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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY

AND

POLITICS

OF THE YEAR

1860.



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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

STATE OF PUBLIC OPINION at the Beginning of the Year—Progress of Events in Italy—Great Interest felt in England in these Transactions—The expected Reform Bill—General Absence of Agitation or Excitement on the Question—Financial Affairs—Expectations of large Changes in this Direction—PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED ON 24TH JANUARY—Her Majesty's Speech from the Throne—The Address in the House of Lords is moved by Lord Fitzwilliam, and seconded by Lord Truro—Speeches of Earl Grey, the Duke of Newcastle, Marquis of Normanby, Earl of Derby, and Earl Granville—The Address is agreed to, *nem. con.*—In the Commons the Address is moved by Mr. St. Aubyn, and seconded by Lord Henley—Mr. Disraeli enters at some length into the projected new commercial relations with France, and also into the Italian policy of the Government—Lord Palmerston in answer, states that the Commercial Treaty with France has been signed, and justifies its provisions—He also vindicates the policy of non-interference adopted by his Cabinet in regard to Italy—The Address is voted without opposition—Some further debate on the French Treaty arises on bringing up the Report—Remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and of Mr. Horsman—FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Warlike preparations in France—Mr. Kinglake addresses a question to Lord John Russell on this subject—His answer—The Marquis of Normanby takes up the cause of the deposed Governments in Italy—He moves an Address to the Crown respecting the anticipated annexation of Savoy and Nice to France—Speeches of Earls Granville, Grey, and Shaftesbury, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Derby, and other Peers—Second Motion of Lord Normanby reflecting on the Policy of the Sardinian Government—The policy of that Power is vindicated by Earl Granville, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and other Peers—Explanations with respect to the relations

... again to it—Speeches of Mr. Whit
n, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, and other Members

CHAPTER II.

-The Chancellor of the Exchequer appoints the 6th of
ging forward the Budget—Expectation of great financial
nsequence of the Minister's illness the Financial Stat
ed—It is made on the 10th February, and the Commerci
nce produced at the same time—Elaborate and compr
f Mr. Gladstone—Extensive changes in taxation propose
Duties—Paper Duty—Reduction of Tariff—Increase of
-Reception of the Budget in the House of Commons—
es notice of an Amendment disapproving of the proposed
otion is postponed to give place to one made by Mr. l
o the proceedings on the Treaty—Speeches of Mr. Disr
r of the Exchequer, Sir Hugh Cairns, the Attorney-Gen
Mr. Bright, Lord John Russell, Mr. Horsman, Lord Pal
Members—The amendment is negatived by 293 to 230—
use of Lords on the French Treaty, and financial mea
nment—Speeches of the Earl of Derby, Earls Grey an
Duke of Argyll, and Lord Hardwicke—Mr. Du Cane'
for discussion on the 21st February, and occupies thre
s of Mr. Baxter, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. B
aring, Mr. Bright, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. (r
us) ing, M. Gibson, Mr. Walpole the 23rd

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE—Discussions on the several portions of the Budget—The Wine Duties—Mr. Gladstone's exposition of this subject—Mr. M. Milnes moves an amendment in favour of allowing the Wine Merchants a further drawback on their stocks—It is negatived, and the original propositions are carried—Measure for facilitating the consumption of wine by licensing Refreshment Houses for the sale—Opposition of the Licensed Victuallers and the Temperance Societies—Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in support of his Bill—Mr. Crook, Mr. Wyld, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Henley oppose the second reading, which is supported by Mr. Ker Seymer, Alderman Salomons, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Buxton, and other members—The second reading is carried by a majority of 74, and the Bill becomes law—Removal of a great number of minor Customs Duties from the Tariff—Mr. T. Duncombe advocates the case of the Cork-cutters—Sir Joseph Paxton moves an amendment on the proposed remission of the Silk Duties—The Chancellor of the Exchequer succeeds in carrying his proposition—**THE INCOME TAX**—A resolution is moved to increase the rate to 10*d.* in the pound for one year—Sir Henry Willoughby moves to substitute 9*d.*—This and other amendments are negatived, and the Bill is passed—**EXCISE ON PAPER**—Various opinions as to the policy of repeating this Tax—Sir W. Miles moves an amendment to defeat the second reading of the Bill—Speeches of Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Norris, Mr. Black, Mr. Maguire, Lord R. Cecil, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Horsman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir John Pakington—The amendment is rejected by 245 to 192—The third reading is again contested, Sir Stafford Northcote meeting it with a hostile motion—Speeches of Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Pulteney, Lord H. Vane, Mr. Ellice, Mr. T. Baring, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Disraeli—The third reading is carried by nine votes only—Lord Monteaule gives notice of his intention to move its rejection in the House of Lords—The Earl of Derby also intimates his resolution to resist this part of the financial scheme—Important debate upon the second reading in the House of Lords on the 21st May—Earl Granville opens the debate in an able speech—Lord Lyndhurst asserts the constitutional right of the Lords to reject the Bill—Lord Monteaule attacks the financial plans of the Government—Lord Cranworth opposes Lord Lyndhurst's view as to privilege—The Duke of Argyll vindicates the Chancellor of the Exchequer's measures—The Earl of Derby, in a powerful speech, supports the amendments, and comments severely on Mr. Gladstone's policy—The second reading is negatived by a majority of 59—Great conflict of opinion occasioned by this proceeding of the Upper House—It is regarded by some as a great infraction of the privileges of the House of Commons—On grounds of financial expediency the Lords' decision is approved in many quarters—Some agitation on the privilege question takes place—In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston moves the appointment of a Committee to search for precedents—

... agreed to without division—The assertors of the e:
f the Commons are still dissatisfied—Lord Fernoy m
rotesting against the alleged encroachment of the Lor
fter a debate by 177 to 138—The Excise Duty on I
ontinued, Mr. Gladstone proposes an adjustment of th
n that article with reference to the French Treaty—T
cturers exert their influence to defeat the measure—Th
ircumstances exempting their case from the rule of F
onservative party take up their cause—Mr. Gladstone
nts for his measure in a powerful speech on the 6th
uller moves an amendment, and supports the case of the
-Sir Hugh Cairns, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Disraeli support th
r. Childers, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Maguire, the Attorney-Gen
issell, and Lord Palmerston maintain the principles of
plicable to the case—Mr. Puller's amendment is negati
3, and the propositions of the Government are adopted.

CHAPTER IV.

AMENDMENTARY REFORM—Lord John Russell moves for let
ll to reform the representation on the 1st of March—
nifested on the occasion—Statement of the proposed
rks made by various members—Mr. Cardwell afterwa
ll for Ireland, and the Lord Advocate one for Scotland
e second reading of the English Bill is begun on th
continued at intervals by adjournment till the 3rd
elli commences the debate, in which most



CONTENTS.

vii

ment propose to take upon it—Remarks of Mr. Disraeli—Mr. Mackinnon moves an amendment affirming the expediency of awaiting the results of the Census of 1861 before proceeding to legislate—Remarks of Sir George Lewis and other members on this motion—Sir J. Fergusson moves the adjournment of the debate—Speeches of Sir George Grey, Lord John Manners, Mr. Watlington, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Bright, Sir H. Cairns, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord John Russell—On a division the Ministers obtain a majority of 21—Delays and impediments to the further progress of the Bill—The abandonment is anticipated by public opinion—On the 11th of June Lord John Russell announces the resolution of the Government to throw up the measure, and states their reasons for doing so—Observations of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Bright—Some members of the Liberal party express disappointment at the withdrawal of the Bill, but the House and the public generally approve—**THE BALLOT**—Mr. H. Berkeley brings on his annual motion on this subject on the 20th of March—His speech—Speeches of Mr. Marsh, Mr. C. Fortescue, Mr. Lawson, and Lord Palmerston—The motion is negatived by 254 to 149. [97

CHAPTER V.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS—Mr. Sidney Herbert moves the Army Estimates, which are of unusual magnitude—He makes a full statement of the condition, discipline, and equipments of the Army—The Naval Estimates, also unusually high, are moved by Lord Clarence Paget—His speech, detailing the amount and statistics of our Naval force—The Civil Service Estimates are referred, on the motion of Mr. Wise, to a Select Committee—**MANNING THE NAVY**—A resolution upon this subject is moved by Sir C. Napier in the House of Commons—Debate thereon—Speech of Lord C. Paget on behalf of the Government—The motion is agreed to—Debate in the House of Lords on the same question—Speeches of the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of Somerset, and Lord Ellenborough—On the 1st of May, Lord Lyndhurst brings the state of our Naval Defences before the House of Lords in an elaborate speech—He compares our preparations and equipments with those of France, and urges the necessity of strengthening our Navy—Speeches of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Hardwicke, and Lord Colchester—Further discussions on the best means of manning the Navy originated by Sir C. Napier and Mr. Lindsay in the House of Commons—Explanations of Lord C. Paget—Mr. Lindsay's motion is negatived—**PROMOTION IN THE ARMY**—Sir De Lacy Evans moves an Address, having for its object the abolition of the purchase system—Speeches of Captain L. Vernon, Colonel Dickson, Sir F. Smith, Captain Jervis, Colonel Lindsay, Colonel P. Herbert, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Ellice, and other members. General Evans' motion is rejected by 212 to 59—Lord Panmure raises the same

—It is resisted by the Government, and rejected on :
ATION OF DOCKYARDS AND ARSENALS—Lord Palme
rings before the House of Commons this subject, and
ive measures founded on the Report of the Defenc
peech, explaining the details of the plan, and the pr
aying the expenditure—Reception of the measure by
ons—Mr. Lindsay moves an amendment disapprov
or land fortifications—Mr. Sidney Herbert in a long
ustifies the recommendations of the Commission—Aft
nd a reply from Lord Palmerston, the proposition of
firmed by a majority of 268 against 39—A Bill be
ive effect to the resolution, Mr. Edwin James moves i
conded by Sir C. Napier—Mr. Sidney Herbert supp
fter full debate, the second reading is carried by 1-
ouse of Lords, Lord Ellenborough gives his support
inks further defensive measures desirable—Speech of l
pon, who adverts with much satisfaction to the newly
eps—The Fortifications Bill is passed.

CHAPTER VI.

AND INDIA—Mr. B. Cochrane calls the attention
mons to the relations of this country with China in
r on the Peiho River—Speeches of Sir Michael F
ell, Sir J. Pakington, and other Members—The P
inations of his

CONTENTS.

ix

increase of taxation—**FINANCES OF INDIA**—Mission of Mr. James Wilson to restore the equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure—He states his plans of retrenchment and taxation in the Council at Calcutta—Sir C. Trevelyan, Governor of Madras, opposes Mr. Wilson's plans, and causes much embarrassment to the Government—He is promptly removed from office by the Cabinet—Lord Ellenborough, in the House of Lords, criticizes the financial proposals of Mr. Wilson—Answer of the Duke of Argyll—Mr. Danby Seymour adverts to Sir C. Trevelyan's recall, and eulogizes his services—Sir C. Wood and Lord Palmerston justify the recall as a measure of inevitable necessity for the public good—Remarks of Mr. Bright—**THE INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT**—Sir C. Wood, on the 13th of August, explains to the House of Commons the state and prospects of the Indian Exchequer—He defends the increased taxation proposed by Mr. Wilson—Mr. H. Danby Seymour severely criticizes the statement—After some discussion, Sir C. Wood's Resolutions are adopted—**RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY**—A Bill is brought in by Sir C. Wood to authorize the amalgamation of the Indian European Army with the Queen's Forces—The measure is firmly resisted by a section of the House of Commons—It is opposed in an able speech by Lord Stanley, but supported by General Peel—Sir E. Colebrooke, Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. A. Mills, Mr. M. Milnes, Sir James Elphinstone, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Danby Seymour, and Mr. Rich, take a prominent part in opposing the Bill—It is supported by Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Ayrton, Colonel Percy Herbert, Mr. Vansittart, Sir W. Russell, and Sir C. Wood—After protracted debates the second reading is carried by 282 to 63—Further opposition on going into Committee—Various hostile amendments are negatived by large majorities, and the Bill is passed—The second reading is moved in the House of Lords on the 10th of August by the Duke of Argyll—Lord Ellenborough expresses great objection to the Bill—The Earl of Derby also declares his distrust, but declines to move an amendment—The Duke of Cambridge speaks in favour of the Bill, and is followed on the same side by Lord Clyde and the Earl of Granville—The Bill is read a second time, *nem. con.*, and becomes law [155]

