, Robert Farquhar Shaw Stewart, esq., son of the late Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, bart., to Isabella Jane, dau. of the Hon. Charles W. Warner, Her Majesty's Attorney-Gen. of Trinidad.

11. At Marylebone, the Rev. George Phillips, of Jesus College, Oxford, M.A.,

to Gertrude Marianne, dau. of Sir William Fry Channell, one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

12. At Brighton, Lieut.-Col. William E. Gibb, to Catherine Irving, dau. of the late William Irving, esq.

14. At Edinburgh, Henry Gordon Cumming, esq., to Elizabeth Newton, dau. of Major Ludovick Stewart, of H.M.'s Twenty-fourth Regt.

— At Madras, Capt. Charles Elliot, Madras A., to Christina, dau. of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, bart., of Balmain.

15. At Dublin, Richard C. D. Olivier, esq., of Rock Mills Lodge, Cork, to Catherine, dau. of the late Ven. John Hawtayne, D.D., Archdeacon of Bombay.

— At Aden, Capt. Henry Bird, H.M.'s Fifty-seventh Regt., to Jane Amelia, dau. of B. Waller, esq., Harbour Master, Aden.

17. At Leeds, William Wailes, esq., to Elizabeth Yourstoun, dau. of Sir Peter Fairbairn, of Woodsley House, Leeds.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Ayton Whitaker, esq., to Mary Henrietta, dau. of Edward Farrer Acton, of Mayor Gatacre Park.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Major Barnard, Grenadier Guards, son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Henry Barnard, K.C.B., to Caroline Harriet, dau. of Charles Millett, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., the Rev. J. Harman, to Mary Jane Fulton, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. William Popham, of the H.E.I.C. Service.

— At Brighton, Major Grant Allan, of the Third Regt. Madras L.I., to Catherine Annie, dau. of the late Major Richardson, Seventh L.C.

— At Canwick, near Lincoln, Constance, dau. of Robert Amcotts (formerly Cracroft) esq., of Hackthorn, in same co., to Capt. Tennant, R.N., of Needwood House, Staffordshire.

21. At Roorckhee, N.W.P., Bengal, Alexander Howe Brambley, esq., to Sarah Mary, dau. of Sir W. Brook O'Shaughnessy.

22. At Stowford, Albemarle Cator, esq., to Mary Molesworth Cordelia, dau. of Christopher A. Harris, esq., of Haine, Devon.

— At Twickenham, Walter Monteford Westropp, late Capt. in the Nineteenth Regt., to Laura Felicia Susan, dau. of Sir William Clay, bart., of Fulwell Lodge, Twickenham.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Hervey George St. John Mildmay, R.N.,

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MARRIAGES.

House, in the county of
the Hon. Elizabeth Shaw
of the Viscount Eversley.

George's, Hanover-sq., Pryse
of Gogerddan, Cardigan-
Buscot Park, Berks, to
dau. of Captain Lewes, of
Wiltshire.

St. Andrew's Church, Angell Town,
Lorenz, esq., to Beatrice,
Forbes M'Neill, and niece
Hon. Lord Colonsay, of
Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B.

Majesty's Legation, the
George Annesley, brother
Annesley, to Clementine,
Annesley, esq., Her Mar-
quis North Holland.

St. Andrew's Church, Charles Peyto
of Vicar's Hill, Hants, to
dau. of the late New-
comb, M.P. for Brighton.

St. Andrew's Church, Cadbury, Somerset,
d, esq., M.P., of Cople,
to Isabella Henrietta Theo-
Henry Lawes Long, esq.,
of Dorking, Surrey, and the Lady

St. Andrew's Church, John Samuel Barnes,
of Salisbury and Cheltenham.

minster, Henry Calley, esq., of Burderop
Park and Overtown House, Wilts, to
Emily Augusta, dau. of Mr. Serjeant
Wrangham, of The Rooks, Gloucester.

2. At Gracedieu Manor, Leicestershire,
Frederic A. Weld, esq., to Filomena Lisle,
dau. of Ambrose Lisle Phillipps, esq.

— At the Marbeuf Chapel, Paris,
Lieut. Henry Needham Knox, R.N., son
of the Hon. John Henry and Lady Ma-
bella Knox, to Minna, daughter of Mon-
sieur and Madame Lavit.

3. At Fulham Church, James Bontein,
esq., to Katherine Cecilia Shelley, grand-
dau. of the late Sir John Shelley, bart.

— At Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, Ro-
bert Buchanan Dunlop, esq., of Drum-
head, Dumbarton, N.B., and of Sussex-
gardens, Hyde Park, to Frances Maria,
dau. of the Ven. E. J. Burrow, D.D.,
F.R.S., Archdeacon of Gibraltar.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, T. Ver-
non Wentworth, esq., only son of F.
and Lady Augusta Wentworth, of Went-
worth Castle, to Lady Harriet de Burgh,
dau. of the Marquis and Marchioness of
Clanricarde.

5. At Douglas, Isle of man, J. H.
Thompson, esq., son of Admiral Thomp-
son, of Langwarish, Hampshire, to Louisa

MARRIAGES.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Maj. Thelusson, Coldstream Guards, to Henrietta, dau. of Mr. and Lady Augusta Wentworth.
14. At Trinity Church, Boston, U.S., Anthony Lefroy, esq., to Elizabeth Ann, dau. of the late William Dampier, esq., of Bruton, Somerset.
15. At Oxton, John Chaworth Musters, esq., of Annesley Park, and Colnwick Hall, Notts, to Caroline Anne, dau. of Henry Sherbrooke, esq., of Oxton, in that county.
- At Wytham-on-the-Hill, John William Cheney Ewart, esq., of Ketton Hall, Rutland, to Jane Anna Lucy, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Johnson, of Wytham Hall, in the county of Lincoln.
16. At North Creake, Norfolk, Charles North, Capt. Norfolk Artillery, and barrister-at-law, M.P. for Hastings, to Augusta, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Keppel.
17. At Hallaton, Capt. Robert Havard Price, H.M.'s B.A., to Charlotte Mary Dent, dau. of the late Sir Henry Bromley Hinrich, of Court Garden, Marlow, Bucks.
- At South Weald, Essex, Henry Fagel, son of John William May, esq., Consul-General of the Netherlands, to Margaretta, dau. of James Drane, esq., formerly of Pulham, Norfolk.
- At Corfu, Capt. Newton, of the Buffs, to Ernestine, dau. of Le Chevalier Von Eisenbach, Consul-Gen. of Austria.
- At Bambo, Northumberland, Edmond Crawshay, esq., of Bensham, Durham, to Mary Jane, dau. of John Mathinson, esq., of Fenham, Northumberland.
19. At St. Mark's, Surbiton, Kingston-on-Thames, Thomas Fortescue, esq., of Suffolk Lawn, Cheltenham, to Louisa Margaret, dau. of the late Major Francis Russell Eager.
31. At the Military Church, Stuttgart, Elizabeth Matilda, dau. of the late Rev. Sir Henry Dryden, bart., to the Baron Frederick William Emilius Pergler von Perglas, of the Royal Wurtemberg Infantry.
- At Ringwood, Charles Castleman, esq., of St. Ives, Hants, to Isabel, dau. of Col. Swinburne, of Ringwood.
- and of Highgate, to Mariabella, dau. of John Hodgkin, of Barcombe House, near Lewes.
6. At Hull, George, son of the late Sir William S. Clark, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. F. S. Pope, of York.
7. At Allahabad, East Indies, Capt. John Hudson, esq., H.M.'s Forty-third Regt. Light Inf., Brig.-Maj. at Allahabad, to Isabel Muir, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Chas. F. Havelock, Imperial Ottoman Army.
- At St. Mary's Church, Bath, George, only son of J. Birch, esq., of St. Petersburg, to Catherine Anna, dau. of the late Joseph Hamilton, esq., M.D., of Queenston, Canada West.
- At Heavitree, Exeter, William Richard Wedgwood, esq., to Harriet Maria, dau. of the late Thomas Carr Brackenbury, esq., of Snausthorpe Hall, near Spilshy, Lincolnshire.
- At St. David's, Exeter, Col. H. H. Lloyd, to Caroline, dau. of the late Henry Banham Harris, esq., of Bryanston-sq., London.
- At Doncaster, Capt. Goodison, esq., H.M.'s Twenty-fourth Regt., to Elizabeth Gertrude, dau. of Joseph Davies, esq., of Shrewsbury.
9. At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, Capt. Wm. J. Carden, H.M.'s Seventy-seventh Regt., to Eliza Jane, only child of the late Henry Palmer Marsh, esq., of Martham Hall, Norfolk.
12. At St. Peter's, Fort William, Calcutta, Lieut.-Col. Scudamore, C.B., H.M.'s Fourteenth (King's) Light Dragoons, to Caroline, dau. of Philip W. Le Geyt, esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, and Legislative Member of the Council of India.
13. At St. Mary's Church, Ealing, M. E. Grant-Duff, esq., M.P., to Anna Julia, dau. of Edward Webster, esq., of North Lodge, Ealing.
14. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Frederic Ludwig Baron Von Stieglitz, of the Glen, co. Armagh, to Hester Anna, dau. of the late George Blacker, of the B.A.
16. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Charles William Moore, Bengal Civil Service, to Rose Frances, dau. of Sir Samuel E. Falkener, bart.
- At Broadwater, near Worthing, Capt. John Bolton, Capt. and Brev.-Maj. R.A., to Henrietta Juliet, dau. of Robert Coffin, esq.
- At Bombay, Alexander Sangster, esq., of Bombay, to Katherine Isabella, dau. of William Crawford, esq., barrister-

APRIL.

6. At the Friends' Meeting House, Lewes, Edward Fry, of Lincoln's Inn,

MARRIAGES.

Edwardes Lyall, esq., Advocate-General at Calcutta.

28. At Trinity Church, Hyde Park, Peter Godfrey, esq., to Henrietta Julia Rhoda Sophia, dau. of the late Rev. Edward Harmer, Ravenhill.

— At Edinburgh, Lieut. Thomas William Oliver, R.N., to Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. E. S. Murphy.

29. At Edinburgh, the Right Rev. Bishop Terrot, to Charlotte, widow of Lieut.-Col. Edward Madden, Bengal Art.

30. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Lieut.-Col. Geo. Latham Thomson, Fourth Regt., to Julia Maria, dau. of the late Thomas Hull Plumer, esq., of Canon's park, Middlesex.

MAY.

2. At Rome, Francis Nevile Reid, esq., to Sophia Caroline, dau. of the late Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, bart.

— At Mahabulshurr, Bombay Presidency, Clement Metcalf Browne, esq., Bombay Engineers, to Florence Jessie, dau. of Major Alfred Thomas, Bombay army.

3. At St. Paul's, Rondebosch, Capetown, Capt. Walter Tyler Bartley, Sixth Royal Regiment, to Esther, eldest dau. of Sydney S. Bell, esq., First Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Cape of Good Hope.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., James Haywood, esq., of Dosthill House, Warwickshire, to Juliana, dau. of the late Edward Gibbons, esq., and granddau. of Sir William Gibbons, bart.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John William Watson, esq., son of the Hon. Baron Watson, to Margaret Godman, dau. of the late P. P. Fitzpatrick, esq., of Fitzleet House, Bognor.

— At Cottesbrooke, Northamptonshire, the Rev. R. Gibbins, Vicar of Radley, Berks, to Caroline, widow of the Rev. S. Stockdale, and dau. of the Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irlly, Rector of Cottesbrooke.

— At Abbott's Ann, the Rev. James Erasmus Phillips, only son of the Rev. Sir James Evans Phillips, bart., to Mary Margaret, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, of Abbott's Ann.

— At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Edward Charles Buller Elphinstone, to Elizabeth Harriette, dau. of the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, bart., of Penicuik House, N.B.

— At Hove, Sussex, the Rev. Sir George Lewen Glyn, bart., Vicar of

Ewell, Surrey, to Henrietta Amelia, dau. of Richard Carr Glyn, esq.

5. At Finedon, Northamptonshire, Thomas Bagnall, esq., to Fanny, dau. of the late Herbert Mackworth, esq., R.N., and granddau. of the late Sir Digby Mackworth, bart., of Cavendish Hall, Suffolk.

— At Athens, Sidney Locock, esq., Attaché to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, to Abbie, dau. of the Rev. Jonas King, D.D.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Cleland, esq., of Stormont Castle, co. Down, to Theresa Muria, dau. of Capt. Leyland, of Haggerstone Castle, Northumberland and Hyde-park House, Albertgate, London.

8. At Cloneybrack, Lieut.-Col. Chidley Coote, of Huntingdon, Queen's County, to Catherine Maria, dau. of the late William P. Brabazon, esq.

10. At St. James's Church, Henry Aysford Sanford, esq., of Waltham House, Essex, to Emily Catherine Anne, dau. of the late Right Hon. Lord Granville Somerset.

— At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Sir Henry Fletcher, bart., of Ashley Park, Surrey, to Agnes, dau. of Sir John Morillyon Wilson, C.B., K.H., of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

11. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Henry Naugh, to Catherine, dau. of the late William Baker, esq.

— At Chadlington, Oxon, the Rev. William Wales, Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough, and Rector of Uppingham, to the Hon. Louisa Diana Spencer, dau. of the late Lord Churchill.

— At Stoke-by-Nayland, William Beeston Long, esq., to Arethusa Marianne, dau. of Sir Charles Rowley, of Tendring Hall, in the same county.

12. At Kimbolton, Hunts, Charles Paget Blake, esq., of Beulah, Torquay, to Mary, dau. of the late William Ainsworth, esq., of Birkett's Bank, near Wigan, Lancashire.

16. At Sevenhampton Rectory, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mr. Justice Christian, to Mary, dau. of F. E. Thomas, esq.

17. At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Colonel Ferguson, M.P., of Raith, to Emma, dau. of the late James Henry Mandeville, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Frederick Peel, third son of the late Right Hon. William Yates and Lady Jane Peel, to Adelaide Frances Isabella, dau. of Lord and Lady Sudeley.

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MARRIAGES.

George's, Hanover-sq., the
Adley Ryder, second son
Harrowby, to Susan Ju-
Hamilton, dau. of Villiers
Barton Cliff, near Christ-

George's, Hanover-sq., Henry
esq., of Leck Hall, North
Emma Caroline, dau. of
Edward Jacob Bridges,
military.

ford, Frederick Sleigh Ro-
Bent. Bengal Artillery, to
dau. of the late John
Twenty-third Foot.

George's, Hanover-sq., the
F. C. Lindsay, to Rosa-
dau. of the late Frederic
esq.

Saints' Church, Rutland-
Lethbridge C. E. Moore,
Capt. H.M.'s Seventeenth
Agnes Emma, dau. of the
Ph. N. Shuttleworth,
Bicester.

on, Major Henry Stratton
Forty first (the Welsh)
Ellen Peyton, dau. of
son Sadler, esq., R.N.,

31. At Richmond, Weston Parry, esq.,
of Callow Hill, Monmouth, to Katharine
Jean, dau. of the late Rev. Stephen
Butler, of Soberton, Hants.

JUNE.

1. At Whitechurch, Shropshire, Lieut.-
Col. John Harding Wynell Mayow, late
of the second Bengal Fusiliers, to Theo-
dorea, dau. of J. Lee, esq., of White-
church.

— At St. George's Hanover-sq., Ed-
ward Heneage Dering, esq., late Cold-
stream Guards, to Georgiana Lady Chat-
terton.

2. At St. Andrew's, Sir Alexander
Grant, bart., to Susan, dau. of Prof.
James Frederick Ferrier, University of
St. Andrew's.

— At St. John's, Holloway, Colonel
Richard Vyvyan, of Trewan Park, Corn-
wall, to Henrietta Charlotte, eldest dau.
of Thos. Lane Crickitt, esq., of New-
ington-green, Middlesex, and niece of the
late Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B.

4. At Wiesbaden, George Augustus,
Baron Gilsa, of Gilsa, to Mary Ann, dau.

MARRIAGES.

8. At Wootton Wawen, Phillip Albert, son of the late George Frederick Muntz, esq., M.P., of Umberslade, to Rosalie, dau. of Philip Henry Muntz, esq.
9. At Blatherwycke, the Rev. Edward Salmon Bagshawe, Bulwick, Notts, to Emma Louisa, dau. of Gerard Noel Hoare, esq.
— At Walcot Church, Bath, Capt. Alfred Grey, son of the Hon. Edward Grey, late Lord Bishop of Hereford, to Christina, dau. of the Rev. Calvert R. Jones, of Heathfield, Glamorganshire.
— At Dublin, Robert Higginson Borrowes, esq., Giltown, Kildare, to the Hon. Louisa Catherine Browne, dau. of Lord Kilmaine.
— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Col. Pierpont Mundy, son of the late General Mundy, to Harriet Georgina, dau. of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tyler, of Cottrell, Glamorganshire, and widow of the late E. P. Richards, esq., of Plas Newydd.
11. At Christ Church, Hawthorne, near Melbourne, the Hon. Major Hodgson, M.L.C., of Studley, to Isabella Angell, dau. of John Clipperton, esq.
13. Major Charles Edward Mansfield, to Anna Margaret Eliza, dau. of the late Col. the Hon. Augustus Ellis.
14. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Thos. Lyttelton Powys, eldest son of Lord Lifford, to Emma Elizabeth, dau. of the late Robt. Wm. Brandling, of Low Gosforth, Northumberland.
— At Brighton, Capt. Arthur Loftus Tottenham, Rifle Brigade, of Glenfarne Hall, co. Leitrim, to Sarah Anne, dau. of the late George Addenbrooke, esq., of Barrow-mount, Gore's-bridge, Kilkenny.
15. At Moray-place, Edinburgh, Capt. George Sinclair, of the Bengal Army, second son of Sir John Sinclair, bart., to Agnes, dau. of the late John Learmouth, esq., of Dean.
16. At Calbourne, Isle of Wight, E. Wilkes Wand, esq., to Elizabeth, dau. of the Hon. William A'Court Holmes, of Westover, in the Isle of Wight.
— At Cologne, William Gage Blake, esq., to Mary, dau. of the Rev. James T. Bennett, Rector of Cheveley, Cambridgeshire.
— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Col. G. W. G. Green, Second E. Bengal Fusiliers, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Carter, esq., of Troy, Jamaica.
18. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. Robert Crowe, Sixtieth Royal Rifles, to Louisa Emily Elizabeth, dau. of John Easton, esq.
20. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Lieut. Louis Gaston Salamon, Eighty-third Regt. de Ligne, to Louisa Anna, dau. of the Hon. William Henry Yelverton, of Whitland Abbey, Carmarthenshire.
21. At St. James's, Paddington, A. Leland Noel, esq., third son of Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, to Ella, dau. of Rev. Capel Molyneux.
— At St. Mary's Catholic Church, Chelsea, George M. S. Marquis de Stacpoole, to Maria, dau. of Thomas Dunn, esq., of Montagu-sq.
22. At New Lakenham Church, Norwich, Charles Stephens, esq., to Susannah Lynn, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Cockburn, late Seventy-ninth Highlanders.
— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles d'Arcy Lane Fox, to Louisa Emma, dau. of Thomas Fairfax, esq., of Newton Kyme.
— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Filmer Sullivan, to Adelaide, fourth dau. of the late Abel Smith, esq., of Woodall-park, Ware.
— At Bonn-on-the-Rhine, William Macfarlane, esq., of Notting-hill, to Emily Caroline, third dau. of Maj.-Gen. Wavell, K.F., K.C.S., F.R.S.
23. At Lea Church, near Ross, Herefordshire, the Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare, Dean of Waterford, to Harriet, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson.
— At Booterstown Church, William Forbes, esq., of Callendar, Stirlingshire, to Rose, dau. of the late John O'Hara, esq., of Raheen, co. Galway, and Lady O'Donel.
— At St. Alfege Church, Greenwich, Com. H. D. Grant, R.N., to Agnes, dau. of Lieut. W. V. Lee, of Greenwich Hospital.
28. In Westminster Abbey, the Rev. Arthur C. Thynne, Rector of Kilkhampton, Cornwall, to Gwenllian E. F. J. Kendall, dau. of the late Russell Kendall, esq.
29. At Edinburgh, Capt. Charles Fellowes, R.N., to Louisa Garden, dau. of the late John Todd, esq., of Anislie-place.
— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. the Hon. Henry Walter Campbell, Coldstream Guards, son of the Earl Cawdor, to Fanny Georgina, dau. of Col. George Campbell.
30. At Swindon, near Cheltenham, John Edward Sutherland Lillie, esq., Bengal C.S., son of Sir John Scott Lillie,

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MARRIAGES.

ia Mary, dau. of the late
n Nutt, Bombay Engineers.
d Henry George Conroy,
rds, son of the late Sir
bart., to Fanny, dau. of
am and Maria Ashburner
l.

JULY.

ax, N.S., M. Bowes Daly,
Sir Dominick Daly, to
f the Hon. Edward Kenny,
the Legislative Council of

kin, Shropshire, Major F.
A., son of the Very Rev.
Lincoln, to Emily Louisa
of Vice-Adm. the Hon.
an.

James's, Piccadilly, George
y, esq., son of Sir Digby
o Catherine Louisa, dau. of
rsley, bart., of Hovingham.
erham, Cheshire, the Rev.
m Whale, to Emma, Lady

e Ashby, the Marquess of
to Miss Theodosia Vyner,
nd Lady Mary Vyner, of

12. At St. George's, Hanover-sq.,
Viscount Boyne, eldest son of the Earl of
Shannon, to Lady Blanche Lascelles, sis-
ter of the Earl of Harewood.

— At Doveridge, Haughton, Charles
Okeover, esq., of Okeover Hall, near
Ashbourn, to the Hon. Eliza Ann Caven-
dish, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Lord
Waterpark.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Herbert
Murray, esq., son of the Bishop of Ro-
chester and Lady Sarah Murray, to Char-
lotte Laetitia Caroline, dau. of Lieut.-Gen.
and the Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-square,
Charles Augustus Drake Halford, esq.,
to the Hon. Geraldine Frances Lee Dillon,
dau. of Viscount Dillon.

— At Brighton, Capt. Sydney Dar-
ling, Ninth Regt., son of the late Gen.
Sir Ralph Darling, G.C.H., to Rebecca
Wilelmens, dau. of the late Austin
Cooper, esq., of Kilmore House, Tippe-
rary.

— At Brathay, Ambleside, the Rev.
Samuel Peach Boutflower, Incumbent of
Brathay, to Margaret, dau. of the late
G. Redmayne.

14. At Broxbourne Church, William
Pebner Hale, esq., of the Middle Temple

MARRIAGES.

thon Sanctuary, R.N., to Mary Winchester, dau. of Capt. Henry Harvey, R.N., and granddau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Lovett, of the Second Life Guards, to Miss Morick, niece of the Earl of Verulam.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Reginald Ogilvy, esq., son of Sir John Ogilvy, bart., M.P., to Olivia B. Kinnaid, dau. of Lord and Lady Kinnaid.

— At Broadway, Somerset, John E. Dorington, jun. esq., to Georgina Harriet, eldest dau. of Wm. Speke, esq., of Jordans, Aahill, Somerset.

28. At Launceston, Tasmania, Henry Norman Browne, esq., to Mary Louisa, dau. of Louis W. Le Ceane, esq., of Rio Janeiro.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Fred. Edward Tyrwhitt Drake, to Maria Diana Charlotte, dau. of the late Mr. and Lady Charlotte Micklethwait, of Taverham Hall, Norfolk.

29. At St. James's, Paddington, Robert Thomas Carew, esq., D.L., of Ballinamona-park, county Waterford, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of Richard Clayton Browne Clayton, esq., D.L., of Adlington Hall, Lancashire, and Carigbyrne, county Wexford.

30. At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Francis Stafford Pipe Wolferton, esq., to Sarah, dau. of W. H. Belli, esq., late of the B. C. S.

— At Falmouth, Robert Constantine Pender, esq., of Budockvean, near Falmouth, to Amelia, dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir W. H. Sleeman, K.C.B., Resident at Lucknow.

— At High Cliff, Maj. Charles John Strange, R.A., to Emma Brownmill, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Cameron, K.H., of the Gren. Guards.

AUGUST.

1. Albert Smith, esq., of North End Lodge, Walham-green, to Mary, dau. of Robert Keeley, esq.

2. At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Wm. Bayne Foot, esq., to Mary, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Sir Scudamore W. Steel, K.C.B.

— At Hombourg, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Comm. Henry Cholmeley Majendie, R.N., to Thérèse, dau. of the Baron de Baeck Altenbusach, Grand Bouyer and Chambellan de S. A. de Landgrave de Hesse-Hombourg.

— At St. John's Church, Notting-hill, Wm. Standford Pipe Wolferton, esq., of Farley, near Cheadle, to Blanch, dau. of

Swynfen Jervis, of Darlaston Hall, Staffordshire.

2. At St. Gabriel's Church, Charles Stuart Aubrey Abbott, esq., to Penelope Mary Gertrude, dau. of Col. and the Hon. Mrs. Rowland Smyth.

— At All Souls', Langham-pl., Mor-daunt Martin Fitzgerald, esq., Bengal Art., to Anna Fraser, dau. of the late Richard Fraser Lewis, esq., of Madras.

— At Keswick, Philip Howard Frere, esq., of Duns-gate, Cambridgeshire, to Emily, dau. of the Rev. Henry Gippe, canon-residentary of Carlisle, and Vicar of Keswick.

— At Claverton Manor, Somerset, Wm. Stirling Halsey, Bengal C.S., to Sophia Victoria, dau. of the Right Hon. James Wilson, M.P., of Claverton Manor, near Bath, and Upper Belgrave-st., London.

3. At Bray, Max Muller, esq., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, to Georgina Adelaide, dau. of Riversdale Grenfell, esq., of Ray Lodge, Maidenhead.

— George Frederick Buller, esq., son of Sir Anthony Buller, to Georgina, dau. of the late Ralph Forster, esq., of Jardinfield, co. Berwick.

4. At St. John's, Heaton Mersey, Manchester, Charles Patrick Stewart, esq., to Frances Anne, dau. of Wm. Courtenay Cruttenden, esq., of Mount Heaton.

— At Dover, Lieut.-Col. Horace Wm. Montagu, Royal Eng., to Catherine Frances, dau. of Maj.-Gen. England, Royal Art.

7. At the British Embassy, Paris, the Hon. Geo. Augustus Hamilton Chichester, to Elizabeth Lucy Virginia, dau. of T. H. Oliver, esq., of the Manor House, Bath.

9. At Coolock Church, John Knight Fitzherbert, esq., son of the late Sir Hen. Fitzherbert, bart., to Arabella Penelope, dau. of the late Wm. White, esq., of Shrubs, Dublin.

— At Newfoundland, Lieut. Jas. Bower Balfour, to Martha Maria, dau. of the Hon. G. H. Emerson, Q.C., of Virginia Water, St. John's, Newfoundland.

— At Dalhousie Castle, Sir Jas. Fergusson, bart., of Kilkerran, Ayrshire, to the Lady Edith Christian Ramsay, dau. of the Marquis of Dalhousie.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Sir S. Villiers Surtes, Chief Justice of the Mauritius, to Barbara Eliza, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Bosworth, of Charley Hall, Leicester.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Hon. George Mostyn, eldest son of the Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, to Mary Monk, dau. of the late Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

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MARRIAGES.

- ford Magna, Richard Du
Charlotte Maria, dau. of
siah John Guest, bart.
- bleton, Salop, Henry de
to Caroline Gertrude, dau.
Henry and the Lady Emily
- oy, Major Archibald Alex.
Marine Light Inf., to Sarah
of Richd. Machel Jaques,
y Abbey and Silton Hall,
- stol, Col. William Robert
ary, dau. of the late Comm.
- henburg, David Wemyss,
dau. of Col. de Waldkisch,
Switzerland.
- npton Church, Middlesex,
urner, esq., to Elizabeth
the late Right Hon. Lord
Doherty.
- ve, Brighton, Lieut.-Gen.
formerly commanding the
Cavalry, to Jane Anne,
late Capt. Theodore Hick-
th Foot, and dau. of the
ooke.
- alming, Edmond Walcott,
dau. of the late J. H.
- dau. of Sir John V. B. Johnstone, bart.,
M.P.
24. At Five Mile Town, Tyrone, Capt.
Richard Weld Litton, late of the Thirtieth
Regiment, to Mary, dau. of the late Sir
Hugh Stewart, bart.
25. At St. Mary's, Woodford, Essex,
Charles Ainslie, esq., son of the late Sir
Robert Sharpe Ainslie, bart., to Emma,
dau. of the late James Peppercorne, of
Woodford, Essex, esq.
- At Enterkine, Robert Agnew Wal-
lace, esq., son of the late General Sir J.
A. Wallace, bart., to Jane Colquhoun, dau.
of John Bell, esq., of Enterkine, Ayrshire.
- At Kirkheaton, Robert Hartley
Bower, esq., of Welham, near Malton,
to Marcia, dau. of Sir John Lister Kaye,
bart., of Denby Grange, near Wakefield.
- At Stockwell, John Hurrell, esq., of
the Middle Temple, to Susan, widow of
Capt. Elston, of Brixton, and dau. of the
late George Tandy, esq., of Bromsgrove.
27. At Malta, Capt. Arthur Forbes,
R.N., of H.M.S. *Renown*, to Léonie
Emma, dau. of C. Mareseaux, esq., of
St. Omer.
- At All Souls', Langham-pl., Major
Hardinge, Eightieth Regt., to Jemima
Elizabeth, dau. of the late Francis Ayrerst

MARRIAGES.

Ynwr Henry Burges, esq., to Edith, third dau. of the late Hon. Richard Bootle Willbraham, and sister of Lord Skelmersdale.

8. The Lord William Godolphin Osborne, son of the Duke of Leeds, to Mary Catherine, dau. of John Headly, esq., of Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire.

— At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-sq., by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York, Thomas Francis Fremantle, esq., eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, bart., to Lady Augusta Henrietta Scott, dau. of the late Earl of Eldon.

— At All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, Hugh Lindsay Antrobus, esq., son of Sir Edmund Antrobus, bart., to Mary, dau. of the late Admiral Sir Chas. Adam, K. C. B.

— At Belton, near Grantham, Colonel Clark Kennedy, C. B., to Charlotte Isabella Cust, dau. of Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cust, and niece to the Duke of Buccleuch.

— At Llanfairybryn, Llandovery, Herbert Crawshay, esq., to Mary, dau. of Capt. Lewes, of Glanbrane Park, Carmarthenshire.

— At Bovington, Alexander Henry, only surviving son of Mr. and Lady Ross, to Juliana, dau. of William Moseley, esq., of Leaten Hall, Staffordshire.

10. At St. Mary's, Lambeth, S. F. Stanley, esq., late of H.M.'s Fifth Dragoon Guards, to Eliza Wakefield, dau. of the late J. Talbot, esq., of Stanningfield Hall, Suffolk.

12. At Edinburgh, William Bremner Hay, esq., S. S. C., to Margaret Spottiswood, dau. of the late John Cockburn, esq., of Parkhead.

13. At Wellshot House, Lanarkshire, Capt. Maclean, Rifle Brigade, son of Sir George Maclean, K. C. B., to Anne Parkes, dau. of T. Gray Buchanan, esq., of Scotstown.

— At Northumberland, U. S., Major Harry Toulmin, of Mobile, Alabama, to Fanny Priestley, of Northumberland, great granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Priestley.

— At Llanstinan Church, Pembroke-shire, the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, to Mary, dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Crompton.

— At Arley Chapel, Cheshire, William Edward Brinckman, esq., son of Sir Theodore Brinckman, of St. Leonard's, bart., to Mary Alice, dau. of Rowland

E. Egerton Warburton, of Arley Hall, esq.

13. At St. Oswald's Catholic Church, Ashton, Lancashire, the Right Hon. Lord Stafford, to Emma Eliza, dau. of Frederick Gerard, esq., of Aspull House, Wigan.

14. At the British Legation, Dresden, Julian Pouncefote, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Selina Fitzgerald, dau. of the late Major William Cubitt, of Catfield, Norfolk.

15. At Colwinstone, Glamorganshire, Charles Mansfield, esq., of Froome Hall, Stroud, to Rosa Ida, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Darling, Colonel of H.M.'s Ninety-eighth Regt. of Foot.

— At Bridlington, Yorkshire, J. Wilson Holme, esq., of Beckenham, Kent, to Caroline, dau. of the Rev. C. J. Fynes-Clinton, Rector of Cromwell, Notts.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. J. Murray, Grenadier Guards, to the Lady Agnes Caroline Graham, dau. of his Grace, the Duke of Montrose.

20. At Hampstead, the Rev. Henry George Rolt, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Rolt, K. C. B., to Fanny Paulet, dau. of Colonel James Wood.

— At Egloskerry, Launceston, Colonel Willoughby Trevelyan, First Regt. Bombay L. C. (Lancers) to Elizabeth Lethbridge, dau. of the Rev. Henry Addington Simcoe, of Penheale.

21. At Acomb, near York, Major George Preston Vallancy, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Jane Mary, dau. of Capt. T. W. Yates, of Southsea.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Commr. John H. Cave, esq., R. N., to Louisa, only dau. of George Ellia, esq., of Tingly Hall, Yorkshire.

— At St. Marylebone, Robert Augustus Carden, son of Sir Robt. W. Carden, to Caroline Gertrude, eldest dau. of John Arnold Mello, esq.

22. At Tidmarsh, the Rev. Septimus Henry Lee Warner, of Walsingham, Norfolk, to Jane, dau. of John Hopkins, esq., of Tidmarsh House, Berks.

26. At Hampton Court, Col. the Hon. James Macdonald, to the Hon. Miss Blake, dau. of Lord and Lady Wallscourt.

27. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Col. Charles Smith, to Eliza Guyon Triscott, dau. of the late Capt. Joseph Triscott, B. M., of Richmond, Surrey.

— At St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Chelsea, John Daniel King, esq., to Caroline Georgiana, dau. of Sir Frederick

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MARRIAGES.

usel Grange, in the county
art., Q.C.
ainster, Somerset, Vincent
, esq., of Canon's Grove,
essie, dau. of the late Rev.
hbridge, Rector of Combe
et, and granddau. of the
mas Bucklor Lethbridge,

nity Church, Marylebone,
rner Forbes, esq., of the
p Laura Charlotte, dau. of
ve Price, esq., M.P.

ve, Arthur de Hohepied
eldest son of Baron de
rpent, to Catherine Mary,
Melvill, Military Secretary
ment of Bombay.

eneath Manse, N.B., Ste-
FitzGerald, esq., son of the
on. Maurice FitzGerald,
rry, to Margaret Stewart,
v. Robert Story.

Mary's, Carlisle, Edwin
LL.D., of Sandford Park,
nd Master of Caius College,
Ann, widow of the late
and dau. of Joseph Fer-
Morton, Carlisle.
ton, Rear-Admiral Drake

Martha, the widow of the late Henry
Petre, of Dunkenshalgh, Lancashire.

1. At Brightling Church, Sussex, Maj.-
Gen. John Ludlow, H.E.I.C.S., to Bella
Leigh, dau. of Benjamin Smith, esq., of
Blandford-sq., and of Glottenham, Sus-
sex.

4. At Kenwyn, the Rev. P. South-
mead Glubb, vicar of St. Anthony, to
Isabella, dau. of the late Rev. John Pol-
whele, of Polwhele, Cornwall.

— At All Saints', Knightsbridge, the
Rev. William Arthur Duckworth, to the
Hon. Edina Campbell, dau. of the Lord
Chancellor and the Lady Stratheden and
Campbell.

— At Withycombe Raleigh, Devon,
Col. Spencer Clifford, late Grenadier
Guards, son of Sir Augustus Clifford,
bart., and Lady Elizabeth Clifford, to
Emmeline, dau. of the late R. Lowe,
esq., H.M.'s Indian Service.

— At St. Thomas's Church, Maryle-
bone, Major Frederick van Straubenzee,
Thirteenth Prince Albert's Light Inf., to
Eliza Meynell, dau. of Robert Crosse,
esq., of St. Helier, Jersey.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly,
Charles Campbell Prinsep, esq., to Le-
titia Elizabeth, dau. of Gordon Wil-

MARRIAGES.

- of Newry and Morne, to Ruphemia Elizabeth Anne, dau. of the late Sir William Elliott, bart., of Stoba, Roxburghshire.
8. At Oxford, the Rev. Frederick Meyerick, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, and Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, to Marion, dau. of the late Edward F. Danvers, esq.
11. At the Cathedral, Bangor, the Rev. Evan Lewis, to Anne, dau. of the Very Rev. J. H. Cotton, Dean of Bangor.
- At Weymouth, Capt. Philip Heatly Douglas, First Devon Militia, to Frances Alice, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Robert Vandeleur, of Springfort, co. Cork, and Weymouth.
- At Barlaston, Staffordshire, John Broughton, esq., to Selina, dau. of the late Ralph Adderley, esq., of Barlaston Hall, Staffordshire.
12. At Benhall, Sir Henry Flower Every, bart., of Eggington Hall, Derbyshire, to Mary Isabella, dau. of the Rev. Edmund Holland, of Benhall Lodge, Suffolk.
- At Richmond, Surrey, Frederick James Gant, esq., Surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, to Matilda, dau. of the late Richard Crawshay, esq., of Ottershaw Park, Surrey.
- At Perth, Lieut.-Col. Henry Maurice Drummond, to Charlotte Elizabeth Richardson Hay, of Seggieden and Aberarge.
- At Sydney, New South Wales, the Hon. Louis Hope, son of John, fourth Earl of Hopetoun, to Susan Frances Sophia, eldest dau. of William John Dumaresq, esq.
13. The Rev. T. Trafford Shipman, B.A., Rector of Scaleby, Cumberland, to Margaret Sidney, dau. of the Hon. J. H. Roper-Curzon, of St. John's Lodge, Cheltenham.
17. At the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-st., Henry, son of Sir Henry Bedingfield, bart., of Oxburgh, to Augusta, dau. of Edward Clavering, esq., of Callaly Castle, Northumberland.
18. At St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, Capt. J. W. Trevor, of the Seventy-second Regt., A.D.C., to Henrietta Dulcibella, dau. of the late Charles Henry Evans, esq., of Henblas, Anglesea.
- At St. James's, Piccadilly, Clinton Fraser Henshaw, esq., Rifle Brigade, to Isabella Jean Margaret, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lewis Grant, K.C.H., Col. of H.M.'s Ninety-sixth Regt.
- At St. Michael's Church, Highgate, Alaric Alfred Watts, esq., to Anna Mary Howitt, dau. of William and Mary Howitt, of West Hill Lodge, Highgate, N.
18. At Stradbally, R. A. G. Cosby, esq., of Stradbally Hall, late Enniskillen Dragoons, to Alice Sofia Elizabeth, dau. of Sir George Pocock, bart., of the Priory, Christchurch, Hants.
19. At the British Embassy in Paris, Dr. Gasper Obrist, of Zollicon, near Zurich, to Alice Jane Grant, dau. of the late James Cunningham Grant Duff, esq.
- At Howden, Yorkshire, Henry W. Allfrey, esq., to Catherine Elizabeth, dau. of the late Philip Saltmarshe, esq., of Saltmarshe.
20. At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, Henry Arnold, esq., to Helen Letitia, dau. of the late Capt. William Nugent Glascock, R.N.
- At Belgaum, Maitland, Lieut. W. B. Sabine Pasley, Bombay Art., son of Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, bart., to Kate Henson, dau. of Major Grehan, late Seventy-eighth Highlanders.
- At the British Embassy, Brussels, Bentley Murray, esq., to Lucy Jane Kleanora, dau. of the late Sir John Wm. Pitt Muir Mackenzie, of Delvine and Casencarric, bart.
24. At Compton Church, near Guildford, Lieut.-Col. Elrington, Commanding Fourth Battalion Rifle Brigade, to Emilie Jane Best, dau. of George and Elizabeth Georgina Best, of Eastbury Manor House, Compton.
25. At Newchurch, Isle of Wight, Lieut. George Douglas Harris, H.M.'s Eighteenth Regt., to Mary Elizabeth Bennett, dau. of Capt. Henry B. Wyatt, R.N., of Ryde, Isle of Wight.
- At Dover, Capt. Rudolf F. J. Roerdanz, Royal Prussian Art., to Maria Catherine, dau. of the Rev. Randall Ward, M.A., late Archdeacon and Senior Chaplain at the Presidency of Bombay.
- At Myddleton Tyas, Yorkshire, the Rev. Henry William Bagnell, Chaplain to H.M.I.F. in the Bombay Presidency, to Emmerentia Charlotte, dau. of the late Nils William Alwroth, esq., Governor of the Royal Mint of Stockholm, Sweden.
26. At Lincoln, the Rev. T. J. Clarke, of Southport, to Frances Jane, dau. of the Rev. C. S. Bird, Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral.
- At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Cecil Duncombe, son of Lord Feversham, to Eleanor Jane, dau. of Charles Mills, esq., of Hillingdon Court, Middlesex.

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MARRIAGES.

h, Thomas Gaisford, esq.,
Sussex, to the Lady Emily

es, Henry Davis, son of the
Willock, of Mortlake, to
h, dau. of Major C. L.
stlenau, and late of the

John's, Potter's Bar, Major
oe Tritton, Fifth Depôt
hurst, to Selina Charlotte,
s Marryat, esq., of Park-

Paul's, Knightsbridge, the
y, son of Lord Boston, to
ne, dau. of Col. the Hon.
at Saumarez, and niece to
rez.

ersea Church, the Rev.
Locock, son of Sir Charles
o Anna Maria, dau. of the
Dealtry.

ngton Church, Yorkshire,
, late of the Carabineers,
low of the late William
of Aston Hall, Yorkshire,
n, Lincolnshire.

George's Church, Hanover-
min C. C. Pine, M.A.,
t, Saint Kitts, to Mar-

Thomas H. Lister and Lady Theresa
Lewis.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Ed-
ward Maxwell Brownlow, esq., to Char-
lotte Anne, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen.
Sir Lionel Smith, bart., G.C.B., G.C.H.

— At Amesbury, Cosmo Duff Gordon,
esq., son of the late Sir William Duff
Gordon, bart., to Anna Maria, dau. of
Sir Edmund Antrobus, bart.

10. At All Saints' Church, Knights-
bridge, Lucius Bentinck, Viscount Falk-
land, to Elizabeth Catherine, Duchess of
St. Alban's.

— At Risby, Suffolk, Henry Gerard
Hoare, esq., son of the Ven. C. J.
Hoare, Archdeacon of Surrey, to Jane
Frances, dau. of the Rev. S. H. Al-
derson.

— At the Catholic Chapel, Falmouth,
Horatio Mary Augusta, dau. of Admiral
Francis Temple, to M. Achilles Schmidt,
of Naples.

— At All Souls' Church, Langham-
place, Lieut.-Col. Sidney Burrard, Gren-
adier Guards, son of the late Rev. Sir
George Burrard, bart., to Geraldine Au-
gusta, dau. of W. J. Richardson, esq.,
of Oak Hall, Wanstead, Essex.

— At Aberdeen, David Owen Bateson,

MARRIAGES.

17. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lord Bingham, eldest son of the Earl of Lucan, to Lady Cecilia Gordon Lennox, sixth dau. of his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

19. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Capt. Gerard Napier, R.N., to Ella Louisa, dau. of Col. Sir J. M. Wilson, C.B., K.H., of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

22. At Fremington, North Devon, Capt. George Whitlock, esq., Eighty-fourth Regiment, son of Major-Gen. Sir Cornish Whitlock, K.C.B., to Laura, dau. of the late J. Vellacott, esq.

— At Stillorgan Church, near Dublin, Commr. G. H. Wale, R.N., son of the late Gen. Sir C. Wale, K.C.B., to Blanche, dau. of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch, to Lady Louisa Hamilton, dau. of the Marquis of Abercorn.

— At the Oratory, and also at Trinity Church, South Kennington, William Metcalfe, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Agnes, widow of Major Newall, and dau. of T. Vaughan, esq., co. Glasgow.

24. At Alderley, Thomas Henry Sherwood, of Twenty-first Royal North British Fusiliers, to Anne, dau. of Robert Blagden Hale, esq.

— At Gateshead, James Croudace, esq., of Bluehouse, Washington, to Isabella, dau. of James Laing, esq., of John's-place, Gateshead.

26. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, W. Leigh Clare, esq., of West Derby, to Frances Louisa, dau. of the late Gen. George Wright, Royal Engineers.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, Lieut.-Gov. of St. Kitt's, to Margaretta Anna, dau. of the late Col. John Simpson of the Bengal Army.

DECEMBER.

1. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Francis William Newdigate, esq., late Coldstream Guards, to Charlotte Elizabeth, dau. of General Sir Alexander and Lady Woodford.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, John George C. L. Newnham, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Amsterdam, to Louisa Cornelia, dau. of the Rev. Henry Dudley Ryder, Canon of Lichfield.

5. At Auckland, New Zealand, the Hon. Edward William Stafford, of Mayne, co. Louth, First Minister of the Crown in New Zealand, to Mary, dau. of the Hon. Thomas Houghton Bartley, Speaker of the Legislative Council.

6. At Rockbarton, Limerick, Sir John Richard Wolsley, bart., of Mount Wolsley, Carlow, to Francis Annabella, dau. of the late Arthur Blennerhassett, esq., M.P.

— At the Cathedral, Antigua, the Hon. Bertie Entwisle Jarvis, of Mount Joshua, Member of H.M.'s Council of that island, to Martha Elliott, dau. of the late Lionel Oliver, esq., of Bristol.

— At Madras, Capt. C. Fitzroy, of the Sixty-eighth Light Inf., son of Lord C. Fitzroy, and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras, to Mary, dau. of L. Strange, esq., of the Sudder Court of Madras.

7. At Torquay, Charles Cramond Dick, esq., to Fanny Inglis, dau. of E. W. H. Schenley, esq.

8. At Bolton Percy Church, Yorkshire, Egerton Vernon Harcourt, esq., to Laura Milner, dau. of the late Sir William Milner, bart., of Nunappleton.

10. The Comte de Rancé, to Williamina Helen Stewart Forbes Leith, widow of Col. James John Forbes Leith, of Whitehaugh, and dau. of the late Col. James Stewart, of the Forty-second Royal Highland Regt.

— At Hampstead, Thomas Platt, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Emily Ann, dau. of the late Charles Phillips, esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

13. At Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, Henry William Currie, esq., to Flora Caroline, dau. of the Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon Yorke.

— At Prospect Hall, near Dublin, George Henry Haigh, esq., of Grainsby Hall, Lincolnshire, to Emma Jane Adelaide, dau. of the late Sir Robert Way Harty, bart.

14. At Curzon Chapel, Curzon-st., Mayfair, the Right Hon. Lord Vernon, to Frances Maria Emma Boothby, dau. of the late Rev. Brooke Boothby and the Hon. Mrs. Boothby.

— At Creagh, co. Cork, Matthew Yeats, esq., of Kilnemora, co. Kildare, to Ann Grace Maria, dau. of the Ven. J. M. Trew, D.D., Rector of Creagh, and late Archdeacon of the Bahamas.

— At Cheltenham, Philip Reginald Cocks, of Stepple Hall, Salop, to Camilla,

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MARRIAGES.

the Rev. William Newton,
eeve, Somerset.
ay, Captain Sir Henry
R.N., to Caroline, dau. of
Henry Drury, of Harrow.
Church, Cornwall, George
esq., of Chaddlewood,
on. Adele Isabella Graves,
nd Lady Graves.
t Church, Bath, the Rev.
Vicar of Corsham, Wilts.
lda Caroline, dau. of the
Eardley Wilmot, bart.,
Wade Browne, esq., of
igh House, Wilts.
ras, Capt. William H.
Madras Native Inf., son
r Geo. Whitlock, K.C.B.,
uiss, dau. of Lieut.-Col.
h, Madras Eng.
da, John Richard Walcott,
of the Black Bay Estate,
of the Hon. Thomas Bell,
er Majesty's Council of
Church Mission Station,
y Zealand, the Rev. J.
o Marianne Celia, dau. of
eacon A. N. Brown.

the Rev. Thomas Pitman, Vicar of East-
bourne.

30. At Edinburgh, Edward Augustus
Prinsep, esq., of H.M.'s Indian O.S.,
Punjab, to Margareta Eleanor, dau. of the
late James Hunter, esq., of Thurston, N.B.

31. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the
Hon. Geoffrey Browne, only son of Lord
Oranmore, to Christina, dau. of the late
Alexander Guthrie, esq., of the Mount,
Ayrshire.

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June. In the hospital at Brescia, the
Duke of Abrantes, son of Marshal Junot.
The Duke, who served on the divisional
staff of the army of Italy, was struck
down at the battle of Solferino, and died
after amputation of the thigh.

July 4. At his residence, Winckley-sq.,
Preston, aged 68, John Addison, esq., Judge
of the County Courts, North Lancashire

DEATHS.

who had while yet a young man shown the highest talent in and devotion to his profession as a medical practitioner, was, as early as 1820, chosen by the Edinburgh Town-council to fill the chair of Medical Jurisprudence in the University there, and was successively promoted to chairs of still higher importance, until in 1842 he was appointed Professor of the Practice of Physic. This chair he held till 1855, when he resigned, owing to ill health. The deceased was not only for many years one of the heads of the medical profession at Edinburgh, and gained for himself a wide reputation by the publication of various works, but he was still better known in his own immediate sphere by his unbounded benevolence and philanthropy. Such was the estimation in which the deceased was held by his fellow-townsmen that he was honoured with a public funeral, attended by the City authorities, the University Professors, and the Members of the Medical Societies and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

April 1. At the Chantry, Bradford-on-Avon, Lieut.-Col. James Allen, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

June 13. At his residence, Champion-park, Camberwell, Surrey, aged 64, Henry Alsager, esq.

April 16. At St. James's-sq., Bath, Capt. Wm. Proctor Anderson, late of the H.E.I.C.S. He was descended from a family connected with Bath and Bridgewater for the last two centuries. He entered the service of the East India Company as a cadet, in the year 1796. He served through all the campaigns of Lord Lake, and was wounded in the trenches before Agra by a musket-shot in the shoulder. In 1808, being considered one of the most intelligent, active, and able officers in the Bengal Army, he was selected for the command of one of the Light Inf. Battalions, which were then first embodied for the purpose of instruction and exercise on the plains of Cawnpore, after the model of the camp at Shorncliffe, in 1802, under Sir John Moore.

March 28. At Southampton, aged 60, Richard Andrews, esq., Alderman of Southampton. The deceased was born in a humble village of Hampshire, in 1798. The first years of his life were passed in obscurity and poverty, working as a farm lad at 3d. a-day, from nine to twelve years of age; then getting employ as a sawyer, next as a blacksmith, but always with aspirations for

something better. In 1821 he came to Southampton with half-a-crown in his pocket (the sum total of his earthly property), and got work as a journeyman coachmaker in Mr. Jones's factory, where he was employed for seven years; when, with the money saved during that period from his wages, he started in business in a humble way on his own account. From that time his course was onward and upward, by his indomitable energy, integrity, and industry, carving out for himself a position of wealth and honour as a tradesman and a name and reputation for public spirit which will long survive him. He successively served the offices of Town-Councillor, Alderman, Sheriff, Mayor (five times), and Magistrate of the borough. Though almost without education, he was a man of a singular shrewdness that enabled him to play a respectable part in any situation in which he chanced to be placed; and the radical coachmaker of Southampton became even a political character of some consequence.

Sept. 29. At Leamington, aged 60, James Annesley, esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Amsterdam, son of the Hon. Robert Annesley, and grandson of Richard, second Earl of Annesley.

Jan. 14. At Deyrah Dhoon, from fatigue and exposure during the late mutiny, Brev.-Maj. Octavius Henry St. George Anson, son of the late General Sir George Anson, G.C.B. The deceased officer served with the Ninth Lancers in the battle of Punniar, for which he received a medal; the campaign on the Sutlej in 1846, including the battle of Sobraon, for which he received a medal; he was also in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab at Ramnuggur and battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, for which he received a medal and clasps. He had served throughout the Panjaub and Twalior campaign, and against the revolted Sepoys from the siege of Delhi to the fall of Lucknow.

May 16. Of yellow fever, after a very brief tenure of his sacred office, the Right Rev. S. Jordan Rigaud, D.D., F.R.A.S., Lord Bishop of Antigua, and Member of the Executive Council of that Island.

Dr. Rigaud was the son of the late Stephen Peter Rigaud, M.A., Radcliffe Observer at Oxford from 1827 to 1839. In Michaelmas Term, 1833, he gained the highest honours of his University, a first class both in Classics and Mathematics. After having been for some time Fellow

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Exeter, where he obtained reputation for his success, he became head master's Westminster School, whence he transferred to the head mastership of St. Catherine's School, Ipswich. He was in but little reputation and took it. His exertions proved its efficiency that it began to build a new school. He had a year or two before received the degree of D.D., and had been elected a Fellow of the University in Michaelmas 1846, was nominated in 1857, to the Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., for the Colonies, to the Antigua, with a stipend of £1,000; and the clergy, gentry, and the people of Ipswich on that occasion testified with a splendid testimony of their sense of his merits in promoting every educational, and religious improvement.