CHAPTER VII.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, &c.—CHURCH RATES—Sir John Trelawny brings in again his Bill for the abolition of the rate—Lord R. Montagu moves the postponement of the second reading for six months—Speeches of Sir G. O. Lewis, Mr. Ker Seymour, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Fermoy, and other members—The second reading is carried by 263 to 234—Further debates on the Bill in Committee—Mr. Newdegate proposes, as a substitute for Church Rates, a fixed charge on real property—After much discussion, the amendment is rejected by a large majority—Further

...oppose the Bill—It is thrown out
ENDOWED SCHOOLS—A Bill for removing a g
 excluded from these trusts is brought in by l
 the House of Lords thereon—It undergoes i
 mittee, and in a modified form becomes law—
 the same object by Mr. Dilwyn in the Hous
 much discussion, and on the motion of Mr. S
 months—**MAYNOOTH COLLEGE**—Mr. Spooner bri
 against the endowment of this College—Hi
 debate the motion is negatived by 186 to 128—
THEATRES—Lord Dungannon brings this subject
 House of Lords—The Earl of Shaftesbury enter
 in an interesting speech—Remarks of the Arc
 Earl Granville, the Bishops of London and Llan
 The discussion terminates without result—**REV**
BOOK—Lord Ebury moves for the appointment o
 view to a revision of the Liturgy and Canons of t
 —Speeches of the Archbishop of Canterbury, B
 Oxford, Earl Stanhope, Earl Granville, Lord Lyttl
 The motion is rejected without a division—**UNION**
 A Bill introduced by the Bishop of London for th
 spiritual destitution by transferring surplus funds
 places—After some debate in the House of Lo
CENSUS OF 1861—A Bill to authorize this opera
 the Government—The proposal to require retur
 fession is warmly opposed by the Dissenters—**Agri**
 —Mr. Baines moves the omission of this clause
 Sir George Lewis—The Government protest agai
 concede the point—The Bill is passed—**N.—**
LAND—Mr. Isaac Butt



CONTENTS.

SYRIA—This subject is brought before the House of Lords by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe—His speech—Speeches of Lord Wodehouse, Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Granville, and other peers—CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION—Its great length and severe labour—It is terminated by the prorogation of Parliament by Commission on the 28th of August—The Royal Speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor—Review of the operations of the Session [181

CHAPTER VIII.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. ITALY—Proposal of a Congress—Various schemes for settling the question of Central Italy—Vote of Tuscany and the Æmilia in favour of Annexation to Piedmont—King Victor Emmanuel receives the homage of his new subjects—Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France—Speech of the Emperor of the French—Opposition of the Swiss Government with respect to the Provinces of Chablais and Faucigny—Result of the Appeal to Universal Suffrage in Savoy and Nice—Autograph Letter from the King of Sardinia to the Pope—The Pope's Reply—Opening of the Sardinian Parliament—Speech of the King—Articles of the Treaty of Cession of Savoy and Nice—Misrule of the King of Naples—Outbreak of Insurrection in Sicily—Expedition of Garibaldi—His Proclamation to the Italians—Question of the complicity of the Sardinian Government—Successes of Garibaldi—Capture of Palermo—Battle of Melazzo [208

CHAPTER IX.

ITALY CONTINUED—Attempts of the King of Naples to conciliate his subjects—Proclamation of a Constitution—Letter of the French Emperor to Count Persigny—Proclamation of Garibaldi from Messina—He effects a landing on the Mainland—Capture of Reggio—Surrender of Royalist Troops at San Giovanni, and Terror of the Government at Naples—Flight of the King and Entry of Garibaldi into the Capital—Insurrectionary movements in the Papal Territory—General Lamoricière takes the command of the Papal Army—Difficulties of his position—Letter from Count Cavour to Cardinal Antonelli, threatening invasion of the States of the Church—The Cardinal's Reply—Campaign of Generals Fanti and Cialdini in the Marches and Umbria—Battle of Castel Fidardo—Flight of General Lamoricière—Siege and Capture of Ancona—Letter of Lord John Russell to Sir James Hudson, deprecating an attack by Sardinia on Venetia—His second letter with reference to the invasion of

CHAPTER X.

ITALY CONTINUED—Proclamation of King Victor Emmanuel of Southern Italy—The Piedmontese Army enters the Neapolitan Kingdom by General Cialdini—Mezzanotte—Emmanuel and Garibaldi—The Royalist Army retreats—Investment of Gaeta and surrender of Capri—The French Emperor—Occupation of Roman territory—Incident at Viterbo—Entry of the King of Sardinia—Garibaldi retires to Caprera—His last Proclamation—Reactionary attempts in the Neapolitan territory.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO—Causes which led to a war between Spain and Morocco—General O'Donnell, at the head of the Spanish Army in Africa—Stipulations insisted upon by the British—Defeat of the Moors at Tetuan—Treaty of Peace—Insurrection—Renunciation of claims to the Spanish territory of the Montemolin—Subsequent revocation by him of the Treaty of Tetuan—Imperial Patent constituting an enlarged Kingdom of Morocco to the Emperor of Austria, and Imperial Decree of the Emperor of Austria—Autograph Letters of the Emperor to the Ministers of State.

SYRIA—Massacre of Christians by the Druses in the town of Hama—Disgraceful conduct of the Turkish authorities—Sir John Lubbock—Outrages and Massacre at Damascus—Western Powers as to interference in Syria—Deployment of British troops for the East—Vigorous conduct of Fuad Pasha—Sir John Lubbock guilty—Appointment of Lord Dufferin as British Minister to Constantinople.

CONTENTS.

xiii

Taku Forts—Abortive attempts at negotiation—Occupation of Tien-tsin—Duplicity of the Chinese Commissioners—The Allied Forces advance from Tien-tsin—Treacherous conduct of the Tartar General—Engagement with the enemy at Tangchow—Seizure of Messrs. Parkes, Loch, Brabazon, and others, by the Chinese—Fate of the Prisoners—Narrative of the Captivity and Release of Messrs. Parkes and Loch—Advance upon Peking—Capture and Plunder of the Emperor's Summer Palace—Surrender of Peking to the Allies—Destruction of the Summer Palace—Convention with the Chinese Government, and Ratification of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

UNITED STATES—Danger to the Union from the Question of Slavery—The Missouri Compromise—The Nebraska Bill—Question of Election of a President in 1856—Mr. Buchanan's conduct—The Kansas Bill—Resolutions of the House of Representatives hostile to Mr. Buchanan—His Protest—Contest for the Election of a New President—The Candidates—Mr. Abraham Lincoln becomes President elect—His previous history—Meeting of Congress—Message of the President.

TOPICS—Questions of Slavery and Secession—Relations with Great Britain—Kansas—African Slave Trade—Filibustering [358

EVENTS

APPENDIX TO CHRONI

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.		Page	
TREATIES:—			TABLES OF M
Treaty of Commerce with			RIAGES, BIR
France	210		METEOROLOG
Treaty with Nicaragua	231		RUPTS. . . .
Treaty of Annexation of Savoy			UNIVERSITY Hc
and Nice to France	240		Oxford . . .
Convention for the Pacifica-			Cambridge .
tion of Syria	242		THE MINISTRY
ATE PAPERS:—			SHERIFFS for the
Correspondence respecting			BIRTHS
Savoy and Nice	243		MARRIAGES. . .
Correspondence respecting the			DEATHS
Affairs of Italy	273		PARLIAMENT . . .
of Acts, Public and Pri-			HONOURS. . . .
te	301		PROMOTIONS . . .
ANCE ACCOUNTS			TRIALS. T. A. W

ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR

1860.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

STATE OF PUBLIC OPINION at the Beginning of the Year—Progress of Events in Italy—Great Interest felt in England in these Transactions—The expected Reform Bill—General Absence of Agitation or Excitement on the Question—Financial Affairs—Expectations of large Changes in this Direction—PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED ON 24TH JANUARY—Her Majesty's Speech from the Throne—The Address in the House of Lords is moved by Lord Fitzwilliam, and seconded by Lord Truro—Speeches of Earl Grey, the Duke of Newcastle, Marquis of Normanby, Earl of Derby, and Earl Granville—The Address is agreed to, *nem. con.*—In the Commons the Address is moved by Mr. St. Aubyn, and seconded by Lord Henley—Mr. Disraeli enters at some length into the projected new commercial relations with France, and also into the Italian policy of the Government—Lord Palmerston in answer, states that the Commercial Treaty with France has been signed, and justifies its provisions—He also vindicates the policy of non-interference adopted by his Cabinet in regard to Italy—The Address is voted without opposition—Some further debate on the French Treaty arises on bringing up the Report—Remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and of Mr. Horsman—FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Warlike preparations in France—Mr. Kinglake addresses a question to Lord J. Russell on this subject—His answer—The Marquis of Normanby takes up the cause of the deposed Governments in Italy—He moves an Address to the Crown respecting the anticipated annexation of Savoy and Nice to France—Speeches of Earls Granville, Grey, and Shaftesbury, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of

MEMOIRS OF MR. ...
John Russell—Various discussions on the
Savoy and Nice—Strong animadversions on the
Emperor by Mr. Roebuck—On the 12th Mr.
enters into a full explanation respecting the
proceedings of Her Majesty's Government in
of Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Horsman, Lord Pal
and other Members.

THE principal subjects which engaged the public attention at the beginning of the year 1860 were the state of Italian affairs abroad, and the expected measures of Parliamentary Reform and financial policy at home. The progress of the constitutional cause in Italy was regarded with warm sympathy by the people of England without distinction of parties, and the moral support which the British Government lent to the Sardinian cause, while they, at the same time, strictly observed the principle of non-interference, was entirely in accordance with the public feeling in the subject. It will be seen that the course of events was watched with great anxiety and led to repeated discussions during the session of Parliament; though on the one hand a large section of the public, though professedly in favour of the proposed measures, were unwilling to support them, and on the other hand a number of persons had been held in reserve for the commencement of some manifestly unpopular measure; but the Government, being factious, and being factious, The state of excitement more roused, known that the considerable deficit to be supplied, and that increased defensive preparations augmented de-

In other respects, the circumstances of the country wore a favourable aspect—trade was in a sound and thriving state—the farming interest made no complaint, and the labouring classes were generally in full employment.

The Legislative Session commenced rather before the usual time, the two Houses being summoned for the despatch of business on the 24th of January. On that day Parliament was opened with the usual ceremonies by Her Majesty in person, who delivered the following Speech from the throne:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,—

“ It is with great satisfaction that I again meet you in Parliament, and have recourse to your assistance and advice.

“ My relations with foreign Powers continue to be on a friendly and satisfactory footing.

“ At the close of the last Session I informed you that overtures had been made to me to ascertain whether, if a Conference 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 me to assist at such a Conference. I have since received a formal invitation from the Emperor of Austria and from the Emperor of the French to send a Plenipotentiary to a Congress to consist of the representatives of the eight Powers who were parties to the Treaties of Vienna of 1815, the objects of such Congress being stated to be to receive communication of the treaties concluded at Zurich; and to deliberate, associating with the above-mentioned Powers the Courts of Rome, of Sardinia, and of the Two Sicilies,

on the means best adapted for the pacification of Italy, and for placing its prosperity on a solid and durable basis.

“ Desirous at all times to concur in proceedings having for their object the maintenance of peace, I accepted the invitation, but at the same time I made known that, in such a Congress, I should steadfastly maintain the principle, that no external force should be employed to impose upon the people of Italy any particular government or constitution.

“ Circumstances have arisen which have led to a postponement of the Congress, without any day having been fixed for its meeting; but whether in Congress or by separate negotiation, I shall endeavour to obtain for the people of Italy freedom from foreign interference by force of arms in their internal concerns; and I trust that the affairs of the Italian peninsula may be peacefully and satisfactorily settled.

“ Papers on this subject will soon be laid before you.

“ I am in communication with the Emperor of the French with a view to extend the commercial intercourse between the two countries, and thus to draw still closer the bonds of friendly alliance between them.

“ A dispute having arisen between Spain and Morocco, I endeavoured, by friendly means, to prevent a rupture; but, I regret to say, without success.

“ I will direct papers on this subject to be laid before you.

“ My Plenipotentiary and the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French having, in obedience to their instructions, proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho river, in order to repair to Peking to exchange in that city the ratifications

The allied forces displayed on this occasion their usual bravery, but, after sustaining a severe loss, were compelled to retire.

I am preparing, in concert and cooperation with the Emperor of France, an expedition, intended to obtain redress and a fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

It will be gratifying to me, if the prompt acquiescence of the Emperor of China in the moderate demands which will be made by Plenipotentiaries, shall obviate the necessity for the employment of force.

I have directed that papers on this subject shall be laid before

an unauthorized proceeding of an officer of the United States towards the Island of San Juan, and towards Vancouver's Island and the mainland, might have led to a collision between my forces and those of the United States. A collision, however, has been avoided by the judicious forbearance of my naval and civil officers.

and generosity, have been everywhere met with trust, permanent friendship, and the most gratifying loyalty of my Indian allies. The good feeling of the native chiefs and owners of the country has been directed to the benefit of the interest of the country; and I inform you that a treaty has taken place in the most favorable prospects.

I have concluded a treaty with the Tycoon of Japan regarding the boundary of the republic of Guatemala. I have directed that these papers be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

I have directed that the papers for the ensuing year be laid before you. They have been prepared with a view to the military and naval

has added an important element to our system of national defence.

"Measures will be laid before you for amending the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, and for placing that representation upon a broader and firmer basis.

"I earnestly recommend you to resume your labours for the improvement of our jurisprudence, and particularly in regard to bankruptcy, the transfer of land, the consolidation of the statutes, and such a further fusion of law and equity as may be necessary to insure that, in every suit, the rights of the parties may be satisfactorily determined by the court in which the suit is commenced.

"I am deeply gratified to observe that the great interests of the country are generally in a sound and thriving condition; that pauperism and crime have diminished; and that, throughout the whole of my empire, both in the United Kingdom and in my colonies and possessions beyond sea, there reigns a spirit of loyalty, of contentment, of order, and of obedience to the law.

"With heartfelt gratitude to the Almighty Ruler of nations for these inestimable blessings, I fervently pray that His beneficent power may guide your deliberations for the advancement and consolidation of the welfare and happiness of my people."

The Address to the Throne was moved in the House of Lords by Earl Fitzwilliam and seconded by Lord Truro. Earl Grey then addressed the House. He began by expressing his gratification that Her Majesty was able to lay so satisfactory a statement of our domestic and foreign affairs before Parliament. He viewed with the

greatest satisfaction the paragraph on Italian affairs, and the policy which was therein enunciated.

That policy assured the nation that the British Government would be no party to cutting up and parcelling out Italy in order to forward the interest or desires of other countries, but would maintain the right of the Italians to choose their own Government, by which means a powerful and free State would be established in Italy, calculated to promote the general welfare of Europe and of this country. He could not, however, express the same satisfaction at that part of the Royal Speech which related to the recent commercial treaty between this country and France. No one could wish more strongly than himself to see the commercial intercourse of the two countries increased, but he feared that the present experiment would prove a retrogression in our financial policy. At the present time, when our financial condition was likely to be one of some difficulty, he condemned the reduction of duties on French products for the purpose of obtaining a commercial treaty from France. In regard to China, he also could not concur in the words of the Speech, as he thought that the whole question ought to have been brought before Parliament previously to the fitting out of any expedition, in order that improper expenditure might have been avoided, and an impolitic and unjust war prevented. He proceeded to consider whether we had been justified in forcing our way up the Peiho, and whether war with China would place our interests in that country in a better position by a corresponding increase of our commerce. He blamed in strong

we could not draw back. All he wanted was to prevent this pernicious practice being drawn into a precedent, and he, therefore, should move to add to the paragraph relating to Chinese affairs an amendment embodying these opinions.

The Duke of Newcastle thought that when the circumstances of the commercial treaty with France were known, the House would be prepared to support Her Majesty's Government. To extend the commerce between two powerful countries was the best way to cement peace and good-will, as commerce bound not kings and governments alone; but when kings and governments had passed away, still linked together the people of the two countries. As to the amendment, he combatted the principle which Lord Grey had attempted to establish by the two precedents of 1790 and 1826, which, in his opinion, were contrary to the rule which had been established during the last thirty years. We were not about to commence hostilities with a country with which we were previously at peace; the fact was, we had not been at peace with China for

the idea of a country being violent to trade, and being that as I was not at that, even violated, and concluded

Lord No. be better to on Chinese on the sul House. At the present the French contemplation, he entered into the I while expressed Princes of C be reimposed force, he were not to side, it ought nanced on the

Lord Bruce events in I year, and e that the Ital to work ou

doubtful state of feeling in France, and in the present unsettled state of affairs all over the world, when it was impossible to calculate what might happen in the next month or week, he considered we ought to be so well armed as to render invasion impossible to succeed and unlikely to be attempted.

Lord Derby expressed his surprise that among so great a variety of topics as the Royal Speech contained there were so many on which nothing had been said by preceding speakers. They had heard nothing about the treaties of Guatemala and the Tycoon of Japan, and of the San Juan difficulty, in which our officers, both civil and military, had exercised so sound and admirable a discretion. They had heard nothing on Reform but a casual remark of Lord Brougham as to the apathy of the people of Yorkshire and Lancashire on the subject, and he considered that if Parliament treated the subject in the same dispassionate manner, there would be no great dread of any very revolutionary measure being carried. With the exception of some little ebullition of Irish feeling here and there, he congratulated the House on the happy domestic condition of the country. Lord Derby, in speaking of India, dwelt with satisfaction upon the suppression of the mutiny and the restoration of our dominion, and highly eulogized the policy of Lord Canning in his restoration of the feudal system in Oude, and his treatment of the talookdars, a system which would consolidate British power more firmly than ever. Having paid a just tribute to the spirit which had produced the present volunteer movement, he said there were three topics to which it was impossible to do more than to allude. Those

were the commercial treaty between France and England, the war with China, and the Congress and the separate negotiations. In reviewing the recent commercial arrangement, he did not think it a matter for congratulation, and pointed out the inequality of the advantages, as being immediate to France, but prospective to England, and that while the articles admitted into France were of vital importance to her for warlike purposes, the articles taken by this country were of a totally different nature. The present time, when the defences of the country were absorbing so much money, and the Income-tax was drawing to an end, was most inapt for reducing the revenue and binding the country by a treaty from which it could not withdraw. Why, too, he asked, were the wine duties to be mitigated and the duty on hops and malt left untouched? War duties were still levied on tea and sugar, and he could not understand how, without inconsistency, the Government could take off the one and retain the other. In respect to Lord Grey's amendment on the war with China, he would defer the discussion raised by Lord Grey to a future time, but availed himself of the occasion to speak in the highest terms of the Admiral and the officers and men who had conducted the attack, and who for devotion to their duty and heroic bravery were surpassed by few even in our navy. In reply to the Duke of Newcastle, he observed that if we were at war with China, the Chinese were justified in attacking us, and if at peace we had no right to force our way up the Peiho. He then addressed himself to the affairs of Italy and the Congress, and asked under what cir-

treaty with France, and strongly insisted on the dangers which would ensue from such a course. While he admitted the right of every country to arrange its own affairs without foreign interference, he considered that those internal changes in a country should be made by itself, and not influenced by external assistance. He would not enter into a discussion upon the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope, which was not a question for a Protestant country. This country looked upon the Sovereign Pontiff in the same light as they looked upon any other sovereign, and would treat him in the same way, so that if his Government were overthrown we should not interfere, but this must be done by the free will of the Italian people, and not by foreign influence or aid; and in connection with this part of his argument he asked why, when all Austrian troops were withdrawn, were Rome and Milan still occupied by the French? In case of the meeting of a Congress, he should object to England joining in it at all. Such a course might be undignified, but,

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course to be adopted. He regretted to see the tendency in this country to treat the question of the sovereignty of the Pope as a religious question. In his opinion that was not the case, and Her Majesty's Government had decided to look upon it as a political subject, and in that light only. An eloquent panegyric on the late Lord Macaulay, as one of the members of their Lordships' House, was introduced by Lord Granville in conclusion.

The amendment was then negatived, and the Address agreed to without a division.

In the House of Commons on the same evening the Address was moved by Mr. St. Aubyn, M.P. for West Cornwall, who briefly passed in review the principal topics adverted to in the Speech from the Throne. He expressed a hope that the influence of the Government would be exerted for securing to the Italian people the benefits of freedom and good government; that the necessity for actual hostilities with China would be averted; and, with respect to domestic affairs, that a Bill for the reform of the representation would not only be introduced, but that the measure would so far meet with the approbation of all parties that it would become the law of the land before the expiration of the present Session. In conclusion, he congratulated the House upon the high position in which the country now stood, without example in modern times.

The motion was seconded by Lord Henley, who entered at some length into the question of Parliamentary Reform, and congratulated the House that the charge of public affairs was com-

mitted to the hands of the present Government.

Mr. Disraeli took notice of the attempt made by Lord Henley to raise, he said, a question of confidence. He did not intend, he observed, to move an amendment to the Address; but there were topics of much importance referred to in the Royal Speech which required explanation. The prospect of increased commercial relations with France was, he admitted, a subject of congratulation; nevertheless, the nature of the commercial treaty (supposing it to be based upon a principle of reciprocity) required some explanation, and he was not aware of the mode in which the attention of Parliament was to be called to it. The principle of reciprocity was rejected by our commercial system; and what France undertook to do in 1861 might be done without any treaty whatever. Another subject which demanded explanation was the condition of Italy and the relations of our Government with that country. There was so much ambiguity in the Royal Speech on this subject that he was at a loss to gather the real state of our diplomatic relations with Italy and with France in reference to that country, and he felt it his duty to ask some explanation of what had occurred since the prorogation, and what were the engagements into which Her Majesty had been advised to enter. The principle of non-intervention had been that which the late Government had adopted, and to which the House had cordially adhered, and if the present Government diverged from that policy, they must offer very grave reasons for so doing. He wanted to know, therefore, why in August Lord J. Russell had (as he

...made for an alliance offensive and defensive between France and England to make interference by any Power in the affairs of Italy a *casus belli*, which might involve this country in serious political complications. He wanted to know what was the object of the Congress, which, if we entered into it, might lead us into embarrassing relations. The conclusion to which he had come was, that the less we meddled with the affairs of Italy the better. A country in the present state of Italy was far beyond the management and settlement of Courts, Cabinets, and Congresses; the problem could only be solved by the will of the population, though this country might do great good by laying down principles of sound policy.

Lord Palmerston, after expressing his satisfaction at the prospect of unanimity upon the Address, vindicated the paragraph in the Royal Speech on the topic of Reform, and then passed on to the other main subjects of the debate. He announced that the treaty with France was signed on the 23rd, but that he had

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them from arriving at the result which is most satisfactory to their own feelings and interests. The right honourable gentleman says that if you ask the opinions of different people, all of whom are respectively and individually good authorities on the subject of Italy, one will tell you one thing, and another another; that whether it is about the Romagna, Tuscany, or Sardinia, or Naples, or Lombardy, every one you consult gives you a different opinion. Is that peculiar to Italy? Without going further than the walls of this House, I should like to know whether you will not find gentlemen here who will give you the most opposite opinions about any question of domestic interest you like to name. . . . In this House a question is settled according to what the majority thinks about it; let the people of Italy settle their own questions in the same way. If it be true that Tuscany wishes to be a separate nationality, so be it. If it be true that the King of Naples is the most beloved of monarchs, let his subjects remain united to him in the bonds of affection. If it be true that the people of the Romagna are enamoured of the Government of the Pope, let them return to the happiness from which they are temporarily separated. All that we want is, that the Italians should be left to judge of their own interests, to shape their future arrangements according to their own opinions of that which is most likely to contribute to their happiness and most in unison with their feelings and opinions. I am sure this policy is consonant to the wishes of the people. It is founded upon the same principle as that on which the throne of this country now rests, and, therefore,

in advocating it I feel that the Government are backed and supported by the feelings of the people at large, by the historical traditions of our own country, and by the principles on which that constitution is founded under which we are so happy as to live."