In Antigua his career was sufficiently long to mark him as a worthy prelate; for his successful disposition, and deep knowledge of his flock so thoroughly,

plain and unmistakable. As a cultivator of land on the improved system few could excel him, as a landlord he was highly esteemed, and in this relation of life he carried out that rigid system of order and regularity in business, which was apparent in all his other transactions. He took great interest in the improvement of the Sutton estate, and expended nearly the whole of the annual rental towards that object. His three eldest sons having pre-deceased him, he is succeeded in his large estates by a youthful grandson, the child of his second son.

April 9. At Gibraltar, on his passage home from India, aged 31, William Delafield Arnold, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, fourth son of the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby.

May 5. At Aston-hall, near Runcorn, Cheshire, aged 61, Sir Arthur Ingram Aston, K.C.B.; son of the late Col. Henry Hervey Aston, by the fourth daughter and co-heir of the last Viscount Irvine; and great-grandson of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Henry Hervey, who assumed the name of Aston, and was the fifth son of the first Earl of Bristol. In 1817, the deceased was attached to the

DEATHS.

grass, and weeds, and other impurities by which it was becoming obscured, was set on foot by him and conducted with great spirit.

July 23. At his residence, Kippington, Sevenoaks, aged 84, Col. Thomas Austen, M.P. for West Kent, 1845.

Jan. 3. At Packington-hall, Warwickshire, aged 72, Heneage, fifth Earl of Aylesford. His lordship was born April 24, 1786, and succeeded to the honours as fifth earl on the death of his father in 1812. He married, in 1821, Lady Augusta Greville, daughter of George, Earl of Brooke and Warwick, and has left issue. The late earl was formerly Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and filled the office of Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household. He was a trustee of Rugby School, and F.S.A.

April 15. At Edinburgh, Jane Emily Wilson, wife of William Edmondstone Aytoun, esq., Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Edinburgh.

July 14. At his residence, Bathwick-hill, near Bath, aged 82, John Bacon, esq., F.S.A., formerly of Sidcliffe, near Sidmouth, eldest son of the late John Bacon, B.A., sculptor.

April 15. In Ecclestone-sq., Caroline Rachel Baillie, eldest daughter of the Lord Advocate for Scotland, M.P.

Nov. 2. At Dunstable-house, Richmond, aged 72, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Lorraine Baker, bart., C.B. He assisted at the storming of Sumana (St. Domingo), in 1827, and was promoted for his conduct at the defence of Anholt in 1811. He served with considerable distinction at Guadaloupe in 1815.

Dec. 24. In his 68th year, Mr. Robert Baker, of Writtle, the father of the Protection Societies, and one of the most celebrated of our agriculturists. Himself a tenant farmer, Mr. Baker was ever ready to stand up for the rights and everything calculated to promote the prosperity of the class to which he belonged; while his sound judgment and integrity secured for him the confidence of all classes connected with the land. His life was one long career of usefulness, great ability, and increasing energy, employed from the first in doing everything to advance that interest with which he had become so signally identified. For a long series of years the results of his study and experience might be traced through the columns of our agricultural publications, as one of the safest of our pioneers to the improved system of husbandry, as one

who thoroughly knew all he taught. Mr. Baker long took a leading part in the proceedings of the London Farmers' Club, of which he was one of the founders; but latterly ill-health had prevented his giving active attention to public or practical affairs.

April 13. In Paris, aged 69, Charles Barry Baldwin, esq., formerly M.P. for Totnes.

Nov. 26. At Florence, aged 91, C. Bankhead, esq., formerly Physician Extraordinary to his Majesty King George IV.

May 19. At Dungannon, Ireland, aged 40, Sir Robert Barclay, bart.

Feb. 16. At her residence, Brook-st., Bath, aged 86, Harriet Alicia, relict of Sir R. Barclay, bart.

Aug. 19. At Christ Church, Oxford, aged 88, the Rev. Frederick Barnes, D.D., Vicar of Colyton-cum-Shute and Monkton, and Senior Canon of Christ Church.

Aug. 15. At Upper Holloway, aged 75, Mr. Josiah Bartlett, for 36 years resident in the house of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Earl-st., and in the service of the Society for nearly 50 years.

Aug. 20. At Southam-villa, Leamington, aged 70, Miss Anne Bateson, eldest sister of Sir Robert Bateson, bart., of Castruce.

April 12. At Dawlish, aged 69, Major O'Hara Baynes, R.N., Roy. Art.

April 2. At Indore, Lieut.-Col. Charles Grant Becher, of the Fifth Bengal Light Cav., and of Beatson's Horse.

April 8. At his residence, Stanhope-st., Park-pl., Regent's-park, aged 74, Joseph Beioley, esq., formerly a Chief Factor of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, and late a Governor of the Royal Hospitals of London.

June 12. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 49, Jacob Bell, of Langham-pl. and Oxford-st.

Jacob Bell was the head of the famous firm of dispensing chemists, the excellence of whose drugs have given them an European reputation. Mr. Bell was himself an ardent and indefatigable student in chemical and in other sciences. He died of hard work. In the full expectation of death, and in spite of a most painful malady, he could not desist from his labours, and in a half-fainting state was buckled up to his work till within an hour before he breathed his last. He spent a fortune in starting and in advancing the Pharmaceutical Society, which

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embrace before long all the druggists of Great Britain, the meantime, has raised the educational standard of the nation. He was the President of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and it is some proof of the estimation in which he was held, not only in his own country, but throughout the district, that, on the day of his death, there was scarcely a town in England in which some "pharmaceutical shop" had not his shutters closed in mourning. He was a man of the most amiable nature, who devoted himself to the interests of his subjects, who toiled like a slave for other people, and who was beloved by all who knew him. It is known that, subsidiary to the duties of his office, he pursued the studies which were the absorbent of his life. Mr. Jacob Bell was his patron of the arts, and he had in his house at Langham a valuable gallery of pictures, and a cabinet of minerals, and a library from the case of his friend, the late Lord Aldersey. With the same unobtrusive character which characterized his public life, he bequeathed the best of his property to the nation. Among them, the late Lord Aldersey's—“The Maid and

aged 76, James Bessonett, esq., Q.C., Chairman of Sessions for the county of Waterford.

April 18. At the Palace, Bangor, aged 86, the Right Rev. Christopher Bethell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bangor. The deceased prelate was born in 1773. He was the son of the Rev. Richard Bethell, and was born at Isleworth. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge, of which foundation he was elected a Fellow, and became second Members' prizeman. In 1824, he was nominated by Lord Liverpool, the then Prime Minister, to the bishopric of Gloucester. In 1830, the Duke of Wellington, the then Prime Minister, transferred him to the more lucrative see of Exeter, and again in the same year to the still more lucrative see of Bangor, which he held up to the time of his death. His lordship was the author of several theological works, the principal of which is his “General View of the Doctrine of Regeneration in Baptism,” which has become a standard work among High Churchmen. Dr. Bethell was a very distinguished scholar, and was, during the whole of his life, identified with the theological views of the High Church party, which he con-

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Dec. 25. At Barnfield House, Southampton, aged 90, General Richard Blunt, Col. of the Sixty-sixth Regt., a retired Lieut.-Gen. in the Portuguese Army, Knight of the Tower and Sword, &c.

May 28. At Freetown, Sierra Leone, of yellow fever, the Right Rev. Dr. J. Bowen, Bishop of Sierra Leone, the third prelate of that see since its establishment in 1852. Dr. Bowen was for some years engaged in farming in Canada, and served in the militia during the rebellion. Coming to this country in 1842, he entered as a student of Trinity College, Dublin. He was ordained by the present Bishop of Durham. In 1847 he went to Palestine and the East, and returned to England in 1851. Afterwards he visited Nineveh, where he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Layard, with whom he was associated during many of his investigations. He visited the East a second time in 1854, and came back to England again in 1856. In 1853 he was presented by the Marquess of Huntley to the rectory of Orton Longueville. The parish having but a small population, he obtained without difficulty a licence for non-residence, in order that he might indulge in his Eastern travels. This living he held up to the time he was appointed to the bishopric of Sierra Leone, to which he was consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace on the 23rd of Sept. 1857, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was assisted by the Bishop of Peterborough and the Bishop of Victoria, who was at that time in England. On the 13th Dec., 1857, Bishop Bowen arrived at Sierra Leone, and on the 28th of May, 1859, he died in consequence of a malignant attack of yellow fever. His tenure of the episcopate was somewhat longer than that of either of his two predecessors; and these missionary prelates may truly be said to have died martyrs to the cause of religious duty.

April 5. In London, Ellen Emelia, wife of Sir S. Geo. Bonham, bart., K.C.B.

Jan. 14. At Brush House, Ecclesfield, aged 80, John Raye Hooth, M.D., J.P. for the West Riding, late Principal of Queen's College, Birmingham.

April 12. At St. Petersburg, Madame Bosio, a young lady whose progressive excellence gave promise of the highest eminence as a dramatic singer. Her funeral was attended by thousands of the *élite* of the Russian capital and—a singular, but not unprecedented honour in that military empire—by a splendid military

escort. The young actress had been engaged to take leading parts in the opera in London during the season, and she was expected to arrive in a few days. Her sudden decease was much lamented by a large circle of admirers in London; for her private character was as estimable as her vocal and dramatic powers were admirable.

Feb. 12. At Buxton Vicarage, Norfolk, aged 79, Lieut.-General James Claud Bourchier, K.C., Colonel of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. In the early part of his military career he was actively engaged, having been under Sir R. Abercromby in the campaign in Egypt of 1801, in the Peninsular campaigns of 1811 and 1812, including the siege of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, and several minor cavalry affairs, and the great actions in Belgium in 1815. The gallant officer was appointed Col. of the 3rd Dragoon Guards in 1851, and became a Lieut.-General in 1854.

Feb. 17. At Canterbury, near Sydney, New South Wales, aged 32, Sarah Mary, widow of Wm. Hobart Seymour, esq., and subsequently wife of Henry Pleydell Bouverie, esq.

Oct. 8. At Southampton, aged 70, Rear-Admiral Wm. Bohun Bowyer.

Feb. 11. At his residence, Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, Rear-Admiral Courtenay Boyle.

Dec. 3. At Montpellier Villas, Brighton, aged 70, of bronchitis, Colonel Edward William Bray, C.B., late of H.M. Thirtieth (Dorsetshire) Regt., which he commanded at the battle of Maharajpore.

Jan. 9. At Castle Bromwich, aged 64, Solomon Bray, esq., late Town Clerk of Birmingham, a gentleman universally respected in his private and public character.

Sept. 17. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 77, Vice-Admiral John Brenton. The deceased admiral served throughout the French war under Saumarez, Collingwood, St. Vincent, Codrington, &c. He was mate of the *Cæsar* in the actions fought off Algeiras and in the Straits in 1801, and was Acting-Commander in charge of a division of gunboats at the defence of Riga, and in an expedition against Mittau, in 1812.

Feb. 13. On board the *Eastern Monarch*, at sea, aged 38, Brevet-Maj. Reginald Best Brett, of the Bombay Artillery, and the late Turkish Contingent. He was a subaltern of Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery through Gen. Nott's campaign, and at Dubba under Sir Charles

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erved with the Turkish Com-
th the Crimean campaign.
t Dover, John Bridge, esq.,

Beddington House, Surrey,
of Sir Henry Bridges.

at his house in St. James's
rick William Hervey, Mar-
of Bristol, Earl Jermyn of
Suffolk, and Baron Hervey
Suffolk, in the Peerage of
Kingdom, son of Frederick
Bristol (Bishop of Derry)
Elizabeth, daughter of Sir
s. The venerable Peer was
2nd of October, 1769, and
tly in the 90th year of his
the oldest member of the
s.

arquis, previous to his suc-
family honours, represented
unds in the House of Com-
96 to July, 1803. He was
ry of State for Foreign Af-
rd Hawkesbury (afterwards
ool) was Secretary of State,
ry, 1801, till November,
he death of his father in
e succeeded to the earldom

of the *Zoological Journal*, and of the
Zoological Gardens. He wrote numerous
papers in the Society's Transactions, under-
took the department of Zoology in the
"Penny Cyclopædia;" and contributed
some excellent articles to the *Quarterly
Review*, on subjects connected with natu-
ral history.

March 1. At Horningsheath, Suffolk,
aged 86, Arthur John Brooke, esq., High
Sheriff of the county of Suffolk, in the
year 1839.

Jan. 15. At his residence, Onslow-
square, aged 85, Gen. R. S. Brough, R. A.,
and 65th year of his service.

May 16. At Parkstone, Poole, aged 49,
Eliz. Patience, wife of Vice-Adm. Philip
Browne (the senior Vice-Admiral).

March 30. At Godlington Bury, Bed-
fordshire, by a fall from his horse, Wil-
liam Kenworthy Browne, late Capt. in
the Bedfordshire Militia, and a justice of
the peace.

June. Aged 90, the widow of Ad-
miral Brueys, who was blown up in his
flag-ship *L'Orient*, at the battle of the
Nile.

Sept. 15. At his residence, Duke-street,
Westminster, aged 54, Isambard Kingdom

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he said that, in fact, he then commenced his professional career under his father, in which he rendered him important assistance—devoting himself from that time forward to his profession exclusively and ardently. He displayed even then the resources, not only of a trained and educated mind, but great original and inventive power. He possessed the advantage of being able to express or draw clearly and accurately whatever he had matured in his own mind. But not only that; he could work out with his own hands, if he pleased, the models of his own designs whether in wood or iron. As a mere workman he would have excelled. Even at this early period steam navigation may be said to have occupied his mind, for he made the model of a boat, and worked it with locomotive contrivances of his own. Everything he did, he did with all his might and strength, and he did it well. The same energy, thoughtfulness, and accuracy, the same thorough conception and mastery of whatever he undertook, distinguished him in all minor things, whether working as a tyro in his father's office, or as the engineer of the Great Western Railway Company, or, later, in the conception and design in all its details of the *Great Eastern* steamship. Soon after his return to England, his father was occupied, among other things, with plans for the formation of a tunnel under the Thames. In 1825 this work was commenced, and Brunel took an active part in the work under his father. As is well known that great work was several times interrupted by the in-break of the river. The ingenious contrivances and arduous labours by which those disasters were remedied were due to young Brunel. When that work was stopped in 1848 he undertook some large works on his own responsibility, constructing large docks at Sunderland and Bristol, and some extensive tramways in the mining districts. By these works his mind was directed to the study of railway engineering. This science was in its infancy, and practically unknown, when he was appointed engineer of the Great Western Railway. Whatever may be the wisdom of its plan in a commercial point of view, there is little room for doubt that it is one of the greatest works of its kind. Many of its structures—such as the viaduct at Hanwell; the Maidenhead-bridge, which has the flattest arch of such large dimensions ever attempted in brickwork; the Box tunnel, which, at the date of its construction,

was the longest in the world; and the bridges and tunnels between Bath and Bristol,—deserve the attention of the professional student. They are all more or less remarkable and original works.

On the South Devon and Cornish railways there are also works of great magnitude and importance. The sea-wall of the South Devon Railway, and, above all, the Albert-bridge over the Tamar, deserve to be specially mentioned, together with the bridge over the Wye at Chepstow, as works which do honour to the genius of the engineer and the country too. On the South Devon Railway he adopted the plan which had been previously tried on the London and Croydon line,—viz. of propelling the carriages by atmospheric pressure. This plan failed; but he entertained a strong opinion that this power would be found hereafter capable of adoption for locomotive purposes. It is impossible, in such a rapid sketch as this of his energetic and professional life, to do more than notice, or rather catalogue, his works. It was in connection with the interests of the Great Western Railway that he first conceived the idea of building a steamship especially adapted to run between England and America. The *Great Western* was built accordingly. The power and tonnage of this vessel was about double that of the largest ship afloat at the time of her construction. Subsequently, the *Great Britain*, the first of the great screw steamers, and more than double the tonnage of the *Great Western*, was designed and built under Mr. Brunel's superintendence. Mr. Brunel was the first of the great engineers to recognize the value of the screw propeller, and conferred upon the country the great service of prevailing upon the Government to introduce it into the navy. The first fighting ship fitted with the screw was the *Rattler* sloop of war—now the whole sailing fleet has been discarded, and the British navy reconstructed. Thus prepared by experience and much personal devotion to the subject of steam navigation by means of large ships, Mr. Brunel, in the latter part of 1851 and the beginning of 1852, began to work out the idea he had long entertained—that to make long voyages economically and speedily by steam required that the vessels should be large enough to carry the coal for the entire voyage outwards, and, unless the facilities for obtaining coal were very great at the outport, then for the return voyage also; and that ves-

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arger than any then built
gated with great advantages
ere effects of size. Hence
e *Great Eastern*. All the
attending the construction,
g, the trial of this great
en so recently given in the
he ANNUAL REGISTER that it
to repeat them.

ivate character Mr. Brunel
y amiable and cheerful. As
man the same frank kind-
t prevailed. He seemed
o professional jealousy. His
istance were frankly at the
his rivals when any great
eemed at a stand; and he
patron of those who had
ls or *employés*, who confi-
up to him as a patron.

of Mr. Brunel was hastened
and mental strain caused
to superintend the com-
e *Great Eastern*, and in
his last days were spent.
not forbear to mention that
ears past Mr. Brunel had
from ill-health brought on
ion. Nevertheless he al-
no relaxation from his

The commercial success of Mr. Brunel's
great undertakings was not answerable to
the greatness of their conception. "Suc-
cess and failure were his right hand and
his left—success in the line of inventive
art, failure in the results of reproductive
art. Unlike Stephenson, who made every-
thing pay, Brunel made nothing pay. As
an engineer he raised the mightiest works,
and ruined the richest men. The Great
Western Railway and the *Great Eastern*
steam-ship—the best line of railway in
the world, and the noblest steam-ship
afloat—both the most glorious growths of
a scientific intellect—have had the same
melancholy result of swamping the for-
tunes of all who invested in them. The
engineer won renown, and the share-
holders lost their money." Mr. Brunel
was a member of the Royal Society,
having been elected at the early age of
26. In 1857 he was admitted by the
University of Oxford to the honorary de-
gree of Doctor of Civil Laws, a distinction
of which he was justly proud.

March 20. At Duke-st., Bath, aged
70, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Charles
Bryan, Rector of Woolstone, Gloucester-
shire, and only daughter of the late Ad-
miral Kempenhorne, of Helston, Corn-

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of the late Sir George Strickland, bart., of Boynton House, Yorkshire, and widow of Capt. Calder, 21st Light Dragoons.

April 3. At Campden-grove, Kensington, aged 60, Maria Hutchins, daughter of the late Dr. Calcott.

Feb. 22. In Cavendish-sq., aged 92, the Hon. Frances Calvert.

January 4. At Hampden House, Bucks, aged 63, Donald Cameron, esq., Chief of the Camerons, and usually known by his territorial designation of "Lochiel." His father was the "Lochiel" who, restored to his estates under the amnesty of 1784, married a daughter of Sir Ralph Abercromby. The late Chief was their eldest son. He was born in 1796, and, entering the Guards, fought with them at Waterloo. He retired from the service in 1832, and afterwards married Lady Vere, youngest daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, with whom he inherited considerable estates in England. During the late years of famine he spent large sums in aid of his Highland crofters, remitted rents to a great amount, and reduced his rents generally. His noble treatment of his tenants and dependants made him beloved in the Highlands. His eldest son inherits the Scotch estates; the second son takes by will the Hampden estate in Bucks.

Sept. 21. Aged 69, John Camidge, esq., Mus. Doc., Cantab., late organist of York Minster. The deceased was a composer of some celebrity, his genius being displayed in sacred music, as exemplified in the numerous anthems, church services, and chants, which he composed, and many of which are frequently sung.

March 31. At Duntroon, near Queanbeyan, New South Wales, aged 54, the Hon. Robert Campbell, esq., Colonial Treasurer.

Dec. 3. In Jermyn-st. St. James's, aged 42, Lieut.-Col. D. Campbell, C.B., of the 71st Highlanders. He served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and was made a C.B. for his services in the Crimea.

June 25. At Tours, France, aged 79, Lieut.-Col. Patrick Campbell, formerly of St. Catherine's, Argyleshire, and of H.M.'s Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Ninety-fifth Regts. He was with the army in Holland, under the command of the late Duke of York; was present, under Lord Nelson, at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, for which he had the medal; and served in the Peninsula from 1808 to

1811, for which he received the medal and three clasps for Talavera, Busaco, and Albuera.

Feb. 10. At his residence, Barnes-pl., Mile-end-road, aged 72, Lieut. Archibald Campbell, R.N. He enjoyed a pension for wounds received in a cutting-out expedition against the Russians, where he had his arm shot off, a bayonet thrust through his breast, a bayonet wound in his groin, and a pistol bullet in his head.

Dec. 22. Aged 74, the Right Hon. Robert Dundas Duncan-Haldane, Earl of Camperdown, of Lundie, co. Forfar, and Glenagles, co. Perth, Viscount Duncan, of Camperdown, and Baron Duncan, of Lundie, all in the peerage of Great Britain. His Lordship was the eldest surviving son of the celebrated Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, by Henrietta, daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, and eldest brother of the famous Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville. The Admiral was raised to the dignity of a Viscount for the great victory obtained by the fleet under his command off Camperdown, on the 11th of October, 1797, when the scheme of an invasion of Ireland by 40,000 troops, under General Hoche, perished with the Dutch fleet, which, as the fruits of "that great day's renown," was either destroyed or captured. The late peer chose his place from the first with the Whig Opposition, but seldom spoke in Parliament till 1820, when he took some active part in the trial of Queen Caroline. In 1830-31 his Lordship was prominent in the discussions in the House of Peers on the Scotch Reform Bill, and on the coronation of William IV. was elevated to the rank of an earl, the King being pleased, as his own special act, and as a tribute to the memory of the first peer, to adopt the unusual step in the case of a new creation of giving Lord Camperdown's brothers and sisters the rank of earl's children. His Lordship married in 1805 Janet, daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple, of North Berwick and Tantallon Castle, in East Lothian, and leaves issue.

May 9. At Southsea, aged 76, Lieut.-Gen. Geo. Cardew, Col. Commandant, Royal Engineers.

Jan. 2. At Devonshire-pl., Portland-pl., aged 69, Anna Maria, widow of Sir James Rivett Carnac, bart.

April 24. At Newbold-terr., Leaming-

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Miss Jane Carnegie, third daughter of the late Sir David Carnegie, died at Invermaingrad Castle.

At Bath, aged 71, the Right Hon. John Carr, D.D. (B.A. 1813), of Exeter College, Cambridge, Bishop of Bath from 1846 to 1851, Rector of Bath from 1836 to 1851, and a deceased prelate was educated at John's College, Cambridge, in 1813, he distinguished himself in the military service of the East India Company. In 1836 he was appointed to the office of Agent for the Government of Bombay, but resigned in 1838 in consequence of ill health. He returned to England in 1854, and was appointed rector of Bath in 1854, and he was universally esteemed, and his death is deeply regretted.

At Cheltenham, Harriet Jane, daughter of the late Adm. Sir Thomas Boscawen, bart.

At Killiney, Dublin, aged 73, the Countess of Castlestuart.

At St. Leonards-on-the-Sea, the Right Hon. Charles Murray, Earl Cathcart, Viscount Cathcart, Baron Greenock in the Peerage of Great Britain, and Baron Cathcart in the Peerage of the Kingdom of Great Britain, G.C.B., K.S.W., a general in the army, and colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards.

For his services in the Peninsula he received the gold medal and two clasps, and in recognition of his services at Waterloo was made a Knight of the Order of St. Wilhelm of Holland, and of St. Wladimir of Russia. In 1838, he was nominated a K.C.B., and was made a Grand Cross only a few weeks since. The late Earl married in France in September, 1818, and in Portsea in February, 1819, Henrietta, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Mather, and has left issue.

Feb. 23. At Haine, from the effects of severe wounds received at the battle of Inkermann and at the siege of Lucknow, aged 24, John, eldest son of Albemarle Cator, esq., of Woodbastwick-hall, Norfolk, and Beckenham-pl., Kent.

March 26. At Doveridge, Derbyshire, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Union Cavendish, M.A., Vicar of Doveridge (1839), Derbyshire; sixth and youngest surviving son of the first Lord Waterpark. He married, in 1845, Sophia, daughter of Sir John Robinson.

April 24. At Westburn, near Aberdeen, aged 80, David Chalmers, printer, the third in succession, from father to son, of the proprietors of the *Aberdeen Journal*.

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Jan. 19. At Charleville Forest, Tullamore, aged 37, the Right Hon. Charles William George Bury, Earl of Charleville, Viscount Charleville, and Baron Tullamore, in the peerage of Ireland. His Lordship, who succeeded his father in the titles in July, 1851, married in 1850 Arabella Louisa, daughter of H. Case, esq., of Shenstone Moss, Staffordshire; and leaves issue.

Feb. 1. At Canterbury, aged 53, the Rev. William John Chesahyre, M.A., one of the Canons of Canterbury.

Mr. Chesahyre was the son of Rear-Adm. Chesahyre, and was educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford. In 1841 he was presented by Archbishop Howley to the united parishes of St. Martin and St. Paul, Canterbury, in which city his influence, derived from his earnest character and a considerable private estate, was most beneficially exerted. To him is in a great degree due the restoration of the interesting churches of his parishes, and the foundation of parochial and general schools in the archiepiscopal city. He afterwards became tutor to the sons of the Earl of Egremont, was sent to Oxford by that nobleman in charge of his youngest son, and was rewarded for his care by presentation to two family benefices. In 1846 Mr. Chesahyre was appointed Rural Dean of Canterbury, and one of the six preachers of the Cathedral. Twice—in 1852, and again in 1857—the clergy of the diocese elected him as one of their proctors in Convocation; and, finally, in March, 1853, he was presented by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord Derby, to the stall in Canterbury Cathedral, which had been vacated by the removal of Professor Stanley to Oxford—an appointment which was hailed with lively satisfaction by all to whom his character and merits were known. Unhappily Mr. Chesahyre's career of usefulness was drawing to its close. His health had given way; and after a vain resort to the foreign baths, he returned home to die.

June 17. At Ansley-hall, aged 80, Elizabeth Juliana, wife of Sir John Newdigate Ludford Chetwode, bart., of Ansley-hall, Warwickshire, and Oakley, Staffordshire; eldest daughter of the late John Newdigate Ludford, esq., of Ansley-hall.

Feb. 3. At Chichester, aged 80, the Very Rev. George Chandler, B.C.L. 1804, D.C.L. 1824, New College, Oxford, Dean of Chichester.

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Dr. Chandler, who was for many years Rector of All Souls' Church, Marylebone, was educated at Winchester and Oxford; was Bampton Lecturer in 1826, and in 1830 was appointed Dean of Chichester. The period of his deanery will be ever remarkable in the annals of his cathedral city for the remarkable improvements effected by his energy, and to no small extent by his fortune. The venerable cathedral was renovated and beautified; stained glass windows—of which a memorial window erected by the Dean to his sister is very beautiful—inserted; new churches and schools erected in the city, and the social well-being of the inhabitants promoted in many ways. The venerable and venerated ecclesiastic has, moreover, bequeathed £2000 to be applied to building a new church, to endowing the Diocesan College, or improving the Cathedral church, at the judgment of the new Dean and the Archdeacons.

May 24. At Stackhouse, Settle, aged 73, T. Clapham, esq., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

June 30. Aged 83, William Clark, esq., M.D., of Wester Moffat. Dr. Clark contributed nearly £30,000 to the establishment of the Free Church College in Glasgow.

Jan. 27. At Bethlem Hospital, Thos. Clark, a Chancery prisoner of 35 years' incarceration. This person, like Dickens's cobbler, was ruined by having a legacy left to him. Proceedings in Chancery were taken, and Clark refusing to plead was committed for contempt. Since, however, he held the property, though he could not touch it, and preferred remaining in prison to bringing it into court, his long detention was his own fault. He had several times been removed to Bethlem for insanity.

March 21. At Windsor, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. John Clarke, late of H.M.'s Sixty-sixth Regt.

July 31. At Wolverhampton, aged 74, N. R. Clarke, esq., Serjeant-at-Law, Judge of the County Courts of Wolverhampton, Oldbury, and Walsall, and Recorder of Lincoln, Newark, Northampton, and Walsall.

March 31. Miss Jane Clarke, the celebrated Court Milliner. Her property is estimated at £30,000, the principal portion of which is said to be left to the various charities of the metropolis. She has left several fine pictures to the National Gallery.

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At Raby Castle, aged 73, the Countess Dowager of Cleveland, eldest daughter of Earl Powlett, by his first wife, Sophia, only daughter and heiress of Sir George Pocock, K.H.; died on the 16th of November, 1809, at Raby, Duke of Cleveland.

In John-st., Berkeley-sq., London, on the 25th of May, 1824, the late Hon. Robert Windsor Clive, of Clive, in Shropshire, Deputy-Lieutenant, and Captain in the Worcester Cavalry. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Hon. Robert Clive and the Baroness Windsor. He died on the 25th of May, 1824. He was married to Lady Mary, daughter of the Earl of Bradbury, in 1780. On the sudden death of his father in January, 1854, he was appointed member for South Shropshire, and previously represented Lud-

low in the Deanery, aged 67, the late Charles Butler Clough, A.M., of Clough, in Asaph.

At the Deanery, aged 67, the late Charles Clutterbuck, Esq., of Clutterbuck, in the County of Cornwall, youngest son of the late Major Clutterbuck, of Wark-

ton, aged 34, the Countess Dowager of Courtown, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Edward Pennefather, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland.

June 7. At Harborne-heath, near Birmingham, aged 76, "Old" David Cox, one of the greatest—perhaps, if Turner be excepted, the greatest—of the great English school of water-colour painters.

He was a native of Birmingham. His first essays in painting were made as an assistant scene-painter at the theatre of that place. His early practice in this derided branch of the fine arts was probably of great service to him in after life when careful study had made him a perfect master of every minute detail of observation and practice; for to it he probably owed that dashing style in which by a few bold and masterly strokes he produced mighty effects. Leaving the rough and probably ill-remunerated trade of painting for the stage, he practised in London and in Leicestershire as a teacher of drawing—higher as an art, but probably scarcely more remunerative; for he is said to have owed his chief subsistence at this period to the sale of his vigorous drawings, works which were then well sold at

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The gallant Colonel had received the silver war-medal and eight clasps for his early career in the Peninsula, and was made a knight of the Royal Hanoverian Order for his military services. The deceased served in the Peninsula from January, 1810, to the 31st December, 1812; and again from June, 1813, to the end of the war, including the whole of the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras; battle of Busaco; the advance from the lines to Guarda; first siege of Badajoz; siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo; siege and storm of Badajoz; battle of Salamanca; capture of Madrid, and subsequent retreat through Spain; battles of Nivelle, Nive, Vie, Tarbes, Orthes, and Toulouse, and the whole of the various minor affairs during that period. Colonel Crabbe was wounded in March, 1811, at Foz d'Aronce, when commanding a party which drove a French picket from that village; and again at Toulouse, when attacking the *tête de pont*.

May 22. At Ottershaw Park, Surrey, very suddenly, in his 73rd year, Richard Crawshaw, esq., the eldest son of the late William Crawshaw, the well-known ironmaster. Mr. Crawshaw derived from his father a large share in the great ironworks at Cyfarthfa, Merthyr Tydvil, but had retired on a very ample fortune.

March 28. At Allington-castle, Kent, aged 84, Miss Ann Crispe.

April 17. At Cheltenham, aged 74, Mary Anne, second and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, bart.

December 5. At his residence, very suddenly, in his 64th year, Sir Richard Budden Crowder, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. The deceased Judge was the eldest son of the late Mr. William Henry Crowder, of Montague-place. He was educated first at Eton, and then at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1821, and subsequently went the Western Circuit. In 1837 he became a Queen's Counsel, and in August, 1846, Recorder of Bristol. For some time he held the appointment of Counsel to the Admiralty, and Judge-Advocate of the Fleet. He represented the borough of Liskeard in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, from January, 1849, to the time of his elevation to the bench. On this occasion he received the customary order of knighthood.

March 24. At Gravesend, after landing from the ship *Coldstream*, on the

1st, aged 43, R. Y. Cummins, esq., late Assistant Colonial Secretary and Acting Secretary to the Council of Government; from excessive tropical debility and unremitting attention to his responsible duties during twenty-five years' residence in the colony of Mauritius.

Sept. 10. At his seat near Wrexham, aged 74, General Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe, bart. The deceased General entered the East India Company's service in the Bengal army in 1798. He gained the rank of General in October, 1857, and for his military services in India was nominated a C.B.

May 9. At Rome, Marjory, relict of Major-Gen. Cunningham, H.R.I.C.S., of Newton, Perthshire.

Sept. 28. At the Island of Trinidad, West Indies, Roger William Curtis, esq., third son of Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, bart., C.B., of East Cosham, Hants.

Jan. 29. In the burning of the steam-boat *North Carolina*, in Chesapeake Bay, U.S., aged 71, Dr. Thomas Curtis, of Limestone Springs, South Carolina, the original editor of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," and of Tegg's "London Cyclopædia."

April 14. In Berkeley-sq., aged 90, the Hon. Elizabeth Curzon, dau. of the late Viscount Curzon.

Feb. 16. At Boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels, aged 65, the Hon. William Mackenzie Dawson Damer.

Nov. 6. At Breadsall Priory, Sir Francis Sacheverel Darwin, aged 74.

He was the last surviving son of the celebrated Dr. Darwin, the philosophic poet, whose "Loves of the Plants" is a singular example of science reduced to verse. Sir Francis Darwin was a physician, and ranked high in scientific attainments, inheriting his father's literary tastes and distinguished abilities. He resided for sometime at Lichfield, where he had extensive practice in his profession, and subsequently at Sydnopce, near Matlock. The last twelve years of his life were spent at Breadsall Priory. He leaves issue ten children. The mantle of the scientific poet has fallen on one of his grandsons, Charles Darwin, who, besides his fame as the Naturalist of the Voyage of the *Beagle*, has recently published a work entitled "The Origin of Species," which opens a new field for philosophic inquiry.

March 19. At Bosiere, Lyndhurst, Louisa Henriette, wife of Vice-Admiral Dashwood.

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Exmouth, aged 69, Char-
ard and last surviving dau.
Daubeney, esq., of Berke-
and sister of the late Lt.-
Daubeney, K.H., Col. of the

Brecon, aged 82, the Ven.
s, B.A. 1798, M.A. 1800,
Oxford, Canon of St.
y, Archdeacon of Brecon
near of Brecon.

at his seat, Hornby Castle,
aged 80, Pudsey Dawson,
noble gentleman was a
deputy-lieutenant of the
some years ago, served the
heriff. He was the eldest
Pudsey Dawson, Mayor of
1779 and 1780, the founder
for the Indigent Blind in
the first of the kind esta-
England. On his father's
6, he succeeded to the
Engcliffe Hall, Yorkshire,
ily had long been settled;
he became the successor of
Admiral Tatham, in the
by Castle, of which the
e possessed as heir-at-law
on of the memorable will

tinued to represent up to 1826. He had
been called to the bar of Lincoln's-inn in
1799, and was for a short time a Master
in Chancery. On his retirement from
the House of Commons he was appointed
Clerk-Assistant to the Parliaments, an
office he held for nineteen years,—in
fact, until his accession to the peerage
in 1835; and on that occasion the
House of Lords unanimously voted him
their thanks. The Earldom of Devon
had been dormant from the death, in
1556, of Edmund, son of Henry, the
attainted Marquis of Exeter, in whose
behalf the Earldom of Devon had been
revived in 1553. In 1831, it was ad-
judged by the House of Lords to William,
third Viscount Courtenay, cousin of the
deceased Earl, who succeeded to the
title on his demise in 1835. His lord-
ship married, first, on the 29th of Nov.,
1804, Lady Harriet Leslie, daughter of
Sir Henry Pepys, bart., and Jane Eliza-
beth, Countess of Rothes, by whom, who
died in 1839, he has left surviving issue;
and, secondly, in 1849, Miss Scott,
daughter of the late Rev. J. M. Scott.
In 1837 he was created a D.C.L. of Ox-
ford University; and in 1838 elected
High Steward of that University.

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Marquis of Queensberry, and of John, sixth Marquis. He represented the Dunfriess District of Burghs in Parliament for twenty-two years, and was one of the Council of the Duke of Clarence when he held the office of Lord High Admiral.

July 15. At Durham, aged 66, the Rev. Henry Douglas, one of the Canons of the Cathedral.

Feb. 4. Of fever, *en route* up the Indus, in medical charge of troops, aged 42, Surgeon R. R. Dowse, Seventieth Regt., eldest son of R. Dowse, esq., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals. The deceased served in the West Indies, South America, Brazils, China, St. Helena, Mediterranean, and through the Crimean campaign, for which he received the medal, with three clasps—Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol—and the Turkish Order of the Medjidie.

Dec. 24. At South Hilton, near Sunderland, aged 107, James Doyle. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and was a papermaker by trade.

May 4. At Brighton, aged 64, Col. Edward Drummond.

Oct. 5. At Leamington, Lady Duberly, dau. of Chas. St. Barbe, esq., of Lynton, and relict of Sir Jas. Duberly, of Gaines Hall, Huntingdonshire.

Feb. 13. At Cadogan-place, the Hon. Lady Duff, widow of Gen. the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, G.C.H., and mother of the Earl of Fife.

May 14. At Gattonside House, Melrose, Gen. Alexander Duncan, Bengal Army.

June 16. At Rocklands, Chudleigh, Devon, aged 73, Vice-Admiral Sir David Dunn, knt., K.C.H.

June 15. At Shrewsbury, aged 95, Lady Edwardes, widow of the Rev. Sir John Cholmondeley Edwardes, bart.

Nov. 20. At his residence, Hookward Park, near Limpsfield, Surrey, aged 81, the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, formerly Governor of Bombay. This distinguished civil servant of the East India Company was the fourth son of the eleventh Lord Elphinstone. Probably his family influence obtained him an early presentation to a cadetship, for he joined the Bengal Civil Service at the age of 18, and was very early an *attaché* to the Political Resident at the Court of the Peshwah (Nana's adoptive father) when the Duke of Wellington visited it, at the beginning of this century. Mr. Elphinstone was attached in a political capacity to General Wellesley's mission to the Mahratta chiefs, Scindiah, Holkar,

and the Rajah of Berar. The mission failed, and in the great battle of Assaye Mr. Elphinstone rode constantly by the commander's side, acting virtually as an aide-de-camp. He is said to have shown during this campaign so remarkable an aptitude for military command, that the future Duke told him he had mistaken his profession. In 1808 he was intrusted with an important mission in Central Asia, being nominated our first Envoy to Kabul. At Peshawur he concluded the important alliance with Shah Shuja which has since led to many complications and disasters, but which was triumphant for its immediate purpose, as a treaty was signed by which the Shah engaged to join the Afghan arms to those of the English in the event of a French invasion of India. Of this mission Mr. Elphinstone published a most interesting account. In 1816, when the Marquis of Hastings took the command of the armies of the three Presidencies against the confederated Mahratta powers, of which the Peshwah was the chief, Mr. Elphinstone was the British representative at his court, and penetrated the inmost soul of that worthy sire of Nana Sahib, although he had succeeded in making Sir John Malcolm believe that he was a faithful ally of the English. In the course of a few weeks Elphinstone's opinion of our ally was painfully verified to him by being burnt out of his own ambassadorial dwelling by the emissaries of this friend, and he reached the British camp with nothing except the horse he rode and the clothes he wore. He forthwith ordered the British commander to march down and attack the Mahrattas, and the outrage was avenged by the victory of Kirkee. The British commander had risen from his couch, where he was stretched by a partial paralysis, to lead his troops; and, judging from the fact that when her Majesty bestowed a medal for this victory one was awarded to Mr. Elphinstone (the only decoration he ever had, because the only one he could not have refused with grace), we may believe those who told us that Mr. Elphinstone commanded on that day. The result of the war of which the battle of Kirkee was the commencement, consolidated that Indian British empire which has lately so nearly crumbled in our hands; and Mountstuart Elphinstone was nominated the sole British Commissioner for the settlement of the Peshwah's territories. By his judicious administra-

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the love and respect of all
of that conquered coun-
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Indian Empire.

April 15. In Cadogan-place, Belgravia,
aged 53, after a few days' illness, George
Cary Elwes, esq.

Sept. 24. At Standon, Newport, Isle
of Wight, in his 87th year, General
Henry Eveleigh, R.A. The General, who
bore the oldest commission in the Royal
Artillery, served in the Corunna cam-
paign, and received the war medal and
one clasp for Sahagun and Benevente.

Sept. 8. At Bilton Hall, Warwickshire,
aged 53, Major-Gen. Sir William Byre,
K.C.B., late in command of the forces
in Canada. The deceased was the second
son of the late Adm. Sir George Byre,
K.C.B., and entered the army in 1823.
After serving as major of the Seventy-
third Regiment in Canada, he proceeded
with that gallant corps to the Cape of
Good Hope, and while there greatly dis-
tinguished himself in both the Caffre
wars as lieutenant-colonel. In acknowl-
gment of his eminent services in the last
and previous war, he was made a C.B.,
promoted to be colonel in the army, and
appointed an aide-de-camp to the Queen.
His military reputation was now very

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Dean of Ripon. The Dean was the second son of the great Lord Erskine. Having taken holy orders, he was presented to the rectory of Swithland, co. Leicesters, and in 1847 was appointed Dean of Ripon. He married in 1813 Lady Harriet Dawson, daughter of the Earl of Portarlington. The reverend gentleman was a most accomplished and amiable man, and, as became such a father, was one of the most earnest advocates of the instruction and well-being of the lower classes. Through his agency the blessings of popular education have been widely spread throughout Yorkshire, and the independent spirit of the working class fostered by the numerous 'Mechanics' and other educational institutes of which he was the ready supporter.

June 1. In Thurloe-sq., Brompton, aged 78, Sir Chas. Coningham Fairlie, bart., of Robertland and Fairlie, Ayrshire.

February. In Amptill-sq., aged upwards of 80, Mr. Charles Farley, once a favourite actor in melodramatic pieces. So many years have elapsed since Farley's retirement from the stage, that, although he was to the last an object of respect and even affection among the elder members of the theatrical profession, his name had become unknown to the present generation of play-goers. It is in the history of pantomime and melodrama, when in the good old days they regularly constituted the supplementary entertainment of an evening at the patent theatres, that he appeared as an important figure, and hence his fame was of a less durable character than that which is attained in the higher walks of the profession. For a long series of years the Christmas pantomime at Covent-garden was the result of his labour, and he assisted Mr. Thomas Dibdin in the composition of *Mother Goose*, a work to which veterans still point as having achieved the *ne plus ultra* of popularity, and raised to the pinnacle of celebrity the immortal Joseph Grimaldi. *Timour the Tartar*, the great equestrian drama, which delighted the public and scandalized the refined few who took offence at the introduction of horses on the sacred boards of Covent-garden, and the *Miller and his Men*, that most famous work of the old robber class, which, though now seldom acted, is still familiar to every juvenile owner of a toy-theatre, and is moreover associated with the charming music of the late Sir H. R. Bishop, were both produced under

the superintendence of Mr. Farley, and stand prominent among innumerable pieces of a similar kind.

Aug. 29. At his residence, Wickham-court, Kent, aged 71, the Rev. Sir Charles Francis Farnaby, bart. The baronetcy is now extinct.

Oct. 10. At Hastings, aged 73, Col. William Fawcett, son of the late Maj.-Gen. William Fawcett, and grandson of the late Gen. Sir William Fawcett, K. C. B., Gov. of Chelsea Hospital, &c.

March 13. Aged 89, John Feilden, esq., of Mollington-hall, Chester.

Nov. 3. At Beechworth, Australia, after a short illness (eight days after the wreck of the *Royal Charter*, in which his wife and children perished), Robert Wyndham Fenwick, esq., third surviving son of the late Rev. Collingwood Fenwick, Rector of Brooke, Isle of Wight.

Oct. 6. At the Windsor Hotel, Edinburgh, aged 24, Robert Cutlar Fergusson, esq., of Craigdarroch and Orroland, only son of the late Right Hon. Robert Cutlar Fergusson, of Craigdarroch, Judge Advocate-General, and many years M.P. for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The deceased was the head of an ancient and wealthy family, the representation of which has descended in a direct and unbroken line from father to son since about the year 1252 A.D., and which now devolves on his son, Robert Cutlar, who was born in 1856.

March 13. At his residence, Staunton Harold, Leicestershire, of congestion of the lungs, aged 37, the Right Hon. Washington Sewallis Shirley, ninth Earl Ferrers, Viscount Tamworth, and a baronet. His lordship succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather, in 1842, and married, in 1844, Augusta Annabella, daughter of Lord Edward Chichester, second son of the second Marquis of Donegal, by whom he leaves issue.

Aug. 15. At his residence, Wellingtonter., Radipole, near Weymouth, aged 82, Vice-Adm. Abel Ferris.

Jan. 28. At Woodbury, Exeter, aged 86, the Rev. Francis Filmer, B.C.L., Alban Hall, Oxford, youngest son of the late Rev. Sir Edmund Filmer, of East Sutton, Kent.

Nov. 19. At Little Packington Rectory, aged 60, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Finch, M.A., Rector of Packington and of Meriden, youngest brother of the late Earl of Aylesford.

Dec. 7. At his residence, Highland Lodge, near Portsmouth, in his 75th year,

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esq., for many years Master of Portsmouth Dockyard, Superintendent of the School of Architecture at Portsmouth. He was an officer of the greatest rank and built many of the noblest ships of the British navy. His "History of the Architecture," "Outlines of a Treatise on Laying-off of Ships," and "Masting Ships," are the result of the amount of research and practical knowledge they con-

Ipswich, aged 67, Mr. Hanson Fitch, a local antiquary, distinguished by his diligence. His collections of topographical and antiquarian MSS. of Suffolk are extremely valuable. They filled no less than 100 volumes and are deposited in the West Suffolk Archaeological Society, Bury St. Edmund's. Mr. Fitch had several ancient Tracts, which he had obtained from rich stores of half-burnt MSS. Among them is a narrative of the Principal Secretary during the Minor War, relating to the Queen of Scotland."

unsuccessfully contesting Lewes, he was returned in 1837, since which time he has sat for that borough. In 1846 he was a Lord of the Admiralty in Sir Robert Peel's Ministry, and in December, 1852, he became Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and remained in that office till February, 1855. In March of the same year he was appointed Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons. Under the Government of Lord Palmerston he became President of the Board of Works, which office he held at his decease.

Feb. 12. At Brighton, the Lady Georgina Forbes. Her ladyship was the youngest daughter of William sixth Marquis of Lothian, K.T., by Harriet, dau. of Henry third Duke of Buccleuch, and married, in July, 1849, the Rev. Granville Hamilton Forbes, rector of Broughton, Northamptonshire.

Nov. 5. At Cansan-park, Charles Hay Forbes, esq., second surviving son of the late Sir Wm. Forbes, bart., of Pitsligo.

Sept. 25. At Madeira, the Hon. John Wm. Fortescue, second son of the Earl Fortescue by his first marriage with Lady Susan Ryder, eldest dau. of the late Earl

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canonry in Westminster in November, 1838.

Oct. 21. In Queen-st., Mayfair, Jane, widow of the Rev. Temple Frere, Canon of Westminster and Rector of Roydon, Norfolk.

Feb. 23. At Dartington, Devon, aged 90, the Ven. Robert Hurrell Froude, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795, Oriol College, Oxford, Archdeacon of Totnes (1820), R. of Dartington (1799), and of Denbury (1798), Devon.

Sept. 10. At Yarmouth, aged 73, John Fryer, esq., of Chatteris, formerly Sheriff of Cambs. and Hunts.

Nov. 1. At the Paddock, Canterbury, aged 57, William Henry Furley, esq., banker, of that city.

Lately. At Sunderland, Mrs. Garrick, widow of the nephew of the great David Garrick. She followed her profession of an actress for sixty-five years.

Sept. 22. Aged 72, E. George, esq., of Plasarton, near Narberth, J.P. for the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke.

Aug. 31. In St. Peter's-sq., Hammersmith, in his 79th year, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Gilmour, R.A. The gallant officer had been above sixty years in the army, and during his early career had seen much active service, having served at the capture of Ischia, Zante, and Cephalonia in 1809, and at Santa Maura in the following year. He served also on the east coast of Spain, was present at the battle of Castalla, and in the batteries against Tarragona, and under Lord William Bentinck at Genoa.

April 27. At St. John's-lodge, Regent's Park, aged 81, Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, bart., F.R.S., Baron de Goldsmid of the kingdom of Portugal, one of our most noted financiers, leaving a fortune estimated by rumour at three millions sterling. He was created a baronet in 1841 by the Government of Lord Melbourne, and received the title of "Baron" from the Queen of Portugal for success in negotiating the settlement of the claims of Portugal upon Brasil.

Oct. 13. At his seat, Roundhay, near Leeds, Sir George Goodman, knight.

Sir George was a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and for the borough of Leeds, and was the first mayor for that borough under the Municipal Corporations Act of 1836. To the same office he was also elected in 1846, 1850, and 1851, in the last of which years he received the honour of knighthood. In 1852 he was elected for the borough, with

the Right Hon. E. Baines; but his unremitting attention to his parliamentary duties brought on paralysis, and he did not offer himself at the general election in 1857.

April 23. At Ebury-st., aged 54, the Hon. William Gore.

April 19. At the Hotel Windsor, Rue Rivoli, Paris, aged 56, Sir Harry Dent Goring, bart., of Highden, Sussex. He was twice married; in 1827 to Augusta, dau. of Colonel J. Harvey, and in 1842 to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of J. G. Lewis, esq., and widow of J. Panton, esq. He was educated at Westminster. In 1832 he was elected member for the Rape of Bramber, which he held till 1841. He was High Sheriff of Anglesea in 1848, and a Deputy-Lieut. for the county, and also for Sussex.

June 11. At Mount Ospringe, Faversham, aged 90, General Gerard Gosselin. The deceased entered the army so far back as 1780, and was nearly the senior of the generals. He served under Lord William Bentinck at Genoa, and commanded a brigade in the American war, where he was present at the operations on the Penobscot.

May 11. In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 70, Vice-Admiral Percy Grace. This gallant officer was midshipman of the *Ganges*, and served in the fleet under Lord Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen, in 1801, and of the *Greyhound* at the capture of the *Pallas* frigate, near Java, in 1806. He was acting lieutenant of the *Piedmontaise*, and was severely wounded while in action with the Malays in 1809; and assisted at the destruction of a brig of 16 guns and 136 men, under the batteries of Rojan, in the boats of the *Semiramis*, of which ship he was lieutenant. Admiral Grace was named in the *Gazette* in 1806, and twice in 1811, for his valuable services.

Dec. 16. At Bayswater, aged 70, the Dowager Lady Graham, widow of the late Sir R. Graham, bart., of Esk, Cumberland.

Oct. 24. At Cleatham, near Staindrop, aged 48, Henry George Granger, esq., youngest brother of the late Thomas Colpitts Granger, esq., barrister and M.P. for Durham.

March 3. At Shawefield, Havant, Hants, aged 75, Rear-Adm. Sir Richard Grant.

Oct. 15. At his residence, Chester-terr., Regent's Park, aged 64, Sir Thomas Tassell Grant, K.C.B., F.R.S., late Comp-

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Victualling and Transport Admiralty. The capacity of a single civil servant had been increased upon several occasions, and he had been found competent, indeed, one of the few who met the vast requirements of a war. Besides the arduous office he was the inventor of several improvements in the naval service. In 1829 he well-known steam machinery for the manufacture of biscuit, which effected a saving to the Government annually to £30,000. In 1831 of the value of this invention of £2000 was conferred upon him, and medals presented to him by the French and the British Governments. Afterwards he invented a new life-buoy, a feathering buoy, and about the year 1839 he invented a buoy, which bore his name, and which was used in the steam navigation. He applied his mind to the long-desired object of displacing water from the sea. This invention cost him 15 or 20

July 16. Henry Grattan, esq., late M.P. for the county of Meath, and only surviving son of the great Henry Grattan. Mr. Grattan was a devoted friend of liberalism in the widest acceptation of the term, and was among the faithful few who adhered to Mr. O'Connell throughout his stormy career of Irish agitation. Mr. Grattan leaves no male issue, his children consisting of two daughters, both married.

June 25. Killed before the Peiho forts, Lieutenant Alfred Graves (1850).

March 10. At Banner-cross, near Sheffield, aged 66, Henry Marwood Greaves, esq., of Ford Hall, and of Banner-cross; a magistrate for the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and York, and a Deputy-Lieut. of Derbyshire.

Nov. 14. At his house in St. James's-square, aged 78, the Right Hon. Thomas Philip Earl de Grey, of Wrest, Bedfordshire, Baron Lucas, of Crudwell, Wilts, and Baron Grantham, of Grantham, Lincolnshire, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and a baronet.

Earl de Grey was the eldest of the two sons of Thomas Robinson, second Lord Grantham, and Lady Mary Jemima

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sustained most liberally, not alone by the noble Earl, but by his estimable Countess, who gave great encouragement to the manufactures of her native country. On his retirement from Ireland the noble Earl may be said to have relinquished political life, for beyond an occasional vote in support of the Liberal-Conservative party he has not interfered in political matters. The late Earl was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Bedfordshire, an Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, and in 1844 was nominated a Knight of the Garter. His Lordship was also Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Yorkshire Hussar Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry, President of the Institute of British Architects, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries, and other learned institutions. The earldoms of De Grey and the barony of Grantham devolve upon his nephew, the Earl of Ripon, son of his half-brother. The ancient barony of Lucas of Crudwell, Wilts, passes to his Lordship's eldest daughter, the Countess (Dowager) Cowper. His Lordship changed his family name of Robinson first for that of Weddell, and on his accession to the earldom assumed that of De Grey only.

Jan. 18. At Edinburgh, aged 81, the Rev. Henry Grey, D.D. This venerable and amiable man was the oldest ordained minister of the Free Church; which testified its sense of his merits by electing him to the Moderator's chair the year after the disruption.

Aug. 26. Burned to death in London, by her dress taking fire, Miss Grey, eldest dau. of Sir C. Grey, late Supreme Judge of Calcutta.

June 1. At St. James's-pl., aged 47, Edward Grimes, esq., late Auditor-Gen. of Victoria, Melbourne.

Dec. 16. At Berlin, aged 78, Wilhelm Grimm, the younger of the two eminent brothers whose united efforts have so vastly contributed to the knowledge of German antiquity, German folk-lore, and the history of the German language.

He was born the year after his brother Jacob, at Hanau, and was engaged for many years first as Assistant-Librarian, and then as Professor at the University of Göttingen. Being one of those ardent patriots who protested against the arbitrary overthrow of the Hanoverian Constitution in 1837, he was deprived of his office and banished. He retired to Cassel; but in 1841 the liberality of the King of Prussia opened to him, and to

his brother also, a new sphere of activity at the University of Berlin. The great work of the two brothers—a Dictionary of the German Language of portentous comprehensiveness—is still unfinished, and may perhaps occupy the lives of several successors; but Wilhelm Grimm's "Kinder-und-Haus-märchen" are familiar guests at every German fireside, and in many a household of foreign countries where the Teutonic traditions and fancies are part of the national character.

April 10. At Ipswich, aged 81, C. Gross, esq., solicitor; Treasurer for the Ipswich division of the county of Suffolk 13 years; Coroner for Suffolk 29 years; and Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for 60 years.

Oct. 26. At the Royal Mews, Buckingham-palace, aged 66, Major John R. Groves, Crown Equerry.

July 23. At the Baths of Luoca, Italy, Mrs. Haig, of Bemersyde.

Oct. 6. At his residence, Bank House, Pontefract-lane, aged 80, Henry Hall, esq., senior magistrate of Leeds, and a deputy-lieut. of the West Riding.

June 6. At Osmington Lodge, near Weymouth, aged 63, Charles Hall, esq.

Jan. 21. Perhaps no year has been so remarkable as the present for the number of eminent literary characters that have been taken from us. This Obituary will contain biographical sketches of men so remarkable as Hallam, Macaulay, Prescott, Washington Irving, Leigh Hunt, and Elphinstone, who have departed within its brief circle.

Henry Hallam, the historian of the Middle Ages, of the British Constitution, and of the Revival of Literature, died at Pickhurst, Kent, on the 21st January, at the ripe age of 82. There are few literary men who have reached an eminence to be compared with that of Mr. Hallam, of whose personal history so little is known to the general public. Beyond the publication of his great works, his life was singularly uneventful. He was born at Windsor in 1777, the son of a dignity of the Church, the Dean of Bristol. His family was good and ancient. One of its members was Bishop of Salisbury, and represented the English clergy in the Council of Constance, 1414. He was sent to Eton at an early age, where he was soon eminent among his contemporary students, and some of his earliest productions are to be found in the "Museum Etonense." From Eton he went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he again distin-

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self by his extensive acquaintance with classical literature—a reputation which Byron has made lasting by giving him in his wrath as “classic” which is much renowned for Greek.” A noticeable personal anecdote of his life is an unfortunate accident which happened to him during his stay in Ireland: he fell from the cliffs at Killarney, broke his leg, and was confined for life. On leaving Oxford for London his residence, and, through the intimate of the great Whig, he received his valuable assistance in the *Edinburgh Review*, and in connection with this periodical began to associate him with the *littérati* of the pen in his satirical *Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.” At London and Oxford obtained a reputation over the ancients, Hallam devoted his studies to the acquisition of knowledge of the European continent, and the importance to an acquaintance with the state of Europe during the last ages. He married a daughter of the Rev. John Elton, of Clevedon, in 1812, and in the full possession of his property he repose set himself steadfastly to his studies. In 1818, he came to the

University of London, and were conspicuous throughout, are beyond praise, and have given to the “Constitutional History” the rank of an original authority. On its first appearance it was assailed by the *Quarterly Review* with singular bitterness. The critic was known or reported to be Southey, who attacked in his review the Whig principles of Hallam’s associates rather than the conclusions of the historian. Those bad and bitter times passed away; the *Quarterly* has long since made amends; and the world of letters and of statesmanship have long separated Hallam from mere parties, and classed him where he ought to have been placed at first—among the few who in the world of political passions and events have preserved the untroubled serenity of judges. This great work completed, Mr. Hallam turned his powers to an inquiry into the literature of the period whose national and political history he had made so intelligible. But in the midst of his labours a great calamity fell on the retired student. His union had been blessed by two sons and two daughters. The eldest-born, Arthur Henry, was a youth of the highest promise. He had greatly distinguished himself at Oxford, was now studying the law, and had

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1850, at the age of 26; and the heart-broken father laid him also in that grave at Clevedon Church, beside his brother, and his sister, and his mother. The poor bereaved parent's wishes must have frequently turned to this sequestered spot as his thoughts repeated Tennyson's touching lines depicting the grave of his hopes:—

“And the stately ships go on
To the haven under the hill;
But oh! for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still.

“Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.”

Or that beautiful collection of images of stillness, solemnity, and order, in which the poet refers to the same place of rest:—

“The Danube to the Severn gave
The darkened heart that beat no more;
They laid him by the pleasant shore,
And in the hearing of the wave.

“There twice a day the Severn fills,
The salt sea water passes by,
And hushes half the babbling Wye,
And makes a silence in the hills.”

The last eight years of a life darkened by this astounding succession of bereavements were passed in quiet retirement, employed in the conscientious revision and completion of his great works; but the last days of the aged and now feeble philosopher were assiduously watched by the care of his only surviving child, the wife of Colonel Cator, with whom he lived until his decease, at Pickhurst, in Kent. His mind remained lucid, and occasionally even vigorous, to the last; and he continued to enjoy at times the society which the habits and circumstances of his life had rendered most congenial to him. He is buried at Clevedon with those whom he loved so well and so deeply lamented.

It is impossible, in this sketch, to attempt any critical account of the works which have placed Hallam among the first class of historic writers. But the various testimony which has accompanied the announcement of his decease unanimously declares his eminence. “Conscientious,” says *The Athenæum*, “to the point of pain, Hallam's appearance of vast reading is not deceptive. In his pages we have no vain parade of authorities. We

believes he never once cites a book without actual inspection of its contents; and where a fact of interest which he has learned from others orally comes directly in his way to state, he always writes it down with a qualification. No literary trick seemed to him more contemptible than citing books at second-hand. Another admirable feature in the great historian was his readiness to amend errors, and add new ideas and impressions from the labours of other men. In the various editions, his works were all annotated and improved with a most curious and conscientious skill. The last editions are the best. To his great work on the Middle Ages he published, in his 70th year, a thick volume of ‘Notes,’ in which he confessed to many mistakes of fact, and did ample justice to the eminent men who had followed so closely in the wake of his inquiries as to detect his wanderings to the right or the left. In the collected edition of his writings, published by Mr. Murray three or four years ago, in ten volumes, these ‘Notes’ are incorporated with the ‘View of the State of Europe,’ to which they added so many pleasant illustrations. The book is precious in every way; and not least among its uses to the future generation of Englishmen will be the light of a great and good example which it sets. In Hallam we possessed a scholar who loved truth better than fame.”

Another judicious biographer, writing in *The Times*, says, “Among historians we doubt whether there is to be found one equal to Mr. Hallam in impartiality. There have been historians as erudite as he, not less acute, more inspiring as thinkers, more elegant as writers; but for stern justice he is probably without a rival. His unflinching integrity, his subjugation of personal prejudice, his determination to speak the truth under all circumstances, is one of the rarest things in literature. This perfect frankness never takes in him the form, which it assumes in minds less accurately balanced, of an impatient desire to speak unpalatable truths in season and out of season. Perhaps there never was a critic who was so little of an egotist, and whose judgment was so little swayed by personal feelings, either of regard for himself or of regard for others. Here, indeed, one might detect a want in his character as a writer—a want which might scarcely have been observed when he began to write, but which became apparent in his later

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the tendencies of the age had a new style of history and of He belonged to that school history deals with principles with persons, and in criticism poems rather than with poets, r than with authors. The our literature of late years a direction entirely opposite, seem to represent principles as to the personages by whom strated, books as but second-authors from whose pens they —a tendency, in fact, which r biography the base of his- e of criticism, the base even y. So strongly has this tend- itself manifest in our later at the peculiarity of Hallam's ars in most startling contrast, ho have been nurtured under cent system may not be able dry details and impersonal f the old school. Mr. Hal- r, in striving to be a classical s shown but little ambition lar one. His works are more ent than the idle reader. The in them a mine of wealth— rdition—accuses that has

many esteemed works of lighter litera- ture, and it was thought desirable to popularize the last revised and perfected edition in the convenient form first adopted for the Waverley novels.

May 27. In Portman-sq., her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatelherault. The deceased duchess was the second daughter of William Beckford, of Fonthill Abbey, by the sister of the ninth Marquis of Huntly. She was born at the castle of La Tour, in Switzerland, in 1786, and married, in 1810, the tenth Duke of Hamilton.

July 11. At his residence, Bolton-row, Mayfair, aged 82, William Richard Hamilton, F.R.S., a gentleman of taste and learning, and, at one period of his life, holding a considerable public position.

He was educated at Harrow, and spent a short time both at Oxford and Cambridge; but an unfortunate accident in youth, which greatly impaired his physical strength, prevented him from residing long enough to take a degree. When the late Lord Elgin was appointed Ambassador to Constantinople, in 1799, Mr. Hamilton accompanied him as Attaché and Private Secretary. In the same year he was sent to Egypt on a diplomatic mission to the

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"Egyptiaca," some time after his return to England, proved that he had not mis-spent his time in Egypt, since he had found the opportunity, in the intervals of official duties, to collect materials for a work containing a vast amount of new information respecting the antiquities of a country at that time but little known.

In 1804 Mr. Hamilton was appointed Private Secretary to the late Earl of Harrowby, and in the same year précis writer to Lord Mulgrave. In October, 1809, he became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which post he held during all the later years of the Great War, and until February, 1822, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Naples, where he remained till the beginning of 1825.

In 1815 he accompanied Lord Castlereagh to Paris, and it was chiefly owing to his exertions that the Bourbon Government consented to restore to Italy the works of art which the French had on various occasions removed to Paris. The cordial reception which he met with on visiting Italy a few years later, proved how highly the Italians, and especially the illustrious Canova, with whom he had established a footing of great intimacy and friendship, appreciated his efforts on their behalf.

Mr. Hamilton's acknowledged taste in art, sound criticism, and general character and attainments, led to his being appointed in 1838 to be one of the elected Trustees of the British Museum; for many years he took a leading part in the deliberations and proceedings of this body, until his failing health warned him of the necessity of withdrawing himself still more from those active duties in which he had till then loved to indulge. He resigned his trusteeship in February, 1858.

In 1833 Mr. Hamilton was one of those scientific and learned men who established the Royal Geographical Society, of which he was President during several years. He likewise devoted much of his time and thoughts to the Royal Institution, the Royal Society of Literature, and to the Dilettanti Society, of which last he was one of the most zealous and active members till the period of his last illness.

Sept. 24. At Clarence-terr., Leamington, aged 53, Mary Georgina Hampden, wife of John Hampden, esq., and sister of the late Sir Edmund Filmer, M.P., of East Sutton-pl., Maidstone.

Jan. 31. The Hon. Edward Handcock, youngest son of Lord Castlemaine. While tiger hunting in India, the enraged animal, it appears, attacked him, and inflicted such bodily injuries that he lived but for an hour after his release from her fangs. Captain Handcock was but 24 years of age, had served with distinction with his regt., the 44th, throughout the Crimean campaign, and had represented Athlone, his native town, in Parliament, during the session of 1856. At the time of his death he was attached to the staff of Lord Harris, Governor of Madras.

July 28. At Stapleford Park, near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, aged 62, Robert Sherard, sixth Earl of Harborough; only son of the fifth Earl, by Eleanor, dau. of the Hon. J. Monckton; he succeeded to the titles and the large estates in 1807. His lordship married, in 1843, Mary Eliza, dau. of Capt. R. D. Temple, by whom he has no issue, and the earldom becomes extinct. The Irish barony of Sherard, however, devolves to his cousin, Philip Castell Sherard, of Glatton, near Stilton.

Aug. 18. Accidentally killed by falling over a precipice in the Pyrenees, aged 39, the Ven. Charles Hardwick, M.A., Archdeacon of Ely.

The deceased was born at Slingsby, near Malton, in Yorkshire, in 1820, in humble circumstances; he started in life with no advantages of birth, or wealth, or education; yet, with natural talents not of the highest order, he honourably won the high position which he had attained at an early age by patient industry and the diligent improvement of the opportunities which were presented to him. It was his good fortune to enter at St. Catherine's Hall in 1840, when Dr. Corrie, the present Master of Jesus College, was tutor there. He won the esteem of his tutor by his diligence and his amiable conduct, and received from him more than the usual instruction. The publication of several small works raised his reputation; and in 1851 he published the first edition of his "History of the Articles of Religion," a very remarkable work for so young a man, which probably procured for him the appointment of Whitehall Preacher, with which he was honoured by the late Bishop of London, in the same year. In 1853 he was appointed Professor of Theology in Queen's College, Birmingham, but only held the appointment for about six months. In the same year he also published his

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the Christian Church in the in a very valuable series of annuals, issued by Messrs. This was followed in 1856 in the period of the Reform interval he had been ap- ty Lecturer at King's Col- ge, early in 1855—which with great advantage to the the time of his death—and year was elected Christian e University, and published e annual volumes required ons of the office, which he rist and other Masters," torical inquiry into some of allelisms and contrasts be- nity and the religious sys- cient world." This work to cover a space in the ion, which no man, except n, could have completed in nd it is not completed: but other smaller works of great ardwick also edited for the e of the great works which on their press.

only as a literary man that s loss will be severely felt rsity and in the Church.

wick was impracticable. All attempts to trace Mr. Hardwick on that day were fruitless; but, a strong body of guides and police having been procured from Bagnères de Luchon, another search made early on the following morning resulted in the discovery of the unfortunate gentle- man's body. He appeared to have achieved the most difficult parts of the descent, and then to have fallen down a shelving mass of rock, through a distance of about 200 feet. He must have been killed in- stantaneously, as the skull was found split, his left arm was broken in two places, and his watch shattered to pieces. His remains were buried with every mark of respect, by the care of the Commissary of Police, in the cemetery of Luchon, about three feet from the marble bust of a Mr. Cunninghame.

Nov. 8. At Goldsborough Hall, Knares- borough, in her 59th year, the Countess Dowager of Harewood, second dau. of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath, K.G. Her ladyship married, on the 5th of July, 1823, Henry, third Earl of Harewood, who died in 1857 from the effects of in- juries sustained by being thrown from his horse in the hunting field. The Countess leaves numerous issue.

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Sir Jacob married, on the 22nd of March, 1819, Georgiana Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Sir Henry W. Dashwood, bart., by whom he leaves issue. In 1841 Sir Jacob was summoned to the House of Peers, in the ancient Barony of Hastings, being one of the heirs of John Hastings, by his co-heiress, Elizabeth, the barony having been nearly 400 years in abeyance.

Feb. 8. Rear-Adm. Villiers Francis Hatton. In 1808, while serving as Lieut. of the *Seagull*, 16, Adm. Hatton shared in the heroic action of two hours and a half with the Danish brig *Longen*, and several large gunboats. After the *Seagull* had lost one-third of her crew, killed or wounded, and was reduced almost to a sinking state, the officers and crew were compelled to surrender to the enemy. Lieut. Hatton lost an arm in the contest, and received other dangerous wounds. For the gallantry he displayed on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of Commander, his commission being antedated to the date of the action with the enemy. Adm. Hatton enjoyed a pension of 300*l.* for his wounds.

May 28. At Leith Hall, Lady Leith Hay, of Rannes.

May 7. At Cheltenham, aged 74, Maj.-Gen. Edward Hay, late Commandant of the East India Military Depot, Warley, Essex.

Oct. 14. In Canada, aged 19, John Head, esq., only son of Sir Edmund Walker Head, bart., Governor-General of the Canada. "His Excellency, Lady Head, Miss Head, and Mr. John Head, with a distinguished party, left Three Rivers on Tuesday morning last to visit the River St. Maurice as far as the Piles Falls. The trip was entirely successful until yesterday morning, when Mr. John Head, son of his Excellency, was unfortunately drowned while bathing in the immediate vicinity of the falls of the Grande Mare."

Sept. 7. At Turnham Green, Professor Henfrey, Fellow of the Royal and Linnean Societies, a Member of the Council of the Horticultural Society, &c., Professor of Botany in King's College, London, and Examiner in Natural Science to the Royal Military Academy and the Society of Arts. Arthur Henfrey was the third son of Henry Antram Henfrey, esq., and was born November 1, 1820, at Aberdeen; married, 26th August, 1851, Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Jabez Henry, esq., Supreme Judge of Demerara, &c., by which

lady, who survives him, he leaves four sons. Professor Henfrey has long been known as an excellent histologist, and sound vegetable physiologist. Especially conversant with the botanical literature of the Germans, we owe to his pen many valuable dissertations upon subjects little attended to in England. The papers in the "Micrographic Dictionary" written by him, in conjunction with Dr. Griffith, are celebrated for their accuracy, as well as skilful condensation. The physiological part of his "Elementary Course of Botany," and the papers on "Vegetable Structure" now in course of publication in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, will always be regarded as the productions of a man not only familiar with the truths of science, but able to render them attractive to those who are little accustomed to think upon such subjects. In private life he was endeared to his friends by the gentleness of his manners and the genuine kindness of his nature; and by his relations and family he will be long and deeply mourned, and to his children his loss is irreparable, as he was ever an indulgent and fond father, and their constant companion.

Oct. 9. Suddenly, at the house of his friend, Mr. Samuel Blackwell, Dudley, aged 43, Thomas Hetherington Henry, F.R.S., F.C.S., &c., member of several foreign scientific societies, an eminent analytical chemist and assayer, author of many papers published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, &c. Mr. Henry was the second son of the late Hon. Jabez Henry, first English President of Demerara, and first Supreme Judge of the Ionian Islands, &c., and was for many years superintendent at Messrs. Hanbury and Buxton's brewery, previous to which he commenced the first analyses of food, &c., which were published in the *Lancet* in 1837, and he has followed the profession of analytical chemist with great reputation since 1850, when, in July last, he received a sun-stroke, from which his constitution never rallied, and which has now snatched him from his sorrowing family and a large circle of admiring friends, only one month after the death of his lamented brother-in-law, Prof. Arthur Henfrey.

Oct. 7. At Rocliffe, Leicestershire, aged 63, Isabella, widow of Sir Wm. Heygate, bart.

Nov. 26. At Brixton, aged 94, Mr. C. W. Hicks, Sword Bearer to the City of London.

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At Cliftonville, Brighton, Hindmarsh, sister of Rear-Admiral Hindmarsh.

At Cliftonville, Brighton, Anna Wilson, the wife of John Hindmarsh.

At Lecford House, Budleigh Salterton, John Hine, esq., late Surgeon, late of the Exeter Medical Establishment, 20 years attached to the Residency.

He has bequeathed to the Exeter Hospital 10,000*l.*; to the Exeter Dumb Asylum 8,000*l.*; to the Exeter Asylum 3,000*l.*; to the Exeter Infirmary 6,000*l.*; to the Exeter Dispensary 2,000*l.*; to the Exeter National Schools 1,000*l.*; to the Exeter Benevolent Fund 1,000*l.*; to the Exeter Medical School 3,000*l.*; and to various benevolent objects.

Madame Hoche, widow of General Hoche, the Republican General, the daughter of La Vendée, and who was descended in Bantry Bay in Ireland, died at Versailles, at an ad-

vanced age, but in the course of a few years, from conviction and conscientious motives, he resolved upon relinquishing the profession of the law, and of entering upon the more sacred duties of the Church. This he easily accomplished, and was soon afterwards ordained by the Bishop of Oxford. Some time subsequently he took up his residence with his paternal uncle, the Rev. Matthew Hodge, M.A., of Fillingham, Lincolnshire, who was rector of that place, and vicar of Ingthorpe, and also rural dean of the district.

Soon after this he married Ann, third daughter of the late John Kirke, esq., of East Retford, by Ann Marvyn, daughter of Sir William Richardson, bart., of Angher, co. Tyrone, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters, all of whom survive except a son and daughter who died in their infancy. For a short period Mr. Hodge was curate of Sturton, near Retford, and in 1842 he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Scofton, near Worksop, by George Savile Foljambe, esq., by whom the deceased was held in high estimation. In 1844, on the removal of the Rev. J. W. Brooks from the vicarage of Clarborough to that of St. Mary's, Nottingham, Mr. Hodge was

presented to the perpetual curacy of Scofton, near Worksop, by George Savile Foljambe, esq., by whom the deceased was held in high estimation. In 1844, on the removal of the Rev. J. W. Brooks from the vicarage of Clarborough to that of St. Mary's, Nottingham, Mr. Hodge was

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dent Minister up to June, 1846; when, on vacating that post at the Court of Tuscany, he retired altogether from diplomatic duties. On the death of his father in October, 1840, he succeeded to the title and family estates. His lordship not leaving any issue the barony becomes extinct; but his only sister, Lady Lilford, succeeds to the family estates.

March 25. At her residence, Regency-sq., Brighton, aged 88, the Hon. Frances Holland, widow of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Holland, Precentor of Chichester, and formerly Rector of Poynings, Sussex, and dau. of the late Thomas Lord Erskine.

Oct. 9. At Suffolk-place, aged 69, Rear-Admiral William Holt. The deceased officer was very actively engaged during the French war, and commanded a rocket-boat at Copenhagen in 1807.

July 24. At his residence, Chalcott-villas, Camden-town, aged 86, Thomas Horsfield, M. et Ph. D., F.R.S., &c., Keeper of the Museum, India-house.

Jan. 31. The Lady Frances Hotham, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Stradbroke, and widow of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Nov. 28. At Bathwick-hill, the Hon. Mrs. H. Howard, widow of the Hon. Capt. H. T. Howard, and eldest dau. of Sir John W. Guise, bart., of Rendcombe-park, Gloucestershire.

Jan. 2. At Romanby-house, near Northallerton, aged 49, Frances, wife of R. G. Hubback, esq., third dau. of Lord Charles Kerr, of Farnham, Surrey, and grand-dau. of William John, fifth Marquis of Lothian.

April 13. At his residence, Euston-sq., aged 93, Col. Robert John Hudleston, H.E.I.C.S.

May 2. At Cleve-lodge, Downend, aged 59, John Hughes, esq., J.P. and Deputy-Lieut. for the co. of Gloucester.

Sept. 3. At Islington, aged 87, Joseph Hugh Hughes, surgeon in the Royal Navy. The deceased was grandson and heir of George Baron Sempill and Eliottstown, of Renfrew, N.B., whose titles and estates were forfeited as a consequence of the great Rebellion of 1745.

May 5. At Berlin, Frederic Henry Alexander Humboldt. He was born at Berlin on the 14th of September, 1769; consequently, in the September of the present year he would, had he lived, have completed ninety years of existence. Humboldt was descended from an ancient

Pomeranian family; but the brilliancy of the intellectual brothers, William and Alexander, eclipsed the lesser lights of their ancestors, notwithstanding that they possess a traditional greatness in the history of the wars of their country.

Major Humboldt, the father, was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Brunswick during the Seven Years' War; and he became, on the return of peace, Chamberlain to the King of Prussia. The mother, who is described as being a very remarkable woman, full of intellectual power, and of elastic spirits, was first married to a Baron Holwede, and in 1767 became the wife of Major Humboldt, and by him the mother of two sons, who were destined to achieve the highest honours which are within the range of the human mind. The early education of those children was the constant care of the intellectual mother; and in their chateau at Tegel, near Berlin, they received those first impressions which served to develop their native powers, and which to the last guided the labours of him who has just passed away from among us.

The scholastic education of the two youths was of the highest order. At Berlin, though they do not appear to have studied at the University, they were placed under the instruction of the ablest professors. The well-known Wildenow instructed them in botany; and their studies in philosophy and political economy were directed by D'Engel, Klein, and Dohm. The years 1786 to 1788 were passed at the University of Frankfurt; and towards the end of the latter year Humboldt proceeded to Göttingen, which was at that time rendered remarkable in Europe by the impulse given by Blumenbach, Heine, and Eichhorn to the study of the natural sciences, and of philology and history.

The first practical direction given to Humboldt's genius was due to an Englishman, George Forster, a companion of Cook in his second voyage. The result of numerous excursions with this gentleman in his native country was a geological treatise on the basin of the Rhine.

For the purpose of rendering himself familiar with foreign languages, Alexander Humboldt went from Göttingen to Hamburg, where he spent some time. From thence he removed to the Academy of Freiberg, having for this purpose especially obtained the consent of his mother to study under the celebrated Werner,

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time warring with those referred all geological action. With Werner as an especial favourite; for his master, and with whom he formed his guide, he completed which subsequently fitted in the administration principalities of Beyreuth. While holding this office he collected the materials for his *Fossil Flora*. His studies of the nervous and muscular organisms; his expectations being published in *Die Gereizte nerveuse et*, published during 1797, excited considerable attention in this country and in

his mother in 1796 gave for a career he had long spent at exploring expedition, himself intensely to those who could most effectually aid him. He devoted his time entirely to meteorological phenomena. He returned to Paris, to collect the

terrible phenomena of nature, given with a degree of care which was due entirely to the inductive training to which he had been subjected in his youth.

With Bonpland our adventurous traveller navigated in an Indian canoe, during seventy-five days of continuous exertion, the Orinoco, the Rio Negro, and other great rivers of the northern division of South America, reaching in June, 1800, the town of Angostura, where they rested from the extreme fatigue of this hazardous voyage. Their observations were most extensive, embracing astronomical determinations, terrestrial surveys, researches on the botany, mineralogy, and geology of the States through which they passed; and, in addition, their notices of the manners and the customs of the natives were marked by a shrewd philosophy and acute powers of observation. From Cumana the travellers proceeded to Havanna, where they stopped several months, employing their leisure in teaching the inhabitants the process of making sugar, and informing them in many of the useful arts which had not hitherto been introduced amongst them. From Havanna they were induced to make an attempt to join Capt. Baudin,

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carried out with an accuracy which has never been excelled.

In March, 1804, Humboldt returned to Havana, to complete the collection of material for his work on the island of Cuba, and having effected his object, he visited Philadelphia and Washington, and returned to the Old Continent, reaching Bordeaux on the 3rd of August. Humboldt hastened to Paris, and having obtained from the Prussian Government permission to remain in that city until the completion of his work,—which could not, at that time, be executed in Germany,—he remained there until the end of 1827, when the great work of Alexander Humboldt and Aimé Bonpland, "The Voyage to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent," made its appearance.

The collections brought home by Humboldt were the most extensive and the best selected which had ever reached Europe, and the observations by far the most accurate. These were submitted to scientific men of the time, and the value of their work was greatly enhanced by the contributions of Arago, Gay-Lussac, Cuvier, Latreille, Vauquelin, and Klaproth. Humboldt's own division of the work is an example of the highest order of scientific literature, exact to minuteness in all the details, graphic and remarkably clear in the descriptive portions, and frequently rising into a fine poetry, where the enthusiasm of the author is excited by the remembrances of some of the grandest scenes in nature, observed by him under the most varied aspects. It was not until 1827 that Humboldt was induced to leave France, and to quit the society of Arago, Cuvier, Gay-Lussac, with his other learned friends, who continually held out every inducement to chain him to France. In the meantime, Humboldt commenced that work which he has hung over with an almost childish love—his "Cosmos."—and it may be said that he died full of the contemplation of the physical phenomena of the universe, which forms the subject. In 1812 the Russian Government invited Humboldt to visit the Russian possessions in Asia, and the King of Prussia offered to contribute to the expenses of the expedition 50,000 francs annually. At this time, owing to the political state of Europe, the expedition was abandoned, to be resumed, however, in 1829; when the Czar Nicholas proposed to meet individually all the expenses of the expedition. The propo-

sition was accepted by Humboldt, and having associated himself with MM. Rose and Ehrenberg, and M. Menschenin, a Russian, who acted as interpreter, he commenced his second great journey of scientific exploration, charging himself with all the astronomical, magnetic, geognostic, and physical observations.

The details of this expedition will be found in M. Rose's work, "Mineralogische-Geognostische Reise nach dem Ural dem Altai und dem Kaspischen Meer," published at Berlin, 1837-1842, and Humboldt's work, "Asie Centrale, Recherches sur les Chaînes de Montagnes, et la Climatologie comparée," published at Paris in 1843.

From 1830 to 1848 Humboldt resided alternately in Berlin and Paris, and his judgment was so highly appreciated by Frederick William III., that he was intrusted with several very important political missions. In 1835 Alexander Humboldt was severely afflicted by the loss of his brother William,—a shock which he never entirely recovered,—and he from that period gradually withdrew from public life, finding refuge in the silent contemplation of the scenes which remained pictured upon the mysterious tablets of memory.

In 1848 Humboldt quitted France, and lived from this time in close intimacy with the King of Prussia; and, notwithstanding his advanced years, he was consulted equally upon political questions and on the subjects connected with science which were from time to time entertained by the Prussian Government.

The great works which recounted his exploration in the New World and in Central Asia have been named; but Humboldt gave to the world the results of an ever active mind in numerous publications, each of which from any other man would have established a reputation—such as his "Astronomical Observations," the "Geographical Distribution of Plants," the "Distribution of Heat on the Globe." His reputation in England was, however, based on his American travels, his "Aspects of Nature," and his "Cosmos."

"Europe," says *The Athenæum*, "has lost in Alexander Humboldt one of its greatest men, and science one of its most earnest cultivators and most influential benefactors. From his position in Prussia, and from the respect which his opinion commanded with all the monarchs of Europe a recommendation from Hum-

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ain of being seriously enter-
er the last half-century he
ected with almost every ex-
y which has been under-
philosopher, Humboldt dis-
of a very high order; as a
beloved by all who came
here of his influence, and
ted in Berlin and Potsdam
to a degree amounting to
Humboldt's passionate love
s reflected in its influences
ovement of his long life.
d that powerful mental ex-
ive bodily labour are, when
conducive to a long and
ce. Alexander Humboldt
o eternity; may his works,
noblest monument, stimu-
venturers to follow in the
ne who so completely ful-
e purposes of an intellectual
secured its own exceeding
of the illustrious philo-
lying in state, was buried
al pomp rarely accorded to
bles—perhaps never before
man of letters. He was

In the year 1805 his brother, John Hunt, set up a paper called the *News*, to which Leigh Hunt became theatrical critic, and startled the town by his independent, scholarly criticism.

In 1808 Leigh Hunt and his brother John set up the *Examiner*. Its objects were "to assist in producing Reform in Parliament, liberality of opinion in general (especially freedom from superstition), and a fusion of literary taste into all subjects whatsoever."

Before becoming the editor of the *Examiner*, Leigh Hunt had been appointed a clerk in the War-office; but he soon resigned the situation. Indeed, his uncompromising opposition to the Court and the Ministry would have compelled the step if his own disinclination for office drudgery had not dictated it. In 1809, the second year of his editorship, he got married.

In his newspaper life he soon became acquainted with the leading literary men of the time: Thomas Campbell, Theodore Hook, Matthews, James and Horace Smith, and many others, with all of whom Leigh Hunt, bright-eyed, young, eager, "gentle and not fearful," became

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inspire the Graces,'—'You are *Adonis in loveliness*.'

"What person, unacquainted with the true state of the case, would imagine, in reading these astounding eulogies, that this '*Glory of the people*' was the subject of millions of shrugs and reproaches!—that this '*Protector of the arts*' had named a wretched foreigner his historical painter, in disparagement or in ignorance of the merits of his own countrymen!—that this '*Mecenas of the age*' patronized not a single deserving writer!—that this '*Breather of eloquence*' could not say a few decent extempore words—if we are to judge, at least, from what he said to his regiment on its embarkation for Portugal—that this '*Conqueror of hearts*' was the disappointment of hopes!—that this '*Exciter of desire*' [bravo! Messieurs of the *Post!*], this '*Adonis in loveliness*' was a corpulent man of fifty!—in short, that this *delightful, blissful, wise, pleasurable, honourable, virtuous, true, and immortal* prince, was a violator of his word, a libertine, over head and ears in disgrace, a despiser of domestic ties, the companion of gamblers and demireps, a man who has just closed half a century without one single claim on the gratitude of his country, or the respect of posterity."

For this article, which appeared in May, 1812, Leigh Hunt and his brother John were indicted, convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, in separate prisons, and each to pay a fine of 500*l*. Leigh Hunt was imprisoned in Horsemonger-lane Gaol, one of the old-fashioned dreary buildings, wretched in every way. He was soon allowed, however, to purchase alleviations; and when, on account of ill-health, he was removed into the infirmary, he made his rooms bright with pretty papering, but more with his own cheerfulness. Indeed, the buoyancy of Leigh Hunt's spirits was such that nothing seemed to depress him; whatever the trouble it passed him unscathed; his cheerful light-heartedness never forsook him.

His wife and children were allowed to be with him, and his eldest daughter Mary (since dead) was born in prison. However lightened his prison time was by such company, and the troops of friends whom his martyrdom for truth brought around him, he suffered severely in mind (especially when the last summer of his stay his family removed to Brighton), and his bodily health never recovered the long

confinement. It confirmed in him a reluctance to stir about, which was partly the result of constitutional weakness, but which the two years' habit made a second nature. He came out of prison in February, 1815. In this year he first became acquainted with Byron and with Wordsworth. He had defended Wordsworth in the *Examiner* from the attacks of his many critics.

In 1816 Leigh Hunt's longest and most ambitious poem, the "Story of Rimini," was published. The tale is the well-known one of Francesca of Rimini and Paolo, her husband's brother, her own lover. The poem contains many passages of great beauty, and some—especially the tale of Francesca's fall—impassioned.

Leigh Hunt at this time lived in Hampstead, where Shelley, who through life loved him with a brother's love, first visited him. About this time also he first knew Keats.

After publishing some miscellaneous poems and translations in a volume entitled "Foliage," Leigh Hunt started the *Indicator*. Of all the periodicals that for the last hundred years have taken up the rôle of Addison's and Steele's delightful serials, none was ever so successful. Leigh Hunt possessed all the requisites for editing such a paper; he was genial, scholarly, many-sided, and Catholic in taste.

In 1821 Leigh Hunt visited Italy, partly to recruit his health, partly to see Shelley, and with the intention of joining Shelley and Byron in a periodical called the *Liberal*. It was actually started; but the union came to a sad and bitter ending through the sudden death of Shelley and a quarrel with Lord Byron. Leigh Hunt incurred much odium some time after by publishing a volume (1823) in which Byron's life in Italy was, perhaps, too frankly criticized. While residing at Florence, after the decease of the *Liberal*, Hunt translated Redi's "Bacco in Toscana," with a spirit and success surprising to many who had thought the original too Italian to fit easily or happily in any other dress.

On his return to England, Hunt went to live at Highgate (1823), and wrote here the greater part of *The Companion*—a series in continuation of the *Indicator*. He soon afterwards wrote (still in bad health) for *The True Sun*, an evening paper, in the office of which he first became acquainted with Laman Blanchard. He shortly after removed to

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he met Thomas Carlyle),
London Journal—a very
cursor to such periodicals as
the *Household Words* of
He lived for seven years
and wrote amongst other
his residence there, "Cap-
tain Pen" (published
of considerable power,
errors of war.

wrote in all five plays—
Florence (which had some
first appearance, but which
for the stage), *Lovers'*
which was acted within the
months at the Lyceum; and
ces, never acted.

in, shortly after he received
ion of 200*l.* a year from
gh Hunt removed to Ken-

he wrote the best of his
tions—two volumes en-
and Humour" and "Ima-
nancy." They were com-
tracts from the English
all time, interspersed with
full of thought and fine
somewhat similar kind was
a Corner" (1849), while
" (1848) he brought

has been a subject much controverted.
By his Tory foes he was thought a con-
ceited fribble,—pre-eminently a cockney
poet; by his admirers he was disproportio-
nately lauded. The latter, however,
have probably more of the right, for un-
doubtedly Leigh Hunt is a most agree-
able writer. He touches everything with
a happy vein of humour that is irre-
sistible.

His personal character is likewise
weighed in opposite scales of prejudice.
His political career was undoubtedly
consistent from first to last; but in the
business part of life he too frequently
became an object of reproach. His
friends,—those who knew him well—he
never failed to please, and he was to the
last beloved by his circle; but that circle
did know him *well*, and their love and
affection were based on the good qualities
that he *had*—those that he *had not* did
not trouble them.

Jan. 21. In Cambridge-terr., Hyde-
park, Janet, widow of Sir Claudius S.
Hunter, bart., of Mortimer-hill, Read-
ing.

June 25. Aged 23, Lieut. Henry L. T.
Inglis, R.M.L.I.

Feb. 7. Aged 23, the Rev. James In-

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Mr. Irving did not choose the profession of law, but in 1810 went into mercantile business with his brother; but the house failed in 1817. Mr. Irving was at that time resident in Liverpool, manager of the European branch of the firm. This event threw him upon his own resources. He resolved to make a pursuit of literature the object of his life, and, as a result, the "Sketch Book" appeared in 1819. It was recognized as the product of taste and genius; and even English criticism, until then always scornful of American books, paid homage to its merits. Other well-known works followed, as in 1822, "Bracebridge Hall;" in 1824, the "Tales of a Traveller;" in 1828, the "Life of Columbus;" in 1829, the "Conquest of Granada;" and, in 1831, "The Alhambra."

Meantime Mr. Irving, in 1829, 1830, and 1831, had been appointed Secretary to the American Embassy in London; and during his residence abroad he had spent much time in Spain and in various parts of Europe, acquiring the friendship and esteem of the most distinguished men of the day. In 1832 he returned to his native country, after an absence of seventeen years; and his return was a triumph, so heartily was he welcomed home by his fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Irving continued his literary labours, and the result of a visit made to the Indian tribes was, in 1835, the elegant "Tour on the Prairies." Then followed "Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey," "Legends of the Conquest of Spain," in 1836, "Astoria," and in 1837, "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville."

In 1842 Mr. Irving was honoured with the appointment of Minister to Spain, and at the end of his official term in 1846 he returned to the United States. In 1848 he superintended a revised edition of his works, in 1849 published "Oliver Goldsmith," and in 1850 "Mahomet and his Successors," and then "Wolfert's Roost."

Irving's heart for several years had been fixed upon a "Life of Washington," and the completion of a graceful narrative, which will ever be a monument to his industry and patriotism, proved to be the rounding off of a truly glorious career.

Rarely is there a life of so much daily beauty as was that of Washington Irving. While his literary reputation is as imperishable as the language, his worth as a man won him the lasting regards of the wise and the good; and genius and elo-

quence, wherever the sad intelligence of his decease shall be known, will unite to pay just tribute to the memory of a truly illustrious character, who commanded the veneration of his countrymen.

The merits of Washington Irving were freely recognized in this country. Besides the general appreciation of his works by the public at large, he had the honour to receive, along with Henry Hallam, the gold medal of the Royal Society of Literature, as one of the most distinguished of living historical writers; and the University of Oxford bestowed upon him the degree of D.C.L. Washington Irving never married.

Dec. 17. At the Glebe, Kilfane, aged 88, the Ven. Crinus Irwin, Archdeacon of Ossory, Vicar-General of Leighlin, Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

Oct. 1. At Birmingham, aged 75, the Rev. John Angell James, Pastor of Carr's-lane Chapel, author of many popular religious works, and one of the most esteemed ministers of the Independent denomination.

Mr. James was born at Blandford, on the 6th of June, 1785, and received an ordinary education, calculated to fit him for the duties of commercial life; but having a strong inclination for the ministry, became a pupil of the College at Gosport. An accidental preaching at the Carr's-lane Chapel, at Birmingham, in 1804, attracted the attention of the congregation, and he became their permanent minister and loved pastor for fifty-five years. The jubilee of his ministry, in 1855, was celebrated by the members of his denomination with great enthusiasm: indeed, such was his repute as a worthy servant of Christ, that the members of most other Dissenting bodies joined; nor were the clergymen of the Church of England to whom he was known wanting in adding their tribute to his worth. A testimonial was presented to Mr. James in the shape of a splendid silver vase, and a purse containing 500*l.* Mr. James's dealing with this sum was characteristic of a disinterested and benevolent mind. He added to it 500*l.* from his own fortune, and founded therewith a fund for the relief of aged and infirm pastors, on condition that a further sum of 4000*l.* was contributed to the same fund—a purpose which was finally accomplished. In permanent commemoration of the jubilee, a new Congregational chapel was founded at Eggeston.

April 15. "Bombay has lost her fore-

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Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of his house in town, about morning, and his remains to the Tower of Silence at about 9 o'clock the same funeral procession was attended, all the leading Parsee community of present. The road along was crowded with spectators whom, doubtless, were for a man whose character broadcast. During the was almost at a stand town. The dockyard and were closed; so were all colleges. In the Government the Parsee clerks were of absence. Most of the and places of business were those of many sympathies. In the afternoon all closed by common consent. From these unusual honours been a successful man, but success that won him these was a wealthy man, but paid to his wealth. Those them thought not of what

and he was carried to the Cape of Good Hope, whence, with the loss of all his property, and after enduring many privations, he found his way, in a Danish vessel, to Calcutta. Fortune smiled on him afterwards, however; and as his wealth increased, we soon find the tendency to share it with the needy, or to spend it for the benefit of the public, begin to develop itself. In 1822 he released all the poor debtors confined by the Court of Requests from the Bombay gaol, by the simple process of paying their debts. From that time to this the stream of his beneficence has scarcely slackened in its flow. The disposal of the vast sums brought to account (above 222,981*l.*) was not limited by the bounds of the community to which the munificent donor belonged. Parsee and Christian, Hindoo and Mussulman—indeed, people of all classes and creeds—alike shared in his beneficence, the largest outlay being for the poor and for the public. It is for this abounding and indiscriminating beneficence that Sir Jamsetjee was honoured while living, and that his memory will be honoured now that he is dead."—(*From the Bombay Gazette.*) No account is given

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mirers, the Ban Jellachich had that genius which inspires at once the affection and reverence of men; and, born both a warrior and a poet, he had acquired that great ascendancy over the minds of the wild nation over which he was chief which could alone have enabled him to play the memorable part he did in the days of 1848. Never, perhaps, was so much dependent on the will and energy of one man, as when the Ban saved the Austrian empire at that terrible period. Never could you point so distinctly at the armed hand that had torn a page from the book of history. On that page of 1848 was already written, as it seemed, the doom of the Austrian empire, when a new task was assigned to the historian by means of an exploit which can hardly be matched for daring and brilliancy since the world's chronicle began. It was only the great influence which the Croat chief had acquired over the wild tribes under his command that enabled him to take advantage of the opportunity afforded him. The first week of October, 1848, brought a crisis of fearful importance to Austria. The then Emperor had been compelled to yield point after point to the Vienna revolutionists, until he at length made his escape from the capital and sought refuge at Olmutz. Radetzky and the army of Italy were fully engaged by the revolt of Lombardy; the Bohemians had been recently in a state of insurrection; the whole force of Hungary, the flower of the Austrian empire, was now arrayed in deadly conflict against the heir of Maria-Theresa. At that time Jellachich was with difficulty holding his own in Hungary against the swarming levies of the Magyars. But on hearing of the flight of the Emperor from Vienna, he determined to hazard all for the sake of striking a blow at that capital, now the centre of the revolution. Abandoning his operations in Hungary, he hurried by forced marches towards Vienna. A more perilous die was never thrown than that set upon the movement in question. Jellachich and his Croats were now the only force which could take an active part on behalf of the House of Hapsburg. But that part was taken against fearful odds. Before him the ramparts of Vienna were held by the revolutionary levies; close behind him the Hungarian army pressed in pursuit. It is remarkable that at this moment of danger the principle of nationality which M. Kossuth so eloquently invokes, and to which the ex-

istence of Austria is supposed to be antagonistic, was the very principle asserted for the purpose of saving the empire. Not even the blunders of the Hungarian General Moza, nor the pusillanimity of Kossuth, who was among the first to take to flight on the battle-field of Schwechat, contributed so much to the triumphant success of the Ban as the address of the latter to the Sclavonians of Bohemia, in which he called on them for assistance on the ground of their community of race with the Croats and Transylvanians. Up to this time the Bohemians had been making common cause with the revolution; they now responded to the cry of nationality, and at once joined heart and soul with their Croat brethren. This change set the troops of Windischgrätz free to join those of Jellachich; and the result was the salvation of the Austrian empire.

Dec. 9. At Creswell Hall, suddenly, aged 31, Alice Henrietta, wife of J. H. Jenkinson, esq., and third dau. of the late Sir W. G. Cumming, bart., of Aityre, Morayshire.

Feb. 6. Aged 41, Mr. William Freeling Jerdan, second son of Mr. William Jerdan, editor of the *Literary Gazette*.

Aug. 10. At Versailles, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Stafford, widow of the Hon. E. Stafford Jerningham.

May 6. At her residence, Fairfield-villa, near Broadstairs, Kent, aged 55, Mrs. Jerrold, widow of Douglas Jerrold.

Oct. 3. At the family residence in Berkeley-sq., aged 86, George Child Villiers, K.G.H., fifth Earl of Jersey, Viscount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron Villiers of Hoc, county of Kent, in the peerage of England, and Viscount Grandison of Limerick, county of Leitrim, in the peerage of Ireland. The deceased was the eldest of the two sons of George Bussey, fourth Earl, by his marriage with Frances, daughter and heir of the Right Rev. Philip Twisden, Bishop of Bathoe. He married, on the 23rd of May, 1804, Lady Sarah Sophia Fane, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Westmoreland, by Sarah Anne, only daughter and heiress of Mr. Robert Child, the wealthy banker of Fleet Street, and has left issue. The deceased peer succeeded to the family honours and estates on the death of his father in August, 1803. For a few months in 1830 he held the office of Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household. On the late Earl Grey succeeding the Duke of Wellington as First Lord of

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he retired; but on Sir
accession to office, in 1834,
was again appointed Lord

In 1841 the noble Earl
late Earl of Albemarle as
Horse to the Queen, which
he held until the break-up
of Peel's second administra-
tion, though a thorough Conservative
supported the Government
of Peel in the repeal of the
Corn Law, and all the commercial mea-
sures introduced by that states-
man. The Earl of Derby came into
possession of the Earl of Jersey was
in 1852, the Earl of Jersey was
appointed to the post of Master of the
Horse, in which it is said he was
succeeded by the Earl of Aberdeen to re-
tain the post until the death of
that period the Earl of Jersey,
after a reign of 17 years and increasing in-
fluence, died in 1852, and was
interred into private life.

The grave had barely closed
over the venerable head of the House of
Berkley, his successor was also taken
from the earth, the sixth
Earl of Jersey, who
had held the earldom on the death
of his father, on the 3rd Oct., died
on the 24th. The de-
an had for months past

servatory, Oxford, aged 54, Manuel John
Johnson, esq., M.A., Ratcliffe Observer,
one of the most eminent astronomers of
the day.

Mr. Johnson was educated at Addis-
combe, and in 1821 entered the Artillery.
The leisure of a ten years' military resi-
dence at St. Helena was relieved by the
amusement of observing the stars. The
result of this discovered taste was the
erection of the St. Helena Observatory,
which was completed in 1829, after four
years of preparation, in course of which
Mr. Johnson twice visited the Observa-
tory at the Cape, then under the direc-
tion of Mr. Fallows. Working here with
meridian instruments—for he had no
equatorially mounted telescope—he de-
voted his whole attention to the Southern
Hemisphere, and the result of his la-
bours, which appeared in 1835 in the
shape of a "Catalogue of 606 Principal
Fixed Stars of the Southern Hemisphere,"
attests his fidelity and industry as di-
rector of the Observatory of which he
was the founder. This important cata-
logue is, except the Madras catalogues,
the only source for exact places of the
fixed stars situated beyond the reach of

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clude a great number of double stars and other objects for which this instrument is particularly appropriate. The object of these observations was to determine the parallaxes of several fixed stars. In 1853 the first series of heliometer observations was published, together with an investigation of the parallaxes of 61 Cygni, and of the star 1830 Groombridge. Another series came out in 1857, together with an investigation of the parallaxes of Castor (*a* Geminorum), Arcturus (*a* Bootis), Vega (*a* Lyrae), and of two other stars called in the volume *a* and *b*, which were of importance as means of establishing the parallax of 1830 Groombridge.

Besides the exhausting labours of astronomical science, Mr. Johnson instituted a series of meteorological observations, of great care and importance. These severe pursuits were relieved by a great love of art, in which his judgment was conspicuous, and by the society and love of a large circle of friends suited to appreciate Mr. Johnson's learning and knowledge of the world and lively conversation.

April 15. At Alresford, Hants, of jaundice, aged 39, the Rev. Vanden Bempde Johnstone, M.A., Curate of Itchin-Stoke, fifth son of Charles Phillips Johnstone, esq., of Newbold-manor, Staffordshire.

July 21. At the Hangingshaw, Selkirk, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Johnstone, of Alva. Mrs. Johnstone was the dau. of the late Lord Grantley.

Dec. 1. At Cranmer Hall, Norfolk, the Dowager Lady Jones, widow of Maj.-General Sir John Thomas Jones, bart., K.C.B., of the Royal Engineers.

June 22. In Sloane-st., aged 52, the Hon. Mrs. Keane, dau. of the late Lord Keane.

Aug. 7. In Bryanston-sq., aged 88, the Hon. John Kennedy, second son of the eleventh Earl of Cassilis.

Sept. 25. At Benares, E.I., after sixty years of continuous residence in the country, aged 81, Lieut.-General James Kennedy, C.B., of the Bengal Light Cavalry.

May 15. At Notting-hill, aged 60, James Kennedy, esq., barrister-at-law, formerly M.P. for Tiverton, and late H.M.'s Judge in the Mixed Court of Justice at Havana.

June 5. At Bishopstoke, Hants, the Hon. Lady Keppel, wife of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B.

May 28. At Streatham, Surrey, Louisa, wife of Sir Kingsmill G. Key, bart.

Jan. 2. At the Castle-yard, Windsor, aged 69, Sally, wife of Capt. John Duncan King, Military Knight of Windsor, and sister to the late Lord Chief Justice Tindal.

May 26. At his residence, Newbridge House, near Bath, aged 80, Lieut.-Col. T. Kirkwood, formerly commanding Her Majesty's Sixty-fourth Regt., and late of Castlewood, co. Sligo, Ireland.

June 24. At St. James's Palace, after a few days' illness, Baron Knesebeck, Equerry to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, which post he also occupied in the household of the late Duke.

July 27. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 82, Christian Koch, late H.M.'s respected Consul in that city.

Mr. Koch was a naturalized Englishman, and his talents were of a high order. He was profoundly versed in European politics, and enjoyed the personal friendship of the late Sir Robert Peel and many other leading statesmen, who entertained high respect for his diplomatic knowledge and experience. He was also honoured by marks of esteem from George IV. and his successor. His services to the British Government, though unostentatious, were most valuable. He was an ardent advocate of free trade, and rendered material assistance to the Government of Sir Robert Peel when that statesman brought forward his free-trade measures. His courtesy and hospitality to English travellers of every class were justly celebrated and recorded in every book of travel, while valuable advice and pecuniary assistance were rarely or never wanting to those in temporary difficulties or distress. Mr. Koch had long retired from the consulate, which was conferred upon his son, and died at a great age, regretted by a host of friends, and leaving in his public capacity an almost European reputation.