The Address was then agreed to, *nem. con.* On the bringing up of the report a desultory discussion on various subjects took place. Among others, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald entered into a discussion of the treaty with France, to which he raised many objections, and he warned the House against too close an access and identity of interests with France.

Mr. Gladstone rallied Mr. Fitzgerald on his assumed knowledge of the character of the treaty, hinting ironically that he must have secreted himself, after the ancient fashion, behind the tapestry of the room in which negotiations were going on, and thus have obtained his minute knowledge. Mr. Gladstone said he could not enter on a discussion of the questions raised; he must defer it until Parliament was made acquainted with the particulars of the treaty. Answering some of Mr. Fitzgerald's strictures, he ridiculed his fear of an identity of policy between England and France. "Is that possible, in the nature of things? Why, there is hardly any contingency in which they can be associated except for objects honourable in themselves and beneficial to mankind."

"On no occasion, in our own day or in history, have they ever been combined for a bad object as regards the politics of Europe; and therefore I trust in that alliance, as I hope we all do, and wish it may be drawn closer and closer, not only on account of its in-

the following week.

Mr. Horsman renewed the complaint that the Reform Bill had been postponed to so late a day as the 20th February, intimating that the fate of the Government might in the mean time turn upon a vote about China or the Congress. The country, he said, required an early settlement of the question.

Lord Palmerston justified the course pursued with respect to the Reform Bill. He thought there would be ample time to discuss it during the Session. The motion was then agreed to.

The lively interest taken at this time in the progress of events in Italy, and also the anxiety caused by the expected annexations by France of the territories of Savoy and Nice, gave rise in the early part of this Session to some important debates in Parliament. On the 3rd of February Mr. A. W. Kinglake inquired of Lord J. Russell whether the Government had received any information as to the naval and military preparations of the French Emperor, and, if so, whether it could be made known to the House

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No one believed on the Continent that a compact for the annexation of Savoy and Nice did not exist between the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia. It would be most satisfactory to hear that no change in the intentions of the French Government had taken place on this subject since the 18th of last March, when Lord Cowley wrote to Lord Malmesbury that the Emperor of the French contemplated no increase of French territory. The question, however, almost entirely depended upon the public opinion of Savoy, and he could not say what that opinion was. Great changes had taken place in the feelings of the Savoyards towards their King since 1814, partly brought about by the increase of taxation, the oppressive action of the conscription, and other causes. He considered the question in its geographical and strategic aspect, and came to the conclusion that the annexation would be injurious to the balance of power in Europe, to the interests of Savoy and its inhabitants, and, by adding a discontented population to its sway, to the interests of France itself.

Lord Granville stated that he had no further information to add to that which he had formerly given to a question upon this same subject to Lord Normanby. Her Majesty's Government were still in communication with the French Government on the matter. Her Majesty's Government had been assured that, although there had been formerly a question of the annexation of Savoy and Nice under certain contingencies, as those contingencies had not arisen, there was no question of annexation at the present moment. At the same time France did not deny that the

creation of a powerful Italian kingdom on her frontier might give occasion to the consideration of such a question. The information from Sardinia was also to the same effect—that no compact existed between France and Sardinia for the occasion, exchange, or sale of Savoy and Nice to France. He assured the House that the Government of this country had represented to the Government of France all the objections which in an European sense would arise from the contemplated enlargement of French territory, and proceeded to consider the question of an extension of the French frontier, and pointed out that the arguments used by the French for the extension of their frontier to the Alps might with equal propriety be applied to the frontier of the Rhine and of Germany. At the present moment our Government was in communication with France, Sardinia, and Austria on the Italian question. The policy of this country was not one of nationalities, but the avoidance of any armed interference in the affairs of the Peninsula, and to secure to the Italians the privilege of choosing for themselves. Considering the present circumstances of the two countries, and the friendly feeling existing between them, he considered that Lord Normanby would best consult the public interests by withdrawing his motion.

Lord Grey thought the statement made by Lord Granville showed the necessity of bringing forward this motion. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the conduct of the Government of France upon this subject, especially when coupled with the language of the French newspapers. The annexation, he thought, would

such an annexation should be most strongly supported by this country. In a brief and lucid argument he exposed the fallacy of the proposition that the subjects of a settled Government had a right to choose their own rulers and transfer their allegiance from their own to a foreign King at their own caprice and convenience. He entreated Lord Granville to reconsider his determination to oppose the motion, as he (Lord Grey) believed that they were all unanimous in condemning the proposed annexation; and considered that, while the denunciation of the House against the annexation would be received with the greatest satisfaction in Europe, it could not be deemed a friendly act to the Emperor of France, but rather the contrary, since, if it induced him to pause his present policy, and to give up his present design, it would be advantageous to him, by preserving for him the confidence of Europe, which would be lost by pursuing the course in which he was now embarking. If it were really true that a secret treaty had been

on such import calculated to be which it would to allay, and a great obstacle to union and calm consideration of the motions made by the Government on the

Lord Brougham's statement of Lord's satisfactory. He had to the annexation of Nice to France where the violation of Europe from, would stop

Lord Derby held that the advice of Majesty's Government so received by the French that the cause for the apprehensions in respect of Savoy to the Government had been shown the danger thereby arise to the present Government become impressed of those views.

the most, in his opinion, by the annexation, would be the two countries immediately interested: for, if the annexation should take place, it would belie the whole of the proclamations of the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, which were so worthy of admiration on account of the disinterestedness of the policy they had announced, and which were totally inconsistent with the rumours of the compact for the mutual aggrandizement of the two Powers. There was, however, another reason why Savoy should not be annexed to France. Piedmont was bound by a specific treaty to Switzerland never to cede Savoy, and Piedmont could not set aside the treaties with Europe, nor the specific treaty with Switzerland, without a violation of the international law of Europe. The language of Piedmont to France ought to be—that it was impossible, owing to her treaty with Switzerland, that she could yield on this question. If Piedmont held this language, France would surely not be so unscrupulously violent as to take those provinces by force. Such a step would be fatal to France in her relations with Europe. All confidence in the steady policy and peaceful character of the Emperor of the French would be lost, and it would be said that Austria had been expelled by France from Italy, not for Italian independence, but for the furtherance of her own selfish ends. The present was a great opportunity for the Emperor of the French to establish a character for peace and moderation, by declaring that he entertained no idea of extending the French frontier beyond its present limits, or of destroying the balance of

power in Europe, but that, on the contrary, he would maintain a policy of non-interference in the affairs of other countries, by which declaration he would establish a moral power throughout Europe as great as the material power now wielded by France.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe expressed his thanks to Lord Normanby, for bringing forward the motion, and entirely concurred with the remarks of Lord Derby. The noble marquis, after a few explanatory remarks, withdrew his motion.

On the 14th February, Lord Normanby again brought the affairs of Italy under the notice of the Upper House of Parliament, by a motion intended to convey a strong censure upon the newly-constituted authorities in Tuscany, and upon the acts of the Sardinian Government. The noble lord moved for a copy of the instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the British Charge d'Affaires at Florence to attend the official reception, on the 1st of January, of Signor Buoncompagni, now acting as Governor-General of Tuscany: also for a return of the dates of all communications between the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador at Paris on the subject of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, up to the 1st of January, 1860. He prefaced his motion with a strong attack upon the Sardinian Government for their conduct in Central Italy, which had been characterized by measures of the most arbitrary nature, perfectly inconsistent with the high-sounding pretensions to freedom which they had put forward. He denied that the present Government in Central Italy and the Duchies was the choice of the

His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Florence should have been directed to pay his official court to such a man, and why a departure from the usual line of proceedings in such matters should have been ordered in this particular case.

Lord Granville defended Signor Buoncompagni and the Italian people from the attacks of Lord Normanby, and asked whether Lord Normanby, from the cases of outrage he had cited, supposed that Italy was, under her new Government, to return to the golden age, and that no crime was to exist; and whether the British Parliament were to be guided by the opinions of his anonymous correspondents, who, of course, were no more unbiassed in their views than others. The state of Italy was at the present moment most satisfactory, and he thought that the moderation the Italians had exhibited was highly creditable.

Lord Malmesbury hoped that nothing would induce the Government to abandon the policy of non-intervention, and regretted that no official transactions of the Government in Italy were to be

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manby, were as nothing compared to the taxation endured by Venetia, which, in fact, was absolute confiscation. He proceeded to review in detail the speech of Lord Normanby, from which he dissented in almost every particular.

Lord Granville read a statement from Lord Cowley, to the effect that the French Government at the time of the communication did not contemplate the annexation of Savoy.

Lord Cardigan said, that while it was most desirable that the French army should be withdrawn from Northern Italy, the withdrawal of the French army from Rome would be followed by the most dreadful consequences to the Papal Government and its supporters.

Lord Derby asked whether the papers to be laid on the table of the House would contain the latest information on the subject of the negotiations with respect to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, and whether Lord Granville would point out in what view Her Majesty's Government regard the project. He also wished to know whether there had been any communications between the two Governments since the despatch of July last (when the project of the annexation of Savoy and Nice was denied) which would lead Her Majesty's Government to infer that a change had occurred in the views of the French Government. If any such correspondence had taken place, he must say that Her Majesty's Government, while they had adhered to the letter of the truth, had at the same time made a statement calculated to mislead. With regard to Signor Buoncompagni, he wished to know whether it was a fact that Mr. Corbett had attend-

ed his receptions, and whether, if he had done so, it was in opposition to the views of the representatives of other Courts, and to the instructions he had received from his Government.

Lord Granville said that he had stated last week the most recent communications which had taken place between the French and British Governments upon the annexation of Savoy and Nice. With regard to the second question of Lord Derby, Mr. Corbett, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, had received no instructions whatever, except to treat Signor Buoncompagni as he had treated his predecessors.

The motion for papers was adopted, with the omission of all mention of Mr. Corbett's instructions.

In reply to questions addressed to the Government in the House of Commons by Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Lord John Russell stated that inquiries of the Sardinian Government had produced a general answer, that Sardinia had no engagement with France to cede Savoy, and had no intention of ceding it: but the French Government had told Sardinia that if the latter were aggrandized by the annexation of Central Italy, France would think that her frontier was not secure without the annexation of at least some part of Savoy.

On the 28th of February, Mr. A. W. Kinglake again called the attention of the House of Commons to the same topic, in consequence of the strange rumours which prevailed of the approaching annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, in order, he said, to obtain an expression of the opinion of the House upon that pro-

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gerous application. By the treaties of 1815 the northern portion of Savoy (Chablais and Faucigny) was declared to participate in the neutrality of Switzerland; but if it became a part of France, what, he asked, would become of this guarantee, and of the integrity of Switzerland, which would be jammed in between two departments of France? This annexation would have an embarrassing effect upon our own freedom of action, and would unsettle the political relations of Europe. He referred to the repeated declarations on the part of the Government of France, prior to the recent war in Italy, that the Emperor was actuated by no motive of personal ambition or desire of conquest. At the same time he had, he said, received in January, 1859, a communication (which he had imparted to the British Government) stating that a secret arrangement (called a *pacte de famille*) had been entered into between France and Sardinia for the cession of Savoy to France, although Count Walewski had referred Lord Cowley that no

Kinglake, therefore, they were ready to assent, and were prepared to lay the papers upon the table. A protracted discussion could lead to no result until those papers were in the possession of the House, showing the position of the Government in relation to France and Sardinia, and the course they had adopted. He joined with Mr. Kinglake and Sir R. Peel in deprecating the annexation of Savoy to France, the consequence of which, he agreed, might unsettle Europe.

Mr. Disraeli thought it would be more convenient to defer the discussion until the papers were before the House, and should, therefore, refrain from expressing any opinion upon the merits of the question.