March 23. In Paris, Count Sigismund Krasinski, a Polish noble, hero, and poet. He was related to the royal houses of Saxony and Piedmont, and his godfather was the Emperor Napoleon, who appointed him on the day of his birth aide-de-camp to the King of Rome. His family was one of the noblest in Poland. The Confederation of Bar, the last of national Polish Governments, at a time when Poland was battling with its three invaders, was presided over by two Krasinskis; one of them a marshal, the other

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amieniec. General Count
father of Sigismund, was
of the Light Cavalry
on. It was he who, after
Peniatowski, brought back
the heroic remains of the
s. Count Sigismund's was
and sorrowful existence. A
n, a great poet, and one of
in Europe, he might have
highest destinies, yet he
signed himself to an obscure
life. The most brilliant
ade to him from the highest
ace the Emperor Nicholas
e him. "Be with me,"
y, "and I will grant you
may ask." But Count
ld not bear to witness the
his' country. He went
ent forth from the depths
ry exile snatches of verse,
r acknowledged. The Poles
pired hymns without know-
or.

At his residence, Chester-
via, aged 54, Chevalier
Russian Consul-General in

undertaking to make a permanent pro-
vision for him. This liberal proposition
Mr. Lane manfully rejected, and his in-
dependent spirit was rewarded by fair
success. For many years Mr. Lane's
works were among the most valued of
those hung on the walls of the Royal
Academy. Among the great men whom
Lane delineated was Nelson, whom he
had known in his youth, the Marquis
Cornwallis, Major-Gen. Sir Geo. Pollock,
Lord Lynedoch (General Graham), the
late Bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield),
Dr. Kaye, late Bishop of Lincoln; Dr.
Murray, Bishop of Rochester; Sir Philip
Broke, bart., the present Duke of Rich-
mond, the late Earl of Devon, Lord
George Bentinck, M.P., Mr. Coke, M.P.,
afterwards Lord Leicester, and Sir Wm.
Grant, formerly Master of the Rolls.
Mr. Lane was a descendant of the loyal
Lanes who assisted the escape of Charles
the Second after the battle of Worcester.

April 29. At Paris, aged 66, Dr.
Dionysius Lardner, a man of science, and
editor of the serial work entitled *Lard-
ner's Cyclopaedia*.

Dr. Lardner was the son of a Dublin
solicitor. After receiving such education

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men eminent in different branches of science. The progress of Dr. Lardner to fame and fortune received a severe check by a terrible scandal. In 1840 the philosopher eloped with the wife of Mr. Heaviside, a lady of mature years. The result was an action of *crim. con.*, in which Dr. Lardner was amerced in damages to the amount of £8000. He withdrew, in consequence, to the United States. When, at length, he returned to England, he devoted his studies to "Railway Economy," and writing a good deal on this and other subjects, Dr. Lardner started his last important work, the *Museum of Science and Art*, which contains many of the best popular treatises on science which have ever been written. Few, if any, scientific men have done more than Dr. Lardner towards extending scientific knowledge among the people, and none were more eminently qualified for the work. Not only were his acquirements as profound as those of any man of his day, but he possessed in a peculiarly high degree that happy facility of throwing into popular and graphic language the most elaborate theories of science, and leading minds unaccustomed to scientific reasoning to an appreciation of scientific truths, which would have been altogether incomprehensible if involved in the obscurity of technical phraseology.

Dec. 10. A person named Roger Largojs has just died at Paris at the age of 100 precisely, day for day, and even hour for hour. It was at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th of December, 1759, that he was born, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th of December, 1859, that he died. He was a very remarkable personage, having excelled as painter, engraver, poet, and musician; and yet he was totally unknown to the public, because he would never consent to exhibit or publish any of his productions. His father was a hosier of the Rue Saint Denis. He displayed so much talent that his father, who had a fortune of 30,000 francs a year to leave, resolved to let him follow his bent. He even allowed the boy's godfather, an Englishman, to take him to London for instruction, and there the godfather procured him lessons from Flaxman and Fuseli. Old Largojs having died, Roger came to Paris, and, having received his father's property, resolved to devote himself exclusively to poetry and art. And, as the taste of the day in both appeared to him to be vicious, he

determined to follow out his own ideal; and in order to do so completely, without being influenced either by the criticisms of contemporaries or the caprices of fashion, he further determined to keep his works to himself. He caused a house to be built on his plans in the Boulevard de Mont Parnasse, and annexed to it a vast painting-room and two picture-galleries. There he laboured incessantly year after year in painting and engraving, in composing poetry and in setting it to music. He carefully preserved all that he produced, and all his productions are collected in the two galleries—his poetry, music, and engravings in shelves along the wall, and his paintings ranged according to date. These paintings show that, although at first he was a brilliant colourist, he was but an indifferent designer, and that afterwards he laboured to unite the two qualities,—design and colour. Most of the subjects of his paintings are allegorical; but he was also an excellent portrait painter, and he has left not fewer than forty-nine portraits of his wife, whom he tenderly loved—his rule being to make one on each anniversary of her birthday.

Lately. At the Bridge of Allan, Professor Lawrie, M.D., Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow.

March 3. At his residence, Marchfield House, Berks, aged 63, Rear-Adm. J. M. Laws.

Aug. 18. Captain Lawson, of the 42nd Highlanders, from a wound on the knee received during the suppression of the mutiny. The career of this gallant soldier is worthy of note. Captain Lawson, who was a native of Lanark, entered the army in 1837, having before that time been employed as a ploughboy. He served worthily as a non-commissioned officer for nearly sixteen years. In 1854 he embarked with the regiment for the Crimea, was present at the Alma, and passed unscathed through all the hardships and perils of that memorable campaign. After Inkermann, along with a number of deserving non-commissioned officers serving in other regiments, he received his commission as ensign. In March, 1855, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and for some time previous to the conclusion of the war acted as captain in the late Land Transport Corps. On his return to England, in 1856, he rejoined the 42nd, and shortly after received the appointment of in-

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usketry to the regiment. At the magistrates and council (native town), in consideration of his distinguished conduct, present him with the freedom of the burgh; this honour, a gallant gentleman never had the opportunity of personally receiving. He was present at the Indian mutiny called the field, and in August, 1757, he returned to England with the head-quarters of the regiment for Calcutta. He obtained his commission as Major shortly after received the rank of Colonel on the 18th of August 1758, the end of his honourable career. Captain Lee commanded the picket of 100 men, 70 in number, which he led in the terrible fight on the morning of the 22d of January, with upwards of 1000 of the enemy. The little band of Highlanders defended themselves with extraordinary courage from sunrise to sunset, and were saved from General Walpole. Captain Lee was honourably mentioned in the King's despatches for the manner in which he acquitted himself on that day. He died at his residence in the Col-

which he held in conjunction with the Principalship. On his appointment to the latter, he resigned his charge as one of the ministers of the city, and devoted himself earnestly to the duties of his new office. In the same year he was elected to the Moderator's chair; and many of the pastoral letters that from time to time were addressed to the Church were from his pen.

Principal Lee was one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, and a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Dec. 17. In Waterloo-st., Stoke, aged 90, Mr. John Lee, superannuated rigger in H.M.'s Dockyard, Devonport. He served with Lord Howe on the 1st of June, 1794, and also with Lord Nelson at the battle of the Nile, 1798.

Dec. 26. At Gravesend, aged 79, J. Lee, esq., enamel painter to the Royal Family from George III. to the present reign.

May 4. At the Clarendon Hotel, London, of diphtheria, aged 60, Francis Godolphin D'Arcy D'Arcy Osborne, Duke of Leeds, county of York; Marquis of Carmarthen, county of Carmarthen; Earl of Danby, county of York; Viscount Latimer, of Danby; Baron Conyers, of

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dignities devolve upon his cousin, Lord Godolphin, eldest son of the first peer of that title, who was elder brother of the late Duke's father.

Jan. 25. At Cambridge-terr., Hyde-park, aged 37, Emily, wife of Colonel Lafroy, R.A., eldest daughter of Sir John Beverley Robinson, bart., C.B., Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

June 3. At Banda, in Central India, aged 36, Lieut.-Col. Edmund Cornwall Legh, C.B., officer of the Legion of Honour, commanding H.M.'s 97th Regt.

This gallant officer was the fourth son of the late George John Legh, esq., of High Legh, and brother of Mr. Cornwall Legh, M.P. for South Cheshire. He won his first commission at the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst. He served with his regiment on various stations, and on the outbreak of the war with Russia was sent to the Crimea, and served throughout that terrible campaign in the most distinguished manner. During a part of that time he was aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Lockyer. Lieut.-Col. Legh's active services in the field were—first, at the siege of Sebastopol, from November 20, 1854, until its fall, and subsequently until the evacuation of the Crimea, in June, 1856. At the attack on the Great Redan, September 8, 1855, he was second in command of the ladder party. After securely planting his ladders, he fought his way, ably assisted by his gallant comrades, until he found himself left with but four other officers and three privates of different regiments, in the salient angle of the Redan. Out of thirteen officers, and 360 rank and file of his own regiment, who went into action with him on that day, 201 rank and file were killed and wounded, five officers were also killed, and six wounded, he and one other officer only escaping untouched. On this occasion he brought his regiment out of action, and was mentioned in the highest terms in the despatches of the Commander-in-Chief and of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Codrington. He was promoted to Lieut.-Col. in the army for his "distinguished conduct in the field" on this occasion. He received the cross of the French *Légion d'Honneur*, the Crimean war medal and clasp, and the Turkish Medjidje medal. Secondly, in the suppression of the mutiny in India from 1857 to 1859. By this time he had converted his brevet into substantive rank, and was on the same day appointed to the second lieutenant-colonelcy of his old regiment, the

97th. In 1857 he joined the Jaunpore field force, under Maj.-Gen. Sir T. H. Franks, K.C.B., and commanded the regiment in the action and capture of the fort Musrubpore, January 26, 1858. He was mentioned in General Franks' despatches as "having acquitted himself entirely to his satisfaction." Also, in the actions of Cheuda and Amereepore, on the 19th of February, 1858; the battle of Sultan-poor, February 23, 1858; and the action of Fort Dhowrara, March 4, 1858, on the night of which day he joined the main army under Lord Clyde, forming part of the 4th division during the siege, and at the final capture of Lucknow led his gallant regiment to the assault and capture of the Kaiserbagh. On this occasion he again brought his regiment out of action, and succeeded to the command; thus obtaining the highest place in the corps which he had entered an ensign, and with which he had struggled in many a well-fought field. Having been twice mentioned in the despatches with the highest praise, Her Majesty conferred upon him the Companionship of the Bath; and he received the Indian war medal and clasp. Lieut.-Col. Legh had escaped the chances of war to fall beneath the influence of the climate. While engaged in the active duties of his command, he was struck down by apoplexy, and died in a few hours; having performed many brave deeds, and won his way to the command of his regiment before he had completed his 35th year.

Feb. 15. At Carton, Dublin, the Duchess of Leinster. Her grace was the youngest daughter of Charles, third Earl of Harrington.

Feb. 19. At Freefield, Aberdeenshire, aged 84, General Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B., of Glenkindie and Freefield, a distinguished veteran of the Peninsular war.

May 5. At his house in St. John's-wood, aged 65, Charles Robert Leslie, an eminent artist.

Mr. Leslie was born in London in the year 1794, of American parents. He was educated at Philadelphia, U.S., and was apprenticed to his brother, a bookseller; but must have given early indications of a love for art, since, in 1811, he returned to England, through a wealthy patron, for the express purpose of studying painting.

He began life in the humble Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, in the very cross-trees of the house,—in fact, the usual garret of needy genius. West and Washington Allston, both Americans like

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his earliest instructors. In 1826 he was elected Associate of the Royal Academy. In 1826 he was elected full R. A. The life are few ; in 1833 he was elected to the American Government drawing to the Military Academy at West Point, a post which he held for a few years, but mere rule and line. He went out, got sick of the service, and after five months, resigned, and returned to England. He ranks with Newton, and Allston, as one of the greatest American painters who have attained English fame. Leslie has been called a painter's painter. His gentleness, gentleness, and publications can be appreciated as interpreted for all of us and illuminated for all of us by the choicest passages of Shakspere, Quixote, Sterne, Smollett, Scott, and Molière. His pictures and court pictures are nearly the best artist's biographies ever published successfully on painting, and his delightful book on art. His lectures at the Royal Academy were published in the *Athenæum* at the time of his death, and we can answer for it

across his vision, but as if he had lived for years with every character. His Don Quixote, Petruchio, Sterne, Dominic Sampson, Perdita, are just perfect. His early pictures, "Sir Roger de Coverley," "Anne Page and Slender," and "May Day in the reign of Elizabeth," are the most laboured: latterly his colour grew lurid and his simplicity somewhat scattered and flimsy. In the Vernon Gallery is to be found one at least of Leslie's masterpieces, "Sancho and the Duchess." In private life the painter was one of the gentlest and most amiable of men, ever cheerful, ever ready to oblige, and most earnest in his desire to foster and instruct rising talent. Mr. Leslie was also a very able writer, having published an excellent biography of Constable, and the Lectures he delivered at the Royal Academy, as Professor of Painting, under the title of "Handbook for Young Painters," and had nearly completed "A Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds."

March 28. At Inverleith-terrace, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Geo. Melville Leslie.

Oct. 24. At Brighton, at a very advanced age, Lieut.-General Griffith George Lewis, C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers. This distinguished veteran

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March 11. Mary Keith, wife of Morgan Lloyd, esq., and daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleming.

Jan. 4. At his house, Earl's-terrace, Kensington, and of Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, aged 52, John Thomas Longman, esq.

May 15. In Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 88, Mrs. Labouchere, mother of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P.

May 20. At Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, aged 72, Vice-Admiral W. Stanhope Lovell, K.H., second son of the late Thomas Stanhope Badoock, esq., of Little Missenden Abbey, Bucks.

Sept. 11. At her residence in Green-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Lady Lumley, widow of General the Hon. Sir Wm. Lumley, G.C.B.

May 29. In Dorset-square, aged 79, Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B. The deceased general was the son of the Rev. James Stephen Lushington, Vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and prebendary of Carlisle Cathedral, and brother to the Right Hon. Stephen Kumbold Lushington, formerly Chairman of Committees of Ways and Means in the House of Commons, and subsequently Governor of Madras. He attained the rank of General in the East India Company's Service in 1854. He was elected a Director of the East India Company in 1857, and was Deputy-Chairman in 1856-7, and Chairman in 1858-9. He represented Petersfield, Hastings, and Carlisle at various times in the House of Commons.

June 15. At Bruges, aged 69, Patrick Lynch, esq., late of Tara Hall, co. Meath, and of Ratharmon, co. Sligo.

Sept. 3. Louis Stephens Lyne, esq., Accountant and Comptroller-General of Inland Revenue.

March 19. At Twickenham, aged 76, Arthur Lysaght, Admiral of the Red.

June 10. At Edinburgh, Major-General David Macadam, R.M.

The gallant officer had been 54 years in the Royal Marines, and had greatly distinguished himself in his professional career. While serving in *L'Atile*, between August, 1805, and May, 1809, he was at the attack on the French fleet by Admiral Cornwallis, on the 21st of Aug., 1805; gunboats in Vigo Bay, 29th of October following; the blockade of Fort Oygo, July and August, 1807; action with French frigate off L'Orient, 22nd of March, 1808; Basque Roads, 11th and 12th of April, 1809; and various other

affairs in the ship or her boats, and was forty times under fire. In the *Thames* frigate, between the 7th of October, 1809, and the 27th of August, 1812, he landed at Mount Circile, Amanthea, Citraceo, in the Gulf of Policastro, and several other places on the coast of Calabria and in the Roman States. On board the *Forth*, from the 31st July, 1813, to 29th of September, 1815, he was most actively employed, and was on the staff of the Anglo-Russian force forming the siege of Batlitz. The gallant General subsequently served on the North American coast. He had been not less than seventy times under fire.

June 5. Judge Macan, one of the Judges of the Dublin Court of Bankruptcy. His honour was found dead in his bed, having died of disease of the heart.

Dec. 2. At Tunbridge Wells, Anne, widow of Maj.-Gen. Sir J. M'Caull, K.C.B.

Dec. 28. At Kensington, in his 60th year, the Right Hon. Thomas Babington Lord Macaulay.

No death which we could chronicle, says *The Times*, from whose admirable biography this memoir is slightly abridged, will be more deeply or more widely lamented than that of Lord Macaulay. His loss is not simply that of a great man. It is the loss of a great man who accumulated immense stores of information that perish with him. As on the funeral pile of some Oriental potentate the wealth of a province is heaped up to be burned, we see passing with the historian into the darkness of the grave not only a majestic mind which sooner or later must have gone from among us, but also the vast acquisitions of this mind, which we fancy might have remained to us for ever. Macaulay's wealth of information was almost incredible, and in all his writings, in his speeches, in his conversations, he poured it forth so lavishly, and yet so carefully, that reader and hearer scarcely knew which to admire most--the extent of his knowledge, or the felicity with which he brought it to bear upon the matter in hand. He had a more intimate acquaintance with English history than any man living, or perhaps any man who ever lived. His acquaintance with it was not a barren knowledge, but had fructified into political wisdom; and no pen could surpass his in the description of what he knew and thought and felt. The death of such a man is more than a common loss--is more than the loss of a man

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in other departments of the material which he handles the work of the historian and the work of no other artist that of a novelist or a great poet led to a worker in colours, value except in the arrangement by the artist. A on the other hand, is a and silver and precious have a value independent onship bestowed on them. great mind to elicit the acts have a value in themselves they are not transmitted n who is in possession of which we sustain is not that of an additional poem from the poet or novelist k down. Macaulay is cut year, and in the midst of ho is to finish what he no is to make good wherein

The deep regret for such will be universally felt where language is spoken, will th surprise at its sudden Monday last Lord Macaulay-tained his family at a

uncle were ministers of the Kirk. Dr. Johnson, in his "Tour to the Hebrides," mentions both the Rev. John and the Rev. Kenneth Macaulay in a kindly way, and the Presbyterian origin of the family is worth noticing, as its effects may be traced quite distinctly in the writings of the historian. Especially in his essays—that is to say, his earlier writings—there must be observed a curious familiarity, not simply with scriptural phraseology, which might have been derived from any religious education, but with the pet phrases and formulas which are current among the Presbyterian and metaphysical divines. Although Macaulay could scarcely be called a Scotchman, his religious allusions are as distinctively Scotch as those of Sir Walter Scott himself. His father, Zachary, seems to have been a sturdy Calvinist. He was a West India merchant, who had early in life been sent to Jamaica, and who was so horrified with what he saw there of slavery that he for some years pitched his tent amid all the unhealthiness of Sierra Leone, with the hope of doing good to the negroes. It was under the influence of such a character and of his associates, who at that

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the merit of sticking to each other, and even had he been a dull man, Macaulay might have counted on the tenacity of his father's friends. It so happened that he gave the most brilliant promise in youth, and when still a very young man achieved some extraordinary works. The Evangelicals of that day were not remarkable for learning, or ability, or any kind of brilliancy, and they looked graciously on the young man who was to follow in the footsteps of his father, and to add the lustre of intellect to the beauty of holiness.

In 1830 Mr. Macaulay had made such a reputation for himself that he became M.P. for the borough of Calne—a seat then, as now, in the nomination of Lord Lansdowne. We have therefore to account for those eight years between 1822, when he took his Bachelor's degree, and 1830, when he entered the House of Commons, and to show how he fought his way upwards. For the first four of these years a good deal of his time was spent between London and Cambridge, where he had his Fellowship. He took his Master's degree in 1825, and he was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1826. But far more important to his future prospects was the fact that in this period he began to write. He wrote poetry, he wrote essays, he wrote imaginary conversations, he wrote critiques, he wrote in every form. These appeared as contributions to *Knights' Quarterly Magazine*, of which it will readily be understood they formed the principal attraction. It was in these days he produced his ballads of the "Spanish Armada," the "Battle of the League," and "Ivry;" and we believe that some of his other contributions have been republished in America, although certainly not all. Macaulay was chary of publishing his periodical writings, and it is only by digging into the British Museum that we can find out what he was in the beginning. One chance, indeed, he has given us of ascertaining what he was when fresh from college. He had earned such a reputation by the contributions of which we have spoken that he was engaged to write an article on Milton for the *Edinburgh Review*. This appeared in August, 1825, and Jeffrey's opinion of it was so high that he immediately secured the services of the young essayist for future numbers. It is scarcely necessary to say that this famous paper on Milton was after-

wards republished by Macaulay in his collected essays, and we have all, therefore, an opportunity of taking his measure as a young man. In republishing it he made a few alterations, but every competent judge will endorse his own statement,—that "the criticism on Milton, which was written when the author was fresh from college, and which contains scarcely a paragraph such as his matured judgment approves, still remains overloaded with gaudy and ungraceful ornament." As he advanced, however, he improved, as will be seen in the essay on Machiavelli, which immediately follows that on Milton, but is separated from it by an interval of eighteen months. It will never be so popular as the Milton article, which is very dazzling, but it is in every way a better work, and one can see in it the Macaulay of later days—his subtlety of thought, his tolerant temper, his high view of morality, his ideal of composition; and we may say the same on the articles on Hallam and Southey, which are next in order, and belong to the period before he entered Parliament. An article on *History* which he contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* in May, 1828, has not been republished, and in itself perhaps it is not of much value, having very much the appearance of a college exercise touched up. But as the production of one who afterwards became one of the greatest of historians, and who, if he has not actually invented a new style of history, has given us the most perfect specimen of the new style, it is well worthy of perusal, and will, no doubt, be one day published with other works which Lord Macaulay has been perhaps too anxious to consign to oblivion. His talents were so great, his writings so effective, and his influence so strong, that the Whigs obtained for him (this, we suppose, must have been in the Coalition Ministry) an appointment as Commissioner of Bankrupts, and in 1830 he entered Parliament as Member for Calne.

For the future Mr. Macaulay is to be as much a politician as a writer. He made an impression in the House of Commons almost from the first. Immense things were expected of him when he appeared in the House; he was to be another Burke, and, indeed, he took a part in the debates in favour of Reform and the Grey Ministry second only to the more spontaneous efforts of Lord Derby, then Mr. Stanley. Croker, who had also

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his friends. Admirable
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a debater. With all his
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ground. One hand was
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ade, with only a slight
s right hand, he poured
ces. His speeches were

would not have thrown away some of th
best years of his life in a distant depend
ency. He had probably discovered by
this time that he was more an historian
than a statesman, and that he was happier
and more useful among his books than in
office and in debate. And yet, although
Mr. Macaulay's acceptance of the Indian
office surprised those of his friends who
had marked out for him, in imagination,
a brilliant political future, he had an
object in visiting the East which might
well fire his ambition. He was appointed
not simply a Member of the Supreme
Council, but also legal adviser to it, and
the special object of his mission was to
prepare a new Indian code of law. He
was therefore exempted from all share in
the administration of affairs; he had four
assistants to help him in his labours, and
the penal code which was produced under
his superintendence is mainly to be at-
tributed to him. Containing some 26
chapters divided into nearly 500 clauses,
this code was published after Mr. Macau-
lay's return to this country in 1838, and
its great ability acknowledged. To pro-
duce such a code was an object worthy of
his ambition. Unfortunately, his code

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Edinburgh in 1839, and became Secretary-at-War in the same year. Mr. Macaulay did not long remain in office, for the Whigs were soon ousted by Sir Robert Peel. At an earlier period of his life Mr. Macaulay had produced several spirit-stirring ballads, as "The Spanish Armada," "Ivry," and "Moncontour;" he now tried his powers on a larger scale, and, in 1842, gave to the world his "Lays of Ancient Rome." This work, consisting of a series of heroic ballads, was intended to embody the poet's idea of the formation of early history—some great deed embodied in recitative poetry, handed down and perhaps transmuted in a rhythmical form, and then seized upon as an authority and embodied in the annals of the historian. In 1847, on the restoration of the Whig party to power, Mr. Macaulay was appointed Paymaster to the Forces with a seat in the Cabinet. On one unfortunate occasion Mr. Macaulay expressed himself in such a manner as to give mortal offence to his constituents and powerfully to influence his future career. On the subject of the Maynooth endowment he spoke in favour of the grant to the Roman Catholics, and ventured to make allusion to "the bray of Exeter-hall." His constituency resented the expression, and refused to re-elect him in 1847. In 1852 they repented of their doings and spontaneously re-elected him, without asking him to issue an address, to attend a meeting, or to bear one farthing of the expense. It was a worthy reparation, and the historian sat for a short time again in Parliament, although an attack of heart complaint compelled him to avoid the excitement of public speaking. After a few sessions, he retired from the House of Commons, and only about two years ago he was raised to the peerage.

Lord Macaulay's rejection at Edinburgh probably hastened the undertaking of what was his chief ambition—a true History of England. He produced two volumes of this history in 1848, two more made their appearance in 1855, and the public were in expectation of a further instalment, to be issued very shortly, when they heard of the historian's decease. The excitement which the first two volumes created, appearing as they did in all the hubbub of the French Revolution, presenting to us a picture in remarkable contrast to that of the Parisian rabble, and calming down our own populace with the story of a nobler revolution, must be

vividly in the recollection of our readers. Of the value of that history we (*The Times*) have spoken so recently that we need not now trouble them with a detailed criticism. Despite of any amount of criticism, the work is a very great work, and, just as Hume is read notwithstanding our censures, Macaulay will be read, whatever his deviations from strict accuracy. The only fact about this splendid monument of human labour to which it is necessary now to call attention is, that the author in commencing his work proposed to carry it down to a period "within the memory of persons still living," and that he has not been permitted to fulfil his task. He frequently turned his attention to other works, as witness his admirable biography of the younger Pitt in a recent volume of the *Encyclopædia*; and the work had so grown on his hands that probably he himself long since gave up the hope of being able to bring down his narration to recent times. As it is, it is a magnificent fragment, which, even if the author had produced but a single volume, would have been of enormous value as a specimen of the high ideal at which he aimed.

The private character of Lord Macaulay has been set forth by his numerous friends in so amiable a light, that the reader of his delightful works feels the additional fascination that the great sentiments of temporal and eternal morality which they inculcate or illustrate, are the genuine reflex of the mind of a great and good man. His private life was in every respect exemplary. In his love for his relatives (he never married) were seen the happy affections of domestic life; he instantly acquired, and permanently retained, the love of devoted friends; his benevolence to the unsuccessful man of letters or of art was munificent; his private charities large. In those circles of London life in which he moved, his reputation was immense; he was almost unequalled as a conversationalist; his chief defect was excess: he was too brilliant, too learned,—in short, too overpowering.

The remains of the deceased poet, orator, historian, and statesman, were buried, with great solemnity, in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey, at the foot of Addison's monument, and beside the remains of Sheridan.

Nov. 26. At Toronto, very suddenly, Sir James Macaulay, late Chief Justice of

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Common Pleas in Upper

us Mackay, formerly Piper
ty, has been accidentally
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ame of Maclean. By his

1855, for which he received the medal
and clasp, and the order of a Knight of
the Legion of Honour.

May 28. At Partis College, Bath,
Ellen Ryder, widow of William Maginn,
LL.D.

July 3. At his house in Upper Port-
land-pl., aged 89, the Right Rev. Edw.
Maltby, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Dur-
ham.

The deceased was the son of Mr. George
Maltby, of Norwich. He was born in St.
George Tombland, in the city of Norwich,
in 1770, and went to the Norwich Gram-
mar-school, under Dr. Parr, when only
nine years of age: thus early were laid
the foundations of those accomplishments
which made Dr. Maltby one of the great-
est scholars of the age. When Parr re-
signed the school at Norwich, Maltby was
only fifteen, and was the head boy of the
school, and was sent, by the advice of his
venerable preceptor, to Winchester. Dr.
Joseph Warton, the master, said he was
the best and most amiable of young men.
He then went to Pembroke College, Cam-
bridge, where he gained many honours.
In 1790 he obtained Sir William Browne's
medals for the Greek Ode, and for the

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For many years, from 1824 to 1833, Bishop Maltby filled the justly-coveted pulpit of Lincoln's Inn, as successor to Bishop Heber; and there—whilst he preached before his distinguished congregation, and brought to bear upon practical truths the illustrations derived from theological research—the charms of his voice and of his dignified elocution—well proved afterwards in this diocese—will be always remembered by those who heard him.

He was consecrated Bishop of Chichester in 1831, and was translated to Durham in 1836. He resigned the latter see, under Act of Parliament, in September, 1856, which took away his seat in Parliament, and left him an annuity of 4500*l.*

While filling the see of Durham, Dr. Maltby willingly devoted his wise energies and large funds to establish a new University on a permanent basis. To his unceasing care it is mainly owing that that noble foundation has taken a permanent position among our great educational institutions. Having done for it all that could be done by wise administration, he has provided the means of renewing his own fine scholarship by giving to it his invaluable library.

Jan. 13. At his residence, Shoborough, near Tewkesbury, aged 63, John William Martin, esq., a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester.

Jan. 3. At Dublin, Henry Martley, esq., Q.C., Chief Commissioner of the Encumbered Estates Court.

Mr. Martley was called to the Irish bar in Easter Term, 1823; appointed Queen's Counsel, August, 1841; and admitted a bencher of the Hon. Society of King's Inns in Hilary Term, 1854. After a long and honourable course of general practice at the bar, he was selected by Lord Carlisle, in 1857, to fill the post of Chief Commissioner of the Encumbered Estates Court, with a salary of 3000*l.* per annum.

Nov. 7. At Budleigh Salterton, Henry William Mason, esq., late of Beel House, Amerham, Bucks, of which county he was High Sheriff and Magistrate.

June 20. Aged 45, Mr. Peter Matterson, of Low Dunsford, near Boroughbridge. The deceased and his ancestors have been the owners and occupiers of the farm on which he died for upwards of eight hundred years. (1)

Sept. 20. Aged 80, the Hon. Isabella

Elizabeth Maude, daughter of the first Viscount Hawarden.

Feb. 17. Aged 49, the Hon. William Maule, youngest son of the late Lord Panmure, and brother and heir presumptive to the present peer.

Jan. 26. At Wimpole-street, aged 64, Lydia, wife of Dr. Mayo, President of the Royal College of Physicians.

Feb. 26. At Dover, aged 84, Elizabeth, Lady Mends, relict of Commodore Sir Robert Mends, R.N.

April 12. At Rntry-hill House, Bath, Selina, only surviving daughter of the late Sir Charles Granville Stuart Menteth, of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire.

May 2. At Dublin, aged 84, Sir Henry Meredyth, bart., LL.D., Q.C., one of the paid Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland.

June 11. At his residence, near Vienna, aged 86, the illustrious Austrian statesman, Clement Wenceslas, Prince Metternich. The death of Prince Metternich at the very time when the sword of a Bonaparte hangs over Italy and the Treaties of Vienna are being weighed in the balance, might in an age of superstition be regarded as a solemn portent. In the age of railroads and electric telegraphs it must be recorded simply as a coincidence which acute historians may centuries hereafter regard as too symmetrical to be true. The most celebrated statesman in Europe has lived just long enough to see all the objects of his life frustrated, or, if not yet wholly frustrated, still in such jeopardy that their doom cannot long be averted. The system which he had built up with enormous labour exploded in 1848, and he was driven from the empire whose affairs he had conducted for more than the quarter of a century. When the reaction came he was enabled to return and to nourish the hope that what had been might be again. He had to wait but a very few years to discover his mistake; and the aged Prince, whose counsels at one time dominated in every European Cabinet, has gone to his rest with a *Nunc dimittis* that is anything but a song of triumph.

Clement Wenceslas Metternich was born at Coblenz on the 15th of May, 1773. His ancestors had been distinguished in the wars of the Empire against the Turks; his family had given more than one Elector to the Archbishoprics of Mayence and Treves; and his father, the Count Metternich, had obtained some reputation as a diplomatist

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siate of Kaunitz. In 1790 he made his first public appearance at the ceremonies at the Emperor Leopold II.; after a short visit to England, he returned to Austria, attached to the Austrian Legation at the Hague, in the following year, when he married the heiress of his father's estate. He first came into notice at the Congress of Rastadt, where he represented the Westphalian nobility, and was accompanied by Count Stadion. In 1801 he was appointed to the Court of Dresden, then succeeded as Ambassador to the Emperor. He took a leading part in the Congress of Presburg, was selected for an important diplomatic appointment at the Court of the Emperor—that of Minister at the Court of Vienna, in consequence of the rise of the young Ambassador, Metternich, unusually rapid, and the Emperor greeted him with the remark, "You are very young to represent a monarchy." "Your father was not older at Austerlitz,"

the newly-created Prince took a very prominent part, and he signed the Treaty of Paris on behalf of Austria. He afterwards paid a visit to this country, and received the honour of a doctor's hood from the University of Oxford.

When the Congress of Vienna was opened, Prince Metternich, then in his 42nd year, was unanimously chosen to preside over its deliberations, and this presidency in the Congress may be regarded as typical of an ascendancy which, from this time, he exerted for many years in the affairs of Europe. The Continental statesmen, terrified at the fearful consequences of the French Revolution, formed themselves into a coalition to prevent the recurrence of any similar calamity; they set themselves vigorously to repress all popular institutions, to crush freedom of speech and act, and to establish a despotism in every country that would submit to it. Such were the objects of that "Holy Alliance" which has been the object of merited obloquy, which had Metternich for its presiding genius, and which for a time even contrived to obtain, if not the active assistance, at all events the tacit acquiescence of the English

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have been soon crushed by the events which very rapidly followed—beginning with the French Revolution of 1830. The Continental Courts drew still closer the bonds of alliance with Russia, and that Power became the head of a great confederation of Sovereigns, banded together against France. The rising nationality of the Italians was crushed with an iron hand, and the Pope and the smaller Princes of Italy became vassals of the Emperor of Austria. But the day of retribution came. In 1847 Cardinal Ferretti ascended the Papal throne. The new Pontiff declared himself on the liberal side, and his professions, as is well known, aroused all Italy, called forth the cry of national independence, and effectually shook the Austrian influence throughout the Peninsula. Then came the third French Revolution, that overturned for a time half the thrones of Europe. At Vienna, too, the shock was felt. The Government fell, in spite of the resistance of Metternich, who maintained his State policy to the last. The Emperor bowed to the storm; the Minister who had directed the affairs of half Europe for nearly half a century was displaced, and next day left the city with an escort of cavalry. He came to England, and here remained till the old state of things began to return. Not till 1851 did he venture to appear again at Vienna, but in the autumn of that year he made a sort of royal progress to his palace in the Rennweg. The old man was never again asked to undertake the cares of office. He held such a position in society as the Duke of Wellington in his latter days held in this country; and his advice was often taken in affairs of State, but really his power was gone, and many among us, perhaps, may be surprised to learn that the renowned statesman has lived until now.

In Metternich all the arts of society had been cultivated to the highest degree—his conversation brilliant and inexhaustible, his manners most easy and graceful, his flattery delicate and insinuating. Without much ardour, with very limited sympathies, with no deep convictions, he had a clear head and a firm hand; he could keep his own secret, and he could worm out the secrets of others; and, making himself the most agreeable man in the world, he plotted in the midst of smiles, manœuvred in a dance, and struck the hardest when he seemed to yield the most.

Nov. 19. Aged 79, William Mills, esq., of Saxham-hall, Suffolk, an active magistrate and promoter of works of benevolence and public usefulness.

July 29. Laura Beaumont, wife of Thomas Mills, esq., M.P., of Tolmers, Hertford.

July 31. At his residence in Eaton-sq., aged 76, the Rt. Hon. Gilbert Elliot Murray, second Earl of Minto, Viscount Melgund and Baron of Minto, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and a baronet of Nova Scotia, G.C.B., an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, Deputy-Lieutenant of Roxburghshire, F.R.S.

The Earl of Minto, according to the rather sarcastic biographer of *The Times*, deserves a memorial at our hands, if not as a great statesman, yet as one of the great sleeping partners of the State. He was almost entirely unknown to the British public, who may have heard of his mission to Italy, or may have vaguely connected with his name the existence in the British service of a goodly number of Elliots, but without ever fully comprehending his real position in the Legislature. Not to understand that position, however, is to be ignorant of one essential point in our constitution. As he would grossly misunderstand the mechanism of a clock who should leap to the conclusion that, because the pendulum is apparently the most active thing in it, therefore it is the power which sets all else in motion, so he mistakes the mechanism of administration who imagines that Ministerial responsibility is all in all. The weights of a clock are seemingly the most lifeless, but really the most essential parts of the machinery; and Lord Minto was one of the heavy weights of the Legislature, who did his duty unregarded by the great public, that thought only of the talkative, noisy pendulums, which swing incessantly from the Treasury benches to the Opposition benches, and back again from the Opposition benches to the Treasury benches. A Ministry may be set up without these weights, but it cannot go. Thus it happened that Lord Minto, who was a poor speaker and of small public account, became, nevertheless, a considerable power in the State, and enjoyed not a little influence as a sort of chamber counsel to the Old Whigs. The public never had an opportunity of estimating Lord Minto's capacity save on one occasion, when it is well known that he contrived to do as much mischief as it is possible for a dull man to commit;

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he was continually placed in positions; he was evidently not of such consideration; he was not a man who, no matter what his talents, or how little their judgment, would lose credit, like ordinary men, because they do all their feeble attempts with a gravity of manner that would lead one to believe the fault to be his, and not only through his own personal fault, but latterly through his influence with one of our leading statesmen, Lord John Russell married his daughter in 1841, and we may therefore say that Colonel Romilly, who was recommended for the representation of the county, married another. Altogether, it might be said that the public curiosity, although his private life was marked as to afford the opportunity of satisfying that curiosity with information.

Lord Minto, who afterwards assumed the name of Murray and Kynynmond, was the son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, and Lord Minto, who was descended

from Lord Melbourne in the responsibilities of a Cabinet. He who previously had not had the slightest acquaintance with office, and probably had but very little notion of any business whatever, was at once appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Minto held this important office until the overthrow of Lord Melbourne's Administration in 1841, and the only thing for which his rule at the Admiralty is distinguished (except, perhaps, that the expenditure of 1835 has been capriciously selected as the *datum* from which a powerful party has chosen to start in its comparisons of naval economy) is the outcry which it excited on account of the number of Elliots who crowded the naval service. Lord Minto was a good family man. He stuck to his friends; otherwise he made so little impression on the public in the capacity of First Lord that probably most of our readers have quite forgotten the fact. Partly, this is to be accounted for by the circumstance that the principal parliamentary duty of the head of the Admiralty is to move the estimates, and that Lord Minto, being a member not of the Lower but of the Upper House, could not undertake the

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In these circumstances Lord Minto was sent to Italy with instructions to assist in putting into practical and permanent form the improvements suggested by the Pontiff. In passing, he was to pat Sardinia on the back, to say something kind to Tuscany, and, after giving the best constitutional advice to the Pope, he was to drop a friendly hint, if he thought it necessary, at Naples. There were some who were not a little scandalized at the idea of an English ambassador being sent, however informally and privately, to confer with the Pope, and who felt that the mission could not end well, were it only as a flirtation with the Scarlet Lady. Lord Minto went, then, as the apostle of constitutional reform, on a missionary tour throughout Italy. What effect had this on the people? What effect had it on the princes? What was the net result to Italy? and what was the net result to England? Why, the Italian people became still more excited than before; the Italian princes became jealous, and fought every inch of ground with all that tenacity of purpose for which they are distinguished. A revolution broke out, and Italy, in the end, sank into a more desperate condition than ever. Lord Minto got no thanks for his pains, and he had the mortification ere long not only to see England parcelled out into Roman Catholic bishoprics by the Pontiff with whom his relations had been so friendly, but also to hear the Papal authorities insist upon it that when he was at Rome he was sounded as to the views of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the scheme. Perhaps a little of the fire which burned in Lord John's celebrated letter to the Bishop of Durham may be not unjustly attributed to his kinsman's chagrin. The Italian tour was the only very important part which Lord Minto played in public, and it was a failure. He never afterwards had anything ostensible to do in the management of English affairs.

The Earl of Minto married, in 1806, Mary, eldest daughter of Patrick Brydone, esq., by whom he had issue fourteen children.

April 27. At Benhall, Suffolk, aged 77, the Rev. John Mitford, B.A., vicar of that parish.

Mr. Mitford was descended from the Mitfords of Mitford Castle, in Northumberland, and nearly related to Lord Redesdale, and the historian of Greece. He was educated at Richmond and Tunbridge,

whence he went to Oriel College, Oxford, and graduated in 1809. Soon after he was admitted to orders, and presented, through the interest of his relative, Lord Redesdale, to the vicarage of Benhall. He was afterwards appointed to the livings of Weston St. Peter's and Stratford St. Andrew, both in Suffolk. Mr. Mitford devoted himself to literature with unceasing perseverance. In 1814 he published a life of the poet Gray, which is of great value, and has gone through several editions; edited a great number of our chiefest poets for the Aldine collection, and valuable correspondences of Walpole, Mason, Gray, and their contemporaries. From 1834 to 1850 he was editor of the "Gentleman's Magazine," and wrote a vast number of its articles. Mr. Mitford's acquirements and researches in every department of letters were most extensive and varied, and his pen indefatigable.

Feb. 11. At Emma-place, Stonehouse, aged 69, Major-Gen. Richard Carr Molesworth, R.A.

March 10. At Craiglockhart House, aged 85, Alexander Monro, esq., of Craiglockhart, M.D., F.R.C.P., and F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.

Jan. 8. At Ditton Park, near Windsor, Lady Montagu. Her ladyship was the only daughter of Archibald, first Lord Douglas, by his marriage with Lady Lucy Graham, daughter of William, second Duke of Montrose. She was born Dec. 21, 1779, and married, Nov. 22, 1804, Henry James Montagu Scott, the late Lord Montagu, who died in 1845.

Sept. 20. At Castlemorraes, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 78, Harvey de Montmorency, esq.

May 22. At Ospringe House, Kent, Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Montresor, R.A., third surviving son of the late Gen. Sir Thomas G. Montresor, K.C.H., &c.

April 9. At Stanley, Emma Jane, the wife of his Excellency Captain Thomas Edward Laws Moore, Royal Navy, Governor of the Falkland Islands.

May 6. At Hayes Park, Middlesex, aged 63, the Right Hon. Francis Stuart, eleventh Earl of Moray in the Peerage of Scotland, and Lord Stuart of Castle-Stuart in that of the United Kingdom.

April 13. At her residence in Lowndes-sq., aged 76, Sydney Lady Morgan, wife of Sir Charles Morgan, and a celebrated novelist. As she chose to have it believed, Lady Morgan was the daughter

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son, a musician of considerable talents, residing at Dublin, where he died about the year 1783, and that his respectable position in society, and his natural gifts, enabled him to draw his daughter into the cultivated circle in which she subsequently became a distinguished member.

The subject of her birth and of her father's life was tenaciously silent—she would not need, that it provoked the curiosity of her opponents. He flattered himself into a combat with the inquirer, in which he was defeated as an inquisitor, judge, and reviewer of the mysteries of his brilliant daughter. But though even his own theories were baffled, he was ready to publish series of supposed discoveries.

In the literary world of London he was the season, and did his victim more than the revelation of the truth he had done. Lady Morgan was the daughter of Robert Morgan, who boasted of ancient Milesian descent, and besides being a man of letters and demeanour, an actor, a dramatist, and composer of extraordinary talents. He was, moreover, a

to have been the case, though, possibly, while very young her father may have introduced her on to the stage. She showed a very precocious genius for prose and rhyme, and at fourteen produced a volume which is said to have been wondrously good *considering*. What was the education of her girlhood is not known; but it is certain that her talents must have been very diligently cultivated; and while still a girl, her playing and singing, her vivacity and many accomplishments, made her a celebrity in the viceregal circles of Dublin. At this time she showed her taste and nationality by collecting a series of ancient Irish airs, to which she composed words, and published them, thus anticipating Moore's popular work by many years. While yet not more than sixteen (it must, however, be observed that all Lady Morgan's productions and actions are dated on a false era of several years) she published two flashy novels, which were read in her own circles, and did not obtain solid praise. Having removed from the contracted circles of the Irish capital to the more ample area of London, in which her introductions and her accomplishments secured her a pro-

DEATHS.

his versatile and joyous wife. Henceforward her works exhibit a progressive improvement in scope and treatment; the wildness of romance was softened down, the aims were more just and lofty, the action more rational, and actuated by a higher sense of duty. Before her marriage she had published some novels full of passionate romance, which she could not herself, in after life, read without laughter. After her marriage she wrote her celebrated tale of "O'Donnel," which placed her literary fame on its true basis, as the first patriotic Irish romancer of modern times. Having formed numerous acquaintances with the continental celebrities who had visited London, and gained admission to the brilliant society in which she reigned supreme, Sir Charles and Lady Morgan visited France, and the results of her large opportunities and shrewd observation were published in a book, nominally of travels, but in fact a critical review of the social state of that country. It is indeed an excellent book, and indispensable to those who would form a correct idea of the society of Paris during that period of the Restoration. The work had immense success, and made a great reputation for the writer. The French Court was so exasperated at the unfavourable criticisms of the sarcastic authoress, that she was forbidden to return to France—a restriction which the lively lady laughed to scorn, and on her route to Italy, at a subsequent period, passed some time in the capital without being subjected to molestation or annoyance. In England, however, the consequences were much more serious; for her views were taken up in a party spirit by the bad Tory press of those times, and Lady Morgan was attacked with a virulence and pertinacity which would be painful were it read in our more pacific days. The lady resisted these assaults with unflinching spirit, wit, and vivacity; she was backed by a talented party and numerous friends, and the result proved that her observations were as just as they were shrewd and biting. Her second great novel, "Florence Macarthy," was published during her residence in France, and sustained her reputation. It is impossible to relate all the incidents of a literary career extending, with unceasing activity, over half a century. Lady Morgan's next great work bore the same relation to Italy that her first does to France, and abounds in the same shrewdness of observation and fearlessness of remark

that characterized that production. After the death of Sir Charles, Lady Morgan was engaged in the preparation of her "Diary"—the story of her life—which she had completed shortly before her death. It is a work worthy of her former productions, and is fully equal to the best of its kind. Treating of persons and scenes now long departed, it reads with all the perspective of a time long past. In fact, the still-vivid authoress had outlived her time, and the scenes in which she took part are matters of history, and the people with whom she associated those of a bygone generation. In reading her life, the allusions to public events long since past make it difficult to realize that she was so recently among us, while the freshness and vivacity with which she recounts her adventures vivify the events of which she speaks to a degree that makes her work valuable as a contribution to history, independently of the interest that attaches to it on account of the writer herself. Lady Morgan, although receiving large sums for her works, was not wealthy; and a well-bestowed pension of 300*l.* a-year was bestowed upon her during the ministry of Earl Grey. Lady Morgan has left no issue. Her only sister, Lady Clarke, who long enjoyed a high position in the society of Dublin, predeceased her.

June 13. At Brompton, aged 68, the Rev. John Morison, D.D., LL.D., late pastor of the Congregational Church at Chelsea, and for thirty-two years editor of the "Evangelical Magazine," and author of numerous religious works.

Sept. 20. At Farley Court, Berks, by an accident, Lieut.-Gen. *Morse*, H.M.'s Indian Forces.

June 7. At Rolleston Hall, aged 79, Lady Mosley, wife of Sir O. Mosley, bart.

Dec. 17. At his residence, Bathaston Court, aged 80, the Ven. C. A. Moysey, D.D., nineteen years Archdeacon of Bath; but he resigned all his church preferments in 1839. Doctor Moysey was the son of A. Moysey, esq., one of the Welsh judges, and M.P. for Bath.

Oct. 18. At Montpellier, France, aged 67, Joseph Randolph Mullings, esq., of Eastcourt, Wilts, late M.P. for Cirencester.

March 7. At his residence, Great Stuart-st., Edinburgh, in his 81st year, Sir John Archibald Murray, bart., titular Lord Murray, an eminent Scotch judge. His Lordship was the second son of Alexander Murray, of Henderland, Lord of Session and Justiciary. He was called to

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ear in 1799; succeeded the Francis (afterwards Lord Advocate in 1834, but re- November of the same ain appointed Lord Advo- 1835; was Recorder of the Clerk of the Pipe, in the art, Scotland, but resigned (sinecure) some time before ent as Lord Advocate; and e Leith district of burghs from 1832 till 1838. In raised to the bench as a n, and received the honour on that occasion. Lord e last, save only the vener- ougham, of that highly-dis- ed who, throughout the first y years of the century, re- stre on Edinburgh than did t intellectual lights of an which included such names yfair, Sidney Smith, Francis as Brown, and Henry Cock-

t Paris, aged 78, Major the Murray, third son of David, Mansfield.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged

revolutionary days of 1848. On the 12th of January in that year the flag of revolt was raised at Palermo. The struggle was severe: the troops retired into the fortifications, and bombarded the city. After terrible bloodshed and destruction, the foreign Ministers interfered, the royal troops were withdrawn, and Ferdinand promised a Constitution. But in the meanwhile the revolt had spread over the whole island. At Messina some sanguinary contests took place, in which the populace, as at Palermo, drove the troops into the forts, and the city was subjected to a terrible bombardment. The Sicilian insurrection was aided by an insurrection which broke out at Naples on the 15th of May. Here also a most sanguinary struggle ensued—such atrocities indeed were perpetrated that the French Admiral threatened to land a force to put a stop to the barbarities. But at Naples the king's cause was supported by the lazzaroni, who met the revolutionary populace with kindred ferocity. Their knives gave a material assistance to the cannon and bayonets of the soldiery, and the King remained master of his capital. This was the turning point of the King's

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cause surrendered without resistance; and on the 28th April Palermo capitulated, and the insurrection was subdued.

Since that time the subjects of the King of the Two Sicilies have crouched under the rod of the most terrible despotism in modern times. Not an arm dared be raised, not a whisper breathed, but the universal police heard and punished. The state prisons were crowded with the best and bravest, the meekest and most insignificant, of the Neapolitan people. The cruelties, the shames of these infernal abodes, known by subdued report, and brought to light in their full enormity by a British statesman, have passed a shudder through the civilized world. The English and French Governments attempted, by friendly advice, to induce the King to relax his iron rule, but their advice was scornfully rejected; and they withdrew their Ministers from his wretched Court. Under this diplomatic ban the King and Court of Naples have remained, unrelenting and defiant; and the sovereign has gone to his terrible account and made no sign.

July 10. At Melbourne, from a fall from his horse, Col. Neill, Deputy-Adj.-Gen. of Victoria, brother to Gen. Neill, who fell at Delhi.

Sept. 15. At Thorney-hall, Notts, aged 56, Gertrude, wife of the Rev. Christopher Neville.

Feb. 15. In Little Ryder-st., London, aged 59, the Rev. Sir John Newport, bart., only surviving son of the late William Newport, esq., of Waterford, and nephew of the late Right Hon. Sir J. Newport, bart., M.P., of New-park, co. Kilkenny, Comptroller-General of the Exchequer.

Sept. 19. At Glenburn House, Rothesay, N.B., aged 55, John Pringle Nichol, LL.D., Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow.

Dr. Nichol is one other of those men whom Scotland produces from her lower ranks to raise themselves to eminence by their own industry and talent. He was born 18th January, 1804, in the town of Brechin, Forfarshire, in which his father was a respectable trader. He there received such an education as was calculated to qualify him for a commercial profession; but he showed such talent and energy that his friends were persuaded to give him an education that would fit him for the Church. He was accordingly sent to the college at Aberdeen, where he distinguished himself even more amongst

his fellow-students than he had done amongst the scholars of the Brechin Academy. At the early age of seventeen, he accepted the appointment of teacher of the parish school of Dun, which he left for a similar, but more important, situation in Hawick. This he left for Cupar, and that again for Montrose, where, of all these places, he is still most known, and where the improving influence it was his habit to exercise was most effectual. As Rector of Montrose Academy, he frequently delivered lectures upon light, heat, electricity, and astronomy, which he elucidated with such apt experiments and such eloquence as made him afterwards so popular with every audience to whom he explained the wonders of science. In due time he was licensed as a preacher of the Gospel. He did not, however, meet with success as a preacher; and he therefore abandoned theological study, and devoted himself to the more congenial science of astronomy. He soon acquired a wide fame by his essays and lectures upon this ennobling and difficult science; so that his appointment, in 1836, as Professor of Astronomy in the Glasgow University, gave the greatest satisfaction to both the students and the general public. But Dr. Nichol's usefulness was not confined to the Glasgow University alone. He was often seen discoursing upon his favourite theme to crowds of artisans in the mechanics' institutions in Glasgow and the various towns and villages of Scotland, and appeared to take as much delight in explaining the laws that regulate the heavenly bodies to the unpretending mechanic as to the carefully-educated student. It would be hard to find another in Scotland that has done more to spread information by public lectures, or to make mechanics' institutions popular. He has enriched English literature by various works—each and all written with marked felicity, power, and beauty of expression. Amongst these may be mentioned, "The Architecture of the Heavens," "The Planet Neptune," "The Cyclopaedia of the Physical Sciences," "The Solar System," and "The Planetary System." Beyond his scientific pursuits, Dr. Nichol was an instructed and able man, and had a high place in the society of Glasgow.

May 29. At sea, whilst on his passage to England for the benefit of his health, Bosvargus Toup Nicolas, esq., Acting Queen's Commissioner and Consul-General for the Sandwich Isles.

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her residence, Belgrave—the Countess-Dowager of late Countess was only heiress of William Brabazon-park, co. Mayo, January 1, 1808, the Earl who was murdered at his in January, 1839.

Ashurst Lodge, Sunning-Sir William Norris, late

Northwick Park, Gloucestershire, the Right Hon. John Northwick of North-creestershire, in the Peer-

Peer was the eldest son of , and was born in 1770. In now unknown, his father rt to him the advantages ed to the heir to a peerage perty. He was not sent to ublic schools, nor to an sity, but was educated at ckney, and thence sent to In 1790 he visited Italy n that country until 1800, f's death summoned him to eed to the title and a large ing his residence on the

extent and value of the magnificent collections at Northwick Park and Thirlestaine House will be best appreciated by a reference to those parts of this volume which chronicle the sales of his paintings and coins. The former alone, it will be seen, produced in the aggregate nearly 100,000*l*.

Lord Northwick's long residence abroad and his acquaintance with so many men of the highest eminence in literature and the arts, and long since reckoned among a past generation, gave to his conversation a charm which cannot be supplied. His pleasant talk, refined by delicate observation and a refined taste, abounded in personal anecdotes of those who have long held the highest places in the history of the politics, literature, and artistic tastes of the country. Lord Northwick was a member of the Dilettante Society,—indeed, he was the senior member by twenty years. His lordship never married, and is succeeded in his title and real estates by his nephew Col. Rushout. He died without a will, and the dispersion of his fine collections is a necessary consequence.

Oct. 13. At Paris, aged 30, Fletcher Cavendish Charles Conway Norton, ass-

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Anthony Oliphant, C.B., formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon; third son of the late Ebenezer Oliphant, esq., of Condie, Perth. Sir Anthony was educated at Hyde Abbey School, near Winchester. He was called to the bar first at Edinburgh, and subsequently to the English bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1821. In 1826 he was appointed Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope, from which post he was promoted in 1838 to the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon. He held that appointment down to the year 1855, when he retired on the usual pension. He received the honour of knighthood in 1839, and was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath, civil division, in 1848.

June 5. At Old Brompton, in his 71st year, Charles Ollier, a gentleman well known and much respected in literary circles. He was, in his earlier life, in business as a bookseller and publisher, and brought out some of the earlier works of Keats and Shelley. He subsequently took the professional side of literature, writing some novels and poems, which had their reputation in their time—among them “Inesilla” and “Atham and his Wife.” He was also a frequent contributor to our periodical literature, and was much employed as an editor of magazines. For many of his latter years Mr. Ollier was a kind of “consulting physician” on the merits of works offered to the London publishers, and was much engaged in putting into a readable form works of value by authors whose experience in the journey-work of literature was crude or non-existent.

May 23. At the College of Nobles, Naples, the Right Rev. Dr. Olliffe, Roman Catholic Bishop of Calcutta. The deceased Prelate, who was only 45 years old, was returning to Ireland, his native country, for the improvement of his health, which had become seriously impaired by the unwearied zeal with which he discharged the onerous duties of his mission during a long residence in India.

Aug. 12. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 79, Cosmo Orme, esq., of No. 15, Bryanston-sq., formerly partner in the eminent publishing house of Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green. Mr. Orme was a native of Scotland, and having come to London for employment was so fortunate as to obtain a situation as clerk in Longman's house. His diligence and talent won him the esteem of

his employers, and about 1803 he was admitted a partner. In 1841 he withdrew from the firm on a moderate competence. He did not forget the chances of a business in which he was himself so successful, and has bequeathed 300*l.* to the Booksellers' Provident Institution, of which he was one of the founders; and 700*l.* to the Booksellers' Retreat, to which during life he had been a liberal benefactor.

March. At the house of her grandson-in-law, Mr. Robert Pemberton, Fielden's Arms, Blackburn, aged 103, Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne, a native of Middleton.

May 25. At Pluckey Rectory, aged 46, William Dixwell Oxenden, esq., youngest son of the late Sir Henry Oxenden, bart., of Broome, Kent.

Jan. 14. At Lowndes-square, Maria Frances, widow of George D'Oyley, D.D., F.R.S., Rector of Lambeth and Sunbridge.

Sept. 21. At Twyford Hall, Norfolk, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Packe.

Feb. 18. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 74, Sophia, widow of the Hon. Berkeley Paget.

June 13. At Brussels, William Handcock Parkinson, M.D., F.R.C.S., many years resident English surgeon at that city.

May 29. In Manchester-sq., aged 54, Robert Pashley, esq., one of H.M.'s Counsel, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Assistant-Judge of the Middlesex Sessions, and Steward of Knareborough.

Mr. Pashley was descended from a respectable family in Yorkshire, and was educated at Cambridge, where he was a Wrangler and a First-Classman. In 1830 he was elected a travelling Fellow of Trinity College; and published a very interesting account of his journeys in Italy, Greece, Turkey and Asia Minor. In 1837 he was called to the bar by the Society of the Inner Temple. He went, at first, the Western Circuit, which he soon left for the Northern, and joined the West Riding Sessions, where his rapidly-increasing business led in time to distinction on Circuit and in Westminster Hall, where his particular power lay in arguing appeals from sessions, particularly those which arose under the new Poor-law Act. In 1851 he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and elected a Benchet of the Inner Temple. In 1856 he succeeded the late Mr. Serjeant Adams in the office

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Age of the Middlesex Ses-

denly, during divine ser-
omas's Church, Douglas,
ohn Crofton Peddie, esq.,
Commanding the Twenty-
d Forty-first Regts.

ddenly, at her house in
Lady Peel, widow of the
Robert Peel.

had passed the evening
ss Dowager of Jersey, just
the loss of a husband and
and appeared in her ac-
n. She left Lady Jersey
k, and on returning home
s, her female attendant
adjoining apartment. In

the maid entering Lady
e discovered her ladyship
apparently dead in bed.
s directly summoned, but
was to show that death
aken place some hours pre-
y Peel was the second
eral Sir John Floyd, bart.,
daughter of Mr. Charles
marriage with the late Sir
ok place on the 8th of

himself by his exertions at the great ex-
plosion, and at the close of the war was
aide-de-camp to General van Straubensee.
He accompanied the General to China in
the same capacity, and shared in the
storming of Canton. After that event
he voluntarily relinquished his staff ap-
pointment, set off for India, and joined
his battalion just in time to assist in the
final assault on Lucknow. After this,
the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade
was attached to the *corps d'armée* of Sir
Hope Grant, to which has been assigned
a large portion of those harassing opera-
tions for the subjugation of Oude, which
have proved fatal to this brave officer
and to so many more of our brave de-
fenders.

July 7. In Wimpole-st., aged 78, Eliza-
beth, widow of G. H. D. Pennant, esq.,
of Penrhyn-castle, North Wales, and
daughter of the late Hon. William and
Lady Bridget Bouverie.

Aug. 7. At his residence near Clonmel,
co. Tipperary, aged 90, the Right Hon.
Richard Pennefather, ex-Baron of her
Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland.
During his long life he was an honour to
the bar, the bench, and his country. In

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Chief Judge at Bombay, he was transferred to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, as one of the Commissioners. Mr. Phillips had also strong literary inclinations, was a fervid poet, wrote a capital biography of Curran, and, besides, some professional treatises, and a work on the philosophy of capital punishments which is of real value.

July 12. At Hathern Rectory, near Loughborough, aged 75, and in the 51st of his incumbency, the Rev. E. T. March Phillipps, Rector of Hathern, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester, younger son of the late Thomas March Phillipps, esq., of Garendon-park, and younger brother of S. M. Phillipps, esq., late Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

Feb. 20. At Hyde Vale, Blackheath, aged 87, Commander Peter Giles Pickernell. The gallant Commander, who had been in several gallant affairs with the enemy, was second Lieutenant of the *Revenge* at the battle of Trafalgar, and when Lieutenant of the same ship, in 1806, assisted at the capture of four French frigates. He commanded the *Gallant* and a division of gunboats in the Walcheren expedition in 1809.

June 7. At Eagle-hill, co. Galway, Margaret, wife of Capt. Henry Pigott, and daughter of Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, bart., of Nether Winchindon, Bucks.

Nov. 11. Off Ghazepore, on the Ganges, Col. F. G. A. Pinckney, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's Seventy-third Regt.

Dec. 26. At Chichester, aged 77, Major T. Pipon, formerly of the Seventh Hussars. He served through the Peninsular war, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Hants.

Jan. 12. At his residence in Dublin, aged 82, Sir James Pitcairn, M.D., Inspector General of Hospitals, Fellow of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in England and Ireland, and an Inspector General of the Army. Sir James served at the Helder, in 1799, and the whole of the campaign in Egypt, in 1801.

Jan. In his 84th year, Anne Charles Lebrun, Duke of Placentia, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, and a Senator. The Duke was the eldest son of Charles Lebrun, one of the most distinguished civilians of the Great Revolution: who, in 1799, on the retirement of Sieyes and Duclos, was nominated one of Napoleon's subordinate Consuls; and had a considerable share in drawing up the *Code Napoleon*. He was afterwards made Arch-Treasurer of the Empire, and Duke

of Placentia. The deceased served in the army of the Empire with distinction, was Colonel of Hussars at Marengo, General of Brigade at Eylau, and a General of Division, with the title of Count, in the Russian campaign of 1812. In 1814, at the Restoration, he gave in his adhesion to the new order of things; but having, during "The Hundred Days," accepted a command in Champagne, and the post of Deputy in the Legislative Body, he was placed *en desponibilité* after Waterloo. He succeeded to his father's titles in 1825. The Revolution of 1848 brought the officers of the first Emperor again into favour. The Duke regained his ancient position, and was appointed to the dignified post of Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour. He was buried, as became his rank, with great military pomp, in the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

Aug. 7. At Kingstown, the Hon. Patrick Plunket, one of the Judges of the Irish Court of Bankruptcy; fourth son of the late Lord Plunket.

April 2. At Nice, aged 43, Georgina, wife of Lord Polwarth, of Mertoun-house, Berwickshire, third daughter of the late Geo. Baillie, esq., and sister to the present Earl of Hadlington.

April 16. At Dalkey, near Dublin, aged 75, William Edward Porter, esq., late Clerk of Recognizances to the High Court of Chancery in Ireland.

July 16. Of sore throat, having completed her 22nd year the day before her lamented decease, Her Majesty Stephanie, Queen Consort of Portugal. Her Majesty was a princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and was cousin to our Queen and to the Prince Consort. She was married to Don Pedro V., King of Portugal, on the 18th May, 1858, and had, therefore, been married little more than a twelvemonth.

April 21. At Sion-pl., Sion-hill, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. Percy Pratt.

March 24. At Brighton, Sir John Lewes Predder, knt., late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Van Diemen's Land.

March 20. At Highgate-rise, Michael Prendergast, esq., Q.C., Judge of the City Sheriff's Court. The learned gentleman was called to the bar by the hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, 20th Nov., 1820, and was for many years Recorder of Norwich. He was elected Judge of the Sheriff's Court some two years ago.

June 23. Aged 69, in Dover-st., Piccadilly, the Rev. G. Pretyman, Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral and Canon of Winchester. The deceased, who was the

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Dr. Tomline, first Bishop of
men of Winchester, had held
ship of Lincoln Cathedral—
worth 1750*l.* per annum,
th, with its appurtenances,
more—for nearly half a cen-
it a prebend of Stoke, in
edral (which included the
so the curacies of Elston,
and Syerston, value 402*l.*
and the perpetual curacy of
incolnshire. He also held
Chalfont, Bucks (returned
per annum), and the living
stead, Herts, together with
Harpenden, returned as
per annum, for upwards of
was a Canon of Winchester
lued at 913*l.* per annum;
ggleswade in Lincoln Cath-
o patron of the Vicarage,
er annum, and impropiator
tithes. The Chaplaincy of
of St. Leonard's, Newark, is
ve been held by him.
at Boston, United States,
celebrated American histo-
Hickling Prescott.

and from this period his days flowed on
in diligent and uneventful devotion to
literary pursuits. He was never enabled
to use his own eyes but for a short time
in the day, but was constantly obliged to
use the eyes of others for his studies and
researches, as well as to record the results
of them. His quiet perseverance and
continuous industry enabled him to tri-
umph over this difficulty, and to achieve
an amount of literary production which
is not merely most honourable to his in-
tellectual powers, but conveys a noble
moral lesson to all who may be burdened
with similar trials. His earliest literary
efforts were contributions to the *North
American Review*, upon subjects drawn
from Spanish, English, American, and
especially Italian literature. Indeed, at
one time he contemplated an extended
work upon Italian literature.

After some deliberation and hesitation,
he selected the reign of Ferdinand and
Isabella as the subject of an extended
historical work; and to this the assiduous
labour of many years was cheerfully and
patiently given. He drew his materials
not merely from all printed sources, but

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Conqueror, Hernando Cortez." This work was received with a favour not less than that which had greeted the "History of Ferdinand and Isabella." The literary world recognized in it the same careful research, the same accuracy of statement, the same persuasive sweetness and magic beauty of style.

In 1847 was published, in two volumes, the "History of the Conquest of Peru, with a Preliminary View of the Civilization of the Incas," a work of kindred and commensurate excellence to that of the "History of the Conquest of Mexico."

Mr. Prescott now devoted himself with unabated ardour to the preparation of a work of wider range and broader scope—a work which, alas! he has not been permitted to finish—the "History of the Reign of Philip II." This was a theme requiring a larger and more comprehensive treatment than his previous works, and Mr. Prescott made his preparations for it with an extent and deliberation proportionate to its magnitude. He had now become one of the great literary names of the age, and found everywhere persons who were ready to give him assistance. Everywhere, both public collections and private archives were thrown open to him. It was while preparing for this work that he indulged himself with a brief excursion to England, where he was received with the utmost enthusiasm by persons of the highest distinction in literature and social life, and where the favourable impression created by his works was confirmed by his prepossessing appearance and delightful manners. He took ample time for the task, which he destined to be the crowning work of his life. In the latter part of 1855 appeared the first two volumes of this work, under the title of the "History of the Reign of Philip II., King of Spain." The highest expectations of the public were gratified by it. In dealing with this more comprehensive subject, it was admitted that he had shown the same careful research, the same conscientious balancing of authorities, the same calm and judicial temper, and that it was recommended to the general taste by the same picturesque narrative and the same fascination of style. The third volume was published a few weeks only before the historian was taken from the scene of his studies.

In 1856 Mr. Prescott published an edition of Robertson's "History of the Reign of Charles V.," with notes, and a valuable supplement, containing an account

of the Emperor's life after his abdication.

The highest possible acknowledgments of literary distinction were liberally showered upon Mr. Prescott. The University of Oxford, in 1850, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1845 he received the highest of all distinctions of its class, in being elected a Corresponding Member of the class of moral and political philosophy in the French Institute, succeeding Navarete, the Spanish historian. Of most of the learned societies in Europe he was a member.

Mr. Prescott was as rich in the love of his friends as in the admiration of the literary world. His manners were most frank, simple, and engaging; his social nature was strong and active; and his sympathies were ever ready and easily moved. His countenance was extremely fine and prepossessing, and retained to the last a youthful glow and animation which were the faithful expression of a sunny temper and an ever young heart. No man was ever more warmly beloved; no man could show a better title to the affections of his friends. His honours and distinctions never impaired the simplicity and sweetness of his nature, or changed his countenance towards any one whom he had ever known and loved. No man so eminent was ever pursued with less of envy, detraction, or ill-will. No man's honours were ever a subject of more hearty delight to his friends.

Mr. Prescott leaves a widow and three children—two sons and a daughter.

Oct. 31. At Torwoodlee, Selkirkshire, Vice-Admiral James Pringle, of Torwoodlee.

Feb. 21. At the Cedars, Putney, aged 67, William Pritchard, esq., High-bailiff of Southwark.

Feb. 2. At Twickenham, aged 88, the Rev. Charles Proby, Canon of Windsor.

Feb. 6. Anne, wife of Admiral Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, bart., of Langley Park, Norfolk.

May 13. At his residence, Aberhafesp Hall, Montgomeryshire, aged 74, Lieut.-General Henry Adolphus Proctor, C.B.

April 12. At Windsor, aged 63, Colonel George Walter Prosser, late Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

July 25. At East Hill, Wandsworth, aged 74, Thomas Prout, esq. Mr. Prout, who was a vendor of patent medicines in the Strand, deserves notice for the con-

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which he adhered to his principles during a long life, and which he exerted in the elections. With Francis [unclear], who formed a compact [unclear], he returned Sir Francis [unclear] and Sir J. C. Hobhouse; and gentlemen saw fit to modify views, their supporters re- to the principles they had advanced. It must also be [unclear] though Mr. Prout advocated [unclear] changes, his counsels [unclear] temperate and well-con-

his residence, East-hill, aged 76, James Pulman, Clarenceux King of Arms [unclear] of the Black Rod.

at Surat, from the effects of [unclear] received while in command [unclear] sent against the rebels to [unclear] aged 36, Brevet-Major [unclear] de, Thirty-third (Duke of [unclear] Regiment, Knight of the [unclear] our.

Edinburgh, in his 75th [unclear] de Quincey, an eminent [unclear] popularly known as "the [unclear]"

penniless and without a friend. Though only seventeen years of age he might, without any difficulty, have earned subsistence by his scholarship, for his classical attainments were so great and accurate that his master had more than a year before with pride pointed him out to a stranger, and said:—"That boy could harangue an Athenian mob better than you or I could address an English one." But it never even occurred to him to get bread by work. The only attempts he made to keep off starvation were fruitless ones to raise money on the property to which he would be entitled on coming of age. When his folly had been amply punished by suffering, the wayward lad was restored to his family; and in the Christmas of 1803, being then only eighteen years of age, he matriculated at Oxford. His University career extended over five years. In 1804 he was introduced to Charles Lamb. Coleridge he did not know till 1807, when he made the poet's acquaintance at Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, and contrived to convey to him, through Mr. Cottle's hand, a present of 300*l.* This act of generosity on the part of De Quincey should not be forgotten. [unclear] that the time [unclear]

DEATHS.

had already three children, when, in 1821, he made a strong effort to throw off the indolence which had rendered his youth and early manhood useless, and commenced those literary exertions by which he contributed in no slight degree to the comfort of those dependent on him, and enabled the world to see how much he might have accomplished if laudanum had not enfeebled his powers. He wrote the first portion of "The Confessions" for the *London Magazine* in 1821; and from that time he used his pen with great, but fitful, industry for various publications,—such as *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Tait's*, the *North British Review*, and the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In 1832 he permanently took up his residence in Scotland; and there, in the land of his adoption, he expired, on the morning of Thursday, the 8th of December.

The character of Mr. De Quincey has been viewed in two very distinct lights, even by persons who are agreed on the genius of his writings. A critic who witnessed the waste of noble gifts, with just severity says in *The Athenæum*:—

"There is little that charity would mention or be silent about with regard to Thomas de Quincey's life with which the public are not already familiar. Those of his writings which are of any value or interest contain the story of his friendships and quarrels, the dreams of his youth, the errors of his manhood, and the disappointments of his riper age. In them he held up to public observation his moral infirmities, the pathetic secrets of his home, and the weaknesses of those friends who had cherished him in periods of mental distress and external trouble. As a writer he was an egotist, even more than a mystic. He could never take his pen in his hand without digressing from the subject immediately under consideration to personal feelings and individual experiences. Unfortunately for his reputation and his friends, with a mind so constituted he lived almost entirely in domestic retirement, and, in following the bent of his genius, was guilty of betraying confidences that, as a man of honour, he ought to have held sacred. 'The Confessions,' the 'Suspiria de Profundis,' and his other autobiographic sketches, are at once the materials of his literary fame and the memorials of his life.

"Of all his writings, and all of them are steeped in egotism, 'The Confessions' are the most characteristic. In their elegance of diction, playfulness of style,

subdued pedantry, and utter shamelessness, the entire man is made known to the reader. The assurance with which he holds himself up to inspection as an instance of human misery, and not of guilt, at the very time that he explains with analytical exactness how indulgence in opium had robbed him of the energy to use his talents for his own good or that of others, is a marvellous instance of how a mind may, by a habit of diseased introspection, become so tolerant of its own deformities as to lose all sensitiveness about them. Surely his was the most unhealthy and abnormal mind to be found amongst modern writers. In many respects he resembled Coleridge,—in his love of classic literature and metaphysical inquiry, in the diversity of his intellectual sympathies, and in his habit of minutely dissecting his own emotions; but he lacked the philosophic breadth and genuine Christian goodness of the poet. Coleridge could not reflect without agonies of remorse on the moral infirmities which De Quincey, with as much flippancy as wit, wrote of as a condition bordering on jest."

On the other hand a writer whom personal intercourse with the departed had given a closer view of the amenities of his daily life, and who, appreciating the nobler and more ethereal parts of his personal gifts, was content to overlook the fact that those high mental endowments had been exerted to no useful end, says of his latter days—

"It is only the other day that a volume of Mr. De Quincey's collected works appeared with his own corrections and notes, and, till close on the hour when it passed beyond our horizon, his pure and high intellect shone serene and clear as when in its zenith. Almost till the very last his perceptions were as vivid, his interest in knowledge and affairs as keen as ever; and while his bodily frame, wasted by suffering and thought, day by day faded and shrank, his mind retained unimpaired its characteristic capaciousness, activity, and acuteness. Within a week or two he talked readily, and with all that delicacy of discrimination of which his conversation partook equally with his writings, of such matters as occupied the attention of our citizens or of our countrymen; displaying so much of elasticity and power that even those who had the rare privilege and opportunity of seeing him in those latter days cannot be otherwise than

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ocked by the seeming sudden death. Yet he was full of life, and considerably passed the score and ten, and in him, a man, the sword may be drawn out its scabbard. Not the usual exercise of the brain, the sensibility of his emotions had so taxed and wasted his athletic physical frame, that he rather in his life having aged. Full of years, he has not of honours such as he cared for behind him the name not of a round scholar in the department, but one of the greatest English pure and undefiled dled the pen. He is the author of a species of 'impassioned' which he seemed born to write in which he had no personal, no successor. In the course of his rare and peculiar life he soared not vaguely, but with eagle plume through the ethereal to sustain a combat he soared not vaguely, but with serene and steady eye at the sight of truth. Nor while he lived all the mysteries of 'cloud-

of Scampston-hall and Lowthorpe-lodge, Yorkshire, High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1842.

Mr. St. Quintin was a collateral descendant of one of the most ancient families in the kingdom. Their direct ancestor was one of the companions of William the Conqueror, from whom he received vast grants of land and manors in Yorkshire. On one of these, Harpham, his descendants lived in baronial splendour through all the vicissitudes of wars and revolutions, and contributed eminent men to the service of the Plantagenets, the Tudors, the Stuarts, and the Brunswicks. In 1642 a baronetcy was conferred on William St. Quintin, of Harpham, by Charles I. It became extinct in 1795. The last baronet was succeeded in his estates by his nephew, William Thomas Darby, of Sunbury, who thereon assumed the name of St. Quintin. The deceased gentleman was his son. He married, in 1842, Sarah Louisa, daughter of Andrew Bennett, esq., but having no issue he is succeeded by his brother. He is buried in Harpham Church with eight centuries of his ancestry.

Aug. At a very advanced age, Lieut.-

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the north-west and central inland districts, under Sir Thomas Maitland, was on the staff at Portsmouth as Assistant-Quartermaster-General in 1814, and was on duty there at the visit of the Prince Regent and the other Sovereigns and distinguished men of Europe. In 1816 he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the forces in the Mediterranean, in which service he continued till his retirement in 1829, since which time he has served as barrack master in various garrisons. He received the Peninsular medal and four clasps.

Oct. 7. At her son-in-law's, Thorn Faulcon, Somerset, aged 82, Lady Ramsay, second daughter of Duncan Macdonell, of Glengary, relict of William Chisholm, of Chisholm, and Sir T. Ramsay, bart.

July 28. Suddenly, at Kirkee, Bombay, the Ven. Francis Coeks Puget Reynolds, B.A., 1837, St. John's College, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Bombay, and chaplain of Kirkee.

April 14. At his residence, Halinggrove, near Croydon, aged 36, Walter Ricardo, esq.

Jan. 23. Aged 81, Stephen Richards, esq., of Tavistock-sq., late one of the Masters in Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

Oct. 30. At the Rectory, Puttenham, Surrey, aged 67, the Rev. Thomas Walkin Richards, fourth son of the late Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

July 10. At his house, Thureaston, aged 48, Charles George, eldest surviving son of the late Sir John Richardson, formerly one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

May 8. At the Elms, Cheltenham, aged 78, the Dowager Lady Ricketts, widow of Adm. Sir Robert T. Ricketts, bart.

Aug. 27. At his residence, Tudor-lodge, Cheltenham, aged 55, the Rev. J. E. Riddle, Incumbent of St. Philip and St. James, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire; Bampton Lecturer in 1852, and author, among numerous other works, of an esteemed "Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary."

Jan. 28. At Putney Heath, aged 76, the Right Hon. John Earl of Ripon, Viscount Goderich, of Nocton, P.C., F.R.S., a Governor of the Charterhouse, and late Recorder of Lincoln. It may be necessary, says a journalist in announcing the death of this venerable peer, to remind our readers that the name of this statesman will be found in the list of our Prime Ministers, and that he is singular among

Prime Ministers in being the only one who never faced Parliament in that capacity, his Cabinet having been formed so weakly or managed so clumsily that it fell to pieces before the accustomed time of trial arrived. We would speak of him kindly, for he always meant well and was always liberal in his leanings; but it is impossible to slur over the fact that as a statesman he was, perhaps, the weakest Premier to whom a Sovereign of England ever intrusted the seals of office. He was not quick; he was wanting in decision; he saw the end long before he saw the means; and his too sanguine hopes and self-complacent disposition often led him into difficulties from which there was no escape without ridicule. He is perhaps the most nicknamed of all our statesmen. For his delinquencies as a Chancellor of the Exchequer he was nicknamed by Cobbett "Prosperity Robinson;" for his want of vigour as a Colonial Secretary he received from Sir Charles Napier the name of "Goody Goderich." Yet the fact of his holding a very responsible position in at least half-a-dozen Administrations shows that, however little he excited the enthusiasm of the public, he inspired the respect and confidence of his personal friends who had the distribution of these posts in their hands. Unless it be Lord Palmerston, it would be difficult to name a surviving statesman who was longer in office than the late Lord Ripon. He is the last of that race of Cabinet Ministers who ruled England in the dreary period between the conclusion of the war and the first Reform Bill, and whom Mr. Disraeli has satirized as a cluster of mediocrities, headed by an arch-mediocrity.

The Earl of Ripon was born in London in the year 1782, the second son of Lord Grantham by a daughter of Lord Hardwicke, whose mother was co-heiress of the De Greys, Dukes of Kent. His lordship was therefore half-brother to Earl de Grey, who died in November of the present year. The Earl was educated at Harrow, where he was the contemporary of Peel, Aberdeen, Palmerston, and Lord Byron. From Harrow he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained Sir William Browne's Medal for the best Latin ode. Scarcely had he left college when he became private secretary to his relative, Lord Hardwicke, who was then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland,—a post which he continued to fill until the death

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On the return of the Tories
Robinson, who had obtained
liament, first for Carlw,
e, was again engaged in the
rapidly rose, and passing
ere of duty to another, but
gher, must have given some
ersatile talent or plodding

accompanied Lord Pem-
n to Vienna in 1807. In
hen member for Ripon, he
y the Duke of Portland's
n with the duty of moving
In the spring of the same
e Under-Secretary of State
s in Perceval's Administra-
e Colonial-office—which was
War-office—Mr. Robinson
ord Castlereagh, when that
drew from the Government
and duel with Mr. Canning ;
ollowing year, his near rela-

First Lord of the Admi-
him a seat at the Board,
ed a Lord until, in 1812, the
evolved on Lord Liverpool
e of the assassination of

race, not a fiery stamper of the soil, but
an easy-going cob, accustomed to single
or double harness, quiet under the saddle,
and having no objection to the plough,
the harrow, or the mill.

It was on his elevation to the Chancel-
lorship of the Exchequer in 1823 that the
British public for the first time were en-
abled to take the measure of Mr. Freder-
rick Robinson's abilities. He belonged to
a knot of men of whom great things were
expected. Canning, Huskisson, and Rob-
inson represented the Liberal section of
Lord Liverpool's Cabinet ; a very large
party in the nation regarded them with
extraordinary sympathy, and looked to
them for the salvation of the country
from the oppression of taxation, from
the incubus of antiquated restrictions,
from the terrors of a tyrannical code,
from the demon of sedition, and from
the sin of participating in the grinding
policy of the continental monarchies—
these were to be the mighty statesmen of
the future, these the lights of England
and the world. Never were bright hopes
more rudely dashed in pieces. The phys-
ical strength of one gave way just as he
had grasped the rod of empire and was

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Ministry together. He at once accepted the offer; but, through internal dissension, which it is needless to recapitulate, the Cabinet over which he presided gave way before it had the opportunity of meeting Parliament, and when he had been at the head of it but three months. From that moment Lord Goderich ceased to be a star in the political firmament. His name, indeed, was found in succeeding Ministries, but it was of small public account. He did his work and made his speech, but it was not of much national moment what he said or did.

Lord Goderich was Colonial Secretary in Earl Grey's Ministry of 1830, and became Lord Privy Seal in 1833, receiving at the same time an Earldom, taking his title from Ripon, the borough which had faithfully returned him to Parliament for twenty years. In 1834, with Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, and the Duke of Richmond, he withdrew from the Cabinet, alarmed at the ultra-liberal propositions of the Reform Administration in regard to the Irish Church. The Earl did not hold office in Sir R. Peel's Government of 1834-5; but in that of 1841 he was first President of the Board of Trade, and then of the Board of Control. On the break-up of Sir R. Peel's Government in 1846, the Earl retired from official life; but in 1846 he presented a singular example of the vicissitudes which public and private opinions may undergo in the period of a single generation. In 1815 it was the duty of Mr. Frederick Robinson to introduce the celebrated Corn Law Bill in the House of Commons: in 1846 he, then Earl of Ripon, voluntarily moved, in the House of Lords, the second reading of that Bill which was to effect the abolition of the Corn Laws. The experience of thirty years had stultified the convictions of the wisest men of that day, and confounded alike the prophecies and the prophets.

The Earl of Ripon married, in 1814, Lady Sarah Hobart, only daughter and eventually sole heiress of the last Earl of Buckinghamshire, by whom he has left issue an only child, the present Earl de Grey and Ripon, Under-Secretary of State for War.

April 22. Suddenly, at a railway station near Birmingham, Mr. E. V. Ripplingille, an artist of considerable excellence. His best known works are an admirable series illustrating "The Progress of Drunkenness," now at the Liverpool Institute; "The Country Post-

Office." One of his pictures is among the Vernon Collection.

April 13. Accidentally killed in King William-st., City, aged 32, David Ritchie, esq., of Kingswood-terr., Lee, Kent, Secretary to the Committee of Treasury of the Bank of England.

Aug. 20. At Hampstead, Captain John Robb, Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty. The deceased officer had seen much active service. In 1827 he commanded a tender at the battle of Navarino. In consideration of his distinguished services in that memorable action, he was raised to the rank of Commander in 1829. He was promoted to post rank in 1841, and commanded the *Gladiator* frigate for three years; and afterwards the *Cæsar*, 90, in the Baltic, throughout the Russian war.

March 21. At her residence, 6, Merriion-sq., East, Dublin, Emily Dowager Baroness de Robeck.

Feb. 31. At Beauchamp-lodge, Leamington, aged 73, Lieut.-General Henry Tuffnell Roberts, C.B.

Dec. 2. At Kingston-on-Thames, aged 83, William Roots, esq., M.D.

Sept. 17. At Wortham, aged 100, Mr. John Roper, farmer. He retained the use of his faculties till within a few days of his death.

Nov. 27. Drowned by the upsetting of a boat, Colonel Rose, of the Royal Engineers. He was the godson of the poet Cowper, and was a man of literary tastes himself. He had served 44 years in the army, and was long stationed on the Cape frontier, many curious particulars respecting which he had published in an interesting work styled "Four Years' Residence in Southern Africa."

Jan. 2. At Edinburgh, aged 23, the Right Hon. George William Evelyn Lealie, Earl of Rothes. His lordship dying unmarried, the title and estates devolve on his only sister, Lady Henrietta, who is now Countess of Rothes in her own right.

May 17. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 51, Baroness Anselme de Rothschild, eldest dau. of the late N. M. Rothschild.

Nov. 9. After a short illness, at Point de Galle, where he was holding the Sessions of the Supreme Court, aged 58, Sir William Carpenter Rowe, knt., Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon.

Oct. 20. At Clifton, aged 81, Daniel Rowland, esq., of 28, Grosvenor-place, London, formerly of Saxonbury-lodge,

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x, Justice of the Peace for of Kent and Sussex, and a enant for Sussex, for which o, in 1824, served the office if.

Mr. Rowland printed for lation "An Historical and Account of the Noble Family one vol. large folio, a work brought together a large luable information, collected npublished manuscripts and s, bearing upon the history y during the Middle Ages, with that of one of our most lies.

At Ashiesteel, Selkirkshire, es Russell, K.C.B. He was s in 1781, entered the mili- the East India Company in engaged in the principal mi- f the East Indies from 1799 greatly distinguished himself of Mahedpoor, where he brigade of cavalry.

Killed by a fall from his hunting with the Limerick 45, Michael Patrick Rus- , of Glenmore, co. Cork.

At Grove-end-road, St.

of Peers. The deceased Peer, Edward Jervis Jervis Viscount St. Vincent, of Meaford, co. Stafford, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was second son of Mr. William Henry Ricketts and Mary, fourth dau. of Mr. Swynfen Jervis, and sister of the gallant Admiral Earl St. Vincent, first Viscount. The late Peer was twice married; first, 29th January, 1790, to the Hon. Mary Cassandra Twisleton, second dau. of Thomas, tenth Lord Saye and Sele, which marriage was dissolved in 1798, when the deceased Viscount married, secondly, Mary Anne, second dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Parker. He succeeded to the viscounty and estates on the death of his uncle, Admiral the Earl St. Vincent, in March, 1823.

Nov. 26. At Paris, in her 86th year, the Princess Anna Sapieha, mother-in-law of Prince Adam Czartoryski.

The deceased, who belonged to the most illustrious families of Poland, was born in 1772. Her father, Count Andrew Zamoyiski, Grand Chancellor of the Crown of Poland, enjoyed the reputation of being the most noble and upright character of the reign of Stanislaus Augustus. The wife of the Chancellor, the mother of the deceased Princess, was a daughter

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marriage. At the death of her husband the Princess, though still comparatively young, and accustomed to live in the great world of Paris and Warsaw, did not for a moment hesitate between the serious and sacred duties of a mother and the frivolous pleasures of the world, but devoted herself exclusively to the education of her children and to the administration of her fortune, which had suffered considerably in consequence of the disasters which had befallen her country. The duties to which she devoted herself with unflinching constancy fortified her soul, and endowed her with rare sagacity in the management of affairs, without in any way quenching that enthusiasm of the heart which enabled her, when circumstances required it, to rise above the minute calculations of prudence. During the campaign in Prussia she was seen in Paris kneeling at the feet of Kosciuszko, imploring him to join the army of Napoleon I.

After the disasters of Poland in 1831 Princess Sapieha remained in the country, and by her efforts succeeded in saving some remnants of the colossal fortune of Prince Czartoryski; and having joined his family in 1836, she brought with her an accession to their pecuniary means, but never ceased to preach order and economy, without, however, closing her heart against the wants of her countrymen or of her country. In Paris she became, indeed, as it were, the cashier of all the charitable and useful institutions connected with the Polish emigration, and whenever a public or a private want was felt Princess Sapieha was sure to be applied to. Despising luxury and pomp, loving all that was good and beautiful, always at work, always surrounded by accounts, by lists, and by petitions, she knew how to refuse, and she delighted in granting favours; and she continued even beyond the tomb her public benefactions, having bequeathed a large sum to her children to be employed solely for public purposes.

Nov. 14. At Cheltenham, aged 60, **Capt. Durrell De Sausmarez**, Royal Navy.

Jan. 8. At the Lawn, Taunton, aged 97, **James Du Sautoy**, esq. He was the son of Pierre François Du Sautoy, a French cavalry officer, one of the seven French officers who accompanied Prince Charles Edward in his romantic attempt to recover his father's crown in 1745. His family claimed a connection with the Stuarts through the House of Guise. The

gentleman now deceased had served in the army.

Oct. 29. At Nemours, in Algeria, of cholera, aged 21, **Frederick**, son of the Rev. **Frederick Du Sautoy**, of Hasselbury.

May 14. **Thomas Savage**, esq., of Midsomer Norton, a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for Somersetshire.

June 19. At Curzon-st., May-fair, aged 59, **Lydia**, Lady Scott, widow of Sir Edward Dolman Scott, bart., of Great Barr, Staffordshire.

Jan. 18. At his residence, Stratton-st., Piccadilly, aged 61, **Dr. John Scott**, M.D., F.R.C.P., Examining Physician to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

April 10. At Dartmouth, aged 90, **Mrs. Scudamore**, relict of the late **George A. Scudamore**, esq. This venerable lady was related by marriage to two ancient ducal families, those of Norfolk and Beaufort; and among the reminiscences of her remote childhood was a vivid recollection of the poet Cowper, and his friends, **Mrs. Unwin** and **Lady Hesketh**, all of whom she had personally known.

June 27. In Wilton-crescent, of diphtheria, aged 44, **Lady Sebright**.

March 24. At Twizel House, Northumberland, **Lewis Tabitha**, wife of **Prideaux John Selby**, esq., and sister of the late **Bertram Mitford**, esq., of Mitford Castle.

Aug. 16. In Paris, aged 54, **Lord Henry Seymour**, brother of the Marquis of Hertford, who was some years back so well known in Paris for his successes on the French turf. He was the only brother and heir-presumptive of the present Marquis of Hertford. He filled a large space in the eye of Paris society, and has been the cynosure of the French sporting world since the days of Charles X. He was the founder of the Paris Jockey Club, and has died enormously rich. After the funeral, which took place at Père la Chaise, in his mother's vault, only attended by Lord Hertford, **Vicomte Daru**, and five members of the Jockey Club, his will was opened, and the hospitals of Paris were found to have inherited a rent-roll equal to 36,000*l.* sterling per annum. As all this property came through his mother, the late marchioness, England has no claim on it; indeed, the testator, born in Paris, never set foot on British soil in his life. Four favourite horses enjoy an annuity and exemption from saddle-work. Other annuities are named. The large edifice on the Boulevard, late **Café de Paris**, so long the head-quarters

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ny, will still supply broths
ives to another class of Pari-
ich its rental now devolves.
On board the *Nemesis* steam-
return to England, aged 38,
Seymour, of H.M.'s Eighty-
ment.

at his residence, 62, Glouces-
man-sq., aged 82, Henry
of Castlerig and Gleniston,
ty of Fife, for twenty-five
tor of the Hon. East India

At his residence, Grove
Sydenham, aged 66, John
l., Deputy Chairman of the
Railway.

aged 90, the Rev. John Sharpe,
le Eaton. Endued with sound
igh critical faculty in classic
lore, he, after publishing
translation of "William of
" jointly with Mr. Petrie,
f the Records at the Tower
prepared the materials for
e compilation, the "Monu-
ca Britannica." Those who
to elucidate the history of
before the Norman Conquest

and hard service during the war, at the
close of which he returned as commander
of the *Hastings*. He was subsequently
made a Rear-Admiral, retired, ultimately
becoming Vice-Admiral.

April 30. At West-hill, near Fareham,
aged 73, Eliza, daughter of Arthur Stan-
hope, esq., and widow of Evelyn John
Shirley, esq., of Lower Easington Park,
Warwickshire, and Lough Fea, county
Monaghan.

Sept. 1. At Southampton, Lieut.-Col.
C. W. Sibley, of the Sixty-fourth (the
second Staffordshire) Regt. This gallant
officer served in the Thirteenth Regt.; he
took part in the first Burmese war, for
which he had a medal; and while in the
Sixty-second he served in the campaign
on the Sutlej, and was severely wounded
at the battle of Ferozeshah.

June 7. At Coombe-wood, aged 46,
William Sim, esq., of King's Bench-walk,
Temple, second son of John Sim, esq., of
Coombe-wood, Kingston, Surrey.

Sept. 3. At Foxhill-bank, Lancashire,
aged 46, James Simpson, esq. The de-
ceased was president of the Vegetarian
Society.

Aug. 28. At Haslar Hospital, aged

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subsequent Peninsular campaigns, under the Duke of Wellington, he retained his command, covering the retreat to Torres Vedras, and sharing in many cavalry affairs, as well as in the battles of Fuentes d'Onor, Sahagun, Benevente, and Busaco, for which, and for Corunna, he had the gold war-medal with one clasp, and the silver medal with two clasps, and was twice honoured with the thanks of Parliament for his services. He became colonel of the Fifth Dragoon Guards in 1831, and was created a baronet in the same year.

Dec. 9. Aged 75, of cancer in the tongue, Mr. John Slater, of Greyhound-st., Nottingham. Mr. Slater enlisted in the army in 1803, and fought in most of the battles in the Two Sicilies, in Portugal, in Spain, in the South of France, and at Waterloo. In 1848, when the medal was conferred on the Peninsular heroes, Mr. Slater made his claim for one with fourteen bars, which was one more than his illustrious chief, the Duke of Wellington, obtained: as it was, he satisfied the authorities he was entitled to twelve bars, being only one less than the great commander.

March 26. Frances, wife of Edward Slaughter, esq., of Mansfield-st., Cavendish-sq., and second daughter of the late Sir Edward Mostyn, bart., of Talacre, Flintshire.

June 26. In Harley-st., three days after her confinement, the Marchioness of Sligo; daughter of Mr. Anthony Nugent, of Pallace, co. Galway; married to the Marquis only last summer.

Feb. 23. At Grove Lodge, Regent's-park, aged 67, Francis Smedley, esq., High Bailiff of Westminster.

Feb. 23. At Woodhall Park, aged 71, Abel Smith, esq., senior partner in the eminent banking firm of Smith, Payne, and Smith.

During the last half century the name of Abel Smith has been intimately associated with the banking business of London, and under his able management the house which his grandfather, in connection with the late Mr. Payne, founded, attained to a position second to no private bank in the kingdom. Mr. Smith may almost be said to have been born a banker, his family having for many years previously carried on a flourishing provincial bank at Nottingham, and subsequently they opened a second at Lincoln, a third at Hull, and a fourth at Derby, all of which are carried on with success. It

was about the commencement of the present century that the London house was established, the Arkwrights and the Wilberforces, who had long been amongst their best customers in their provincial business, lending all their influence in support of the then-infantile house in Lombard-street. But important and lucrative as was the class of customers by whom the house of Smith, Payne, and Smith was backed, and under whose auspices it was launched, it is to the wise and prudent management of its partners, and of the now-deceased gentleman especially, that it is indebted for the prosperity it has achieved. The bank had taken a high position among similar establishments, when the success with which it weathered the great storm of 1825 confirmed the sagacity of its managers. From that time the house of Smith, Payne, and Smith, has ranked as a first-class bank, commanding a business which is limited only by the steady determination of its managers to accept no accounts of a doubtful character, nor to enter into any transactions which can be open to question even in the remotest degree, and which has realized for its principals an aggregate of profit which, if not unexampled, has certainly scarcely ever been surpassed in the annals of London banking. The head of such a firm would naturally carry immense weight as a financier, and though less prominently influential than a Jones Loyd, or a Rothschild, his opinion was sought for not only in the city, but in the House of Commons, where he sat before the Reform Bill as the representative (first) of the borough of Midhurst, afterwards of the borough of Wendover, and, subsequently to 1835, for the county of Herts, which he represented down to the close of his political life in 1847. His views upon all questions of finance were regarded with respect and attention. Mr. Abel Smith adhered to the Conservative politics of his family, which had already raised one of its members to the peerage as Lord Carrington; and he was himself offered the same dignity by Sir Robert Peel. The offer was, however, declined, Mr. Smith preferring that so much of the evening of his life as he could spare from the general supervision which he continued to give to the affairs of the bank, should be devoted to the pursuits of a country gentleman and a resident landlord, aiding and benefiting by his personal presence and oversight those

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Within the immediate sphere of his duties, rather than to occupations which he possessed no natural taste, and which he felt that he could not perform with efficient service. His wide sympathies, and his liberal contributions to the welfare of the population of the county, are far too numerous to mention. He restored the parish of Watton and Seacombe, at a cost of 5000*l.*, and the parish of 3000*l.* He built a new hamlet of Waterford, and more recently, with commo-
ns attached, in the hamlet of towards the erection of a new range he contributed upwards of 1000*l.* to his exertions and his labours as the Vicar of that parish in his glebe-lands and his parsonage, and the living poorly endowed, at his own cost (9000*l.*) the tithes, and annexed them in part to the vicarage. He also, at his individual expense, restored the church of Braintfield, and rebuilt the school-house. The establishment of a Reformatory Institute is due to him, and there is

County Courts of Bath and North Wiltshire.

May 19. At Compton Bassett House, the residence of G. H. Walker Hencage, esq., Mrs. Assheton Smith, widow of Thos. Assheton Smith, esq., of Tedworth House, "*le premier chasseur d'Angleterre.*"

April 28. At Bath, aged 47, Anne, widow of Harry Smyth, Lieut-Col. in the Sixty-eighth Regt. Light Infantry, killed at Inkermann, and daughter of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Edmond Knox, Bishop of Limerick.

March 17. At Petworth, aged 81, the Rev. Thomas Sockett, Exeter College, Oxford, Rector of Duncton and of Petworth, Sussex, and of North Searle, Lincolnshire. The most noteworthy circumstance in the life of this excellent man was, that, in early youth, he had been the amanuensis of the poet Hayley.

April 25. At Edinburgh, Maj.-Gen. Andrew Spens, of the Bengal Army.

Oct. 22. At Cassel, aged 75, Dr. Louis Spohr, one of the greatest composers of this age.

Dr. Spohr was born at Brunswick in 1784. His father, who was a respectable

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kind of composition in every country. Dr. Spohr must also be considered as the great master of the modern school of German violinists. His method, in its simplicity, in its absence of anything crude, impure, or tricky, made him a first-class professor. What Hummell was on the piano-forte Dr. Spohr was on the violin—the best master of the best classical school.

Among Spohr's dramatic music the operas of "Faust," "Jessonda," "Zemire and Azor," hold the first place; and, with four or five other works intended for the stage, keep their place among great dramatical compositions. His symphonies, overtures, and cantatas, and three oratorios, hold a very high place in the estimation of scientific musicians. Some half a century since, Dr. Spohr's compositions excited the greatest enthusiasm; but this has to a considerable extent died away, and among a vast mass of works, few keep their favour in their entirety, though particular fragments occupy prominent places in all selections of music of a classical character. The reason is very obvious:—scientific and sound as his music is universally admitted to be, the amount of melody in it is singularly small; and, therefore, while its technical excellence commends itself to all persons of large musical acquirements, there is little that wins upon the popular favour. For the same reason, of all Spohr's numerous songs and airs, whether included in his operas, or published separately, very few are known, and not one popular. Among composers, Spohr, confessedly great, is perhaps the only one who has experienced the peculiar infelicity of never having been adapted to a street organ.

Aug. 8. At Upper Norwood, Mary, wife of Sir Edwyn Scudamore Francis Stanhope, bart., of Holme Lacy, Herefordshire.

Aug. 10. In Devonshire-st., Portland-pl., aged 79, Sir George Thomas Staunton, bart. The deceased baronet was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. After leaving college he was appointed Chief Supercargo for the East India Company, and was President of the Select Committee at Canton, and Commissioner of Embassy to Peking in 1816. He sat in various Parliaments between 1818 and 1852, for St. Michael's, Heytesbury, South Hants, and Portsmouth. Sir George was the author of a translation of the Penal Code of China, and has written several works, which are held to be authorities on the

subject, on our relations with that country. His father, the first baronet, was Secretary to Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras, and received his title after the negotiations of the peace with Tippeco Sultan in 1784. He was subsequently Secretary of Legation during Lord Macartney's well-known embassy to China in 1792.

Aug. 18. At Brighton, aged 87, Brigadier James Steel, C.B. "Col. Steel, C.B., served against the Garrows in 1810, when he was wounded; in Java in 1811; in Oude in 1817; in Arracan in 1824 and 1825. He was present at the siege and storm of Bhurtpore in 1826, for which he received the India medal; commanded the Second Fusiliers with the army of the Punjab during the campaign of 1848 and 1849, including the affair of Ramnuggur on the 22nd of November; was present at the passage of the Chenab, and in the actions of Chillianwalla and Goojerat, also in the subsequent pursuit of the Sikhs and Affghans by the force under Sir W. Gilbert—for which he received a medal and was made C.B."

May 29. Aged 86, the Rev. C. F. A. Steinkopff, D.D., Minister of the German Lutheran Church, Savoy, Strand, for 58 years, and formerly Foreign Secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

June 21. At Moorhouse's Hotel, Albemarle-st., Catherine Augusta, Baroness de Sternberg, of Belsfield, Windermere.

Sept. 12. At Coblenz, in his 71st year, the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., Professor of Modern History at the University of Cambridge, and formerly Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. The deceased was the son of Mr. James Stephen, Master of Chancery (well known for his writings and exertions between 1815 and 1830 on the subject of colonial slavery), and was born about the year 1790. He was educated at Trinity-hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1812. Having chosen the legal profession, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn. He had hardly begun practice as a Chancery barrister when, in 1812 or 1813, he became connected officially with the public service as Counsel of the Colonial Department. For 11 years he was at once counsel for this department and a Chancery barrister in extensive practice. He then retired from the bar, and became at the same time both Counsel to the Colonial Department and Counsel to the Board of Trade. He held these

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for 10 years ; after which, his Government which succeeded the Reform Bill, he left the Board and became Assistant Under-Secretary for the Colonies. From the Under-Secretaryship he was promoted to the permanent Secretaryship, spending 14 years in the office together. He was thus in the civil service 35 years, of the whole of which time his was mainly with the Colonial Office, in which his knowledge and ability made him so powerful as commonly called "King of the Colonies." His impressions of the state of the Government offices, and of the system in particular, derived from his experience, were published, with others on the same subject, in a volume in 1855, when the question of the re-organization of the civil service, by the introduction of the system of competitive examination, instead of the old system of patronage, was first agitated. The views expressed on the condition of the civil service, as regards the incapacity and culture of the persons composing it, is by no means able, but the writer speaks

of the subject, up to the dissolution of that establishment. In 1851 he published two volumes, "Lectures on the History of France." These works have given the author a high and peculiar place in our graver contemporary literature.

Oct. 12. At his residence in Gloucester-sq., Hyde-park, aged 56, the other of the two greatest engineers of the age, Robert Stephenson, the constructor of the first effective locomotive steam-engine, of the London and Birmingham Railway, of the high-level bridge at Newcastle, of the Victoria bridge at Berwick, of a stupendous bridge over the Nile, inventor of the tubular bridge system, on which he constructed first that at Conway, next, the Britannia bridge over the Menai Straits, and, lastly, that stupendous masterpiece, the Victoria bridge over the St. Lawrence. Mr. Stephenson was, besides, the constructor of the Midland, Blackwall, Northern and Eastern, Norfolk, and Chester and Holyhead railways, and of many branch lines of railway in England ; and the designer, or at least, consulting engineer, of the national railway systems of Belgium, Norway, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Tuscany, Canada, Egypt, and India. He was, moreover, the engineer

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was born; and there, on Willington-quay, he was familiarized from his earliest years with the steady industry of his parents; for when his father was not busy in shoe-making or cutting out shoe-lasts, or cleaning clocks, or making clothes for the pitmen, he was occupied with some drawing or model with which he sought to improve himself. Robert's mother very soon died, and his father, whose heart was bound up in the boy, had to take the sole charge of him. George Stephenson felt deeply his own want of education, and in order that his son might not suffer from the same cause, sent him first to a school at Long Benton, and afterwards to the school of a Mr. Bruce, in Newcastle, one of the best seminaries of the district, although the latter was rather expensive for Stephenson. There young Robert remained for three years, and his father not only encouraged him to study for himself, but also made him, in a measure, the instrument of his own better education, by getting the lad to read for him at the library in Newcastle, and bring home the results of his weekly acquirements, as well as frequently a scientific book, which father and son studied together. On leaving school, at the age of fifteen, Robert Stephenson was apprenticed to Mr. Nicholas Wood, at Killingworth, to learn the business of the colliery, where he served for three years, and became familiar with all the departments of underground work. His father was engaged at the same colliery, and the evenings of both were usually devoted to their mutual improvement. George Stephenson felt the powers that stirred within him, and that they heaved with unwieldy efforts because they had not been developed and trained by education. He resolved that, let the self-sacrifice be what it would, his son should suffer from no such want; and straining his small means, sent him, in the year 1820, to the Edinburgh University, where Hope was lecturing on chemistry, Sir John Leslie on natural philosophy, and Jameson on natural history. Though young Stephenson remained in Edinburgh but six months, it is supposed that he did as much work in that time as most students do in a three years' course. It cost his father some 80*l.*, but the money was not grudged when the son returned to Killingworth in the summer of 1821, bringing with him the prize for mathematics, which he had gained at the University.