Lord J. Russell offered a few explanations. With respect to the family compact referred to by Mr. Kinglake and Sir R. Peel, he could only say that the Government had no diplomatic information to that effect, and the fact of any treaty prior to the war had been repeatedly denied by both the Governments of France and Sardinia. Reminding the House of the critical position of affairs in Central Italy when the question of the Congress was under consideration, he observed that it was not unnatural that a Power like England, dreading a renewal of the war, should endeavour to prevent it, and with that view the Government had made certain propositions, and, although they had not been accepted in the gross, something had been gained. With regard to the question as to the annexation of Savoy, he could not but think that it was a course of policy which the Emperor of the French would hesitate long before he adopted.

since it would produce distrust, because it would be in contradiction with the magnificent proclamation he had issued; because the encroachment, once begun, would, he was afraid, be deemed the precursor of others, and excite apprehension; and, finally, because it could not tend to strengthen France, whose security depended upon her own resources, upon the spirit of independence and the warlike qualities of her people. The extension of her frontiers had never been a source of power to France, and was not for her a right or secure policy.

The motion was agreed to.

Again, on the 2nd of March, Sir R. Peel, reverting to the subject of Savoy, called the attention of the Government to a variation, which he deemed of much importance, in the original text of the French Emperor's speech, as published in different English journals, and, after a strong denunciation of the project, asked for more explicit information upon the subject of the annexation.

Mr. Bright wished to know what Sir R. Peel proposed should be done in the case. These repetitions of inquiries, he said, tended to create greater complications in a matter of this nature. The language of Sir R. Peel was as extravagant as if Europe and England itself were on fire, and he strove not to suppress it, but to make it hotter. We could not prevent the annexation of Savoy to France, which he was informed the people of the province desired; but we might embroil ourselves with France. He would never have recommended or promoted the annexation; but "Perish Savoy," he would say, rather than that House should involve the

...the sentiments of the
people of England; and he inquired
whether the Emperor of the French
still intended to consult the great
Powers, prior to annexing Savoy.
Lord J. Russell, in reply to Lord
J. Manners, reiterated the reply
he had already given—that, read-
ing the speech of the Emperor in
conjunction with the assurances
given by the ambassador, he did
not doubt that the intention of the
Emperor was to consult the great
Powers with reference to the an-
nexation. He proceeded to ob-
serve, that the question was one
which related to the position of
France and the protection of her
frontier, and the Emperor thought
it was due to the security of France
that Savoy, if the assent of the
people could be obtained, should
be annexed to its territory; but
he (Lord John) understood that
the Emperor wished to consult the
great Powers of Europe as to the
measure, and the opinion of Europe
could not be a matter of indifference
to the Emperor of the French. He
differed from the Government of
France in this matter; he con-
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England, of civilization, and of liberty.

Lord J. Russell said, if it was thought necessary to take the whole question of Savoy out of the hands of Her Majesty's Government, that might be a useful course; but there was one course which was consistent neither with constitutional proceedings in that House nor with the confidence usually placed in the Government, and, above all, not consistent with amicable feelings between this country and France; and that was, renewing, day after day, irritating discussions upon this subject, asking for no decisive vote, proposing no definite result, but sowing suspicion and distrust, calculated to bring about a total rupture with a neighbouring friendly country. After recapitulating the course which the question had taken, and the position in which it now stood, he asked whether the present was the moment for raising this discussion. His persuasion was, he said, that if the language of disapprobation was heard from all the great Powers, the project of annexation would not be persevered in. The Government of Sardinia, the Power most interested in the question, had not spoken upon the subject. His opinion was, that the treaty of commerce with France was destined, if approved by Parliament, to draw closer the ties of friendship between the two nations, by giving both an interest in the blessings of peace, which would tend to prevent the great calamity of war.

After some further desultory discussions on the same subject in both Houses, Lord John Russell undertook to give a formal explanation on behalf of the Govern-

ment in relation to the Savoy question. The noble Lord discharged this undertaking on the 12th of March. He began his speech by representing the state in which the question of Savoy and Nice had been left by the late Administration, and proceeded to vindicate the present Government from the accusation that they had pursued a policy which, by promoting the annexation of the Romagna and Tuscany to Sardinia, laid a ground for that of Savoy to France. This accusation was founded, he said, upon an entire misapprehension. Their policy had been to endeavour, by negotiation, to secure to the Italian people the power of managing their own affairs. He then explained the communications which had taken place on the subject of certain proposed combinations for the restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the establishment of a kingdom of Central Italy. The British Government, he observed, were not hostile to either; they wished the people of Italy to decide for themselves; to assert their independence of any Power whatever, and, if they thought proper, to unite themselves to Sardinia. It had been said that for a long time he had acquiesced in the design of France to annex Savoy, and that he took no step in the matter until late in the month of January. But this was a mistake of dates. On the 5th of July he had stated what he considered would be the consequences to the Emperor of the French if the plan of annexing Savoy was carried into effect, in the general distrust it would create. But, according to Count Walewski, no such plan was then contemplated, and, the contingency he referred to being improbable, it was unnecessary for

... since a different shape, showing that there was a project on foot for the annexation of Savoy, and at the end of that month the Government renewed the expression of its fears as to the consequences of the measure. It had been objected, he continued, that the Government had been so anxious for the independence of Italy that they had neglected other objects. But in 1856 Lord Clarendon had thought the question of the state of Italy of so much importance that he brought it before the Conference, and later occurrences had induced the Government to consider it one of European interest, and, if so, of British interest. It was for European objects that they had employed the influence of Great Britain, and employed it peacefully, to reconcile differences, prevent war, and lay the foundations of peace between the great Powers of Europe. If, in doing so, they could enable Italy to regain her independence, and raise a country, which had for three centuries been sunk and degraded, into one of the leading Powers of Europe, so far from being ashamed and

quence and, a month's notice was not a subject; Russell's speech; did not found Europe. some of the House, that the very fact if Sardinia in addition magna, and Nice the Government bring about After Mr. Milnes and Mr. H. the House thinking Savoy should of war. whether I acquire a The treat



ferred to the Rhine and to Belgium; then, if we apprehended danger, the policy of this country was to take precautions and form alliances with other Powers. This was the traditional policy of this country, to form alliances in order to check aggression and the preponderance of any great Power, and he thought the Government would have done wisely upon this occasion by entering into such an alliance. Instead of this, they had busied themselves with a commercial treaty with France. The policy of tame acquiescence would be a dangerous and an unworthy policy; the other would place us in a dignified attitude before the world.

Lord Palmerston thought the course which the Government had pursued in this matter was much more clear and consistent than Mr. Whiteside had represented. It was evident that this was not a case upon which the issue of peace or war ought to depend. The cession of Savoy did not involve the interests of this country so as to induce us to go to war to prevent it. As regarded England, France would not be stronger after the acquisition of Savoy than before. If this was agreed upon, it was clear that some of the measures recommended in the debate would not be expedient. To enter into alliances with the great Powers of Europe, unless the matter was of sufficient importance, would inspire alarm, and rouse the national feeling in France. Her Majesty's Government, when it appeared that no Congress would take place, and there would be no opportunity to bring the matter into discussion in the assembly of the great Powers, stated to France and to the other Powers their objections to the measure. He thought it would be

a great mistake in the French Government if they persisted in the plan of annexation, and it would be a glorious act on the part of France if, after having restored independence to Italy, she was content with the renown of that generous enterprise without mixing it up with so small an object. The reasons assigned for the annexation he thought insufficient, and the objection felt by the British Government was not founded upon what they considered British interests, but upon the danger to Europe of the precedent and of the principles,—those of natural boundaries and the identity of language,—upon which the annexation was justified. As it was not to be done without the consent of the sovereign and the people of Savoy, and the assent of the great Powers of Europe, we were not come to the point when we were authorized to hold that reflection might not induce the Government of France to abandon the design. In the opinion of our Government this was a question of European interest, and he could not help thinking that other Governments would take the same view as our own, and that the Government of France would find that it would gain more by preserving the good opinion of Europe than by the acquisition of this small territory.

Mr. Disraeli, after disclaiming any desire to make the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France a ground of war, observed that Lord J. Russell had not denied that he had received ample and repeated warnings of the design of the French Government. His defence was, that he thought the intimations mere threats, and he treated them with indifference. Then he (Mr. Disraeli) contended that,

the charge he had brought against the Government, and Lord J. Russell had given the House no information upon this subject. The conduct of France had been

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CHAPTER II.

FINANCE—*The Chancellor of the Exchequer appoints the 6th of February for bringing forward the Budget—Expectation of great financial changes—In consequence of the Minister's illness the Financial Statement is postponed—It is made on the 10th February, and the Commercial Treaty with France produced at the same time—Elaborate and comprehensive speech of Mr. Gladstone—Extensive changes in taxation proposed by him—Wine Duties—Paper Duty—Reduction of Tariff—Increase of Income-tax, &c.—Reception of the Budget in the House of Commons—Mr. Du Cane gives notice of an Amendment disapproving of the proposed changes—His motion is postponed to give place to one made by Mr. Disraeli, relative to the proceedings on the Treaty—Speeches of Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Hugh Cairns, the Attorney-General, Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Bright, Lord John Russell, Mr. Horsman, Lord Palmerston, and other Members—The amendment is negatived by 293 to 230—Debate in the House of Lords on the French Treaty, and financial measures of the Government—Speeches of the Earl of Derby, Earls Grey and Granville, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Hardwicke—Mr. Du Cane's notice comes on for discussion on the 21st February, and occupies three nights—Speeches of Mr. Barter, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Byng, Sir Francis Baring, Mr. Bright, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Walpole, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Palmerston—The division results in a majority of 116 in favour of the Government—Address to the Crown in approbation of the Commercial Treaty with France, moved by Mr. Byng in the House of Commons on the 8th of March—Sir Hugh Cairns states some objections to the Treaty—Mr. Horsman moves an amendment, excepting to one of the articles—The Chancellor of the Exchequer vindicates the Treaty—The amendment is supported by only 56 votes against 282, and the Address is carried—Lord Taunton, in the Upper House, moves the concurrence of the Lords in the Address—His Speech—Speeches of Earl Grey, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Malmesbury, Lord Overstone, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Derby, the Duke of Newcastle, and other Peers—The motion is carried on a division by 68 to 34.*

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer had appointed, in the first instance, a very early day (February 6th), for the financial statement, on which public expectation was anxiously fixed; and it was announced that the Commercial Treaty with France, which

signed, would be laid before Parliament that the two were intimately be viewed as a idered together. ver, unexpectedly pelled the post-Budget, and promise of the public This was the ill-gladstone, which, rious nature, was him for so great plicated financial t. This delay eral disappoint- s feared that it o small incon- the commercial angements were e expected an- ppily, Mr. Glad-

by public expectation as one when taxes might be reduced, because 2,146,000*l.* of interest on the debt, and the increased duties on sugar and tea, and the income tax would lapse. Then had come the commercial treaty with France. There were, however, disturbing circumstances. The revenue, estimated at 69,460,000*l.*, had yielded 70,570,000*l.*, and but for these circumstances, the expedition to China being among them, there would have been a balance in hand. In the mean time Spain had honoured bills due from her, amounting to 50,000*l.*

Coming to the charges of the current year, Mr. Gladstone said that the estimated funded debt was 26,200,000*l.*, and this would now be reduced by 2,438,000*l.* The Consolidated Fund, commonly

be easy to return to peace duties on tea and sugar, if the House would agree to an income-tax of one shilling in the pound. How should the deficit be met? Were they to stop in the progress of commercial reform? if so, they might stop for ever. High taxation was a reason why they should proceed, not why they should stop. The country was richer than it ever was, and better able to bear the war taxes on tea and sugar; and it had paid an income-tax of 1s. 1d. in the pound during the last half-year without a murmur. ("No, no!") He meant his observation generally. What did he propose? The Government asked Parliament to renew the tea and sugar duties, as they now stood, for fifteen months. He now came to the commercial treaty with France, which he recommended for adoption to the House. France engaged to reduce the duties on English coal and coke, flax, and pig-iron, in 1861. On the 1st October, 1861, France would reduce duties and take away prohibitions on British productions mentioned, on which there was an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. There was a provision that the maximum of 30 per cent. should, after the lapse of three years, be reduced to a maximum of 25 per cent. England engaged, with a limited power of exception, to abolish immediately and totally all duties on manufactured goods, to reduce the duty on brandy from 15s. to 8s. 2d., on wine from 5s. 10d. to 3s.—with power reserved to increase the duty on wine if we raised our duty on spirits. England engaged to charge upon French articles subject to excise the same duties which the manufacturer would be put to in consequence of the changes. The treaty was to be in force for ten years.