In 1822 Robert Stephenson was ap-

prenticed to his father, who had by this time started his locomotive manufactory at Newcastle; but his health giving way after a couple of years' exertion, he accepted a commission to examine the gold and silver mines of South America. The change of air and scene contributed to the restoration of his health, and, after having founded the Silver Mining Company of Columbia, he returned to England in December, 1827, by way of the United States and Canada, in time to assist his father in the arrangements of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, by placing himself at the head of the factory at Newcastle. About this time, indeed, he seems to have almost exclusively devoted his attention to the study of the locomotive engine. How well he succeeded in carrying out the ideas of his father was afterwards seen when he obtained the prize of 500*l.* offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester railway for the best locomotive. This engine, however, which was called the "Rocket," was far from perfect, and was not destined to be the future model. The young engineer saw where the machine was defective, and designed the "Planet," which, with its multitubular boiler, with cylinders in the smoke-box, with its cranked axle-tree, and with its external framework, forms, in spite of some modifications, the type of the locomotive engines employed up to the present day. About the same time he designed, for the United States, an engine specially adapted to the curves of American railways, and named it the "Bogie," after a kind of low waggon used on the quay at Newcastle. To Robert Stephenson we are accordingly indebted for the type of the locomotive engines used in both hemispheres.

The next great work upon which Mr. Stephenson was engaged was the survey and construction of the London and Birmingham railway, which he undertook in 1833. He had already been employed in the execution of a branch from the Liverpool and Manchester railway, and in the construction of the Leicester and Swannington line, so that he brought to his new undertaking considerable experience. On being appointed engineer to the company he settled in London, and had the satisfaction of seeing the first sod cut on the first of June, 1834, at Chalk Farm. The line was complete in four years, and on the 15th of September, 1838, was opened. The difficulties of this vast un-

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now all forgotten, but at
y were so formidable that
ow who had contracted for
nnel, died of fright at the
which he had assumed. In
this great undertaking he
amazing energy, walking the
e between London and Bir-
e than twenty times in the
superintendence. All this
r, he had not ceased to de-
ntion to the manufactory in
onvinced that good locomo-
first step to rapid transit ;
stance was sought by many
sious to secure his advice if
stant service. His evidence
amentary committees was
nd it may be said that in
other he has been engaged
lways in England, while, in
with his father, he has di-
ction of more than a third
us lines in the country.
n were consulted as to the
m of railways, and obtained
Leopold the Cross of the
our in 1844. For similar
rmed in Norway, which he

ment. Considering the enormous span
of a bridge placed across these straits,
the immense weight which it has to sus-
tain, and the height to which it must be
raised in order that great ships may pass
beneath, the undertaking seemed chime-
rical, and he must have been a man of
great [daring, as well as of no common
experience, who could think of conquer-
ing the difficulty. Robert Stephenson,
however, fairly faced the difficulty, and
threw bridges of 460 feet span from pier
to pier across this formidable gulf. It
was the first thing of the kind ever at-
tempted, and the success was so trium-
phant, that, under Mr. Stephenson's aus-
pices, it has been repeated more than
once. In the Egyptian railway there are
two tubular bridges, one over the Da-
mietta branch of the Nile, and the other
over the large canal near Besket-al-Saba ;
but they have this peculiarity, that the
trains run not, as at the Menai Straits,
within the tube, but on the outside upon
the top. It is with this method of tubu-
lar bridging that Stephenson's name is
peculiarly identified, and by which he
will probably be best known to posterity
as distinguished from his father, who has

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importance considered in its ultimate bearing upon the interests of society—the commercial and pecuniary view. In this light Stephenson may be considered a double benefactor to his species—for most of his undertakings were commercial successes to his clients—those of Brunel, unhappily, the reverse.

It seems unjust to morality to distinguish between public and private virtue. If to be conscientious in our dealings with our fellow-men be virtue, Stephenson was virtuous in every phase of public life—and in equal degree he possessed those qualities which are the substance and grace of private worth. If his loss will be felt severely in his profession, it will be still more poignantly felt in his large circle of friends and acquaintances, for he was as good as he was great, and the man was even more to be admired than the engineer. His benevolence was unbounded, and every year he expended thousands in doing good unseen. His chief care in this way was for the children of old friends who had been kind to him in early life, sending them to the best schools and providing for them with characteristic generosity. His own pupils regarded him with a sort of worship, and the number of men belonging to the Stephenson school who have taken very high rank in their peculiar walk shows how successful he was in his system of training, and how strong was the force of his example. The feeling of his friends and associates was not less warm. A man of the soundest judgment and the strictest probity, with a noble heart and most genial manner, he won the confidence of all who knew him, and perhaps in all London there were not more pleasant social gatherings than those which were to be found in his house in Gloucester-square, he himself being the life of the party. Without a spark of professional jealousy in his own nature, he was liked by all his fellow engineers, if they did not know him sufficiently to bear him affection; and we do not believe that even those who had the most reason to wish him out of the way, such as the promoters of the Suez Canal, which he strenuously opposed, ever bore him any ill-will. He has passed away, if not very full of years, yet very full of honours—the creator of public works, a benefactor of his race, the idol of his friends.

The universal wish accorded a tomb in Westminster Abbey to the great engineer, and on the 21st October his remains were

interred in that venerable receptacle of so many of our greatest men. His funeral was considered strictly private, but it wanted nothing but the name of a public ceremonial. His remains are placed in the middle of the nave near those of Telford, the constructor of the Suspension Bridge, which spans the Menai Straits a short distance from his own.

Robert Stephenson died possessed of personal property sworn under 400,000*l.*, which he has disposed of in a characteristic manner. Bequeathing the larger share to his nearest relatives his cousins, he gives considerable sums to his friends, particularly those who had been his efficient assistants in his great undertakings; nor are his servants overlooked. He has bequeathed legacies amounting to 25,000*l.* to various philosophical and educational institutions, among which those in Newcastle take a large share. To the Newcastle Infirmary he has given 10,000*l.* To the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town 7000*l.*—this in addition to a debt of 3100*l.* which he had already paid off—This he has done, to use his own phrase, in gratitude for the benefits which he himself had received from it in early life, and in the hope that other young men might find it equally useful.

Aug. 28. At his lodging in Pall-mall, aged 78, Thomas Stewardson, esq., Portrait Painter to Queen Caroline. He was a pupil of Bowney, and attained so great a reputation that he was appointed Court Painter. This brought him many clients. Among the works of his pencil may be named the portraits of King George III. and his Queen, Canning, the handsome Marchioness of Winchester, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Lord Onslow, Lord Skelmersdale, Sir James Little. Many more of different degrees in elevated political, military, naval, and literary and scientific life, came livingly from his popular easel. A considerable number of these have been engraved and published. He retired from the practice of his art upwards of thirty years ago, and his name is well nigh forgotten.

May 19. At Rome, Lieut.-Colonel Stisted, an old Peninsular officer.

June 12. Suddenly, at Leamington, Warwickshire, aged 53, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Francis Stokes, late of Thirty-ninth Regt. He served throughout the Burmese war, and was also at the battle of Maharajpooor, and had received two war medals.

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Robert Stokes, esq., aged 76,
Assistant Secretary to the
Association Society, and also Sec-
Trustees of the Mico Cha-
gham-st., Strand.

Russell House, Tavistock-
Frank Stone, esq., A.R.A.

as a native of Manchester,
career as an artist at a

His success induced him
London, where he soon be-
ful exhibitor at the Water

When about 40 he sent
painting to the Royal Aca-

was elected an Associate in
ers. His works have always

the attractions of "the Exhi-
indeed they were peculiarly

to please the general run of
he was the faithful depicor

ture in its phase of civilized
ine he possessed something

on. His peculiar strength
preciated by naming a few

s—such as "The Last Ap-
Purposes," "The Impend-

Mated." These charming
s of social life have been

traced. Some six or seven

Salisbury, youngest son of the second
Earl of Ilchester, and formerly M.P. for
Calne.

Sept. 7. At his seat, Dumfries House,
Ayr, aged 64, Lord Patrick James Her-

bert Crichton Stuart, M.P. for the Ayr
district of Burghs, and Lord-Lieut. of the

county of Bute. His lordship was the sec-
ond son of the late John Lord Mount-

stuart, younger brother of the second,
and uncle of the present Marquis of Bute. The

family interest of the Bute family is para-
mount in Cardiff, Ayrshire, and Bute:

Lord Patrick consequently found a seat
in the House of Commons for one or

other of those constituencies from 1818
to 1857. In this long Parliamentary

career, his lordship consistently advo-
cated a liberal policy, and his large

family connections gave great weight to
his moderate counsels. By the prema-
ture death of his brother in 1848, Lord

Patrick became guardian, as he was then
heir presumptive, to his infant nephew.

As manager of the large family estates he
was enabled to exercise an extensive in-
fluence over a large and wild population.

It is needless to say that this power was
exercised for good; and the reverence in

It is needless to say that this power was
exercised for good; and the reverence in

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icipated in the various philanthropic movements of the day, but specially devoted himself to the Anti-Slavery cause. But he also took a very leading part in all the questions agitated by the Liberal party, particularly in establishing the Anti-Corn-law League, and the movement for extending the suffrage. In 1842 he contested the borough of Nottingham with the late Mr. Walter, and was defeated by a small majority; but the election was conducted by such questionable means that though Mr. Walter was unseated for corruption Mr. Sturge did not stand again.

In 1840 Mr. Sturge had been solicited to stand as a candidate for Birmingham, but did not go to the poll, having been withdrawn upon an understanding that the whole Liberal party would support him at the next vacancy. In 1844, upon the death of Mr. Joshua Scholefield, he was again brought forward; but the arrangement which had been previously made was not carried out, and the result was the return of the Tory candidate, Mr. Spooner. The following year, when all Europe was convulsed with revolutions, Mr. Sturge attended at Brussels the first of that remarkable series of Peace Congresses which continued to be held annually in the principal cities of Europe until 1852, and at all of which he was present, and had a principal share in the guidance of their proceedings. The year 1848 was also signalized by his interviews with the members of the Provisional Government of France, especially Lamartine and Arago, on the subjects of peace and slavery, resulting in the decree which abolished slavery throughout the French colonies. One of the best-known incidents of Mr. Sturge's public life was his visit to the Emperor of Russia in February, 1854. Accompanied by two friends, Mr. Charlton and Mr. Pease, M.P., he formed a deputation from the Society of Friends to present to the Emperor an address of remonstrance against the war solely on religious grounds. Notwithstanding his extreme opinions upon all these points, Mr. Sturge was held in the greatest respect and reverence—not more by his friends than by his opponents.

Feb. 26. At Worlington, near Mildenhall, Suffolk, aged 55, Lieut.-Colonel Nelson Suckling, late of H.M.'s Thirty-second Regiment.

Aug. 15. At Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 48, Charlotte Dowager Lady Suffield, only daughter of the second Lord

Gardner, and widow of the fourth Lord Suffield.

Sept. 4. At his residence, Saville-place, Newcastle, Aubone Surtees, esq., of Fiddon and Newcastle. Mr. Surtees was one of the family who felt that Miss Surtees had formed a sad *mésalliance* when she ran away with an undistinguished barrister named John Scott: but John Scott lived to be the Earl of Eldon, and Lord Chancellor.

Feb. 20. In Curzon-street, aged 47, the Countess of Sandwich, second daughter of the late Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesea, by his second marriage with Lady Charlotte Cadogan.

June 7. At Park-cresc., Oxford, Catherine, daughter of the late Maurice Swabey, D.C.L., and widow of the Rev. W. O. Freeman, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Milton.

July 8. At Stockholm, in his 61st year, Oscar I., King of Sweden. The deceased monarch was the son of Bernadotte (or Charles John XIV.), whom he succeeded in 1844. His Majesty was born in 1799, and married, in 1823, the Princess Josephine Maximilienne Eugène, daughter of Eugène, Duke of Leuchtenberg, by whom he had several children. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Prince Charles (King Charles XV.), who was appointed Regent by royal ordinance in 1857, when his father's illness rendered necessary the abnegation of Royal authority.

May 12. At Billingham, Mr. John Surtees, aged 100 years (born February 27, 1759).

Nov. 5. At Brighton, Georgiana Maria, Dowager Lady de Tabley.

March 8. At the residence of his brother, the Bishop of London, in St. James's-square, Colonel Thomas F. Tait, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Colonel Tait was well known in India as the commander of the Third Bengal Irregular Cavalry, which, as "Tait's Horse," was much distinguished, and did good service in General Pollock's expedition to Cabul, and in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns. Colonel Tait commanded his Irregulars at the battles of Tiseen and Mammoo Kale under Pollock; at Ferozepore, under Litler, when besieged by the whole Sikh army; and, under Hardinge and Gough, at the battles of Ferozeshah, Ramnugger, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat.

June 25. At his residence in Hertford-street, Mayfair, aged 82, Charles Augustus Bennet, Earl of Tankerville and Baron

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uslston, county of Middle-
age of Great Britain.

was eldest son of Charles,
and Emma, second daughter
of James Colebrooke. He
died of April, 1776. He mar-
ried July, 1806, Mademoiselle
de Mont, daughter of the late
Count de Mont, by whom he leaves
one son, the Earl sat in the House of
Commons, and subsequently,
in 1818, represented Knares-
borough, and was appointed in 1806
a member of the King's Household, when
he became a Privy Councillor; but of
partial blindness, he aban-
dons all matters of public busi-

ness. At Dover, aged 74, Richard
Taylor, of Hyde-park-corner,
London, any years the proprietor
of "the Mirror," so well known to sport-
ing classes.

At Fairlawn House, Tunbridge
Wells, died Richard Taylor.

At Berkeley-square, Bristol,
died John Taylor, for nearly fifty
years proprietor of the *Bristol Mirror*.

At Edinburgh, aged 92,

died of Pampeluna, 27th, 28th, 29th, and
30th July; blockade of Pampeluna from
18th to the 31st October, when it sur-
rendered; battle of Orthes, affair at
Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse, besides
many affairs of advanced guards, out-
posts, &c. At Granada he boldly at-
tacked and forced back upwards of two
hundred French dragoons with fifty of
the Fifteenth Hussars, making several
prisoners, for which he was recommended
for the rank of Brevet-Major by Lord
Combermere. Served also the campaign
of 1815, including the action at Quatre
Bras, the retreat on the following day,
and battle of Waterloo. He was gazetted
Major, 1815, and Lieutenant-Colonel
of the fifteenth in 1820. He was engaged
in suppressing many riots, at Notting-
ham, Birmingham, &c. At Birmingham,
in 1816, he received an almost fatal in-
jury on the head from a brickbat. He
became a local Major-General in India in
1838, and commanded the cavalry di-
vision in the Affghan campaign of 1838-9,
and was present at Ghuznee, for which
services he received the K. C. B. He com-
manded the cavalry division in the battle
of Maharajpore, 1843; was chief of the

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the shoulder-joint; but such was the gallant fellow's desire to be on duty, that he actually joined us again in France within a few weeks, with his stump *unhealed*." Sir Joseph married Maria Audriah, eldest daughter of Francis Roche, esq., of Roche-mount, Cork County, and grand uncle of Lord Fermoy. He survived his three brothers,—John Thackwell, of Wilton Place, Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the Peace for Gloucestershire; William Thackwell, of Morton Court, an officer in the Yeomanry Cavalry; and the Rev. Stephen Thackwell, Rector of Birtsmorton, Worcestershire.

His commissions in the army were dated—Cornet, 1800; Lieutenant, 1801; Captain, 1807; Major, 1815; Lieut.-Colonel, 1817; Colonel, 1837; Major-General, 1846; Lieut.-General, 1854; Colonel of the Sixteenth Lancers, 10th Nov. 1849.

March 21. At Calais, aged 83, Thomas Theobald, esq., of Grays Thurrock, Essex.

Sept. 24. At Hombourg, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 76, Denzil Ibbetson Thompson, esq., of Great Cumberland-pl., Hyde-park, J.P. and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Middlesex.

March. Drowned at sea, on his passage from Malta to England, by falling overboard from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-packet *Ripon*, aged 62, Rear-Adm. Sam. Thornton.

May 10. At her residence, Kingston-sq., Bath, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Tindal, esq., father of the late Lord Chief Justice Tindal.

April 14. At Paris, aged 54, Alexis Charles Henry de Tocqueville, the well-known writer on public law, a statesman, and a member of the French Institute. He was born at Verneuil, in the Seine-et-Oise, July 29, 1805, and by his mother's side was great-grandson of Malesherbes. After having been admitted to the Paris bar in 1826, he was appointed an examining magistrate at Versailles, and in 1830 a supplementary judge. The year following he was commissioned, together with M. C. de Beaumont, to make a journey to the United States to study the penitentiary system in that country. On his return he published, in 1835, his celebrated work, "*La Démocratie en Amérique*," which has been translated into most languages. The year following M. de Tocqueville replaced M. Laromignière at the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and in 1841 he succeeded the Count de Cessac at the French Academy.

He had taken his seat in the Chamber of Deputies in 1839, where he represented Valogne until 1848. He sat among the moderate Opposition, who attacked to warn and not to overthrow. Member and chairman of the committees on slavery in 1840, the penitentiary system in 1848, and the maritime interests of Algeria in 1847, he afforded great assistance to the Government by his labours, but otherwise he proved himself the adversary of the ministerial policy and of the system of electoral corruption. "A great revolution is approaching," said he, in January, 1848. His prophecy was shortly fulfilled. He was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly for the department of La Manche, and was placed third on a list of fifteen representatives by a majority of 170,714 votes. He combated socialist doctrines, particularly those respecting the organization of labour; and, except on the question of the banishment of the Orleans family, he voted constantly with the Right. General Cavaignac commissioned him to represent France at the Conference which was opened at Brussels for the settlement of the affairs of Italy. M. de Tocqueville was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and on the 3rd of June, 1849, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and took an important part in the debates on the expedition to Rome, which he defended against every attack. He quitted the Ministry when the system was inaugurated by the Message of the 31st of October. Having again become a simple representative, he opposed the policy of the Elysée, and remained one of the last defenders of the Parliamentary system. On the 2nd of December, 1851, he, with other deputies, assembled at the Mairie of the 10th arrondissement to protest against the *coup d'état*. He was imprisoned with his colleagues, but was shortly afterwards set at liberty, and retired from public life. His compulsory leisure was occupied in that memorable inquiry into the causes of the French Revolution which has become a text-book to all public men in all countries where it is permitted to be read. M. de Tocqueville was named a Knight of the Legion of Honour on the 17th November, 1828.

Nov. 3. At Ham House, aged 32, Wm. James Felix Tollemache, esq., only son of the late Hon. Felix Tollemache.

Aug. 31. At Topsham, aged 67, Major-Gen. Tothill, R.M. The deceased, as an officer of Marines, served in many gal-

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the course of the French
at lodge, Inverness-shire,
Gen. Towers, formerly of
sars.

Dughtrington Hall, Ches-
afford Trafford, esq.

Marine-parade, Brighton,
Sir Frederick William
entered the army in 1803,
y aide-de-camp to their
ing George IV. and Wil-
represented St. Michael's
om 1807 to 1812; Dun-
18; Cambridge, 1819 to
orough 1835 to 1847.

osworth Hall, Leicester-
eorge Fortescue Turville,

the Vicarage, Heston, the
Trimmer, last surviving
ated Mrs. Trimmer; and
y Driver Trimmer, wife
They had been married
and Mrs. Trimmer sur-
of her husband's death
ours.

his residence in London,
lm. Henry Dundas Trot-
ized with a paralitic

Earl of Waldegrave, and Viscount Chew-
ton, Baron Waldegrave, a baronet of the
United Kingdom, and C.B.]; born at
Navestock Hall, in Essex, on the 27th of
October, 1788. His lordship was the
fourth son of the fourth Earl, and had
the misfortune, while yet in his infancy,
to lose his father.

Of the sons, George, the fifth Earl,
was unfortunately drowned at Eton. He
was succeeded by his next brother, John
James, sixth Earl, who entered the army,
and served with his regiment, the Seventh
Hussars, in the Peninsular war, and also
in the short campaign which ended after-
wards in the battle of Waterloo. The
third son, Edward, was also in the mili-
tary service, and, after sharing in the
disastrous retreat of Sir John Moore at
Corunna, was drowned, with all hands,
by the wreck of the transport in which
many of the cavalry were returning to
England, on the Manacle Rocks.

William, the fourth son, at the early
age of 12 years, chose the navy as his
profession. He entered the navy under
the most favourable auspices, in the
Theseus, 74, bearing the flag of his uncle,
Lord Radstock. In the *Medusa*, 32, he
was present at the capture of three

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Majesty's ship *Seringapatam*, 46, on the South American station. He was sent by Government to investigate the state of the islands of the South Pacific, and to report upon their conversion to Christianity. Subsequently he acted as senior officer in the Pacific from May, 1830, till April, 1832. In the year 1839 he was appointed to the command of Her Majesty's ship *Revenge*, 78, and took a distinguished part in the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acree. In December, 1840, he was made a Companion of the Bath. In September and October, 1841, he was senior officer in the Bay of Tunis, with the *Ganges*, 84, and the *Implacable*, 74, under his orders. He obtained the captain's good service pension in February, 1842, and returned to England the next month. In 1846 he accepted the rank of Rear-Admiral on the Retired List, in accordance with his own long-expressed opinion, that the good discipline and thorough vigour of the British navy would be best maintained by the older officers retiring, and making way for their younger brethren in the service. In the same year he succeeded to the family dignity as eighth Earl of Waldegrave, on the death of his nephew.

In 1812 he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Whitbread by Lady Elizabeth Grey. This introduced him to a wide political circle, distinguished not only for its liberal views, but a widely-extended benevolence which sought the amelioration of the lower classes with large means. On the early death of Mr. Whitbread he was elected to fill that gentleman's seat for Bedford, and remained in Parliament until 1818, when he resigned in favour of his brother-in-law. During the intervals of sea service, and when he had retired from active service, the Earl's attention was devoted to various plans for improving the condition of the lower orders. As manager of his brother's estates in Somersetshire he was able to do much for the benefit of the miners of that district; and his interference in favour of the coal-whippers of the port of London was prompt and effectual to redeem that oppressed class from their bondage. His private charities to those who dwelt around him were large and judicious. The Earl married secondly Mrs. Milward, of Hastings, at which place he subsequently resided. The Earl's eldest son, Viscount Chewton, a Captain in the Fusilier Guards, was killed at the battle of the Alma, leaving two sons, the

eldest of whom succeeds his grandfather in the family honours.

Nov. 24. Aged 70, Commander Wm. Walford, B.N., of London-road, Ipswich. The deceased served in the *Bellerophon*, 74, at the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, and was senior lieutenant of the *Bellerophon* when Napoleon Buonaparte surrendered to that ship off Rochefort in July, 1815.

Sept. 18. At Halkin-terr., Belgrave-sq., aged 69, Miss Walhouse, eldest daughter of the late Moreton Walhouse, esq., of Hatherton, Staffordshire, and sister of Lord Hatherton.

Aug. 23. At Pen-maen-mawr, Carnarvonshire, aged 61, Helen Lady Walker, widow of General Sir George Townshend Walker, bart., G.C.B., K.C.T. and S., &c.

Sept. 16. At Petersham-house, Surrey, aged 75, Wm. Kenworthy Walker, esq., late of the Grange, Leicestershire, a Magistrate for the county of Leicester.

May 1. At Stockton-upon-Tees, aged 78, Mr. John Walker, chemist, the original inventor of lucifer-matches.

June 7. In Gibson-sq., by suicide, aged 34, Captain Wm. Arnold Wallinger, late of the First West India Regiment, and son of Mr. Sergeant Wallinger.

Dec. 10. At Sydenham, aged 73, Col. the Hon. John Walpole, brother of the Earl of Orford. The deceased officer served with the Guards in the Peninsula, and was severely wounded at the siege of Burgos. He represented King's Lynn in Parliament from 1827 to 1831; was private secretary to Viscount Palmerston, when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from November, 1830, till August, 1833; when he was appointed Consul-General at Chili. He was promoted to the rank of Chargé d'Affaires in May, 1841.

March 1. At Lisbon, George D. Walsh, esq., the principal of the eminent house of Morrogh, Walsh, and Co. Mr. Walsh was the oldest British resident of Lisbon, and had acquired great influence in that city. His funeral was attended by a large number of the Portuguese nobility, gentry, and merchants, and the pall was supported by great nobles.

Jan. 25. At the Rectory, Haselbury Bryan, near Blandford, aged 73, the Rev. Henry Walter, B.D., and F.R.S., Rector of that parish. He was a member of Jesus College, Cambridge, and in 1806 was Second Wrangler, the present Lord Chief Baron Pollock being Senior Wrangler. For some time Mr. Walter held the office

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of Natural Philosophy at

At Kensington, aged 33, Ward, of Her Majesty's of Foot, and formerly of es, a son of the late Vice- The deceased was killed ble accident: he was dis- speechless at the bottom of of a house in the Victoria- which he had fallen during of the preceding night. fractured.

at the Dardanelles, Turkey, rge Ward, esq., formerly ster-General.

t Kensington, aged 91, esq., R.A., "the Paul English School," and the Royal Academicians. Mr. e as an engraver, in which d a first-rate reputation; g on middle age before he er. In the walk of art he e quickly attained great l it is said that while at his success he earned his s 70*l.* a day by his portraits bulls. Nor was he un-

May 25. At his residence, Park Mount, Macclesfield, aged 61, Henry Wardle, esq., a magistrate of the county of Chester and of the borough of Macclesfield.

Dec. 16. At Carobane, Tipperary, Sir H. Warren, eldest and only surviving son of the late Col. Sir J. Brooke, of the Twentieth Regiment.

Jan. 9. At his house, Manchester-square, Col. Thornhill Warrington.

March 29. At Corbally, near Carrick-on-Suir, aged 48, the most noble Henry de la Poer-Beresford, Marquess of Waterford, Earl of Tyrone, Viscount Tyrone, Baron de la Poer, of Curraghmore, co. Waterford, and Baron Beresford, co. Cavan, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Tyrone, of Haverfordwest, of the United Kingdom.

The noble lord, in his youth, obtained an unenviable notoriety for his "eccentricities;" but marrying, in 1842, Louisa, daughter of the late Lord Stuart de Rothesay, his lordship has since resided on his princely estates in Ireland, and was one of the best landlords and most improving cultivators in that country, and had become universally popular and respected. His lordship was accidentally killed while

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Chaplain at St. James's Palace, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Oct. 16. At Apherpe House, Northamptonshire, aged 75, the Right Hon. John Fane, eleventh Earl of Westmoreland, and Baron Burghersh, G.C.B., G.C.H., a General in the army, and Colonel of the Fifty-sixth Regt.; a member of many foreign Orders.

The deceased Earl was only son of John, tenth Earl, by his first marriage with Sarah Anne, only daughter and heir of Mr. Robert Child, the opulent banker of Fleet-st. He married, on the 26th of June, 1811, Priscilla Anne Wellesley, youngest daughter of William Wellesley Pole, third Earl of Mornington, by whom he leaves issue.

The deceased Earl had eminently distinguished himself both in the military and diplomatic service of his country for a period extending over half a century. He entered the army as an ensign at the close of the year 1803, and became captain in the Twenty-third Welsh Fusiliers in May, 1805, when he was appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Don on the expedition to Hanover. In 1806 and 1807 he served in Sicily as assistant-adjutant-general, and during his employment in the Mediterranean he accompanied Admiral Sir J. Duckworth's fleet, and was present at the passage of the Dardanelles and the destruction of the Turkish fleet off the Castles, the actions before Constantinople, at the island of Prota, and at the re-passage of the fleet through the Dardanelles. His lordship afterwards served in Egypt with the force under General Wauchope, as assistant-adjutant-general, and took part at the first storming of the town of Rosetta, in the retreat, and subsequently in the second attack and siege of that place with the force commanded by Major-General Sir W. Stewart. In 1808 he joined the army in Portugal as assistant-adjutant-general in the army commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley, and was present at the battles of Rolein and Vimiera. In the following year he served as extra aide-de-camp to Lord Wellington, and was among the gallant men who shared the dangers and glories of Talavera. The year succeeding, 1810, he served with the Third Dragoon Guards in the campaign in Portugal, including the retreat to Torres Vedras, battle of Bussaco, and advance to Santarem. In September, 1813, he proceeded to the head-quarters of the allied armies, under Prince Schwarzenberg, in

Germany, accredited as military commissioner. He served at the siege of Hunin-guen, and the campaign of 1814 in France, including the taking of Langrea, and the battles of La Rothière and Brienne, capture of Troyes, affairs of Mormant and Nangis, in front of Bray, defence of Troyes when attacked by Buonaparte, the battle of Bar-sur-Aube, the subsequent affair upon the Barce, recapture of Troyes, battles of Arcis-sur-Aube and of Fere Champenoise, the advance upon, battle, and capture of Paris. In August, 1814, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, and served with the Austrian army in the campaign against Naples in 1815, including the battles of Tolentino and Marcopata, and signed, in conjunction with Field-Marshal Bianchi, the Convention of Caza Lanza, by which the kingdom of Naples was restored to its legitimate sovereign, Ferdinand. He was appointed a privy councillor in March, 1822, and in 1825 he went on a special mission to the Court of Naples to congratulate Francis I. on his accession to the throne as King of the Two Sicilies. When the late Sir Robert Peel came into office, in 1841, his lordship was selected by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, to succeed Lord W. Russell as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin. His lordship continued resident Minister to Prussia up to the spring of 1851, when his diplomatic talents were transferred to Vienna. During his residence at Berlin he had to discharge the delicate functions of mediator between the Danish and Prussian plenipotentiaries in the Schleswig-Holstein affair, and, after a tedious and protracted negotiation, signed with them the treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark on July 2, 1850. It was during his residence as Minister to the Emperor of Austria that he displayed his judgment and talents as a diplomatist. As Minister from England he was unremittingly engaged in the difficult negotiations connected with the Turkish question. On Lord John Russell being sent to the Congress at Vienna in February, 1855, the late Earl was one of the special Plenipotentiaries at the conferences. In November of the same year he retired from his post of British Minister at the Court of Vienna on his well-merited diplomatic pension, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Sir George Hamilton Seymour. The last service he was selected

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to perform was in July, was appointed to convey congratulations to the King on the 25th anniversary to the throne of Belgium. He obtained the rank of General and received the war medal for Rolcia, Vimiera, Talamanca.

Paraiba, Brazil, aged 36, esq., British Vice-Consul

Lucy, wife of Sir Trevor of Leamington Hastings,

Eastbourne, aged 99, Mrs. relict of Wm. Wigney, esq., banker. She was born in France, had she survived till death, she would have completed a year.

at the Cape of Good Hope, John Wilde, late Chief Justice, brother of the late Lord Chief Justice, formerly Judge Ad- vocate of New South Wales, received the appointment of Chief Justice at the Cape. On the 1st of the first Cape Parliament,

Wildman purchased the Abbey, he has expended large sums of money in judicious alterations and improvements, and proved himself a worthy owner of a place at once the pride of the forest of Sherwood, and the admiration of thousands who have by his courtesy been permitted to traverse its beautiful grounds, its spacious galleries, and venerable halls. He was appointed equerry to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, with whom he was on terms of the closest intimacy up to the period of his death. The Colonel held the office of Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons for thirty-five years, and was highly esteemed for his many social qualities by the brethren of the various lodges. He was also a deputy-lieutenant for Nottinghamshire, and served as high-sheriff in 1821. For several years he was Colonel of the Sherwood Rangers. Colonel Wildman married, in 1816, a Swiss lady, but has left no issue; and the residence of the great poet is again offered for sale.

Nov. 3. At Windsor, Nova Scotia, aged 88, Sarah, relict of the Hon. Judge Wilkins, late of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

April 24. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, sud-

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Aug. 24. At Cork-abbey, Bray, aged 87, Colonel the Hon. E. Wingfield.

July 8. At Westoe, near South Shields, after a long illness, aged 94, Dr. Winterbottom, the father of the medical profession, his name appearing first in the new Medical Register.

Feb. 18. At Galatz, aged 31, Com. Chas. Arthur Wise, R.N., commanding H.M.S. *Weser*.

Nov. 27. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, William T. Wodehouse, esq., late of the first Royal Dragoons, eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. William Wodehouse, of Hingham, Norfolk.

Nov. 19. At Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., W., of China fever, age 36, Commander Armine Wodehouse, R.N., late of H.M.S. *Cormorant*.

Mar. 29. At Wood-hall, Essex, aged 68, Richard Birch Wolfe, esq., for many years an active magistrate and a deputy-lieut. for the above county.

Jan. 16. Aged 64, Lady Georgiana Mary Wolf. Her Ladyship was the sixth daughter of Horatio, second Earl of Orford, and married in 1827 the Rev. Joseph Wolf, a clergyman of Jewish origin, who distinguished himself as a Missionary to the Jews in Palestine.

June. 25. Aged 22, Hamilton Wolridge, Lieut. R.M., son of Major A. A. R. Wolridge, Chatham.

Jan. 17. At Rydal Mount, aged 90, Mrs. Wordsworth, widow of the late Poet Laureate.

The last thing that would have occurred to Mrs. Wordsworth would have been that her departure, or anything about her, would be publicly noticed amidst the events of a stirring time. Those who knew her well regarded her with as true a homage as they ever rendered to any member of the household, or to any personage of the remarkable group which will be for ever traditionally associated with the Lake district; but this reverence, genuine and hearty as it was, would not, in all eyes, be a sufficient reason for recording more than the fact of her death. It is her survivorship of such a group which constitutes an undisputed public interest in her decease. With her closes a remarkable scene in the history of the literature of our century. The well-known cottage, mount, and garden at Rydal will be regarded with other eyes when shut up or transferred to new occupants. With Mrs. Wordsworth an old world has passed away before the eyes of the inhabitants of the district, and a new

one succeeds, which may have its own delights, solemnities, honours, and graces, but which can never replace the familiar one that is gone. There was something mournful in the lingering of this aged lady—blind, deaf, and bereaved in her latter years; but she was not mournful any more than she was insensible. Age did not blunt her feelings, nor deaden her interest in the events of the day. It seems not so very long ago that she said that the worst of living in such a place (as the Lake district) was its making one unwilling to go;—it was too beautiful to let one be ready to leave it. Within a few years, the beloved daughter was gone; and then the aged husband, and then the son-in-law; and then the devoted friend and publisher, Mr. Moxon, who paid his duty occasionally by the side of her chair; then she became blind and deaf. Still her cheerfulness was indomitable. No doubt, she would in reality have been “willing to go” whenever called upon, throughout her long life; but she liked life to the end. By her disinterestedness of nature, by her fortitude of spirit, and her constitutional elasticity and activity, she was qualified for the honour of surviving her household—nursing and burying them, and bearing the bereavement which they were vicariously spared. She did it wisely, tenderly, bravely, and cheerfully, and she will be remembered accordingly by all who witnessed the spectacle.

It was by the accident (so to speak) of her early friendship with Wordsworth's sister that her life became involved with the poetic element, which her mind would hardly have sought for itself in another position. She was the incarnation of good sense, as applied to the concerns of the every-day world. In as far as her marriage and course of life tended to infuse a new elevation into her views of things, it was a blessing; and, on the other hand, in as far as it infected her with the spirit of exclusiveness which was the grand defect of the group in its own place, it was hurtful; but it was less an evil than an amusement, after all. It was a rather serious matter to hear the poet's denunciations of the railway, and to read his well-known sonnets on the desecration of the Lake region by the unhallowed presence of commonplace strangers; and it was truly painful to observe how the scornful and grudging mood spread among the young, who thought they were agreeing with Words-

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ning the vales and lakes as property for their enlightened it was so unlike Mrs. Words- er kindly, cheery, generous at a green field with but- answer all the purposes of eratives, and that they did at to do with themselves me among the mountains, cent insolence could do no

wance for prejudices, neither , but easily dissolved when ndliffess had opportunity to a truly wise woman, equal s of action, and supplying s' needs and deficiencies. sorrows, in the loss of two a beloved sister who was with the family, there are living witnesses. It will tten by any one who saw it dreary train of afflictions r many years Wordsworth's rth was wont to warn any ts for mountain-walking by before them. The adoring ver fail her brother: and

then she had strength to combat the disease for many days. Several times she rallied and relapsed; and she was full of alacrity of mind and body as long as exertion of any kind was possible. There were many eager to render all duty and love—her two sons, nieces, and friends, and a whole sympathizing neighbourhood. But not one is left now of the eminent persons who rendered that cluster of valleys so eminent as it has been. Dr. Arnold went first in the vigour of his years. Southey died at Keswick, and Hartley Coleridge on the margin of Rydal Lake, and the Quillinans under the shadow of Loughrigg, and Professor Wilson disappeared from Elleray, and the aged Mrs. Fletcher from Lanrigg, and the three venerable Wordsworths from Rydal Mount.

The survivor of all the rest had a heart and a memory for the solemn last of everything. She was the one to inquire of about the last eagle in the district, the last pair of ravens in any crest of rocks, the last old dalesman in any improved spot, the last round of the last pedlar among hills where the broad white road has succeeded the green bridle-path. She knew the district during the period between its first

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received was her true monument. It will be better preserved in her old-fashioned neighbourhood than many monuments which make a greater show.

Mrs. Wordsworth, whose maiden name was Mary Hutchinson, was of a family residing at Penrith, was married to Wordsworth in 1803, and was left his widow in 1850.

Dec. 21. At Boulogne, aged 46, Mr. Edward Wright, the favourite comedian, of the Adelphi Theatre.

Jan. 21. At her residence, in the Close, Salisbury, aged 80, Miss Charlotte Wyndham, sister of the late William Wyndham, esq.

Aug. 9. Suddenly, at her residence, Hamilton-house, Southampton, aged 78, Maria Frances, widow of Charles Wyndham, esq., late of Donhead-hall, Wilts, and daughter of the late Sir William Heathcote, bart., of Hurley-park, Hants.

Jan. 6. At Thane-hill-cottage, Amroth, Pembrokeshire, aged 68, the Hon. Mary Yelverton, daughter of the second Viscount Avonmore, fifth granddaughter of the first Viscount Avonmore, Lord Chief Baron of Ireland.

April 19. At Calcutta, to which place

he had been sent a prisoner after his capture at Canton, the Chinese Commissioner Yeh. He retained to the last that stoicism which had marked his demeanour from the moment he fell into our power, and which must have been simply callous indifference to human suffering rather than the result of philosophy; for he had in the course of his governorship decapitated no fewer than 100,000 of his fellow-subjects—men, women, and children; he had held in hopeless confinement and torture untold thousands; tens of thousands had died in his gaols or expired under his tortures, and whole populations had perished by the sword, had died of misery and starvation, or committed suicide in despair, under his baleful rule. The deceased Commissioner is said to have been one of the most learned and accomplished of all the Chinese statesmen, according to the notions of that people. His corpse was sent to Canton for interment in the cemetery of his ancestors.

Aug. 23. At Lindluden-house, near Dumfries, the Hon. Patricia, eldest daughter of the late Lord Panmure, and relict of G. Young, esq., of Lindluden.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS FOR SCOTLAND.

SIXTEEN PEERS elected for SCOTLAND for the Eighteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom.

Earl of Tweeddale, knt.	Earl of Selkirk.
Earl of Morton.	Earl of Orkney.
Viscount Caithness.	Viscount Strathallan.
Lord Home.	Lord Saltoun.
Lord Strathmore.	Lord Gray.
Lord Haddington.	Lord Blantyre.
Lord Airlie.	Lord Colville of Culross.
Lord Leven and Melville.	Lord Polwarth.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS FOR IRELAND.

THE TWENTY-EIGHT REPRESENTATIVE PEERS FOR IRELAND.

(Elected for Life.)

Earl of Westmeath.	Viscount Dungannon.
Earl of Lanesborough.	Viscount De Vesci.
Viscount Charlemont, K.P., E.B.	Viscount Lifford.
Viscount Mount Cashell.	Viscount Bangor.
Viscount Portarlington.	Viscount Doneraile.
Viscount Mayo.	Lord Blayney.

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THE GENERAL ELECTION.

- Banbury**.—Sir C. Eurwicke Douglas, 235; *Bernhard Samuelson*, 199.
- Barnstaple**.—Lieut.-Col. John D. F. Davis, 348; George Potts, 266; *Sir George Stucley, bt.*, 210; *Sir Wm. Aug. Fraser*, 199.
- Bath**.—William Tite, 1349; Arthur Edwin Way, 1339; *Thomas Pinn*, 1194.
- Beaumaris**.—Hon. W. Owen Stanley.
- Bedfordshire**.—Col. Richard T. Gilpin, 2027; F. C. Hastings Russell, 1837; *Col. W. B. Higgins*, 1583.
- Bedford**.—Samuel Whitbread, 455; Maj. William Stuart, 449; *Capt. F. Polhill Turner*, 427; *Thomas Barnard*, 427.
- Berkshire**.—Hon. P. P. Bouverie, John Walter; *Capt. L. V. Vernon*.
- Berwick-on-Tweed**.—*Capt. Chas. William Gordon*, 366; *Ralph Anstruther Earle*, 348; *D. C. Marjoribanks*, 330; *John Stapleton*, 257.
- Beverley**.—Ralph Walters, 605; Major Hen. Edwards, 539; *J. R. Walker*, 439; *E. A. Glover*, 54.
- Bewdley**.—Sir T. E. Winnington, bart.
- Birmingham**.—William Scholefield, 4425; John Bright, 4282; *T. D. Acland*, 1544.
- Blackburn**.—William Hen. Hornby, 832; James Pilkington, 750; *John P. Murrugh*, 567.
- Bodmin**.—Hon. E. F. Leveson Gower, 215; Dr. William Nichell, 198; *James Wyld*, 167.
- Bolton**.—*Capt. Wm. Gray*, Joseph Crook.
- Boston**.—Herbert Ingram, 621; Meaburn Staniland, 593; *J. H. Holloway*, 453.
- Bradford**.—Henry W. Wickham, 2076; Titus Salt, 1727; *Alfred Harris*, 1229.
- Brecknockshire**.—Major Hon. G. G. Morgan.
- Brecknock**.—Col. Lloyd V. Watkins.
- Bridgnorth**.—Henry Whitmore, John Pritchard.
- Bridgewater**.—Col. C. J. K. Tynte, 290; Alex. William Kinglake, 279; *Henry Padwick*, 230; *Henry Westropp*, 208.
- Bridport**.—Thomas Alex. Mitchell, 334; Kirkman D. Hodgson, 290; *H. Nugent Bantek*, 170.
- Brighton**.—Admiral Sir G. R. B. Pechell, bart., 2322; William Coningham, 2106; *Sir Alan N. McNab*, 1327.
- Bristol**.—Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, 4432; Wm. H. Gore Langton, 4285; *F. W. Slade*, 4205.
- Buckinghamshire**.—Caledon George Du Pré; Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli; Hon. W. G. Cavendish.
- Buckingham**.—Sir Harry Verney, bt., 198; John G. Hubbard, 196; *Hon. G. W. Barrington*, 147.
- Bury**.—Rt. Hon. Frederick Peel, 633; *Thomas Barnes*, 477.
- Bury St. Edmunds**.—Lord Alfred Hervey, 418; Joseph A. Hardcastle, 307; *Sir R. J. Buxton, bt.*, 284.
- Calne**.—Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe, 103; *Thomas Henley*, 35.
- Cambridgeshire**.—Edward Ball; Henry John Adeane; Hon. Eliot T. Yorke.
- Cambridge**.—Kenneth Macaulay, 753; Andrew Steuart, 750; *Hon. E. Twissleton*, 682; *Francis Mowatt*, 669.
- Cambridge University**.—Rt. Hon. S. H. Walpole; Charles Jasper Selwyn.
- Canterbury**.—Hon. H. B. Johnstone; Rt. Hon. Sir W. M. Somerville, bt.
- Cardiff, &c.**.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. D. C. Stuart.
- Cardiganshire**.—Lieut.-Col. Wm. T. R. Powell, 1070; *A. H. Saunders Davies*, 928.
- Cardigan, &c.**.—*Capt. Edward Lewis Pryse*.
- Carlisle**.—Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, bt., 538; Wilfrid Lawson, 516; *W. N. Hodgson*, 475.
- Carmarthenshire**.—D. Jones; David Pugh.
- Carmarthen**.—David Morris.
- Carnarvonshire**.—Hon. E. G. D. Pennant.
- Carnarvon, &c.**.—Charles Wynne, 379; *W. Bulkeley Hughes*, 326.
- Chatham**.—Maj.-Gen. Sir J. M. F. Smith, 712; *A. J. Otway*, 652.
- Cheltenham**.—Col. F. W. F. Berkeley, 922; *Charles Schreiber*, 910.
- Chester, North**.—George Cornwall Legh; Hon. Wilbraham Egerton.
- Chester, South**.—Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, bt.; John Tollemache.
- Chester**.—Earl Grosvenor, 1453; Philip S. Humberston, 1110; *Knoch G. Salsbury*, 708.
- Chichester**.—Humphry W. Freeland, 300; Lord H. G. C. G. Lennox, 288; *John Abel Smith*, 282.
- Chippenham**.—William John Lysley; Richard Penruddocke Long.
- Christchurch**.—Rear-Adm. J. E. Walcott.
- Cirencester**.—Allen Alex. Bathurst, 273; Hon. Ashley G. J. Ponsonby, 190; *Brent Spencer Follett*, 182.
- Clitheroe**.—J. Turner Hopwood.
- Cockermouth**.—John Steel; Rt. Hon. Lord Naas.
- Colchester**.—Taverner John Miller, 651; Philip O. Papiillon, 598; *John Gurdon Rebow*, 518.
- Cornwall, East**.—Thomas J. Agar Robartes; Nicholas Kendall.
- Cornwall, West**.—Richard Davey; John Saint Aubyn.

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THE GENERAL ELECTION.

- Hon. Edward Ellice, *Eye*;—Sir E. C. Kerrison, *bt.*
 Joseph Paxton, 2409; *Mor-*
 1928.
 Ambrose L. Goddard, 745;
 743; *Sir J. Neeld, bt.*, 712.
East:—Hon. Chas. W. G.
 William Marshall.
West:—Gen. Henry Wynd-
 Henry Lowther.
 W. H. Schenley, 123;
 Herbert, 116.
 Sir W. W. Wynn, *bt.*;
 ddulph.
 Townsend Mainwaring.
th:—Lord G. H. Caven-
 Pole Thornhill.
th:—Thomas Wm. Evans,
 Mundy, 3185; *Hon. A.*
 184.
 Michael Thomas Bass, 1261;
 , 902; *Wm. M. James,*
 Raikes, 648.
 J. N. Gladstone, *R.N.*,
 Robert Darby Griffith, 167;
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 Rt. Hon. James Wilson,
 Erskine Perry, 1198; *W.*
 075; *Archd. Peel*, 1039.
th:—J. Wentworth Buller;
 Trefusis.
- Eye*:—Sir E. C. Kerrison, *bt.*
Finsbury:—Thomas S. Duncombe, 8538;
 Sir S. Morton Peto, *bt.*, 8174; *William*
Cox, 4556.
Flintshire:—Hon. T. E. M. L. Mostyn.
Flint, dc.:—Sir John Hammer, *bt.*
Frome:—Lord Edward Thynne, 194;
Donald Nicoll, 147.
Gateshead:—William Hutt.
Glamorganshire:—Chr. R. M. Talbot;
 Henry Hussey Vivian.
Gloucestershire, East:—Sir C. W. Cod-
 rington, *bt.*; Robert Stayner Holford.
Gloucestershire, West:—Lieut.-Col. R. N.
 F. Kingscote; John Rolt.
Gloucester:—William Philip Price, 807;
 Charles James Monk, 779; *Sir R. W.*
Carden, 595.
Grantham:—William Earle Welby; *Hon.*
 F. J. Tollemache.
Greenwich, dc.:—Aldm. David Salomons,
 3873; William Angerstein, 3520; *Mon-*
tagu Chambers, 1718; *Sir John H.*
Maxwell, 1031.
Grimsby, Great:—Lord Worsley, 526;
William Colley Parker, 51.
Guildford:—William Bovill; Guildford
 Onslow.
Halifax:—Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood, *bt.*;
 Jas. Stansfeld.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

- Huntingdon* :—Rt. Hon. M. Gen. J. Peel; Thomas Baring.
- Hythe* :—Baron M. A. de Rothschild.
- Ipswich* :—J. Chevallier Cobbold, 918; Hugh Edward Adair, 864; *Henry John Selwyn*, 842; *John King*, 888.
- Kendal* :—George Carr Glyn.
- Kent, East* :—Sir Brook W. Bridges, bt.; William Deedes.
- Kent, West* :—Viscount Holmesdale, 3769; Sir Edmund Filmer, bt., 3684; *C. Wykeham Martin*, 3584; *James Whatman*, 3460.
- Kidderminster* :—Alfred Rhodes Bristow, 217; *J. W. Huddleston*, 208.
- Kingston-upon-Hull* :—James Clay, 2445; Joseph Hoare, 2269; *J. H. Lewis*, 1959.
- Knaresborough* :—Basil Thomas Woodd, 173; Thomas Collins, 140; *Harry S. Thompson*, 127.
- Lambeth* :—William Boupell; William Williams.
- Lancaster, North* :—Col. J. Wilson Patten; Marquis of Hartington.
- Lancaster, South* :—Hon. Alg. F. Egerton, 7470; William John Legh, 6988; *John Chætham*, 6835; *J. P. Heywood*, 6763.
- Lancaster* :—William James Garnett, 660; Samuel Gregson, 641; *W. A. F. Saunders*, 509; *E. M. Fenwick*, 459.
- Launceston* :—Thomas C. Haliburton.
- Leeds* :—Edward Baines, 2843; George S. Beacroft, 2302; *W. E. Forster*, 2280.
- Leicestershire, North* :—Lord John J. R. Manners, 2220; Edward Bourchier Hartopp, 1954; *C. H. Frewen*, 1433.
- Leicestershire, South* :—Charles William Packe; Viscount Curzon.
- Leicester* :—John Biggs, 1584; Joseph William Noble, 1496; *William Unwin Heygate*, 1476; *John Dove Harris*, 1397.
- Leominster* :—Gathorne Hardy; Hon. C. S. B. Hanbury.
- Lewes* :—Rt. Hon. H. FitzRoy, 339; Hon. Hen. W. B. Brand, 338; *R. P. Amphlett*, 200; *Sir Charles W. Blunt*, bt., 189.
- Lichfield* :—Lord Alfred H. Paget; Capt. Hon. A. H. A. Anson.
- Lincolnshire, North* :—James Banks Stanhope; Sir M. J. Cholmeley, bt.
- Lincolnshire, South* :—Rt. Hon. Sir J. Trellope, bt.; George Hussey Parke.
- Lincoln* :—Maj. G. T. W. Sibthorp, 740; George Fieschi Heneage, 658; *J. Hinde Palmer*, 629.
- Liskeard* :—Ralph William Grey, 164; *W. H. Pola Caron*, 160.
- Liverpool* :—Thomas Berry Horsfall; Jea. Christopher Ewart.
- London* :—Sir James Duke, bt.; Rt. Hon. Lord J. Russell; Robert Wygram Crawford; Baron L. N. de Rothschild.
- Ludlow* :—Col. Hon. P. E. Herbert; Beriah Botfield.
- Lyme Regis* :—Col. William Pinney, 116; *John Wright Treeby*, 116.
- Lymington* :—W. A. Mackinnon, Jun., 157; Sir John R. Carnac, bt., 140; *J. Bramley Moore*, 125.
- Lynn Regis* :—Lord Stanley; John Henry Gurney.
- Macclesfield* :—John Brocklehurst; Edwd. Christ. Egerton.
- Maidstone* :—William Lee, 776; Charles Buxton, 776; *J. Wardlaw*, 751; *E. Vernon Harcourt*, 749.
- Malton* :—George M. Warren Penocke, 503; Thomas Sutton Western, 431; *Lieut.-Col. A. W. H. Meyrick*, 427.
- Malmesbury* :—Viscount Andover.
- Malton* :—Hon. G. W. W. Fitzwilliam; James Brown.
- Manchester* :—Thomas Bazley, 7545; Jas. Aspinall Turner, 7300; *Adel Heywood*, 5448; *Capt. Hon. J. Denman*, 5201.
- Marlborough* :—Lord E. A. C. B. Bruce; Henry B. Baring.
- Great Marlow* :—Lt.-Col. T. B. Williams, 229; Lt.-Col. B. W. Knox, 175; *John W. Probyn*, 120.
- Marylebone* :—Edwin John James, 5029; Rt. Hon. Sir B. Hall, bt., 4668; *Lore Stanley*, 1102.
- Merionethshire* :—William W. E. Wyane, 389; *David Williams*, 351.
- Merthyr Tydvil* :—Henry Austin Bruce, 800; *E. M. Elderton*, 106.
- Middlesex* :—Robt. Hanbury, 3678; Hon. G. H. C. Byng, 3618; *James Haig*, 1147.
- Midhurst* :—Wm. Townley Mitford.
- Monmouthshire* :—Chas. Oct. S. Morgan; Col. E. A. Somerset.
- Monmouth, &c.* :—Crawshay Bailey.
- Montgomeryshire* :—Lieut.-Col. H. W. W. Wynn.
- Montgomery, &c.* :—David Pugh.
- Morpeth* :—Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, bt.
- Newark* :—Grosvenor Hodgkinson, 489; J. Handley, 435; *Earl of Lincoln*, 416.
- Newcastle-under-Lyme* :—Wm. Jackson; William Murray.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne* :—Rt. Hon. T. R. Headlam, 2688; George Ridley, 2679; *P. A. Taylor*, 462.
- Newport, Isle of Wight* :—Robert Wm. Kennard, 319; Philip Lybba Powys, 312; *Robert Charles, jun.*, 228.
- Norfolk, East* :—Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. C. W. Coke; Edward Howes.

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—Geo. W. P. Bentinck ; *Preston* :—R. Assheton Cross, 1542 ; Chas. Ardson.
 —Wm. Battie Wrightson, *Radnorshire* :—Sir John B. Walsh, bt.
Henry Mills, 136.
ire, North :—Lord Burgh- *New Radnor* :—Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis,
 George Ward Hunt, 1831 ; bt.
I. Vernon, 1344. *Reading* :—Francis Pigott, 761 ; Sir Hen.
ire, South :—Rainald Singer Keating, 666 ; *R. A. Benson*,
 Col. Henry Cartwright, 544.
 —Charles Gilpin, 1151 ; *Reigate* :—Hon. William J. Monson, 260 ;
 J. V. Smith, 1143 ; *James W. A. Wilkinson*, 161.
e, 832 ; *Richard Hart*, 27. *Retford, East* :—Visct. Galway ; Francis
d, North :—Lord Lovaine ; J. S. Foljambe.
 idley, bt. *Richmond* :—Henry Rich ; Marmaduke
d, South :—Wentworth B. Wyvill.
 Hon. Henry G. Liddell. *Ripon* :—John Greenwood, 223 ; John
 account Bury, 2154 ; Henry Ashley Warre, 205 ; *A. B. Richards*, 31.
 neider, 2138 ; *Sir Samuel Rochdale* :—Richard Cobden.
 66 ; *C. M. Lushington*, *Rochester* :—Philip W. Martin, 665 ; Serj.
re, North :—Lord Robert John A. Kinglake, 662 ; *G. H. Money*,
 Hon. J. E. Denison. 505 ; *G. Mitchell*, 493.
re, South :—Wm. Hodgson *Rutlandshire* :—Hon. Gerard J. Noel ;
 account Newark. Hon. G. H. Heathcote.
 —Charles Paget, 2456 ; John *Rye* :—William Alexander Mackinnon.
 l ; *T. Bromley*, 1836 ; *Saint Ives* :—Henry Paull, 257 ; *C. F.*
 151. *Giesler*, 130.
 William Johnson Fox, 1039 ; *Salford* :—William Nath. Massey, 1919 ;
 n Cobbett, 966 ; *J. T. H. Ashworth*, 1787.
Salisbury :—Lieut.-Gen. E. P. Buckley,
 370 ; Matthew Henry Marsh, 326 ; *John*

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

- Staffordshire, North* :— Rt. Hon. C. B. Adderley ; Viscount Ingestre.
- Staffordshire, South* :— Henry J. W. H. Foley ; William Orme Foster.
- Stafford* :— John Ayshford Wise, 911 ; Thomas Salt, jun., 624 ; Alderman T. Sidney, 366 ; Henry R. Addison, 181.
- Stamford* :— Lord Robert A. T. G. Cecil ; Sir S. H. Northcote, bt.
- Stockport* :— James Kershaw, 769 ; John Benjamin Smith, 641 ; William Gibb, 594.
- Stoke-upon-Trent* :— John Lewis Ricardo, 1258 ; Ald. W. T. Copeland, 1074 ; Samuel Pope, 569.
- Stroud* :— George Poulett Scrope ; Rt. Hon. E. Horsman.
- Suffolk, East* :— Lord Henniker, 2677 ; Sir FitzRoy Kelly, 2517 ; Col. A. Shafto Adair, 1883.
- Suffolk, West* :— Earl Jermyn, 1958 ; Maj. Windsor Parker, 1378 ; Capt. Philip Bennet, 1301.
- Sunderland* :— Henry Fenwick, 1527 ; William Schaw Lindsay, 1292 ; George Hudson, 790.
- Surrey, East* :— Thomas Alcock, 2953 ; Hon. P. J. Locke King, 2926 ; Anthony Cleasby, 2050.
- Surrey, West* :— John Ivatt Briscoe ; Hen. Drummond.
- Sussex, East* :— John Geo. Dodson ; Visct. Pevensey.
- Sussex, West* :— Earl of March ; Capt. Hon. H. Wyndham.
- Swansea, &c.* :— Lewis L. Dillwyn.
- Tamworth* :— Sir Robert Peel, bt., 341 ; Viscount Raynham, 285 ; W. T. S. Daniel, 80.
- Taunton* :— Arthur Mills, 415 ; Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere, 388 ; G. C. Bentinck, 325 ; William Beadon, 255.
- Tavistock* :— Sir J. S. Trelawny, bt. ; Arthur J. B. Russell.
- Tewkesbury* :— Hon. Frederick Lygon ; James Martin.
- Thetford* :— Earl of Euston ; Alexander Hugh Baring.
- Thirsk* :— Sir W. P. Gallwey, bt.
- Tiverton* :— Viscount Palmerston ; Hon. George Denman.
- Totnes* :— Earl of Gifford, 180 ; Thomas Mills, 152 ; John Dunn, 135.
- Tower Hamlets* :— Acton Smeec Ayrton ; Charles S. Butler.
- Truro* :— Montague Edward Smith, 303 ; Augustus Smith, 225 ; Capt. Hon. J. C. Vivian, 213.
- Tynemouth* :— Hugh Taylor.
- Walsfield* :— William Henry Leatham, 406 ; J. C. D. Charlesworth, 403.
- Wallingford* :— Richard Malins.
- Walsall* :— Charles Forster, 495 ; Charles Bagnall, 383.
- Wareham* :— John S. W. S. E. Drax.
- Warrington* :— Gilbert Greenall.
- Warwickshire, North* :— Charles N. Newdegate ; Richard Spooner.
- Warwickshire, South* :— Evelyn P. Shirley ; Sir Charles Mordaunt, bt.
- Warwick* :— George William J. Repton ; Edward Greaves.
- Wells* :— Rt. Hon. Sir W. G. Hayter, bt. ; Capt. H. H. Jolliffe.
- Wenlock* :— Rt. Hon. G. C. W. Forester ; Jas. Milnes Gaskell.
- Westbury* :— Sir Massey Lopes, bt.
- Westminster* :— Sir John V. Shelley, bt. ; Lieut.-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans.
- Westmoreland* :— Hon. H. C. Lowther ; Earl of Bective.
- Weymouth and Melc. Regis* :— Robert Brookes, 341 ; Viscount Grey de Wilton, 340 ; Col. W. L. Freestun, 311 ; R. J. R. Campbell, 296.
- Whitby* :— Robert Stephenson.
- Whitehaven* :— George Lyall.
- Wigan* :— Col. Hon. Jas. Lindsay, 500 ; Henry Woods, 476 ; Francis S. Powell, 273.
- Wight, Isle of* :— Charles Cavendish Clifford, 756 ; Col. F. V. Harcourt, 694.
- Wiltshire, North* :— Walter Long ; Rt. Hon. T. H. H. S. Estcourt.
- Wiltshire, South* :— Rt. Hon. S. Herbert ; Lord Henry F. Thynne.
- Wilton* :— Edmund Antrobus.
- Winchester* :— Sir J. Buller East, bt., 408 ; John Bonham Carter, 348 ; T. Willis Fleming, 342 ; George Shaw Lafevre, 230.
- Windsor* :— William Vansittart, 352 ; Geo. William Hope, 269 ; Charles W. Greenfell, 246.
- Wolverhampton* :— Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers ; Sir Richard Bethell.
- Woodstock* :— Lord A. S. Churchill.
- Worcestershire, East* :— J. Hodgetts H. Foley ; Hon. F. H. W. G. Calthorpe.
- Worcestershire, West* :— Frederick Winn Knight ; Viscount Elmley.
- Worcester* :— William Laslett ; Osman Ricardo.
- Wycombe* :— Sir G. H. Dashwood, bt. ; Martin Tucker Smith.
- Yarmouth* :— Sir E. H. K. Lacon, bt., 699 ; Sir H. Josiah Stracey, bt., 659 ; E. W. Watkin, 568 ; A. W. Young, 536.
- Yorkshire, North Riding* :— Edward S. Cayley ; Hon. W. E. Duncombe.

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THE GENERAL ELECTION.

West Riding:—Lord Hotham;
Hon. A. Duncombe.
East Riding:—Sir J. W.
..., 15,978; Frank Crossley,
Hon. J. A. S. Wortley,

Doctor B. Westhead, 1875;
George Smyth, 1805; Dr. A.
1866.

SCOTLAND—53 Members.

—Lord Haddo.
Col. William Henry Sykes.
Alexander Struthers Finlay.
Lord Patrick James Henry
Stuart.
&c.:—Edward Henry J.
Major Lachlan D. Gordon
David Robertson, 461; Sir J.
..., bt., 428.
Hon. David Mure, 188; J.
George Traill.
Kinross:—Wm. Patrick

Kirkcudbrightshire:—James Mackie.
Lanarkshire:—Sir T. E. Colebrooke, bt.
Leith, &c.:—William Miller, 204; R. A.
Macfie, 746.
Linlithgowshire:—Major W. Ferrier Ham-
ilton.

Montrose, &c.:—William Edward Baxter.
Orkney and Shetland:—Fredk. Dundas.
Paisley:—Humphrey E. C. Ewing.
Peeblesshire:—Sir G. G. Montgomery, bt.
Perthshire:—William Stirling.
Perth:—Hon. Arthur F. Kinnaid.
Renfrewshire:—Sir M. R. S. Stewart, bt.
Ross and Cromarty:—Sir Jas. Matheson,
bart.

Roxburghshire:—Sir William Scott, bt.
Selkirk:—Allan E. Lockhart.
Saint Andrews, &c.:—Edward Ellice, jun.
Stirlingshire:—Peter Blackburn.
Stirling, &c.:—James Caird.
Sutherlandshire:—Marquess of Stafford.
Wick, &c.:—Samuel Laing.
Wigtonshire:—Sir Andrew Agnew, bt.
Wigton, &c.:—Sir William Dunbar, bt.

IRELAND—105 Members.

Antrim, County:—Lieut.-Col. T. H. Pa-

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- Donegal, County*:—Thomas Conolly; Sir Edmund S. Hayes, bt.
- Down, County*:—Lord Arthur E. Hill; Lieut.-Col. William B. Forde.
- Downpatrick, County of Down*:—David Stuart Ker.
- Drogheda, County of Louth*:—James M'Cann, 308; Charles M. Middleton, 205; William Kirtland, 2.
- Dublin, County*:—James Hans Hamilton; Lieut.-Col. T. B. Taylor.
- Dublin, City*:—Sir Edward Grogan, bt., 4251; John Vance, 4224; F. W. Brady, 3976; Alex. McCarthy, 3881.
- Dublin University*:—Anthony Lefroy; Rt. Hon. J. Whiteside.
- Dundalk, County of Louth*:—George Bowyer.
- Dungannon, County of Tyrone*:—Major Hon. W. S. Knox.
- Dungarvan, County of Waterford*:—John Francis Maguire.
- Ennis, County of Clare*:—Rt. Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald.
- Enniskillen, County of Fermanagh*:—Hon. John L. Cole.
- Fermanagh, County*:—Capt. M. R. Archdall; Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. A. Cole.
- Galway, County*:—Sir T. J. Burke, bt., 2636; William Henry Gregory, 2435; Lord Dunlo, 1496.
- Galwey, Borough*:—John Orrell Leves, 743; Lord Dunkellin, 603; Colonel French, 549.
- Kerry, County*:—Rt. Hon. H. A. Herbert; Rt. Hon. Viscount Castlerosse.
- Kildare, County*:—William H. F. Cogan; Rt. Hon. B. More O'Ferrall.
- Kilkenny, City*:—Hon. L. G. F. Agar-Ellis, 2483; Capt. John Greene, 1992; George Henry Moore, 1747; Serj. Wm. Shee, 1590.
- Kilkenny, City*:—Michael Sullivan, 236; Matthew O'Donnell, 210.
- King's County*:—John Pope Hennessy, 1301; Patrick O'Brien, 1293; Loftus H. Bland, 1216; Tristram Kennedy, 818.
- Kinsale, County*:—John Arnott, 79; Capt. Fred Brine, R.E., 38.
- Leitrim, County*:—John Brady; William B. Ormsby Gore.
- Limerick, County*:—Rt. Hon. William Monsell, 4020; Lieut.-Col. Samuel A. Dickson, 2626; E. J. Synan, 2369.
- Limerick, City*:—Francis Wm. Russell, 1207; Major George Gavia, 903; James Spaight, 806.
- Lisburn, Counties Antrim and Down*:—Jonathan Richardson.
- Londonderry, County*:—Robert Peel Dawson, 2628; Sir F. W. Heygate, bt., 2468; Samuel McC. Greer, 1790.
- Londonderry, City*:—Sir R. A. Ferguson, bt.
- Longford, County*:—Col. Henry White; Col. Fulke S. Greville.
- Louth, County*:—Chichester S. Fortescue, 1379; Richard M. Bellew, 1208; John McClintock, 1138; Fred J. Foster, 23.
- Mallow, County of Cork*:—Robert Longfield, 68; Sir C. D. J. Norreys, bt., 55.
- Mayo, County*:—Roger W. H. Palmer; Lord John T. Browne.
- Meath, County*:—Mat. Elias Corbally; Edward MacEvoy.
- Monaghan, County*:—Col. Chas. P. Leslie; Sir George Forster, bt.
- New Ross, Counties of Kilkenny and Wexford*:—Charles Tottenham, 86; Joseph N. M'Kenna, 77.
- Newry, Counties of Armagh and Down*:—Peter Quinn, 250; Fred. McBlain, LL.D., 197.
- Portlinton*:—Capt. L. S. W. D. Damer.
- Queen's County*:—Michael Dunne; Lieut.-Col. Francis P. Dunne.
- Roscommon, County*:—Col. Fitzst. French, 1950; Capt. Thomas Wm. Goff, 1585; Edward K. Tenison, 1824.
- Sligo, County*:—Sir R. G. Booth, bt.; Charles W. Cooper.
- Sligo, Borough*:—Rt. Hon. J. A. Wynne, 177; John P. Somers, 71; Lucas A. Treston, 3.
- Tipperary, County*:—The O'Donoghoe; Lawrence Waldron.
- Trales*:—Capt. Daniel O'Connell.
- Tyrone, County*:—Rt. Hon. H. T. L. Cory; Lord Claud Hamilton.
- Waterford, County*:—John Esmonde; Hon. W. Cecil Talbot.
- Waterford, City*:—Michael Dobbys Hassard, 536; John Aloysius Blake, 529; Sir H. W. Barron, bt., 455.
- Westmeath, County*:—Sir R. G. A. Levinge, bt.; William Pollard Urquhart.
- Wexford, County*:—Patrick McMahon, 3906; John George, 3024; John Hatchell, 2810.
- Wexford, Borough*:—John Edward Redmond.
- Wicklow, County*:—William W. Fitzw. Hume; Lord Proby.
- Youghal, County of Cork*:—Isaac Butt, 128; Col. J. R. Smythe, 54.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1859.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

COMPARATIVE CHANGES AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1847, 1852, 1857, and 1859.

	1847.	1852.	1857.	1859.
Electors for the same places	409	434	452	511
Electors by other Constituencies	29	22	13	13
Members formerly in Parliament	43	24	39	40
Members not before in Parliament	173	175	151	91
Members elected for two places	3	—	—	—
	657	655	655	655
Deduct Double Returns	1	1	1	1
	656	654*	654	654

Persons disfranchised, 1855.

(*Vacher.*)

ing Members were returned to Parliament, and were
the table during the year (irrespective of the Members
at the General Election, *which see*).

FEBRUARY.

Bury St. Edmunds :—Lord Alfred Hervey.

Wilts, Northern Division :—Right Hon.

n. Wm. John Monson.

Thomas Henry Sutton Sotherton Est-

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

- Lewes* :—Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy. Re-el.
Northampton Borough :—Right Hon. Lord Henley.
Cains :—Right Hon. Robert Lowe. Re-el.
Ennis :—Right Hon. John David Fitzgerald. Re-el.
Devonport :—Right Hon. James Wilson. Re-el.
Kerry :—Right Hon. Viscount Castlerosse. Re-el.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne :—Right Hon. Thos. Kmerson Headlam. Re-el.
Lichfield :—Lord Alfred Henry Paget. Re-el.
Wolverhampton :—Sir Richard Bethell. Re-el.
Marylebone :—Right Hon. Lord Fermoy.
Reading :—Sir Henry Singer Keating. Re-el.
Gloucester County, Western Division :—Lieut.-Col. Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge Kingscote. Re-el.
Wigtown District of Burghs :—Sir Wm. Dunbar, bart. Re-el.
Edinburgh City :—Right Hon. James Moncreiff. Re-el.
Bedford Borough :—Samuel Whitbread, esq. Re-el.
Cork City :—Francis Lyons, esq.
Sandwich :—Edward Hugesen Knatchbull-Hugesen. Re-el.
Cork County :—Rickard Deasy, esq. Re-el.
Ashton-under-Lyne :—Right Hon. Thos. Milner Gibson. Re-el.
Wolverhampton :—Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers. Re-el.
Wicklow :—Right Hon. Lord Proby. Re-el.
- JULY.
- Norwich* :—Right Hon. Viscount Bury. Re-el.
Wills, Southern Division :—Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. Re-el.
Oxford University :—Right Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone. Re-el.
Clonmel :—John Bagwell, esq. Re-el.
Monmouth County :—Poulett George Henry Somerset, esq.
- AUGUST.
- Devonport* :—Sir Michael Seymour.
Dartmouth :—John Dunne, esq.
Taunton :—George Cavendish Bentinck, esq.

H O N O U R S .

THE PEERAGE.

Following PEERAGES have been conferred during the Year :—

1. Charles John Canning,
Canning, of the Peerage of the
Kingdom, to be Earl Canning.

2. Archibald William Mont-
gomery of Eglinton in Scotland,
of Winton in the Peerage of
Kingdom.

3. John Lubbock, esq., of Petworth, co.
Sussex, to be Baron Leconfield.

4. John Egerton, esq., of Tatton
Hall, Cheshire, to be Baron Egerton.

5. John Morgan Robinson Morgan,
of Redegar, co. Monmouth, to
be Baron Redegar.

The Right Hon. John Elphinstone, Baron
Elphinstone in the Peerage of Scotland,
to be Baron Elphinstone in the Peerage
of the United Kingdom.

The Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, of
Farming Woods, co. Northampton, to be
Baron Lyveden.

The Right Hon Sir Benjamin Hall, bart.,
of Llanover Court, Monmouthshire, to
be Baron Llanover.

The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, of
Overstowey, co. Gloucester, to be Baron
Taunton.

BARONETCIES.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

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To be Military Knights Commanders :—

Maj.-Gen. Sir John Michel.
 Col. Sir Robert Walpole.
 Col. Sir George R. Barker.
 Col. Sir John Douglas.
 Sir John MacAndrew, M.D., Inspector-
 General of Hospitals.
 Gen. Sir Henry Wyndham.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Aitchison.
 Col. David Edward Wood.
 Col. Sir Charles Shepherd Stuart.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir H. G. Roberts.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Geo. C. Whitelock.

To be Civil Knights Commanders :—

Rear-Adm. Sir Alexander Milne.
 Right Hon. Sir John Young, bart.
 Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Hastings.
 Col. Sir Joshua Jebb.
 Sir Henry B. E. Frere.
 Sir Robert Montgomery.

To be Military Companions :—

Maj. Henry Dyett Abbott.
 Francis Short Arnott, esq., Surgeon,
 M.D.
 Lieut.-Col. Edw. Samuel Blake.
 Lieut.-Col. Edw. Gascoigne Bulwar.
 Lieut. Col. Robert Dennistoun Campbell.
 Lieut.-Col. James D. Carmichael.
 Col. Samuel Tolfrey Christie.
 Lieut.-Col. John William Cox.
 Col. Maurice Griffin Dennis.
 Capt. Henry E. Edgell, R.N.
 Capt. Edward G. Fishbourne, R.N.
 Lieut.-Col. Richard Herbert Gall.
 Maj. James Robert Gibbon.
 Lieut.-Col. Julius Richard Glyn.
 Charles Alexander Gordon, esq., M.D.
 Capt. Geo. Sumner Hand, R.N.
 Col. Thomas William Hicks.
 Lieut.-Col. Edward Hocker, R.M.
 Lieut.-Col. William Hope.
 Lieut.-Col. T. I. W. Hungerford.
 James G. Inglis, esq. M.D.
 Francis W. Innes, esq., M.D., Deputy-
 Inspector of Hospitals.
 Joseph Jee, esq.
 Col. Thomas Lemon, R.M.

Col. John Liddell.
 Lieut.-Col. Thomas Lightfoot.
 Maj. John Granville Lightfoot.
 Col. Archibald Inglis Lockhart.
 Col. Henry Errington Longden.
 William Mackenzie, esq., M.D.
 Lieut.-Col. George Malcolm.
 Lieut.-Col. William Campbell Mollan.
 Rear-Adm. Geo. Rodney Mundy.
 Lieut.-Col. Lothian Nicholson.
 Capt. Sir F. W. E. Nicolson, bart., R.N.
 Lieut.-Col. Henry Wylie Norman.
 Lieut.-Col. William Adam Orr.
 Lieut.-Col. Conrad John Owen.
 Col. William Parke.
 Lieut.-Col. William Payn.
 Lieut.-Col. Robert Pratt.
 Lieut.-Col. Edward Price.
 Col. Julius Augustus Robert Raines.
 Col. George Henry Robertson.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir William Russell, bart.
 Lieut.-Col. Arthur Scudamore.
 Lieut.-Col. William Henry Seymour.
 Maj. William H. Simpson.
 Col. Michael William Smith.
 Lieut.-Col. Thomas Smith.
 Capt. Hon. Keith Stewart, R.N.
 Maj. John B. Thelwall.
 John G. C. Tice, esq., M.D., Deputy-
 Inspector of Hospitals.
 Lieut.-Col. Arthur Walsh, S.S.
 Lieut.-Col. John McN. Walter.
 Maj. Thomas Fournes Wilson.
 Maj. J. Dobree Woolcombe.

To be Civil Companions :—

Sir William George Armstrong.
 Sir William Arrindell.
 Lieut.-Col. George Balfour.
 Frederick Cleve, esq.
 Dr. Adriano Dingli.
 John Edye, esq.
 William David Jeans, esq.
 Richard Charles Kirby, esq.
 Charles Joseph Le Trobe, esq.
 Sir James B. Macaulay.
 Frederick Dovstun Orme, esq.
 William Stevenson, esq.
 Major Rob. Lewis Taylor.
 Charles Lennox Wyke, esq.

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HONOURS.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

An hour of a KNIGHT BACHELOR has been conferred on the following Gentlemen during the Year.

George Armstrong, esq.
 , esq. (L.L.I.)
 ould, esq.
 indell, esq., C.B.
 esq.
 r, esq.
 ards, esq.
 liburton, esq.

Edw. Hay Drummond Hay, esq.
Hugh Hill, esq.
John Melville, esq.
Barnes Peacock, esq.
Hercules Geo. Robinson, esq.
William Snagg, esq.
Stephenson Villiers Surtees, esq.
John Thomas, esq.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

JANUARY 26.
 en has been graciously
 confirm the grant of the
 of the Victoria Cross
 ermentioned Officers,
 ssioned Officers, and
 n account of the acts
 performed against their

conduct at a 24-pounder gun, brought up
to the angle of the Shah Nujiff, at Luck-
now, on the 16th of November, 1857.

APRIL 12.

Lieut. (now Captain) Thomas
 Bernard Hackett, 92nd Regiment

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M'Pherson was also distinguished on many occasions by his coolness and gallantry in action.

Drummer Thomas Flinn, 64th Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry in the charge on the enemy's guns on the 28th of November, 1857, when, being himself wounded, he engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter two of the rebel artillerymen.

Captain George Alex. Renny, Bengal Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, commanding the 1st Belooch Regiment, reports that he was in command of the troops stationed in the Delhi magazine, after its capture on the 16th September, 1857. Early in the forenoon of that day a vigorous attack was made on the post by the enemy, and was kept up with great violence for some time, without the slightest chance of success. Under cover of a heavy cross fire from the high houses on the right flank of the magazine, and from Selinghur and the Palace, the enemy advanced to the high wall of the magazine, and endeavoured to set fire to a thatched roof. The roof was partially set fire to, which was extinguished at the spot by a Sepoy of the Belooch Battalion, a soldier of the 61st Regiment having in vain attempted to do so. The roof having been again set on fire, Captain Renny with great gallantry mounted to the top of the wall of the magazine, and flung several shells with lighted fuzees into the midst of the enemy, which had an almost immediate effect, as the attack at once became feeble at that point, and soon after ceased there.

Ensign (now Lieutenant) Patrick Roddy, Bengal Army (Unattached).

Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., commanding Oude force, bears testimony to the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Roddy on several occasions. One instance is particularly mentioned. On the return from Kuthirga of the Kuppurthulla Contingent, on the 27th of September, 1858, this officer, when engaged with the enemy, charged a rebel (armed with a percussion musket), whom the cavalry were afraid to approach, as each time they attempted to do so the rebel knelt and covered his assailant. This, however, did not deter Lieutenant Roddy, who went boldly in, and, when within six yards, the rebel fired, killing Lieute-

nant Roddy's horse, and before he could get disengaged from the horse, the rebel attempted to cut him down. Lieutenant Roddy seized the rebel until he could get at his sword, when he ran the man through the body. The rebel turned out to be a soubadar of the late 8th Native Infantry—a powerful man, and a most determined character.

MAY 6.

Major Frederick Miller, Royal Artillery.—Date of act of bravery, 5th of November, 1854.

For having at the battle of Inkermann personally attacked three Russians, and, with the gunners of his division of the battery, prevented the Russians from doing mischief to the guns which they had surrounded. Part of a regiment of English infantry had previously retired through the battery in front of this body of Russians.

Lieutenant Thomas Adair Butler, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers.—Date of act of bravery, 9th of March, 1858.

“Of which success the skirmishers on the other side of the river were subsequently apprized by Lieutenant Butler, of the Bengal Fusiliers, who swam across the Goomtee, and, climbing the parapet, remained in that position for a considerable time, under a heavy fire of musketry until the work was occupied.”—*Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram's Memorandum of Operations at the Siege of Lucknow.*

MAY 27.

Private Michael Murphy, Farrier, 2nd Battalion, Military Train.—Date of act of bravery, 15th of April, 1858.

For daring gallantry on the 15th of April, 1858, when engaged in the pursuit of Kooer Singh's army from Azimghur, in having rescued Lieutenant Hamilton, Adjutant of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry, who was wounded, dismounted, and surrounded by the enemy. Farrier Murphy cut down several men, and, although himself severely wounded, he never left Lieutenant Hamilton's side until support arrived.

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HONOURS.

JUNE 18.

poral Alex. Thompson.—Date of act of bravery, 15th of April, 1858.

allantry on the 15th of April, 1858, when at the attack of the fort of Ruha in having volunteered to go to the front, commanding the company of Rifles, in bringing in the flag of the Lieutenant Willoughby, of that company, from the top of the glacis, in a very dangerous situation, under a heavy

Master Sergeant John Thompson, 42nd Regiment.—Date of act of bravery, 15th of April,

for his bravery at the attack of the fort of Ruha on the 15th of April, 1858, having volunteered to go to the front within 40 yards of the fort, under a heavy fire, first, Lieutenant Douglas, a private soldier, both of whom were severely wounded.

James Davis, 42nd Regiment.—Date of act of bravery,

Lieutenant Francis Edward Henry Farquharson, 42nd Regiment.

For conspicuous bravery when engaged before Lucknow, on the 9th of March, 1858, in having led a portion of his company, stormed a bastion mounting two guns, and spiked the guns, by which the advanced position held during the night of the 9th of March was rendered secure from the fire of artillery. Lieutenant Farquharson was severely wounded while holding an advanced position, on the morning of the 10th of March.

Private Walter Cook and Private Duncan Millar, 42nd Regiment.

In the action at Maylah Ghaut, on the 15th of January, 1859, Brigadier-General Walpole reports that the conduct of Privates Cook and Millar deserve to be particularly pointed out. At the time the fight was the severest, and the few men of the 42nd Regiment were skirmishing so close to the enemy, who were in great numbers, that some of the men were

HONOURS.

up the bayonets of the rebels with his sword, endeavoured to get in.

Private John M'Govern, 1st Bengal Fusiliers.

For gallant conduct during the operations before Delhi, but more especially on the 23rd of June, 1857, when he carried into camp a wounded comrade under a very heavy fire from the enemy's battery, at the risk of his own life.

JULY 6.

The Queen having been graciously pleased, by a warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 13th of December, 1858, to declare that non-military persons who, as volunteers, have borne arms against the mutineers, both at Lucknow and elsewhere, during the late operations in India, shall be considered as eligible to receive the decoration of the Victoria Cross, subject to the rules and ordinances already made and ordained for the Government thereof, provided that it be established in any case that the person was serving under the orders of a General or other officer in command of troops in the field when he performed the act of bravery for which it is proposed to confer the decoration, Her Majesty has accordingly been pleased to signify her intention to confer this high distinction on the undermentioned gentlemen, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their names, viz. :—

Mr. Thomas Henry Kavanagh, Assistant-Commissioner in Oude.

On the 8th of November, 1857, Mr. Kavanagh, then serving under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, in Lucknow, volunteered on the dangerous duty of proceeding through the city to the camp of the Commander-in-

Chief, for the purpose of guiding the relieving force to the beleaguered garrison in the Residency—a task which he performed with chivalrous gallantry and devotion.

Mr. Ross Lewis Mangles, of the Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Magistrate at Patna.

Mr. Mangles volunteered and served with the force, consisting of detachments of H.M.'s 10th and 37th Regiments, and some Native troops, despatched to the relief of Arrah in July, 1857, under the command of Captain Dunbar, of the 10th Regiment. The force fell into an ambuscade on the night of the 29th of July, 1857, and, during the retreat on the next morning, Mr. Mangles, with signal gallantry and generous self-devotion, and notwithstanding that he had himself been previously wounded, carried for several miles, out of action, a wounded soldier of H.M.'s 37th Regiment, after binding up his wounds under a murderous fire, which killed or wounded almost the whole detachment, and he bore him in safety to the boats.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Lieutenant (now Captain) Andrew Cathcart Bogle, 78th Regiment (now of the 2nd Battalion 13th Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry on the 29th of July, 1857, in the attack at Oonao, in leading the way into a loop-holed house, strongly occupied by the enemy, from which a heavy fire harassed the advance of his regiment. Captain Bogle was severely wounded in this important service.

Private Henry Addison, 43rd Regiment.

For gallant conduct on the 2nd of January, 1859, near Kurrereah, in defending against a large force, and saving the life of Lieutenant Osborn, political agent, who had fallen on the ground wounded. Private Addison received two dangerous wounds and lost a leg in this gallant service.

OCTOBER 21.

Major Charles John Stanley Gough, 5th Bengal European Cavalry.—Date of acts of bravery,
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15th and 18th of August, 1857, and 27th of January, and 23rd of February, 1858.

1. For gallantry in an affair at Khurkoddah, near Rhotuck, on the 15th of August, 1857, in which he saved his brother, who was wounded; and killed two of the enemy. 2. For gallantry on the 18th of August, when he led a troop of the Guide Cavalry in a charge, and cut down two of the enemy's sowars, with one of whom he had a desperate hand-to-hand combat. 3. For gallantry on the 27th of January, 1858, at Shumshabad, where in a charge he attacked one of the enemy's leaders and pierced him with his sword, which was carried out of his hand in the *mêlée*. He defended himself with his revolver and shot two of the enemy. 4. For gallantry on the 23rd of February, at Meangunge, where he came to the assistance of Brevet-Major O. H. St. George Anson, and killed his opponent, immediately afterwards cutting down another of the enemy in the same gallant manner.

Brevet-Captain Robert Haydon Shebbeare, 60th Bengal Native Infantry.—Date of act of bravery, 14th of September, 1857.

For distinguished gallantry at the head of the Guides with the 4th column of assault at Delhi, on the 14th of September, 1857, when, after twice charging beneath the wall of the loopholed Serai, it was found impossible, owing to the murderous fire, to attain the breach. Captain (then Lieutenant) Shebbeare endeavoured to re-organize the men, but one-third of the Europeans having fallen his efforts to do so failed. He then conducted the rear-guard of the retreat across the canal most successfully. He was most miraculously preserved through the affair, but yet left the field with one bullet through his cheek, and a bad scalp wound along the back of the head from another.

Captain Herbert Mackworth Clogstoun, 19th Madras Native Infantry.—Date of act of bravery, 15th of January, 1859.

For conspicuous bravery in charging the rebels into Chichumbah with only eight men of his regiment (the 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent), compelling

them to re-enter the town, and finally to abandon their plunder. He was severely wounded himself, and lost seven out of the eight men who accompanied him.

Lieutenant Harry Hammon Lyster, 72nd Bengal Native Infantry.—Date of act of bravery, 23rd of May, 1858.

For gallantly charging and breaking, singly, a skirmishing square of the retreating rebel army from Calpee, and killing two or three Sepoys in the conflict. Major-General Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B., reports that this act of bravery was witnessed by himself and by Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, C.B., of the 14th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast, Madras Engineers. Date of acts of bravery, 21st of November, 1857, and other occasions.

For conspicuous bravery on the 21st of November, 1857, at Mundisore, in saving the life of Lieutenant G. Dew, 14th Light Dragoons, at the risk of his own, by attempting to cut down a Velaitee, who covered him (Lieutenant Dew) with his piece, from only a few paces to the rear. Lieutenant Prendergast was wounded in this affair by the discharge of the piece, and would probably have been cut down, had not the rebel been killed by Major Orr. He also distinguished himself by his gallantry in the actions at Ratgurrh and Betwa, when he was severely wounded.

Private Frederick Whirlpool, 3rd Bombay European Regiment.—Date of acts of bravery, 3rd of April and the 2nd of May, 1858.

For gallantly volunteering on the 3rd of April, 1858, in the attack of Jhansi, to return and carry away several killed and wounded, which he did twice under a very heavy fire from the wall; also for devoted bravery at the assault of Lohari on the 2nd of May, 1858, in rushing to the rescue of Lieutenant Doune, of the regiment, who was dangerously wounded. In this service Private Whirlpool received seventeen desperate wounds, one of which nearly severed his head from his body. The gallant example shown by this man is considered to have greatly contributed to the success of the day.

HONOURS.

MEMORANDUM.

Ensign Everard Aloysius Lisle Phillips, of the 11th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, would have been recommended to Her Majesty for the decoration of the Victoria Cross, had he survived, for many gallant deeds which he performed during the siege of Delhi, during which he was wounded three times. At the assault of that city he captured the Water Bastion with a small party of men, and was finally killed in the streets of Delhi on the 13th of September.

NOVEMBER 11.

Captain (now Brevet - Major) Henry Edward Jerome, 86th Regiment (now of the 19th Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry at Jhansi on the 3rd of April, 1858, in having, with the assistance of Private Byrne, removed, under a very heavy fire, Lieutenant Sewell, of the 86th Regiment, who was severely wounded at a very exposed point of the attack upon the fort; also for gallant conduct at the capture of the Fort of Chandairee, the storming of Jhansi, and in action with a superior rebel force on the Jumna on the 28th of May, 1858, when he was severely wounded.

Lieutenant Aylmer Spicer Cameron, 72nd Regiment.

For conspicuous bravery on the 30th of March, 1858, at Kotah, in having headed a small party of men, and attacked a body of armed fanatic rebels, strongly posted in a loopholed house, with one narrow entrance. Lieutenant Cameron stormed the house, and killed three rebels in single combat. He was severely wounded, having lost half of one hand by a stroke from a tulwar.

Corporal Michael Sleavou, Royal Engineers.

For determined bravery at the attack of the fort of Jhansi on the 3rd of April, 1858, in maintaining his position at the head of a sap, and continuing the work under a heavy fire, with a cool and steady determination worthy of the highest praise.

Bombardier Joseph Brennan, Royal Artillery.

For marked gallantry at the assault of

Jhansi, on the 3rd of April, 1858, in bringing up two guns of the Hyderabad Contingent, manned by Natives, lying each under a heavy fire from the walls, and directing them so accurately as to compel the enemy to abandon his battery.

Private George Richardson, 34th Regiment, at Kewanie, Trans-Gogra, on the 27th of April, 1859.

For determined courage in having, although severely wounded—one arm being disabled, closed with and secured a rebel Sepoy armed with a loaded revolver.

Private Bernard M'Quirt, 95th Regiment.

For gallant conduct on the 6th of January, 1858, at the capture of the entrenched town of Rowa, when he was severely and dangerously wounded in a hand-to-hand fight with three men, of whom he killed one and wounded another. He received five sabre cuts and a musket shot in this service.

Private James Byrne, 86th Regiment.

For gallant conduct on the 3rd of April, 1858, at the attack on the fort of Jhansi, in carrying Lieutenant Sewell, who was lying badly wounded, to a place of safety, under a very heavy fire, assisted by Captain Jerome, in the performance of which act he was wounded by a sword cut.

Private George Rodgers, 71st Regiment.

For daring conduct at Marar, Gwalior, on the 16th of June, 1858, in attacking by himself a party of seven rebels, one of whom he killed. This was remarked as a valuable service, the party of rebels being well armed and strongly posted in the line of advance of a detachment of the 71st Regiment.

NOVEMBER 21.

Lieutenant (now Brevet-Major) Samuel Hill Lawrence, 32nd Regiment.

For distinguished bravery in a sortie on the 7th of July, 1857, made, as reported by Major Wilson, late Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General of the Lucknow garrison, "for the purpose of examining a house strongly held by the

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1859.

PROMOTIONS.

to discover whether or being driven from it." states that he saw the an eye-witness to the gallantry of Major Law- mission, he being the first the ladder, and enter the house, in effecting a pistol knocked out of of the enemy; also for antry in a sortie on the 1857, in charging with in advance of his com- ing a 9-pounder gun.

William Oxenham, Lt.—Date of act of of June, 1857.

ed gallantry in saving Capper, of the Bengal y extricating him from randah which had fallen

on him, Corporal Oxenham being for ten minutes exposed to a heavy fire while doing so.

Private William Dowling, 32nd Regiment.

For distinguished gallantry on the 4th of July, 1857, in going out with two other men, since dead, and spiking two of the enemy's guns. He killed a sou- bahdar of the enemy by one of the guns. Also for distinguished gallantry on the 9th of the same month, in going out again with three men, since dead, to spike one of the enemy's guns. He had to retire, the spike being too small, but was exposed to the same danger. Also for distinguished bravery, on the 27th of September, 1857, in spiking an 18- pounder gun during a sortie, he being at the same time under a most heavy fire from the enemy.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.
PROMOTIONS.

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Mr. George Whittingham Caine to be Consul at Swatow.

Mr. Edmund Hayes to be Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Ireland.

Mr. Francis Fitzgerald to be Baron of the Exchequer, Ireland.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to be Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Captain the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, C.B., to be a Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Matthew Sausse to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Bombay.

Mr. Arnould to be Puisane Judge of the Supreme Court, Bombay.

FEBRUARY.

Colonel Sir Henry K. Storks, K.C.B., to be Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Major-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., to be Secretary for Military Correspondence.

Lieut. and Captain Frederick Charles Keppel, Grenadier Guards, to be Esquary to the Prince of Wales.

Colonel Charles William Ridley, C.B., Grenadier Guards, to be Gentleman Usher to the Prince Consort.

Mr. Higgins to be a Master in Lunacy.

Mr. W. Carmalt Scott, to be Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy.

General Sir W. Codrington, K.C.B., to be Governor of Gibraltar.

Mr. Richard Weston Mara to be Attorney-General for the Island of Antigua.

Mr. A. F. Lutwyche to be Attorney-General of New South Wales.

Mr. Samuel Warren, Q.C., M.P., to be a Master in Lunacy.

Mr. Unthank to be a Master of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. Clifford Craufurd to be Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Captain Francis Howard Vyse to be Consul at Jeddo, in Japan.

Mr. Robert Alexander Osborne Dalyell, to be Consul at Erzeroom.

Mr. Alfred Septimus Walne to be Consul at Alexandria.

Lieut.-Colonel John Home Purves to be one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Sir William George Armstrong to be Engineer to the War Department for Rifled Ordnance.

MARON.

Sir Robert N. C. Hamilton, bart., to be a Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Mr. Beaumont Hotham to be Consul at Calais.

Mr. George Staunton Morrison to be Consul at Nagasaki, in Japan.

Mr. Christopher Pemberton Hodgson to be Consul at Hakodadi, in Japan.

Mr. George Hunter Cary to be Attorney-General for the Colony of British Columbia.

Mr. William White Cooper to be Surgeon-Oculist in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

The Judge Advocate and Mr. Robert Bayley Follett to be Commissioners under the Probate Acts.

The Rev. James George Currie Fussell to be an Inspector of Schools.

Mr. John Joseph Bennett to be Keeper of the Botanical Department in the British Museum.

Commander William E. Triscott to be Admiralty Superintendent of the Packet Service at Dover.

Mr. Thomas Fiott Hughes to be Oriental Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople.

Mr. George Frederick Edmondstone to be Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces, India.

Major-General Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Samuel Mitchell to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Grenada.

Mr. E. Temple to be Commissioner of Lahore Division, India.

Mr. R. Cust to be Commissioner of Umritsar Division, India.

Sir Hercules Robinson to be Governor of Hong Kong.

Sir C. Jackson to be a Member of the Council of India.

APRIL.

Mr. Thomas Fellowes Reade to be Consul at Tangier.

Mr. Miles Gerard Keon to be Colonial Secretary for the Bermudas, or Somers Islands.

Major-General Lord Hotham, Colonel Sir Alexander M. Tulloch, Colonel Sir William F. Forster, Colonel David Russell, Colonel John Thomas Lealie, C.B.,

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PROMOTIONS.

George Smyth, and Mr. Peter
to be Commissioners to
present system of Re-

army.

to be Secretary to this

Malley, Q.C., to be Re-

ly Dobbs, M.P., to be
ded Estates Court, Ire-

Marcus John Slade to
governor of the Island of

cock to be Chief Justice

Sir Henry J. Leeke,
one of the Lords of the

awlinson, K.C.B., to be
Court of Persia.

oung, to be Consul at Bil-

evon, Sir John Audrey,
rd Jebb, to be Commis-
e into the Administration
Channel Islands.

land to be Lecturer on
Royal Military College,

K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-
in-Chief of Gibraltar.

Colonel Mildmay to be Military Com-
missioner for Great Britain at the Head
Quarters of the Austrian Army at the
seat of war.

Colonel Clermont to be Military Com-
missioner at the Head Quarters of the
French Army.

Colonel Cadogan to be Military Com-
missioner at the Head Quarters of the
Sardinian Army.

Mr. William Forsyth, Q.C., to be
Standing Counsel to the Secretary of
State in Council for India.

Mr. Thomas Ussher to be Chargé
d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Re-
public of Hayti.

Mr. Henry Drummond Wolff to be
Secretary to the Government of Corfu.

Mr. W. C. Hamfrey to be Chief of the
Army Medical Department in Ireland.

Mr. Arthur Edward Gayer, Q.C., to be
an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for Ire-
land.

Mr. George Smyly, Q.C., to be Soli-
citor to the Board of Excise, Stamps, and
Taxes, for Ireland.

Mr. C. Beadon to be Secretary to the

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

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PROMOTIONS.

Mr. Henn to the Chairmanship of Carlow.

Sir Coleman O'Loughlin to the Chairmanship of Mayo.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy to the Chairmanship of Clare.

The Hon. Henry George Elliot, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark, has been appointed to proceed to Naples on a special mission to convey Her Majesty's congratulations to the King of the Two Sicilies on his Majesty's accession to the Throne.

Sir Arthur Charles Magenis, K.C.B., Envoy and Minister to the King of Sweden and Norway, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Two Sicilies.

Augustus Berkeley Paget, esq., Envoy and Minister to the King of Saxony, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sweden and Norway.

The Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, C.B., late Envoy and Minister to the Shah of Persia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony.

Mr. William Lowther to be Secretary to the Legation at Naples.

Mr. George Glynn Petre to be Secretary to the Legation at Hanover.

Major Andrew Cathcart to be Consul in Albania.

Mr. W. H. Bodkin, Q.C., Recorder of Dover, to be Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions Court.

Mr. Thomas Mostyn to be Solicitor to the Treasury in Ireland.

The Hon. John Peter Grant to be Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

Col. Sir Richmond Shakespeare to be Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Major W. F. Eden to be Political Agent in Meywar.

Major R. L. Taylor to be Political Agent at Jeypore.

Major R. Morrison to be Political Agent at Harowtee.

Captain J. P. Nixon to be Political Agent at Joudhpore.

Major P. A. P. Bouverie to be Political Agent at Bhurtpore.

Captain A. R. E. Hutchinson to be Political Agent at Bhopal.

Mr. William A. Henry to be Solicitor-General for the Province of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Henry Hasyard to be Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward's Island.

Mr. Geo. Wright to be Colonial Treasurer of Prince Edward's Island.

Dr. Guy, of King's College, London, to be Medical Superintendent of Milbank Penitentiary.

The Hon. William Stuart to be Secretary of Legation at Naples.

Mr. Edmund Gabriel to be Commissioner of the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission at Loanda.

Captain Sir Henry Vere Huntley, R.N., to be Arbitrator in the Mixed Commission at Loanda.

Mr. George Brand to be Consul at Lagos.

Mr. Charles Thomas Newton to be Consul at Rome.

Captain R. B. Watson, C.B., to be Captain Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard.

Mr. Martin Curtler to be Treasurer of the County Courts of Herefordshire.

The Earl of Haddington to be a Commissioner to make provision for the better government and discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the course of studies therein, and for the union of the two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen.

Mr. William Forbes Mackenzie to be unpaid Commissioner and Chairman of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland.

Mr. Matthew Anderson to be Crown Solicitor for Dublin.

Mr. Claney to be Clerk of the Crown for the County of Sligo.

Mr. George Boden to be Recorder of Derby.

Mr. W. T. Maunsell to be Recorder of Stamford.

Mr. James Lawson to be Law Adviser to the Irish Government.

Captain Sandford Freeing, R.A., to be Colonial Secretary for the City and Garrison of Gibraltar.

Colonel George Abbas Kooli D'Arcy to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Settlements in the River Gambia.

The Hon. R. Montgomery to be Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab and Dependencies.

Mr. C. J. Wingfield to be Chief Commissioner of the Province of Oude.

Sir Barnes Peacock to be Vice-President of the Council of India for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr. A. Sconce to be a Member of the Legislative Council of India.

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PROMOTIONS.

JULY.

Caithness, Viscount Tor-
camoys, Lord Rivers, Lord
Lord Cremorne, Lord Me-
rd Byron, to be Lords in
rdinary to Her Majesty.
to be Captain of the Hon.
lemen-at-Arms.
to be Captain of the Yeo-
ards.

Paget to be Chief Equerry
shal to Her Majesty.
Colonel Robert Nigel Fitz-
scote, C.B., to be one of
-Waiting in Ordinary to

encer to be Groom of the
l Waterpark Lord-in-Wait-
nce Consort.

Dunbar to be Keeper of the

t Berwick to be Judge of
ey and Insolvency Court,

a Barry to be Crown Pro-
the City and County of

The Hon. Richard Edwards to be Secre-
tary to the Legation at Madrid.

Mr. Henry Adrian Churchill, C.B., to
be Agent and Consul-General in Mol-
davia.

Mr. Robert Segar to be Judge of the
County Court for the Preston District.

Mr. Stamford Raffles to be Judge of
the Court of Record for the Hundred of
Salford.

Mr. Robert John Biron to be Recorder
of Hythe.

Dr. James William Cusack to be Sur-
geon in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ire-
land.

Mr. S. D. Birch to be Accountant-Ge-
neral, Bombay.

AUGUST.

John Porter Athill, esq., to be Chief
Justice at St. Lucia.

Viscount Everley to be one of the Ec-
clesiastical Commissioners.

Sir Thomas Erskine Perry to be Mem-
ber of Council for India.

Mr. D. Simson to be a Commissioner in
Oude.

Mr. Allan Maclean Skinner, O.C., to

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

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PROMOTIONS.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Cranworth, Lord Wensleydale, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Kingsdown, Sir John Romilly, Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce, Sir George James Turner, Sir William Page Wood, Sir Richard Bethell, Sir Hugh M^cCalmont Cairns, Mr. George Markham Giffard, Q.C., Mr. William Strickland Cookson, and Mr. George Tallentire Gibson, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the mode of taking evidence in the Court of Chancery and its effects.

Mr. Christopher William Richmond to be Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs, New Zealand.

The Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie to be Second Church Estate Commissioner.

Serjeant Pigott, Mr. William H. Willes, and Mr. W. Slade, to be Commissioners to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices at the last election for Wakefield.

Mr. Edward L. Dew to be Secretary to the Commission.

Messrs. James Vaughan, L. H. Fitzgerald, and R. G. Welford, to be Commissioners to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices at the last election for Gloucester.

Mr. Charles Edward Coleridge to be Secretary to the Commission.

Viscount Dangan to be Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

SEPTEMBER.

Charles Cunningham, esq., to be Consul at Galatz.

Major-General Sir Harry David Jones, Major-General Duncan Alexander Cameron, Rear-Admiral George Elliot, Major-General Sir Frederick Abbott, Captain Astley Cooper Key, R.N., Colonel John Henry Lefroy, and Mr. James Ferguson, to be Royal Commissioners to inquire into the State of the Defences of the United Kingdom, and especially of the Royal Arsenals and Dockyards.

Major William Francis Drummond Jervois to be Secretary to the Commission.

Lord Ulick Brown to be Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Robert George Wyndham Herbert, esq., to be Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

Richard Mills, esq., to be Accountant to the Treasury.

Colonel H. W. Trevelyan, C.B., to be Political Agent, Cutch.

Mr. William Dougal Christie to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil.

Dr. Antonio Micallef to be President of the Court of Appeal for the Island of Malta.

Dr. Salvator Naudi to be one of Her Majesty's Judges for Malta.

Edward Thornton, esq., to be Minister to Argentine Confederation.

William Garrow Lettsom, esq., to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General, Republic of Uruguay.

Major R. Wallace to be Resident at Baroda.

Colonel O. Cavenagh to be Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Koppel, K.C.B., to be one of Her Majesty's Grooms-in-Waiting.

Lieutenant-General Berkeley Drummond to be an Extra Groom-in-Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Mr. Henry J. Rae to be Clerk of the Crown for the County of Cavan.

OCTOBER.

Mr. E. H. Lushington to Officiate as Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Captain H. E. James to be Commissioner and Superintendent of Peshawar Division.

Mr. John Henry Richards to be Chairman of the County of Waterford.

Captain Christopher Palmer Rigby to be Consul at Zanzibar.

Mr. R. P. Harrison to be Accountant-General to the Government of Madras.

Major C. Herbert to be Agent of the Governor-General with the King of Oude.

The Hon. William Gordon Cornwallis Elliot, to be Secretary of Legation at Athens.

Mr. John David Hay Hill to be Consul at Maranham.

Mr. Robert St. Aubin, R.N., to be Consul at Raiatea, in the Society Islands.

Mr. Rupert Kettle to be Judge of the Worcester County Court, No. 23 Circuit.

Major Travers to be Secretary for Kaf-frarian Affairs.

Mr. F. Lushington to be Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. J. L. Lushington to be Accountant North West Provinces.

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PROMOTIONS.

NOVEMBER.

Colonel George Ashley Maude, to be Crown Equerry, Secretary of the Royal Stables, and to be Yeoman Usher of the Household.

John Biddell, C.B., Dr. John Wil-

son, to be Honorary Physician to Her Majesty.

James Evans, Dr. John Grant, James Wingate Johnston, Thomas Russell Dunn, to be Surgeons to Her Majesty.

John Cope Lewis Newnham to be Surgeon at Amsterdam.

Charles Magenis, K.C.B., to be Consul-General at Lisbon.

John S. Stafford Jerningham to be Consul-General at Stockholm.

John Robert Gordon to be Consul-General at Stuttgart.

Francis Howard to be Consul-General at Hanover.

John Henry Dasent to be Judge of the Circuit No. 40, Shoreditch.

Bentinck, K.C.B., to be a Groom-in-Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Mr. Robert Laurie to be Clarenceux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the South-east and West parts of England.

DECEMBER.

The Duke of Bedford to be Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire.

Mr. Walter Aston Blount to be Norroy King of Arms and Principal Herald of the North Parts of England.

Major Esmonde to be Assistant Inspector-General of Constabulary (Ireland).