Having vindicated the policy of the Government in regard to the treaty, and contended that it was not an abandonment of free-trade, Mr. Gladstone stated generally the results of the treaty. The reduction of the duty on wine, which would afford relief to the consumer, would be 830,000*l.*, entailing a loss of 515,000*l.* The reduction of the duty on brandy, from 15s. to 8s. 2d., would afford relief to the consumer to the extent of 440,000*l.*, entailing a loss to the revenue of 225,000*l.* There were other matters on which it was proposed to postpone the remission of the duties for some time—for instance, corks and straw-plaits; but the general result would be, that the relief to the consumer would be 1,737,000*l.*, entailing a loss to the revenue of 1,119,000*l.* "France is a foreign country, but it is a country divided from England by a narrower channel than that which separates England from Ireland, and there are no two countries to which nature has given such a diversity of soil, products, and character, and there cannot be found on the face of the world two countries so well constituted for carrying on a beneficial and extended commerce. England has gained a great advantage, even if France had done nothing at all, and she has done doubly well, because France has done a great deal." (Loud cheers.)

Entering into the wine question, and discussing it fully, Mr. Gladstone paid a tribute to Mr. Cobden, and passed on to a further change in the Customs, which would entail a loss to the revenue of 910,000*l.*, giving at the same time relief to the consumer of about 1,040,000*l.* It was proposed to abolish the duty on butter, which yielded 95,000*l.* a year; on tallow, which yielded

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marked, a shilling income-tax would
 do it at once. Remissions had
 been proposed giving four millions
 of relief, and there were deficiencies
 of nearly nine and a half millions.
 Against that they proposed to take
 up the credit now allowed in the
 payment of the malt duties, and to
 impose an income-tax of 10*d.* in
 the pound over 150*l.* a year, and
 7*d.* in the pound under 150*l.*
 Three-quarters of that amount
 would be collected this year. Mr.
 Gladstone then proceeded to make
 a general recapitulation of the
 measures proposed by him.

“Let me now bring into one
 view the alterations which I have
 stated in detail, and in doing so I
 must endeavour to bring clearly
 before the mind of the Committee
 three separate sums—1st, the en-
 tire amount of the remission or re-

partments of 3,931,000*l.*, and a loss to the revenue of 3,000,000*l.* The amount of compensation by means of increased consumption may be estimated at 841,000*l.*, and there will be a further compensation by new charges and savings on establishments of 982,000*l.*, being a total of 1,823,000*l.* Taking this computation, there will be a net loss to the revenue for 1860-61 of 2,108,000*l.* I will not enter now more fully into the question of relief to the consumers, but I believe that the effect of the tariff in 1861-62 will be to enrich the revenue to a much greater extent than, perhaps, many anticipate. I will now state in a few words the effect of those changes in accomplishing that most desired consummation of all reformers—a simplification of the Customs' tariff of the country. The number of articles subject to Customs' duties in 1812 was 1052; in 1845, 1163 articles, for I must remind the House that the first operation of the reform of the tariff was to multiply the number of articles, in consequence of an increase of the headings under which they were specified. In 1853, the number of articles was 460; in 1859, 419. After the changes now proposed are adopted, without allowing for a few sub-divisions, such as the specification of two or three classes of sugar, the whole number of articles remaining on the tariff will be 48. There are three classes, including fifteen articles, such as sugar, tea, tobacco, wine, coffee, timber, raisins, &c., which are in reality the only articles that will be retained on the tariff for purposes of revenue. Besides those fifteen articles, there are twenty-nine which, though yielding revenue, are only retained on special

grounds. Thus five articles are retained on account of countervailing duties on domestic articles, and twenty-four on account of their resemblance to one or other of the fifteen articles I have adverted to. We could not, for example, admit eau de Cologne free of duty, while there is a duty on brandy. It thus follows that your Customs' revenue will be derived substantially from fifteen articles. That is a result which I hope Custom-house reformers will be of opinion justifies the changes we have made. There will be a relief from indirect taxation of about 4,000,000*l.* Out of that, 1,000,000*l.* remitted on the paper duty will go directly to stimulate the demand for rural labour; 1,800,000*l.*, or the greater part of 2,000,000*l.*, under the French Treaty will in every instance strike at differential duties, and will be the means of removing from the tariff its greatest, perhaps its only remaining deformities. There will be on the British tariff, after the adoption of these changes, nothing whatever in the nature of protective or differential duties, unless you apply that name to the small charges which will be levied upon timber and corn, which amount in general, perhaps, to about three per cent. With that limited exception you will have a final disappearance of all protective and differential duties, and the consumer will know that every shilling he pays will go to the revenue, and not to the domestic as against the foreign producer."

Mr. Gladstone concluded his speech in these terms:—"In conclusion, I may say that I feel a hope which amounts to a persuasion that this House, whatever may happen, will not shrink from its

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1680. [England.

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who are justly anxious on the sub-
ject of our national defences, that
that which stirs the flame of pa-
triotism in men, that which binds
them together, that which gives
them increased confidence in their
rulers, that which makes them feel
and know that they are treated
justly, and that we who represent
them are labouring incessantly and
earnestly for their good—is in it-
self no small, no feeble, and no
transitory part of national de-
fence. We recommend this plan
to your impartial and searching in-
quiry; we do not presume to make
a claim on your acknowledgments,
but neither do we desire to draw on
your generous confidence, nor to
appeal to your compassion. We
ask for nothing but impartial
search and inquiry; we know that
it will receive that justice at your
hands, and we confidently antici-

until the material points in the Budget were decided on, he could take no step in advancing the Reform Bill. Finally, it was agreed that the debate on the Budget should take place on the 20th. On the evening of the 17th a notice of motion for the 20th was given by Mr. Du Cane, one of the members for Bucks, the object of which was to test the opinion of the House of Commons on the policy of the Budget. On the same evening some discussion took place with regard to the course of proceeding to be adopted by the Government. In answer to a question from Mr. Bentinck, Lord Palmerston said, that the Government had not deemed it necessary to provide by any understanding with France for the contingency of Parliament not sanctioning the treaty. Mr. Disraeli inquired in what shape it was proposed to bring the treaty under the consideration of the House so as to subject it to a full discussion. Mr. Horsman described the conclusion of the treaty as a stretch of the Royal Prerogative. Lord Palmerston said the only question was as to the order by which their proceedings should be governed. If the Government had brought the treaty forward before the details of the proposed commercial changes had been discussed, they would have been met by the objection that they were asking something unreasonable. They intended to take the sense of Parliament on the matters depending upon the treaty, and it would also be their duty to give the House an opportunity of stating their opinion, ay or no, upon that engagement.

Subsequently to the announcement of Mr. Du Cane's motion, an-

other notice was given by Mr. Disraeli, of an amendment to be proposed by him on the House going into committee on the Budget; and when that proceeding was about to take place on the day appointed, Mr. Du Cane postponed his own motion to give precedence to Mr. Disraeli. That right hon. gentleman accordingly moved the following resolution:—

“That this House does not think fit to go into committee on the Customs' Acts, with a view to the reduction or repeal of the duties referred to in the treaty of commerce between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, until it shall have considered and assented to the engagement in that treaty.”

He premised that it was not his intention to give any opinion upon the policy or provisions of the treaty with France, or upon the recent financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Although he and his party regretted that, from the peculiar manner in which public business had been brought before the House by the Government, they were obliged to precipitate conclusions which ought to be postponed until many preliminary discussions had taken place which might modify their opinions, he had deemed it his duty to give notice of this resolution, in order to afford the House an opportunity of remedying an evil of no slight magnitude; for, if the House should go into committee upon the Customs Acts, and adopt the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the treaty would, in his opinion, never come before the House. If the Customs Act passed, the assent of Parliament, provided for by an article in the treaty, would have

How, then, was
deal with questions
which had nothing to
do with his duties? The
example, binding
to prohibit the ex-
ecutive, furnished (in
the 19th article)
the reason for bring-
ing itself before the
House for reductions and re-
visions under the treaty
which he wanted to know
the Government proposed to
bring to the constitu-
tion of the House of
Commons. He thought the House
ought to be better, in order to
escape from a difficult
position, than fol-
low the precedent of the treaty
of 1786. Mr. Pitt,
the year, called the

the idiosyncrasy of the negotiator.
As to the form of the treaty, it
appeared to him to be an instru-
ment devised to silence the voice
of one Legislature; let it not, he
said, deprive another Legislature
of its privileges.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer
answered Mr. Disraeli in a speech
of great power. He observed
that, Mr. Disraeli, in calling
the attention of the House to a
subject which was strictly a point
of procedure, had introduced ex-
traneous topics into his speech;
for the question was a narrow one,
though of great importance. He
contended that Mr. Disraeli was
correct neither in his facts nor his
principles. He read from the
journals of the House some of the
resolutions moved by Mr. Pitt in
1787, and some of the proceedings

point it was by too rigid an adherence to the precedent of Mr. Pitt. The real sin of the Government, as he understood, was that they had combined the treaty and the Budget; that is, that they ought to have reduced at once the duties upon French wines and spirits by resolution, which must have taken effect immediately. Mr. Gladstone concluded by showing the consequences of this course, which would have had the effect, he said, of reviving the system of differential duties.

Sir H. Cairns contended that, by the course now pursued, should the House hereafter object to certain articles in the treaty not affecting duties, the Customs' resolutions having been passed, the mischief would have been done, and the House could not go back. If they went into Committee on the Customs Acts, it would not be competent to any member to enter into the general policy of the treaty. This was a departure from the precedent of Mr. Pitt. He asked that the House should have an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon the treaty before it was called upon to deal with the Customs' duties.

The Attorney-General replied to Sir H. Cairns, and contended that the alterations of the law proposed by the resolutions with reference to the treaty, brought the propriety of the whole treaty at once into the field of discussion, the treaty being the ground of the alteration of the law.

Sir F. Kelly disputed the construction put by the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the 14th and 20th articles of the treaty, the effect of which was that the treaty would be invalid until the whole, in its entirety, should be

Vol. CII.

sanctioned by Parliament. He pointed out the consequences of a decision of the House adverse to the 11th article after a reduction or remission of duties by the resolutions. If any one vote should be rejected by the House, it would be impossible to adopt the treaty, or even for Her Majesty to submit it to the approval of the House. This difficulty would have been avoided by a strict adherence to the precedent of 1787.

Mr. Newdegate maintained that the course taken by the Government was not only repugnant to the precedent set by Mr. Pitt, but was not consistent with the practice of the House. He protested against the treaty as one-sided.

Mr. Ayrton observed that the Government were for the first time invited to depart from the established usages of the Constitution, and enter upon a course, hitherto, he believed, unknown. It had always been the practice, in these cases, to take into consideration either the message from the Crown or the treaty itself. Whenever Parliament was called upon to vote the money of the people in execution of a treaty, it was the practice to go into Committee upon the treaty, and then to consider the votes. The House, in Committee upon the Customs Acts, would consider the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but not the treaty, the consideration of which should precede that of the resolutions. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. Mulins complained that an attempt was made to drive the House into a sanction of the treaty by a side-wind. As there were articles in the treaty which would not be the subject of any resolution in the Committee on

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cts, he wanted to way the Govern- to take the sense upon the treaty. after listening to at a loss to tell question they were e could not find om the resolution of Mr. Disraeli, eal object or pur- ion. If he sat on of the House, in- at the treaty and stalking-horse of d attack it in a A portion of the te were very much treaty; then, why rd a motion and as of opinion that at had taken the ut say that their resolution, but it now appeared that what was meant was this, that instead of the course hither- to taken, by which those parts of the treaty which required legis- lative sanction were submitted to the House of Commons, it was proposed that every clause of the treaty, including those depending upon the prerogative of the Crown, should be discussed in that House, which would be a total change in the Constitution of the country. The Government, on the contrary, pro- posed to bring before Parliament all the clauses requiring the assent of the House, and then to move an address to the Crown on the subject of the treaty. This was the course which Mr. Pitt adopted, and it was the only course which Parliament could rationally pur- sue. He agreed with Mr. Bright

ness that the transaction would not bear the light. Passing to the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he observed that Mr. Gladstone professed to follow the example of Sir Robert Peel, but a fallacy, he thought, lurked under this profession. Sir R. Peel lowered duties to increase revenue; but Mr. Gladstone, instead of reducing taxes, abolished them altogether. He imputed to the Government a double policy, a treaty of commerce and a rivalry of armaments, leading to expenses of peace and expenses of war, a system not satisfactory to the country, any more than that of reducing the duties on luxuries and taxing the necessities of the poor.