Mr. Edward Stephen Dendy to be Consul-General at Chester Herald.

Mr. Rutherford Alcock to be Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General in Japan.

Sir Henry Keating, bart., to be a Justice in the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. William Atherton, Q.C., to be Solicitor-General.

Mr. Hamilton to be a Magistrate of the Marylebone Police Court.

Mr. John Smith Mansfield to be Magistrate of the Worship-street Police Court.

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PROMOTIONS.

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ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

JANUARY.

Rev. W. P. Hopton, Bishop's Frome, Hereford, to be a Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Rev. W. C. F. Webber to be Sub-Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral.

FEBRUARY.

Rev. N. Bond to be a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

Rev. J. G. Bussell to be a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.

Rev. T. Griffith to be a Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral.

Rev. C. Hardwick, Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. Catherine's College, and Christian Advocate, Cambridge, to be Archdeacon of Ely.

Rev. John Hughes to be Archdeacon of Cardigan in the Diocese of St. David's.

Rev. S. Flood Jones to be a Minor Canon of Westminster Abbey.

Rev. R. Sorsbie to be Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Rochester.

MARCH.

Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., to be Dean of Chichester.

Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, Chaplain to Her Majesty, to be a Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Rev. J. H. Hamilton to be an Honorary Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Rev. W. H. Milman to be a Minor Canon in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. J. C. Robertson to be a Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.

APRIL.

Rev. J. Downall to be Archdeacon of Totnes, in the diocese of Exeter.

Rev. G. F. Goddard to be Archdeacon of Rochester and a Canon of Rochester Cathedral.

Rev. G. A. Kissling to be Archdeacon of Waitemata, New Zealand.

Rev. T. Stanton to be a Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. P. Williams to be a Minor Canon in Chester Cathedral.

MAY.

Rev. A. Henderson to be Dean of Glasgow and Galloway.

Rev. W. C. Magee to be a Prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

Rev. T. B. Stuart to be a Prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

JUNE.

Ven. J. Colquhoun Campbell to be Lord Bishop of Bangor.

Rev. P. C. Cloughton to be Bishop of St. Helena.

Rev. E. Wyndham Tuffnell to be Bishop of Brisbane, New South Wales.

Rev. H. Drury to be Chaplain to the House of Commons.

Rev. J. Murray Wilkins to be a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.

Rev. J. W. Worthington, D.D., to be President of Sion College, London.

JULY.

Rev. Henry Lynch Blossie to be Archdeacon and Canon of Llandaff.

AUGUST.

Rev. T. Ainger to be a Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. G. H. G. Anson to be an Honorary Canon in Manchester Cathedral.

Very Rev. D. Bagot, Dean of Dromore, to be Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Rev. C. S. Bird, Prebendary of Lincoln, to be Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. T. F. Chamberlain to be an Honorary Canon in Manchester Cathedral.

Rev. R. P. Davies to be Archdeacon of Brecon, and a Cursal Prebendary of St. David's.

Rev. Charles Kingsley, Canon of Middleham, Yorkshire, and Rector of Eversley, Hants, to be Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Rev. F. J. Rooke to be a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

Rev. W. Selwyn, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, Cambridge, and Canon

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PROMOTIONS.

Chaplain in Ordinary to the
Tomson, D.D., Provost of
, Oxford, and Preacher at
London, to be Chaplain in
Queen.
Mullock to be Chaplain in
r Majesty in Scotland.

Rev. H. H. Swinny to be Principal
of the Theological College at Cuddesdon,
Oxford.

Mr. J. Saunders to be Professor of the
English Language and Literature in the
Presidential College, Bengal.

FEBRUARY.

SEPTEMBER.

ier to be Dean of Ripon.

Rev. J. J. Allen, of Balliol College,
Oxford, to be Vice-Principal of Wor-
cester Diocesan Training College, Salt-
ley, Birmingham.

OCTOBER.

Maurice Bonnor to be Dean

s to be a Prebendary in
al.

Rev. H. A. Barclay to be Sub-Master
of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School,
Ipswich, Suffolk.

Rev. J. R. Blakiston to be Head
Master of Giggleswick Grammar School,
Yorkshire.

NOVEMBER.

J. T. Boys to be Arch-
day.

Garden to be Dean of the
St. James's and White-

Rev. Edmund Boger, Fellow of Exeter
College, Oxford, to be Head Master of
Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, St.
Saviour's, Southwark.

Rev. J. W. Caldicott, Tutor of Jesus
College, Oxford, to be Master of the
Grammar School, Preston, Lancashire.

Rev. E. Hawkins, to be Vice-Principal
of Bishop's College, Cape Town, Cape of
Good Hope.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.
PROMOTIONS.

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APRIL.

Rev. C. Collier to be Principal of the Training College, Winchester.

Rev. J. Mitchinson to be Head Master of the King's School, Canterbury.

Rev. J. J. Raven to be Master of the Grammar School, Bungay, Suffolk.

Rev. H. Walford to be Head Master of St. Nicholas College, Lancing, Sussex.

MAY.

Rev. W. Harrison Davey to be Vice-Principal of the Theological College, Cuddesdon, Oxfordshire.

Rev. H. P. Liddon, late Vice-Principal of the Cuddesdon Training College, to be Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

Rev. F. Meyrick, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, to be an Assistant Inspector of Schools.

JUNE.

Rev. Augustus Jessopp to be Head Master of the Norwich Grammar School.

Rev. G. T. Tatham to be Head Master of the Preston Grammar School, Lancashire.

JULY.

Rev. Nevill Gream to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Rev. Horatio J. Ward, Second Master at Westbourne College, Bayswater, London, to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

Dr. Harley to be Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University College, London.

Mr. William Pole to be Professor of Civil Engineering in the University College, London.

Baron von Streng to be Professor of Hindustani in the University College, London.

AUGUST.

Rev. T. Collins to be Second Master of the Grammar School, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire.

Rev. H. Hayman, late Head Master of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, to be Head Master of Cheltenham Grammar School.

Rev. H. G. Heaven to be Master of the Collegiate School, Taunton, Somerset.

Rev. A. Johnson to be Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Southwark, Surrey.

Rev. J. R. Major to be Master of the Grammar School Maida-hill, Kilburn, Middlesex.

Rev. C. J. Robinson to be Assistant Government Inspector of Schools.

Rev. R. C. Scott to be Head Master of Ormskirk Grammar School, Lancashire.

Rev. Joseph Woolley, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

SEPTEMBER.

Rev. F. Bancks Falkner to be Master of the Grammar School, Brackley, Northamptonshire.

Rev. Edwin Hatch, of Pembroke College, Oxford, to be Principal Classical Professor of the University of Toronto, Canada West, North America.

NOVEMBER.

Professor James C. Forbes to be Principal of the United Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, University of St. Andrew.

Mr. R. Grant to be Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Glasgow.

DECEMBER.

Rev. H. Montague Butler, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Head Master of Harrow School, Middlesex.

PATENTS

Patented from January 1st to December 31st, 1860.

It is frequently difficult to make an abstract of the lengthy descriptions given of their inventions, sufficiently short for the purposes of this list, and accurate to indicate exactly the nature of the invention. It is hoped, sufficient is given to afford to an inquirer the means of making more searches in the official records.

g plane, Oct. 7	Arnold, envelopes, May 27
ble, June 17	Arrott, soda, Nov. 29
ling vessels, Sept. 15	Arrowsmith, carding engines, Oct. 27
g weights, Jan. 7	Ash, cocks, Sept. 15
, May 30	Ash, artificial teeth, Nov. 25
apparatus, April 1	Ashcroft, hydraulics, Jan. 28
n, Dec. 17	Ashcroft, hydraulic machines, Oct. 13
ng prints, July 1	Ashton, air pumps, May 10
nd ways, Aug. 2	Ashton, gas regulators, Aug. 16
substances, Dec. 17	Ashworth, power looms, April 18
closets, Nov. 25	Aspinall, evaporating, Aug. 31
Oct. 7	Aspinall, bolts and rivets, July 5
May 30	Aspinall, refining sugar, April 8
arch 29	Aston, propellers, May 27

- Barclay, electricity, June 10
 Barclay, steam hammers, Dec. 20
 Barclay, paper, Nov. 4
 Barclay, motive power, June 10
 Barlow, condensing steam, Aug. 16
 Barlow, beams and girders, Aug. 12
 Barnett, steam engines, Oct. 7
 Barnwell, umbrellas, Oct. 13
 Barrans, traction engines, July 13
 Barrow, cartridge boxes, March 8
 Barrow, treating gas, June 7
 Barroux, railroad, Dec. 9
 Barrow, fastenings, Oct. 7
 Barter, ventilating, July 19
 Basford, drying bricks, Aug. 12
 Basford, expressing clay, Oct. 27
 Bateson, generating steam, May 27
 Bateson, generating steam, March 22
 Batty, railway signals, July 15
 Baugh, raising metals, Dec. 13
 Baxter, painting, April 12
 Baylis, gas receivers, April 1
 Baylis, indicators, Aug. 2
 Baylis, iron hurdles, Oct. 27
 Beadmore, steam boilers, May 20
 Beadon, boats and rafts, April 12
 Beale, colours for dyeing, Nov. 4
 Bean, stereoscope, April 21
 Beasley, sporting guns, March 18
 Beattie, locomotive engines, Oct. 13
 Beattie, locomotives, April 8
 Beaulieu, crinolines, Dec. 13
 Beck, stereoscopes, Dec. 6
 Beck, stoves, Oct. 13
 Bedborough, ventilating, July 1
 Bedells, elastic fabrics, Feb. 11
 Bedson, telegraph wire, Aug. 12
 Beliard, pumicing felts, May 20
 Bell, perforating, Jan. 28
 Bell, purifying gas, April 1
 Bell, preparing fabrics, Aug. 9.
 Bell, fusee, Sept. 29
 Bell, matches, Nov. 4
 Bell, manure, Nov. 29
 Bellanger, spring clogs, March 1
 Belleville, furnaces, Jan. 21
 Benda, models, April 12
 Bennett, cooling beer, Aug. 9
 Bennett, carding engines, Sept. 15
 Bennett, military capes, Jan. 11
 Bennetts, raising weights, July 12
 Benson, railways, April 18
 Bent, gas-meters, Oct. 27
 Bentall, turnip cutters, Jan. 23
 Bentall, grinding machine, July 5
 Benyon, weaving looms, May 3
 Benzon, steel, Jan. 14
 Benzon, aluminium, Jan. 25
 Bergue, electric cables, Jan. 14
 Bergue, telegraphic cables, Jan. 25
 Bernard, hydraulic pumps, Dec. 20
 Bernard, boots and shoes, Dec. 30
 Besley, covering metals, July 8
 Bessemer, iron and steel, April 1
 Bessemer, crank axles, Sept. 8.
 Bethell, treating pyrites, March 15
 Betjemann, book slides, Aug. 9
 Betts, capsules, June 14
 Bevan, calculating machine, May 27
 Bickerton, window sashes, Sept. 15
 Biers, wheel-break, June 28
 Birchley, cartridges, Mar. 18
 Bird, lubrication, Oct. 13
 Birkmyre, drying yarns, Nov. 15
 Bissell, railway trucks, April 29
 Black, motive power, Feb. 22
 Blackburn, traction engines, Nov. 29
 Blake, glass, Aug. 12
 Blake, kilns, Jan. 18
 Blake, sewing machine, June 14
 Blanche, block printing, Jan. 18
 Bleakley, railway signals, Mar. 1
 Blethyn, fuel, May 6
 Blumberg, billiard tables, May 3
 Blyth, treating hemp, April 18
 Boden, superheating steam, Sept. 29
 Bodmer, steam valves, Mar. 18
 Bodmer, children's toys, April 8
 Bodmer, steam boilers, Mar. 15
 Bodmer, resin, Mar. 25
 Bogg, washing machines, Dec. 20
 Boigeol, twisting fibres, Dec. 30
 Boissneau, horse mill, May 12
 Boll, furnaces, July 29
 Booth, washing machine, Aug. 2
 Booth, ventilating, July 8
 Booth, winding cottons, May 24
 Booth, lace-tags, Aug. 31
 Bottomley, moreens, Jan. 25
 Bourne, separating metals, Oct. 27
 Bousfield, grinding, Oct. 27
 Bousfield, vulcanizable gums, Oct. 27
 Bousfield, making bread, Mar. 11
 Bousfield, cutting screws, Mar. 25
 Bousfield, paper bags, Mar. 18
 Bousfield, knitting machines, Feb. 11
 Bousfield, globes, May 10
 Bousfield, winding bobbins, Oct. 13
 Bovill, gas and fuel, Feb. 4
 Bow, fastenings, May 12
 Bow, pumps, May 30
 Bower, gas, Aug. 5
 Boyd, valves and cocks, June 7
 Boyd, candlesticks, June 10
 Boyle, umbrellas, June 24
 Brabazon, propellers, Feb. 11
 Bradbury, sewing machines, July 15
 Bradley, bricks and tiles, May 27
 Bramwell, raising ships, Oct. 7
 Bray, traction engines, June 24
 Brazil, indigo-blue dyeing, Feb. 25
 Brecknell, cocks and valves, April 8

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- cks, April 18
 orks, Oct. 27
 otion, May 12
 hs, May 14
 r breaks, June 7
 ads, July 22
 g looms, April 1
 g, Jan. 28
 ra, May 14
 ying alcohol, Aug. 22
 engine, July 26
 achines, Mar. 1
 . Mar. 25
 ra, May 10
 une 24
 b. 18
 fibres, Sept. 8
 , Sept. 15
 g fibres, Aug. 16
 houe, Oct. 19
 aphing, May 6
 ng shawls, Mar. 18
 dresses, Mar. 1
 idering, June 28
 g, Nov. 15
 stays, Aug. 31
 read, July 15
 g wort, Aug. 2
 e moulds, Oct. 7
 ving, Nov. 4
 Brown, boots and shoes, June 24
 Brown, treating fibres, Aug. 2
 Brown, woollen fabrics, Aug. 31
 Brown, projectiles, April 1
 Brown, carding engines, Oct. 27
 Browne, railway switches, Sept. 22
 Bruce, agricultural drills, Nov. 22
 Bruce, paper, Aug. 9
 Brunon, cocks, April 21
 Bryant, lime, Oct. 7
 Buchanan, propellers, Jan. 5
 Buchanan, propellers, Feb. 25
 Buckingham, drawing fibres, Sept. 22
 Buckingham, drawing rollers, April 1
 Buckley, woven fabrics, Sept. 22
 Budd, tin plates, Nov. 18
 Bullough, looms, May 30
 Buncher, stair rods, April 1
 Bunting, breaks, May 12
 Burgess, rotary motion, June 28
 Burgess, reaping machines, May 3
 Burgh, steam engines, July 8
 Burnell, cure of ague, Nov. 22
 Burness, steam culture, Nov. 18
 Burness, forcing liquids, May 30
 Burrell, traction engines, Feb. 11
 Burrow, floor scrubber, Dec. 2
 Burrows, weaving looms, May 10
 Burrowes, pianofortes, June 7
 Burt, railway carriages, July 26

P A T E N T S.

- Cetti, barometers, Jan. 11**
Chandler, ploughs, April 29
Chantrell, charcoal, June 7
Chantrell, charcoal, Aug. 5
Chantrell, charcoal kilns, Nov. 22
Chantrell, waterclosets, Sept. 29
Chaplin, steam boilers, Oct. 7
Chapman, knitting machines, Dec. 6
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 Newton, bolts and rivets, May 10
 Newton, brushes, July 19
 Newton, telegraphing, July 1
 Newton, cleaning rice, Aug. 12
 Newton, condensers, May 21
 Newton, furnaces, Aug. 19
 Newton, cutting files, May 12
 Nibbs, ventilation, May 12
 Nicholls, fastenings, April 8
 Nicholson, crushing mills, Jan. 18
 Nicholson, needles, Aug. 31
 Nickels, telegraphs, Jan. 28
 Nicoll, cloaks, April 5
 Nicoll, trousers, Sept. 29
 Nissen, book indexes, Nov. 25
 Noone, generating gas, May 14
 Norman, furnaces, Nov. 4
 Normand, ships and vessels, March 22
 Normandy, fresh water, April 16
 Normandy, shaft tugs, June 28
 Normandy, sulphate of copper, Mar. 29
 Northcliffe, dyeing fabrics, Feb. 11
 Norton, drying wool, Jan. 28
 Norton, projectiles, Feb. 15
 Norton, drying fabrics, Nov. 15
 Nouveau, stopping bottles, April 5
 Nuthall, projectiles, July 15
 Oakes, spurs, Jan. 11
 Oates, scissors, May 27¹
 O'Hara, propellers, July 5
 Oliver, medicines, Dec. 20
 Oliver, lubricators, June 24
 Oliver, propellers, July 8
 Ollershaw, cotton gins, April 12
 Oram, steam, Sept. 22
 Ordish, roads and ways, May 6
 Orioli, bleaching, Dec. 30
 Orrell, spinning mules, Nov. 29
 Oswald, building ships, Oct. 27
 Ouwelant, fireplaces, Aug. 12
 Owen, railway wheels, Sept. 29
 Owen, bolts and nails, Nov. 25
 Owen, looms, April 16
 Owen, stockings, May 27
 Owen, distillation, Jan. 11
 Owen, trusses, Oct. 13
 Oxley, baths, Feb. 25
 Oxley, carriages, April 18
 Padwick, agriculture, Feb. 18
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 Paget, looped fabrics, Aug. 31
 Palmer, railway break, Aug. 31
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 Pitman, lifting apparatus, Feb. 11
 Pitman, bungs, June 24
 Platt, bricks and tiles, May 10
 Platt, spinning cottons, May 6
 Pooley, carding engine, April 8
 Pooley, spinning, Nov. 15
 Pontifex, condensers, May 14,
 Porter, knitting machine, June 14
 Porteus, printing presses, Oct. 13
 Postlethwaite, harness pads, Aug. 12
 Possoz, alkalies, May 27
 Pottinger, dredging, Dec. 20
 Pougault, condensers, Jan. 21
 Poupard, wheel-skid, July 15
 Powell, stopping bottles, June 7
 Preston, looped fabrics, Jan. 14
 Preston, cutting files, Jan. 28
 Price, colours for dyeing, Nov. 4
 Price, railway joints, Aug. 12
 Price, smelting ore, Jan. 7
 Price, steam engines, Feb. 15
 Prideaux, ships, Dec. 13
 Prince, fire-arms, July 26
 Prince, ships, Nov. 25
 Prince, ornamenting glass, June 20
 Prince, screw propellers, Nov. 22
 Prisley, advertising columns, Feb. 25
 Proal, photography, Dec. 20

- Reynolds, hackling flax, Oct. 13
 Reynolds, propelling vessels, Aug. 12
 Rhodes, fire-proof safes, Sept. 15
 Richards, gas-meters, May 10
 Richardson, manure, June 28
 Richardson, breakwaters, July 22
 Richardson, copper ores, Oct. 27
 Richardson, chimneys, Sept. 8
 Richmond, measuring, April 29
 Rickett, locomotives, Jan. 25
 Riddel, horses' stalls, Dec. 30
 Riddell, ash lines, April 8
 Riddle, packing goods, April 18
 Rider, hats and caps, June 2
 Rider, ventilating hats, Jan. 25
 Ridge, coupling joints, Aug. 12
 Ridley, mine shafts, Mar. 25
 Ridsdale, fountain pen, Feb. 22
 Riepe, casting steel, Mar. 15
 Rigby, motive power, Aug. 31
 Rigolier, railway breaks, July 19
 Riley, head-dress, May 14
 Riley, looms, Jan. 7
 Ripley, scraping leather, Sept. 29
 Ripplingille, fire-arms, April 8
 Robb, propellers, April 12
 Robbin, pumps, June 17
 Roberts, pistons, Sept. 15
 Roberts, candles, July 15
 Roberts, cigars, Sept. 22
 Roberts, filters, Dec. 20
 Roberts, cultivating land, Nov. 29
 Robertson, music, May 12
 Roberts, salts of alkalies, Mar. 25
 Robertson, winding yarns, Feb. 8
 Robertson, propeller, July 15
 Robertson, driving belts, Feb. 25
 Robertson, motive force, July 19
 Robertson, beer and spirits, Nov. 22
 Robertson, weaving, Aug. 31
 Robin, reaping machines, June 24
 Robinson, cask washing, Dec. 20
 Robinson, shirts, Feb. 22
 Robinson, spinning machines, July 12
 Roche, paper cigarettes, Aug. 31
 Rochette, soft soap, Nov. 8
 Rodier, regulating gas, Feb. 22
 Rogelet, potash, Dec. 13
 Rogers, coating wires, Oct. 1
 Rogers, electric cables, Mar. 29
 Rollason, waterproofing, June 10
 Rowan, steam engines, Feb. 22
 Rowan, steam, Dec. 20
 Rowan, wheels and bosses, Jan. 7
 Rowan, spinning, Oct. 7
 Bowley, leather cloth, Mar. 4
 Romaine, steam power, Nov. 4
 Romaine, portable railway, Mar. 22
 Ronald, spinning machine, June 17
 Ronald, rope and twine, June 17
 Royds, protecting iron, Dec. 30
 Rummey, dyeing fabrics, June 17
 Russell, heating iron, May 12
 Russell, marine engines, Sept. 29
 Russell, ships and vessels, May 12
 Russell, tea and coffee pots, July 15
 Russell, wheels, Dec. 6
 Sagar, colouring fabrics, June 28
 Salter, sorting letters, July 15
 Saltonstall, dredging, Nov. 29
 Sampson, propellers, Aug. 12
 Sampson, feeding boilers, June 16
 Samuel, railway sleepers, May 12
 Samuel, steam engines, May 30
 Samuels, lace machine, Aug. 16
 Samuelson, cutting roots, July 29
 Sander, jugs, May 12
 Sanders, ornamenting pictures, Aug. 12
 Sanderson, coating steel, Sept. 22
 Sang, conveying parcels, Jan. 7
 Sautter, air engines, Mar. 18
 Savage, excavating soil, Aug. 12
 Savory, medicine bottles, July 22
 Sax, musical instruments, Jan. 25
 Sax, wind music, Nov. 22
 Saxby, railway signals, May 10
 Saxby, securing rails, Nov. 4
 Scale, railway signals, Oct. 27
 Scarborough, boots and shoes, Mar. 4
 Scartliff, lubricating cans, Nov. 18
 Scattergood, looped fabrics, Mar. 25
 Schaffner, smelting ores, June 2
 Scheidel, fastenings, May 14
 Schiele, lubricators, Jan. 28
 Schiller, cables, Jan. 7
 Schlesinger, roasting machine, Jan. 28
 Schloss, locks and clasps, Aug. 16
 Scholfield, spinning cottons, Aug. 12
 Schwartzkopff, hammers, Dec. 13
 Schwartzkopf, boring apparatus, May 3
 Score, soap, May 12
 Scott, carriages, Aug. 16
 Scott, pumps, Jan. 7
 Scott, breakwaters, May 10
 Scott, refrigerator, Nov. 8
 Scott, cement, Aug. 2
 Scoffern, lubricating, Sept. 29
 Seaman, agricultural machines, Oct. 13
 Searle, electric signals, Sept. 22
 Seed, soapuds, Dec. 30
 Seguin, raising weights, May 12
 Sellers, screw bolts, Sept. 29
 Sellers, baking ovens, Oct. 7
 Selwyn, telegraph cables, June 14
 Servier, level indicators, Feb. 11
 Seton, carriage wheels, Dec. 20
 Shanks, manure, Feb. 25
 Shanks, stamping metals, Sept. 29
 Sharp, corking bottles, Sept. 22
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 Thomson, rugs, Mar. 15
 Thomson, shuttles, Nov. 4
 Thorman, chain cables, May 14
 Thornton, bricks, Sept. 8
 Thow, furnaces, May 27
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 Tillett, matches, Sept. 22
 Tillie, shirt fronts, July 8
 Timms, bits, Feb. 25
 Tindall, crushing, Dec. 6
 Tinkler, churns, April 5
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 Todd, fibrous materials, Oct. 27
 Todd, steam engines, May 27
 Tomlinson, stops and taps, May 21
 Tompson, medicine, June 28
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 Tower, damping paper, Aug. 31
 Treeby, fire-arms, Jan. 28
 Trevithick, sails and keels, Mar. 22
 Tripler, asphaltum, Jan. 18
 Trotman, hair pins, Feb. 22
 Trotter, reaping machines, July 15
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 Tuck, telegraphs, May 14
 Tucker, auger handles, May 10
 Turnbull, roads and ways, July 8
 Turner, steam engines, June 24
 Turner, waterproof paper, Dec. 20
 Turner, coverings, Mar. 4
 Turner, weaving looms, Feb. 18
 Turner, steam engines, Nov. 4
 Turney, packing pins, Mar. 15
 Twells, loop fabrics, April 13
 Twigg, fusee-ignitor, Aug. 31
 Tyler, waterclosets, May 12
 Tyssen, indicators, Sept. 22
 Valda, stud fastenings, Nov. 15
 Varley, electric signals, Dec. 13
 Vasserot, wire rope, Aug. 12
 Vasserot, dressing fabrics, Mar. 15
 Vasserot, stereoscopes, Dec. 13
 Vasserot, diving apparatus, Sept. 22
 Vasserot, projectiles, Feb. 11
 Vasserot, smoothing irons, May 14
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 Vasserot, pendulums, June 14
 Vasserot, glass roofs, Jan. 21
 Verdeil, treating madder, Aug. 12
 Verel, manure, Nov. 8
 Vero, coverings, Jan. 7
 Versman, treating fabrics, July 8
 Vicars, bread, Aug. 19
 Vicars, furnaces, Feb. 11
 Vidie, measuring apparatus, Mar. 11
 Viellard-Migeon, rivets, June 2
 Viette, printing ink, July 1
 Viney, portmanteaus, May 30
 Vion, electricity, Mar. 4
 Vivian, smelting copper, July 1
 Wade, weaving machine, Mar. 11
 Wadsworth, gas burners, May 21
 Wadsworth, boots and shoes, May 6
 Wagner, cleansing water, Aug. 5
 Wain, reefing sails, Jan. 7
 Wainwright, ventilating, April 18
 Walker, filterers, April 16
 Walker, electric cables, Feb. 4
 Walker, printing blankets, Feb. 23
 Walker, shaping metals, Feb. 4
 Walker, looking-glasses, Nov. 15
 Waller, motive power, April 18
 Waller, preparing liquids, July 29
 Waller, joining leather, Sept. 8
 Wansbrough, stereoscopes, Nov. 29
 Wappenstein, cop tubes, July 12
 Ward, making healds, Oct. 13
 Warder, beams and girders, Jan. 21
 Wardill, raising weights, May 3
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 Waring, safety lamps, Dec. 6
 Warne, floor coverings, Jan. 25
 Warne, covering wire, May 21
 Warne, covering wire, Aug. 12
 Warne, packing machinery, July 5
 Warner, iron, Sept. 15
 Warner, cocks and taps, May 30
 Warner, treating iron, July 22
 Washburn, wheels, May 6
 Watkins, lubricating wheels, Nov. 29
 Watkins, brushes, Sept. 22
 Watkins, candles, Jan. 28
 Watson, paper, June 28
 Webb, spinning yarns, Jan. 28
 Weber, dyeing fabrics, June 2
 Webster, separating liquids, April 21
 Webster, steel wire, Jan. 14
 Weedon, knife cleaner, Feb. 25
 Weeks, chemicals, June 24
 Weild, pile fabrics, Nov. 25
 Weild, coating metal, Sept. 8
 Welch, tobacco, May 14
 Welch, picture frames, Dec. 20
 Welch, dressing yarns, Oct. 27
 Welsford, tanning, Nov. 15
 Welsh, scarfs, April 1
 West, covering wire, Feb. 11
 Westerby, lubricating, April 18
 Weston, washing machines, Jan. 28
 Weston, pulleys, Aug. 12
 Wheat, drilling machines, Oct. 27
 Wheatcroft, lace and blonde, June 2
 Wheatcroft, goffering, Sept. 8
 Wheeldon, mirrors, Oct. 7
 Wheeler, mangling machines, Jan. 7
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Wilson, felt hats, Mar. 18
Wilson, floating docks, Jan. 11
Wilson, agriculture, April 1
Winstanley, pumps, Oct. 27
Wood, raising boats, Oct. 7
Wood, embroidering, Nov. 15
Wood, dyeing fabrics, Dec. 2
Wood, trusses, Oct. 13
Wood, cork cutting, May 12
Woodcock, warming air, Jan. 14
Woodcock, paper marks, April 16
Woodcock, shafts and tubes, May 6
Woolner, feeders, Jan. 5
Worrall, locomotives, Jan. 11
Worth, spinning cotton, Feb. 11
Wotton, metals, Aug. 31
Wray, electric wires, April 8
Wray, reaping machines, Dec. 23
Wright, fire-bars, Mar. 29
Wright, nursing machine, Aug. 12
Wright, railway accidents, Oct. 13
Wright, gas governor, Oct. 27
Wright, rolling steel, Aug. 9
Wright, preparing fabrics, Jan. 28
Wright, motive power, April 29
Wright, anvils, Nov. 11
Wright, raising skirts, Nov. 4
Wright, anvils, Jan. 14
Wrigley, coupling links, April 29
Wrigley, spinning spools, Dec. 17

POETRY.

IDYLLS OF THE KING.

(By ALFRED TENNYSON, D.C.L., *Poet Laureate.*)

ENID.

The brave Geraint, a knight of Arthur's court,
A tributary prince of Devon, one
Of that great order of the Table Round,
Had wedded Enid, Yniol's only child,
And loved her as he loved the light of Heaven;
And as the light of Heaven varies, now
At sunrise, now at sunset, now by night,
With moon and trembling stars, so loved Geraint
To make her beauty vary day by day,
In crimsons and in purples and in gems.
And Enid, but to please her husband's eye,
Who first had found and loved her in a state
Of broken fortunes, daily fronted him
In some fresh splendour; and the Queen herself,
Grateful to Prince Geraint for service done,
Loved her, and often with her own white hands
Array'd and decked her, as the loveliest,
Next after her own self, in all the court.
And Enid loved the Queen, and with true heart
Adored her, as the stateliest and the best
And loveliest of all women upon earth.

* * * * *

And while he waited in the castle court,
The voice of Enid, Yniol's daughter, rang
Clear thro' the open casement of the Hall,
Singing; and as the sweet voice of a bird,
Heard by the lander in a lonely isle,
Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so delicately clear, and make
Conjecture of the plumage and the form;
So the sweet voice of Enid moved Geraint,
And made him like a man abroad at morn
When first the liquid note beloved of men
Comes flying over many a windy wave
To Britain, and in April suddenly

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ks from a coppice gemm'd with green and red,
he suspends his converse with a friend,
may be the labour of his hands,
think or say, "There is the nightingale;"
red it with Gersaint, who thought and said,
re, by God's grace, is the one voice for me."

anced the song that Enid sang was one
fortune and her wheel, and Enid sang—

urn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud;
rn thy wild wheel through sunshine, storm, and cloud;
y wheel and thee we neither love nor hate.

urn, Fortune, turn thy wheel with smile or frown;
h that wild wheel we go not up or down;
r hoard is little, but our hearts are great.

smile and we smile, the lords of many lands;
wn and we smile, the lords of our own hands;
man is man and master of his fate.

urn, turn thy wheel above the staring crowd;
wheel and thou art shadows in the cloud;
wheel and thee we neither love nor hate."

* * * * *

and dismounting like a man

Then Enid, in her utter helplessness,
 And since she thought, "he had not dared to do it,
 Except he surely knew my lord was dead,"
 Sent forth a sudden sharp and bitter cry,
 As of a wild thing taken in the trap,
 Which sees the trapper coming through the wood.
 This heard Geraint, and grasping at his sword
 (It lay beside him in the hollow shield),
 Made but a single bound, and with a sweep of it
 Shore thro' the swarthy neck, and like a ball
 The russet-bearded head roll'd on the floor.
 So died Earl Doorm by him he counted dead,
 And all the men and women in the hall
 Rose when they saw the dead man rise, and fled
 Yelling as from a spectre, and the two
 Were left alone together, and he said—
 "Enid, I have used you worse than that dead man;
 Done you more wrong: we both have undergone
 That trouble which has left me thrice your own;
 Henceforward I will rather die than doubt.
 And here I lay this penance on myself,
 Not, tho' mine own ears heard you yester-morn—
 You thought me sleeping, but I heard you say,
 I heard you say, that you were no true wife;
 I swear I will not ask your meaning in it;
 I do believe yourself against yourself,
 And will henceforward rather die than doubt."
 And Enid could not say one tender word,
 She felt so blunt and stupid at the heart;
 She only prayed him, "Fly, they will return
 And slay you; fly, your charger is without,
 My palfrey lost." "Then, Enid, you shall ride
 Behind me." "Yea," said Enid, "let us go!"
 And moving out they found the stately horse,
 Who, now no more a vassal to the thief,
 But free to stretch his limbs in lawful fight,
 Neigh'd with all gladness as they came, and stooped
 With a low whinny toward the pair; and she
 Kiss'd the white star upon his noble front,
 Glad also; then Geraint upon the horse
 Mounted, and reach'd a hand, and on his foot
 She set her own and climb'd; he turn'd his face
 And kiss'd her climbing, and she cast her arms
 About him, and at once they rode away.
 And never yet, since high in paradise
 O'er the four rivers the first roses blew,
 Came purer pleasure unto mortal kind
 Than lived thro' her, who in that perilous hour
 Put hand to hand beneath her husband's heart,

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And felt him hers again; she did not weep,
But o'er her meek eyes came a happy mist
Like that which kept the heart of Eden green
Before the useful trouble of the rain.

VIVIEN.

The wily Vivien stole from Arthur's court:
She hated all the knights, and heard in thought
Their lavish comment when her name was named.
Once, when Arthur walking all alone,
Next at a rumour rife about the Queen,
He met her, Vivien, being greeted fair,
Which would fain have wrought upon his cloudy mood
With reverent eyes mock-loyal, shaken voice,
And flutter'd adoration, and at last
With dark sweet hints of some who prized him more
Than any who should prize him most; at which the King
He gazed upon her blankly and gone by:
But one had watch'd, and had not held his peace:
He made the laughter of an afternoon
That Vivien should attempt the blameless King.

There lay she all her length and kiss'd his feet
As if in deepest reverence and love.

A twist of gold was round her hair ; a robe
Of samite without price, that more exprest
Than hid her, clung about her lissome limbs,
In colour like the satin-shining palm
Or salloes in the windy gleam of March.

And while she kiss'd them, crying, " Trample me,
Dear feet, that I have follow'd thro' the world,
And I will pay you worship ; tread me down
And I will kiss you for it ; " he was mute :
So dark a forethought roll'd about his brain,
As on a dull day in an Ocean cave

The blind wave feeling round his long sea-hall
In silence : wherefore, when she lifted up
A face of sad appeal, and spake and said
" O Merlin, do you love me ? " and again
" O Merlin, do you love me ? " and once more
" Great Master, do you love me ? " he was mute.
And lissome Vivien, holding by his heel,
Writhed toward him, slid up his knee and sat,
Behind his ankle twined her hollow feet
Together, curved an arm about his neck,
Clung like a snake ; and letting her left hand
Droop from his mighty shoulder, as a leaf,
Made with her right a comb of pearl to part
The lists of such a beard as youth gone out
Had left in ashes ; then he spoke and said,
Not looking at her, " Who are wise in love
Love most, say least, " and Vivien answered quick,
" I saw the little elf-god eyeless once
In Arthur's arras hall at Camelot ;

But neither eyes nor tongue—O stupid child !
Yet you are wise who say it ; let me think
Silence is wisdom ; I am silent then,
And ask no kiss ; " then adding all at once
" And, lo, I clothe myself with wisdom, " drew
The vast and shaggy mantle of his beard
Across her neck and bosom to her knee,
And called herself a gilded summer fly
Caught in a great old tyrant spider's web,
Who meant to eat her up in that wild wood
Without one word. So Vivien called herself
But rather seemed a lovely baleful star
Veil'd in grey vapour ; till he sadly smiled :
" To what request for what strange boon, " he said,
" Are these your pretty tricks and fooleries,
O Vivien, the preamble ? yet my thanks,
For these have broken up my melancholy. "

* * * * *

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But ere I leave you let me swear once more
That if I schemed against your peace in this,
By yon just heaven, that darkens o'er me, send
The flash, that, missing all things else, may make
My scheming brain a cinder, if I lie!"
The voice had she ceased, when out of heaven a bolt
As now the storm was close above them) struck,
Felling a giant oak, and javelining
The dark earth round. He raised his eyes and saw
The tree that shone white-listed thro' the gloom.
The Vivien, fearing Heaven had heard her oath,
Was dazzled by the livid-flickering fork,
And deafen'd with the stammering cracks and claps
That follow'd, flying back and crying out,
"O Merlin, tho' you do not love me, save,
Save me!" clung to him and hugg'd him close.
She call'd him dear protector in her fright,
But yet forgot her practice in her fright,
That wrought upon his mood and hugg'd him close.
The pale blood of the wizard at her touch
Took gayer colours, like an opal warm'd.
She blamed herself for telling hearsay tales:

GUINEVERE,

So the stately Queen abode
 For many a week, unknown, among the nuns;
 Nor with them mix'd, nor told her name, nor sought,
 Wrapt in her grief, for housel or for shrift,
 But communed only with the little maid,
 Who pleased her with a babbling heedlessness
 Which often lured her from herself; but now,
 This night, a rumour wildly blown about
 Came, that Sir Modred had usurped the realm,
 And leagued him with the heathen, while the King
 Was waging war on Lancelot: then she thought,
 "With what a hate the people and the King
 Must hate me," and bow'd down upon her hands
 Silent, until the little maid, who brook'd
 No silence, brake it, uttering "Late! so late!
 What hour, I wonder, now?" and when she drew
 No answer, by-and-by began to hum
 An air the nuns had taught her; "Late, so late!"
 Which when she heard, the Queen look'd up, and said—
 "O maiden, if indeed you list to sing,
 Sing, and unbind my heart that I may weep."
 Whereat full willingly sang the little maid.

"Late, late, so late! and dark the night and chill!
 Late, late, so late! but we can enter still.
 Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now,

"No light had we: for that we do repent;
 And learning this, the bridegroom will relent.
 Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now.

"No light: so late! and dark and chill the night!
 O let us in, that we may find the light!
 Too late, too late: ye cannot enter now.

"Have we not heard the bridegroom is so sweet?
 O let us in, tho' late, to kiss his feet!
 No, no, too late! ye cannot enter now."

* * * * *

But when the Queen immersed in such a trance,
 And moving thro' the past unconsciously,
 Came to that point, when first she saw the King
 Ride toward her from the city, sigh'd to find
 Her journey done, glanced at him, thought him cold,
 High, self-contain'd, and passionless, not like him,
 "Not like my Lancelot"—while she brooded thus
 And grew half-guilty in her thoughts again,
 There rode an armed warrior to the doors.
 A murmuring whisper through the nunnery ran,

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then on a sudden a cry, "The King!" She sat
stiff-stricken, listening; but when armed feet
came thro' the long gallery from the outer doors,
and coming, prone from off her seat she fell,
and grovell'd with her face against the floor:
there with her milkwhite arms and shadowy hair
she made her face a darkness from the King:
and in the darkness heard his armed feet
pass by her; then came silence, then a voice,
monotonous and hollow like a Ghost's
denouncing judgment, but though changed the King's.

Liest thou here so low, the child of one
honour'd, happy, dead before thy shame?
Well is it that no child is born of thee.
The children born of thee are sword and fire,
and ruin, and the breaking up of laws,
the craft of kindred, and the Godless hosts
of heathen swarming o'er the Northern Sea.
Whom I, while yet Sir Lancelot, my right arm,
the mightiest of my knights, abode with me,
have everywhere about this land of Christ
twelve great battles ruining overthrown.
Had knowest thou now from whence I come—from him,
I am waging bitter war with him: and he

The knighthood-errant of this realm and all
The realms together under me, their Head,
In that fair order of my Table Round,
A glorious company, the flower of men,
To serve as model for the mighty world,
And be the fair beginning of a time.
I made them lay their hands in mine and swear
To reverence the King, as if he were
Their conscience, and their conscience as their King,
To break the heathen and uphold the Christ,
To ride abroad redressing human wrongs,
To speak no slander—no, nor listen to it,
To lead sweet lives in purest chastity,
To love one maiden only, cleave to her,
And worship her by years of noble deeds,
Until they won her; for indeed I knew
Of no more subtle master under heaven
Than is the maiden passion for a maid,
Not only to keep down the base in man,
But teach high thought, and amiable words,
And courtliness, and the desire of fame,
And love of truth, and all that makes a man.
And all this throve until I wedded thee!
Believing 'lo mine helpmate, one to feel
My purpose and rejoicing in my joy.'
Then came thy shameful sin with Lancelot;
Then came the sin of Tristram and Isolt;
Then others, following these my mightiest knights,
And drawing foul ensample from fair names,
Sinn'd also, till the loathsome opposite
Of all my heart had destined did obtain,
And all thro' thee! so that this life of mine
I guard as God's high gift from scathe and wrong,
Nor greatly care to lose; but rather think
How sad it were for Arthur, should he live,
To sit once more within his lonely hall,
And miss the wonted number of my knights,
And miss to hear high talk of noble deeds
As in the golden days before thy sin.
For which of us, who might be left, could speak
Of the pure heart, nor seem to glance at thee?
And in thy bowers of Camelot or of Usk
'Thy shadow still would glide from room to room,
And I should evermore be vext with thee
In hanging robe or vacant ornament,
Or ghostly footfall echoing on the stair.
For think not, tho' thou wouldst not love thy lord,
Thy lord has wholly lost his love for thee.
I am not made of so slight elements,

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st I leave thee, woman, to thy shame,
That man the worst of public foes
Ere for his own or children's sake,
By his blood from scandal, lets the wife
Who knows false, abide and rule the house:
By his thro' his cowardice allow'd
Contagion, taken everywhere for pure,
Is a new disease, unknown to men,
For no precaution used, among the crowd,
By the wicked lightnings of her eyes, and saps
The loyalty of our friends, and stirs the pulse
Of evil's leaps, and poisons half the young,
Of the worst were that man he that reigns!
The King's waste hearth and aching heart
Thou reseat in thy place of light,
The mockery of my people and their bane."

sed, and in the pause she crept an inch
And laid her hands about his feet.
As a solitary trumpet blew.
Waiting by the doors the warhorse neigh'd
His friend's voice, and he spake again.
Think not that I come to urge thy crimes,
I come to urge that Queen

So far, that my doom is, I love thee still,
 Let no man dream but that I love thee still,
 Perchance, and so thou purify thy soul,
 And so thou lean on our fair father Christ,
 Hereafter in that world where all are pure
 We two may meet before high God, and thou
 Wilt spring to me, and claim us thine, and know
 I am thine husband—not a smaller soul,
 Nor Lancelot, nor another. Leave me that,
 I charge thee, my last hope. Now must I hence.
 Thro' the thick night I hear the trumpet blow :
 They summon me their King to lead mine hosts
 Far down to that great battle in the west,
 Where I must strike against my sister's son,
 Leagued with the lords of the White Horse and knights,
 Once mine, and strike him dead, and meet myself
 Death, or I know not what mysterious doom.
 And thou remaining here wilt learn the event :
 But hither shall I never come again.
 Never lie by thy side, see thee no more,
 Farewell !”

And while she grov'ell'd at his feet,
 She felt the King's breath wander o'er her neck,
 And, in the darkness o'er her fallen head,
 Perceived the waving of his hands that blest.

Then, listening till those armed steps were gone,
 Rose the pale Queen, and in her anguish found
 The casement : “ peradventure ” so she thought,
 “ If I might see his face, and not be seen.”
 And lo, he sat on horseback at the door !
 And near him the sad nuns with each a light
 Stood, and he gave them charge about the Queen,
 To guard and foster her for evermore.
 And while he spake to these his helm was lower'd,
 To which for crest the golden dragon clung
 Of Britain ; so she did not see the face,
 Which then was as an angel's, but she saw,
 Wet with the mists and smitten by the lights,
 The Dragon of the great Pendragonship
 Blaze, making all the night a steam of fire.
 And even then he turn'd ; and more and more
 The moony vapour rolling round the King,
 Who seem'd the phantom of a Giant in it,
 Enwound him fold by fold, and made him gray
 And grayer, till himself became as mist
 Before her, moving ghostlike to his doom.

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RIFLEMEN, FORM!

(From "THE TIMES.")

There is a sound of thunder afar,
Storm in the South that darkens the day,
Storm of battle and thunder of war,
Well, if it do not roll our way.
Storm! Storm! Riflemen, form!
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Riflemen! Riflemen! Riflemen, form!

Be not deaf to the sound that warns!
Be not gull'd by a despot's plea!
Are figs of thistles or grapes of thorns?
How should a despot set men free?
Form! form! Riflemen, form!
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Riflemen! Riflemen! Riflemen, form!

Let your Reforms for a moment go,
Look to your butts and take good aims.
Better a rotten borough or so,
Than a rotten fleet or a city in flames!

As lamps high set
 Upon some earthly eminence,—
 And to the gazer brighter thence
 Than the sphere-lights they flout,—
 Dwindle in distance and die out,
 While no star waneth yet;
 So through the past far-reaching night,
 Only the star-souls keep their light.

A gentle boy,—
 With moods of sadness and of mirth,
 Quick tears and sudden joy,—
 Grew up beside the peasant's hearth.
 His father's toil he shares;
 But half his mother's cares,
 From his dark searching eyes,
 Too swift to sympathize,
 Hid in her heart she bears.

At early morn,
 His father calls him to the field;
 Through the stiff soil that clogs his feet,
 Chill rain and harvest heat,
 He plods all day; returns at eve, outworn,
 To the rude fare a peasant's lot doth yield;—
 To what else was he born?

The God made King
 Of every living thing
 (For his great heart in love could hold them all);
 The dumb eyes meeting his by hearth and stall,—
 Gifted to understand!—
 Knew it and sought his hand;
 And the most timorous creature had not fled,
 Could she his heart have read,
 Which fain all feeble things had bless'd and shelterèd.

To Nature's feast—
 Who knew her noblest guest
 And entertained him best—
 Kingly he came. Her chambers of the East
 She drap'd with crimson and with gold,
 And pour'd her pure joy-wines
 For him the poet-soul'd,
 For him her anthem roll'd,
 From the storm-wind among the winter pines,
 Down to the slenderest note
 Of a love warble, from the linnet's throat.

But when begins
 The array for battle, and the trumpet blows,
 A King must leave the feast, and lead the fight.

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And with its mortal foes,—
In gathering hosts of sorrow and of sins,—
Each human soul must close,
And Fame her trumpet blew
To wrap him ; wrapp'd him in her purple state ;
And made him mark for all the shafts of fate
That henceforth round him flew.

Though he may yield
Hard-press'd, and wounded fall
Forsaken on the field ;
His regal vestments soil'd ;
His crown of half its jewels spoil'd ;
He is a king for all.
Had he but stood aloof !
Had he array'd himself in armour proof
Against temptation's darts !
To earn the good ;—so those the world calls wise,
With vain presumptuous hearts,
Triumphant moralize.

Of martyr-woe
The sacred shadow on his memory rests ;
His tears have not ceased to flow ;
His constant grief yet stirs impetuous breasts

While some sweet plaint he breath'd ;
The streams he wander'd near ;
The maidens whom he lov'd ; the songs he sung ;
All, all are dear.

The arch blue eyes,—
Arch but for love's disguise,—
Of Scotland's daughters, soften at his strain ;
Her hardy sons, sent forth across the main
To drive the ploughshare through earth's virgin soils,
Lighten with it their toils ;
And sister lands have learned to love the tongue
In which such songs are sung.
For doth not Song
To the whole world belong ? .
Is it not given wherever tears can fall,
Wherever hearts can melt, or blushes glow,
Or mirth and sadness mingle as they flow,
A heritage to all ? ”

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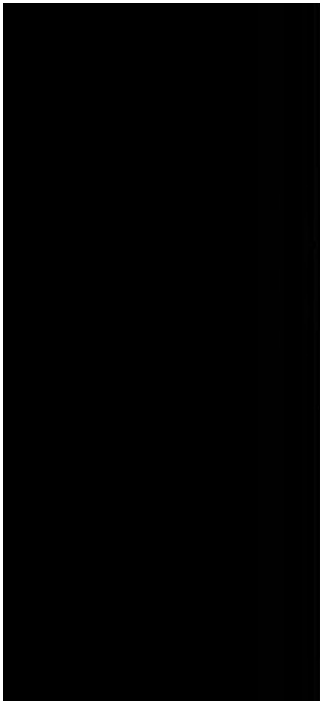
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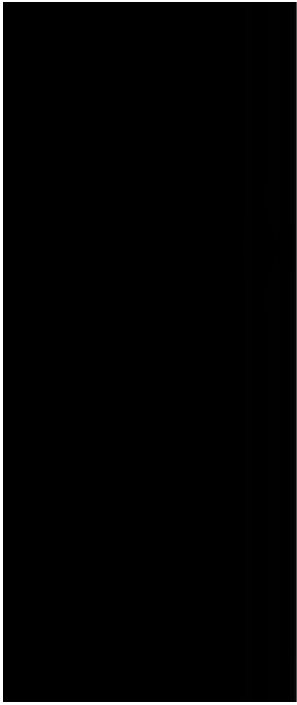


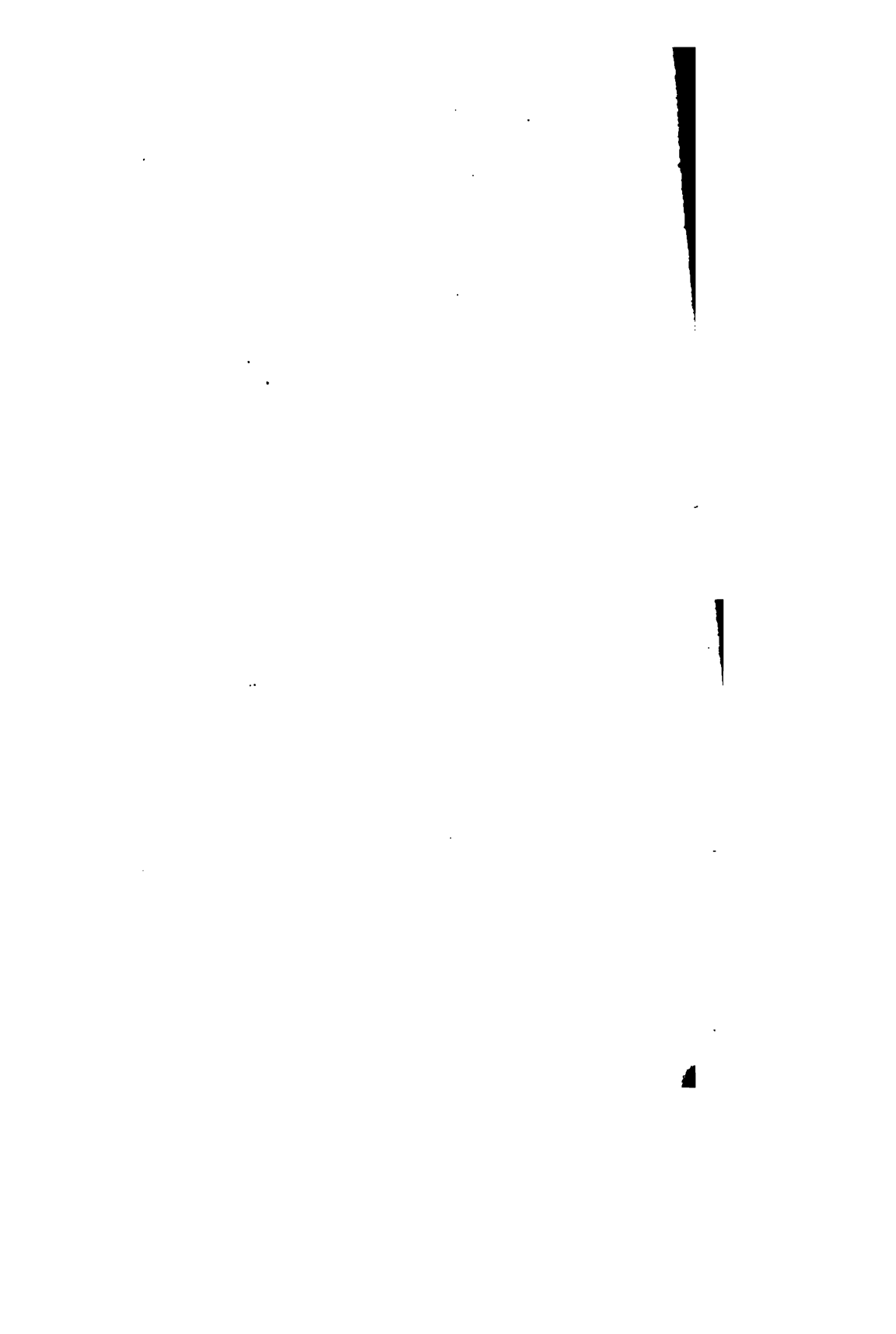


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