Lord Palmerston insisted that the subjecting all the clauses of the treaty to the control of Parliament would be contrary to the fundamental principles of the British Constitution. The Government, he said, intended to give the House an opportunity to express its opinion upon the treaty in the same manner as Mr. Pitt had done in 1787. He concluded with a brief but spirited reply to Mr. Horsman.

Upon a division the amendment was negatived by 293 to 230, and the House went into Committee *pro forma* on the Customs Acts.

In the Upper House on the same day, the financial and commercial policy involved in the Budget became the subject of an important though short discussion.

It was commenced by the Earl of Derby, inquiring what steps Her Majesty's Government intended to take to carry into effect the 20th article of the Treaty of

Commerce with France. The noble lord said he should not discuss the question whether this treaty was or was not in accordance with the principles of free trade; it decidedly was at variance with the principles laid down by Her Majesty's Government some two or three months ago, and he read several extracts from the correspondence between Lord John Russell and Lord Cowley, to show that Mr. Cobden, with the sanction of Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell, had been actually negotiating a treaty on the very bases which they had shortly before repudiated. He had no doubt the Government considered the treaty as one of reciprocity,—an opinion from which he most strongly dissented. There was a feeling in the country that much mystery had been observed in negotiating this treaty, especially as Mr. Cobden was not positively known to have been the principal negotiator before the treaty was laid before Parliament. The correspondence which had been made public was very meagre and unsatisfactory, and Parliament was able to gain but little information from it. He proceeded to draw a parallel between the mode in which Mr. Pitt had introduced his commercial treaty with France in 1787 and the course which the present Government had deemed it expedient to adopt—very much in favour of Mr. Pitt's method of procedure. That procedure he detailed at some length, and called particular attention to the part which the House of Lords took in discussing that treaty, urging upon their lordships the absolute necessity of discussing questions of this kind, and not refraining from them on the mis-

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 nce, but he wished
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For the sake of regularity he
 would conclude by moving that
 there be laid before the House
 copies of so much of the journal
 of the two Houses of Parliament
 in 1787 as related to the proceed-
 ings in Parliament with regard to
 the treaty of commerce and navi-
 gation with France.

Lord Granville defended the
 Government in the course they
 had taken relative to the treaty,
 and pointed out a distinction
 which had escaped the observation
 of Lord Derby—viz., that Mr.
 Pitt's treaty was confined in its
 operation to France and England,
 while the recently-made treaty
 dealt with the Customs' duties of
 the country generally, and affected
 the whole world as much as it
 affected France. In reply to Lord
 Derby, he stated that the Govern-

present a fit occasion to discuss the merits of the treaty, but wished to point out one or two subjects of serious importance. Was it wise, he asked, that for the purposes of cheapening French manufactures we should bind ourselves to supply France with coals for ten years, while France continued to prohibit or levy a high duty on the exportation of articles of raw produce, such as rags and silk, equally essential to the manufactures of this country?

The Duke of Argyll said, if the treaty were to be tested by reciprocity, some defects would doubtless be found in it; but the advantages conferred by the treaty ought to be considered with its defects. He should have been highly gratified if the treaty had been a Navigation treaty, but it was not so; and Her Majesty's Government had not contemplated the revision of the French navigation laws, as the French Government had steadfastly refused to alter those laws. He wished it to be understood that the continuance of the Income-tax was not due to the treaty, but to the increased naval and military expenditure, which had rendered the continuance of the tax necessary.

After a few words from the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Derby withdrew his motion.

The next important proceedings in the House of Commons upon the financial measures was the debate on Mr. Du Cane's motion, which had been postponed, as before mentioned, in order to give precedence to Mr. Disraeli's amendment, but came on the next day (the 21st), and was continued by adjournment on the two following days. A great number of members took part in this discus-

sion, in which the whole policy of the French Treaty, and the various financial propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer underwent a searching investigation. Our space will only admit an abridgement of the principal speeches delivered during this prolonged debate. Mr. Du Cane's Resolution was in the following terms:—

"That this House, recognizing the necessity of providing for the increased expenditure of the coming financial year, is of opinion that it is not expedient to add to the existing deficiency by diminishing the ordinary revenue, and is not prepared to disappoint the just expectations of the country by reimposing the Income-tax at an unnecessarily high rate." He objected to the Budget, he said, first, because it appeared to him that, while it failed to grapple with the financial exigencies of the country, it would increase our financial difficulties; secondly, because the principal reduction of taxation—namely, of the duties on wines and paper, was inopportune at the present moment, when he found the Income-tax raised to so high a rate; and, lastly, he objected to the Budget, because it was based upon an unnecessary and one-sided commercial treaty. Proceeding to show the main features of our present financial position, and the manner in which it was proposed to deal with it, he went through the details of the budget, which, according to the calculation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would, he said, leave a surplus at the end of the year of 470,000*l.*; but the probable deficiency of the succeeding financial year Mr. Du Cane computed at not far off 13,000,000*l.* He asked the House to consider

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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that could be conferred upon the
labouring men of England was to
extend our trade and increase our
commerce, and thereby render
their labour, which was their
capital, more valuable. Hitherto
we had scarcely any trade with
France, and the effect of the
reduction of duties under the
treaty would be greatly to extend
that trade, and to inaugurate the
principle of free-trade generally,
which would be a guarantee of
peace.

Mr. Crossley, M.P. for the West
Riding of Yorkshire, said the
treaty and the Budget had given
the greatest satisfaction to his
constituents.

Sir S. Northcote cordially ad-
mitted the great merits of the

tion should now be dealt with; but the Government were now throwing away an opportunity of dealing with the direct taxation as Sir R. Peel had dealt with the indirect. He could not understand the scheme of the Government, unless it was intended to cut down expenditure, to postpone obligations, or to create debt.

Mr. Ayrton advocated strongly the repeal of the paper duty, and recommended a just and permanent income-tax.

Mr. Hubbard instituted a comparison between the concessions made by England under the treaty and those made by France; the former being large and important and the latter almost nothing. He instanced coal, upon which we had engaged to levy no duty. France, although she had coal, having none to export. He could not congratulate the nation, he said, upon an additional income-tax as the price of a lesson upon political economy by Mr. Cobden to the Emperor of the French. From the treaty he turned to the Budget, and pointed out the practical evils that would, in his opinion, attend the stamp duty upon contracts and dock warrants, in hindrance to trade, annoyance, and loss, and the charge to be levied upon certain operations in warehouses. His principal assault, however, fell upon the increased income-tax, which was to bear the brunt, he observed, of the reductions under the treaty, and fill up the chasm they created. Commenting upon the injurious and unequal action of this engine of extortion, he stigmatized it in its present form as a disgrace to the intelligence of the age. He concluded by an earnest protest against the remission of duties as most unwise, and against

the aggravated imposition of the income-tax and the multiplication of new and harassing imposts.

Mr. Baines considered the scheme of the Government as safe, comprehensive, and wise, as a whole. He gave a warm, though not an unqualified assent to this great plan upon these broad grounds. It was a completion of the fabric of free trade; in the taxes remitted regard was had to the interests of consumers, the bulk of the nation; and it established new bonds of friendship and commercial intercourse between England and her nearest neighbour. He dwelt upon the advantages which had been the fruit of our progressive advances in the path of free trade, in the vast expansion of our commerce, the improvement in every branch of industry, and the increase of national wealth.

Mr. Byng strongly supported the policy of the treaty as based upon the principles of free trade, and calculated to promote the cause of peace and concord among nations. Mr. Horsfall, M.P. for Liverpool, criticised the treaty, but could not join in opposing the financial scheme. He complained that the treaty made no reference whatever to the disadvantage under which British shipping laboured in comparison with American shipping in the ports of France, which operated as a differential duty in favour of cotton brought from America in American ships. He could not, however, support the motion. If it had been confined to the income-tax he should have felt it his duty to support it, but he could not vote for a resolution negating a scheme which would sweep away from the tariff so many vexatious

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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Mr. Whiteside, after a reply, seasoned with sarcasm, to Mr. Bright, discussed the treaty, which he termed a partial and one-sided instrument. He especially condemned the article binding England not to impose a duty on the exportation of coal, which deprived the House, he said, of its legislative authority in the matter. He returned to the speech of Mr. Bright, upon which he expended a good deal of satirical declamation,

and then attacked the financial scheme of the Government—the reduction of the wine duties, the repeal of the paper duty, and the income-tax, upon the demoralizing and mischievous effects of which he vehemently insisted, declaring the doubling of it to be an immoral proposition, calculated to corrupt society. The treaty, in his opinion, ought to be reconsidered, and the budget, under the circumstances of the country, he regarded as unwise and inexpedient.

Mr. Cardwell observed that the motion demurred to no particular article in the treaty, nor to any proposition in the Budget, but raised the whole question of our financial policy in the fairest manner. He justified the course proposed by the Government by the success of the policy upon which it was founded, observing that, even where duties were altogether remitted, it was a mistake to suppose that no returns to the Exchequer were obtained by the remission. But returns to the Exchequer were not all the benefits conferred by the remission of taxation; it had trebled our foreign trade, added to the wealth of every class of the community, diminished the expense of pauperism, and extended social comforts.

Mr. Newdegate called attention to the discordance between the treaty and the instructions for it, and to the relative position in which it placed Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French with reference to the rest of the world, the stipulations enabling the Emperor to represent all mankind. He condemned the financial plan of the Government—the reduction of duties upon luxuries, and the retention of those upon coffee, tea, sugar, and malt—articles of prime

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 this be reconciled with the treaty?
 In its terms it was aimed at the
 very life of the treaty. But much
 more than this. It was an opinion
 repudiating and condemning the
 mass of our commercial legislation
 for the last eighteen years. He
 reviewed the financial operations
 of 1842, 1845, and 1853, and
 insisted that the plan which the
 Government proposed correspond-
 ed with those measures, and that
 the effect of it would be to add to
 our resources, creating constantly-
 growing funds by the remission
 of taxes. He admitted that it was
 impossible to expect a rapid re-
 turn to a lower expenditure; but,
 being on a high level of expendi-
 ture, let us, he said, strengthen
 ourselves by pursuing the course



expenditure on account of China ; but, taking the deficiency at only 9,400,000*l.* for the next year, he would find wanting the 1,400,000*l.* for malt and hop credits, while 1,000,000*l.* would be required for Exchequer bonds. It was because Mr. Gladstone's plan was not like those he had cited that the motion called upon the House to interpose and express an opinion upon his propositions. With respect to the treaty, he and his party had no prejudices against a commercial treaty with France ; on the contrary, if the position of affairs permitted, nothing could be more desirable. But his objection to this treaty was, that it was drawn with a want of forethought, and of knowledge of the circumstances with which the negotiator had to deal, and that by the treaty the deficiency under which we were suffering would be largely increased, to the extent of 500,000*l.* beyond the amount at which Mr. Gladstone had calculated his loss. He exposed what he characterized as the great failures of the famous Budget of 1853, which he connected with that of 1860, and asked why, after these conspicuous failures, the House should put confidence in a wild and improvident project of the same financier. Adverting to the state of affairs in Italy, he put it to the House whether this was not a moment when we ought to husband our resources, instead of sacrificing portions of our ordinary revenue.

Lord Palmerston said he was not going to discuss the extraneous topics introduced by Mr. Disraeli. He recalled the House to the subject before it—a resolution which, in a short compass, was one of the most important ever submitted to it. The motion involved

two questions—our commercial relations with a foreign country, and the development of our national resources at home ; it asked the House to reject summarily and by anticipation the treaty and the Budget. If we were to face a large expenditure, we ought to do all we could to increase our resources ; and the two measures were directed to that object, while they would spread over the other countries of Europe the sound principles of commercial intercourse.

The House then divided, when there appeared :—

For Mr. Du Cane's Motion 223	
Against it	339

Majority for Government . 116

So large a majority in favour of the financial policy of the Government was conclusive as to the ultimate success of the Budget and the French Treaty in the House of Commons, but the propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, involving a great multitude of details, and affecting in various ways a large circle of interests, had yet to undergo a severe and lengthened ordeal in both Houses. The opposition party, though outnumbered, were by no means daunted, but strove in the numerous discussions which arose on the several articles of the treaty and the multifarious items affected by the Budget, to thwart the policy of the Government. Before entering, however, into the details of the financial scheme, Lord Palmerston had undertaken to give Parliament an opportunity of declaring its opinion explicitly upon the merits of the commercial treaty, and this he proposed to do by asking the assent of the two Houses to an address to the

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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to the treaty, that it was a bad
bargain for the people of Eng-
land; but he denied entirely that
the negotiations had been entered
into in the spirit of a mere barter
and bargain. This was not a
treaty of reciprocity, but one of
mutual benefit. If we complained
that France had not marched at
the same rate with us in the path
of free-trade, we should recollect
that we had arrived at our present
advanced position by slow and
successive steps. After noticing
the imputed faults of omission
and commission in the treaty, the
questions he would address to the
House, he said, were, whether
they believed the commercial
treaty to be right in principle;
whether it would conduce to the
advantage of the two contracting
Powers; whether by its operation

however, to press his motion, thinking it better to bring it forward in a substantive shape at some future time. Mr. Peacock and Mr. B. Cochrane objected to the policy of the treaty. Mr. Ewart congratulated Mr. Gladstone on his great achievements. Mr. Maguire warmly defended the treaty, which he insisted would prove very beneficial to Ireland. Mr. Ridley, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, and Mr. Slaney also spoke in favour of it.

Sir Hugh Cairns intimated the view taken by the party with which he was connected. He said:

"I should regret very much if this motion were not carried. The rejection of it would be the overthrow of the treaty, and, for my part, I do not desire that the treaty should be overthrown. But if my assent to the motion were to be held to imply that I believed this to be a treaty wise in its details, well-considered in its provisions, or such a treaty as the trade of the country required, and had a right to expect, the opinion which I entertain of the treaty would be very much misapprehended; and it is in order to prevent that misapprehension that I do not wish to give a silent vote on the present occasion." It had been denied, he observed, that the treaty was a bargain; but, if it was not a bargain, what was the meaning of the terms in the treaty under which the validity of its stipulations depended upon the sanction of the House of Commons? His objection was that it was not only a bargain, but a very bad bargain for us. He dwelt upon the defects of the treaty in relation to our shipping, and to the linen and linen yarn of Ireland, loaded with an almost prohibitory duty, expressing his doubt whether

the negotiators could have had their attention directed to the subject of the linen trade. He specified other objections to the manner in which the treaty had been framed, and commented upon the spirit-duty, originally fixed at 10s. per gallon, which was subsequently reduced to 8s. 2d., and he asked what concession had been made by the French Government for this 1s. 10d. He contrasted the vigilance of the French negotiators of the treaty with the supineness of ours, and, with reference to the 11th article, he observed that up to that moment the House had not had any explanation of the object of the Government in regard to that article, and he asked what right they had to surrender a power to prohibit the export of coal, possessed for political purposes, and which had no relation to commerce. Although he considered the treaty one-sided, imperfect, and halting, he supported the motion because much greater injury would be done, and greater risk incurred, by arresting it than by assenting to it, and he was not prepared to take the responsibility of defeating the treaty in that way.

Mr. Milner Gibson was glad to hear that Sir Hugh Cairns would throw no impediment in the way of the treaty, by which we should obtain what was good in itself, as well as beneficial to the people of both France and England. With regard to Irish linens, he had been assured by a deputation from the manufacturers of Belfast that they would be satisfied if they were put upon the same footing as those of Belgium, and they were to be so placed in June, 1861. In respect to coals, what could be done by international law before the treaty could be done afterwards; the non-

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treaty, for financial arrangements
 were mixed up with the treaty. It
 was, therefore, impossible for him
 to join cordially in the motion.

Mr. Horsman observed that, by
 the treaty with France, the power
 which Parliament should possess
 over the taxation of the country
 had been abandoned, and we had
 tied and bound ourselves, as long
 as the treaty lasted, to France.
 This was a great sacrifice, he said,
 which could be justified only by
 some great impending evil to be
 averted thereby, or some great
 good to be secured. The House,
 therefore, ought to ask what were
 the motives of the treaty. Glow-
 ing prospects, he observed, had
 been held forth as the results of
 the treaty, but his objection was
 that these prospects, like many
 others, were based upon false cal-

error arose from confounding the French Emperor with the French nation, whose views, he contended, were antagonistical. Having considered the sacrifices made on our part, he predicted that, as a commercial speculation, the treaty would fail, and then discussed its political objects, confessing his apprehensions that commercial considerations predominated too much in our political relations. But what, he asked, did a political alliance with France mean? Our policies differed altogether; in relation to Italy and to Savoy, in respect for treaties and reverence for national rights, we were, he said, the very antipodes of each other. After summing up his objections to the treaty upon economical, fiscal, constitutional, and political grounds, he dwelt at considerable length upon that article in the treaty which gave to foreign nations what he termed a vested right in English coal, contributing to the exhaustion of one of the great elements of our commercial prosperity and our political strength, and enhancing its price, and thereby, in effect, laying a tax upon this country for the benefit of foreigners. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, to add to the resolution the following words:—

“But humbly to represent to Her Majesty that, in the opinion of this House, Article 11 imposes on the Crown and Legislature of the country unnecessary and impolitic restrictions to which this House cannot assent; and to pray Her Majesty to effect the omission of that article from the treaty.”

Mr. Visian showed that the advantages of the Article in question were in favour of England, as it had been proved that there was sufficient coal in the mines of

Wales alone to answer all the exports, and supply the wants of the country for 750 years.

Mr. Bentiuck addressed the House in opposition to the proposed amendment.

Sir Robert Peel gave his cordial support to the motion, and urged that, although the treaty might entail some losses on this country for the present, it would obtain for us greater advantages hereafter.

Mr. Disraeli observed, that if the Government were of opinion that, upon the whole, it was wise to enter at once into arrangements with the French Government, instead of waiting for a year, it would have been better, by some alterations in our mutual tariffs, to have attained all the ends that could be at present acquired; and at a later period to have completed the work, and accomplished the ulterior results by a treaty. He should have objected to tie up the hands of this country so long for objects which might be realized by a simpler process. These were the views under which he should have regarded the treaty under ordinary circumstances; but no one could say that this treaty had been negotiated under ordinary circumstances; the circumstances were of a most exceptional character, and he objected to it upon three grounds—financial, diplomatic, and political. His first objection was to the creating a large deficiency of revenue for the purposes of this treaty. Upon the second ground, he objected to the treaty that it had been unskillfully and negligently entered into, and he adduced proofs of what he considered precipitation, and of carelessness in regard to British interests. Then the political objections to the treaty were a part of the sub-

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ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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rank, and straight- was of value to us, and nothing
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which they knew measure by which France conferred
have led to the a benefit upon herself. Upon com-
e provinces, yet in mercial grounds, the short recom-
round and affect- mendation of the treaty was, that
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bear examination, and expressing his conviction that the mass of the people did not participate in these objections. If, he concluded, by the blessing of the Almighty, a spirit of justice, prudence, and moderation should prevail in the councils of Europe, we ought to hope that this treaty would produce effects beyond our power to calculate.

The House then divided upon Mr. Horsman's amendment, when there appeared:—

For the Amendment 56
 Against it..... 282

Majority for the original
 tion 226

A corresponding motion was made in the House of Lords by Lord Taunton, on the 18th March, who moved that their lordships should agree with the Address to the Crown adopted by the House of Commons. The noble lord said that the Address had received the almost unanimous consent of the House of Commons, and was ratified by the approval of the industrious and manufacturing classes. The treaty would develop our trade with France, and prevent serious misunderstandings breaking out upon petty differences; it would benefit our manufacturers, coal-producers, and the shipping interest, and would show the world that we were ready to give further proof of our confidence in free-trade. The Earl of Cork seconded the motion.

Lord Grey said that, although he did not intend to obstruct the progress of the treaty, he could not give his vote in favour of the motion. This treaty could not be considered by itself alone, as it was a part, and a most essential part, of the financial arrangements

of the country, and he should therefore review it in connection with the Budget of the present year. The repeal of indirect taxes to the amount of 3,900,000*l.* a year, in the face of a deficiency of 9,000,000*l.*, was a hazardous and ambitious experiment, and it was his opinion that such changes of taxation ought not to be lightly attempted. Successive Chancellors of the Exchequer had concurred in pressing upon Parliament the inexpediency of meddling with these taxes; yet, in spite of this, because the public had calculated upon some advantage by the falling in of the Long Annuities, and although the sum saved by the Long Annuities had been more than counterbalanced by new expenses, it was thought necessary, in order not to disappoint the people, to gratify them by a large remission of indirect taxes. Such a scheme was fanciful in the extreme, and it was to treat the people of this country like children. It was, however, necessary to look forward, and to consider what would be the probable effects of the remission of these taxes. There were fortifications to be built; there was a war in China most inadequately provided for by the present estimates, which would exercise a decided effect on the Budget of 1861. Parliament, in 1861, would have to deal with a deficiency of probably 10,000,000*l.* How was such a deficiency to be met? Not by indirect taxes, because the Budget had abolished them; not by increased Customs' Duties, because the present treaty with France would preclude such a course. He could not concur with Lord Taunton, that the treaty was the best means of insuring the friendship of the two

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [*England.*

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of Savoy into the discussion. The
annexation of Savoy had nothing
whatever to do with the treaty,
nor was there, as had been hinted,
any collusion between the English
and French Governments in con-
nection with the annexation of
Savoy. The treaty ought to be
tested upon commercial principles,
and to stand or fall by them alone.

Lord Malmesbury concurred
with the opinion of Lord Grey,
but said he was not opposed to
commercial treaties, as seven years
ago he himself, when a member of
Lord Derby's Government, had
entered into negotiations with
France with a view to extend the
commercial relations of the two
countries. Those negotiations did
not succeed, owing to the unwill-
ingness of the French to make

from that policy which he had proclaimed at the commencement of his reign, and entering on the course which had been so ruinous to the First Empire.

Lord De Grey and Ripon defended the treaty as calculated to extend our commercial relations, and affording fresh securities for peace.

Earl Stanhope took an opposite view of the tendencies of the treaty, which had already excited the hostility of the protected interests in France with which it interfered.

Lord Overstone entertained very grave doubts as to the expediency of entering into any such treaty, as such engagements were full of danger and difficulty. In such matters each country would consult its own advantage better by pursuing its own interests, acting independently, and progressively reforming its tariff without binding itself to this or that party. In regard to the export of coal, he thought it not a question of depriving foreign countries of that article, but of the propriety of depriving ourselves of the fiscal benefit of an export duty. The demand for and consumption of coal was increasing annually, and, as it was an article limited in amount, and with no power of reproduction, the export of such a commodity was not a point upon which they were to have no opinion, but was, to say the least of it, an open question. He could not conceal the opinion he entertained that this treaty, instead of making us friends, was calculated to create ill-will and suspicion of having been mutually overreached, between the two nations. Reviewing the conduct

of Mr. Cobden as a negotiator, he pointed out instances of inattention to the interests of this country visible in the treaty, and then proceeded to lay down with great clearness the principles of free-trade, which were not, he contended, antagonistic to a system of duties, and he concluded by expressing his regret that he could not vote for the Address.

The Duke of Argyll defended Mr. Cobden and the Government from the charges brought against them by Lord Overstone, and explained, in reply to Lord Grey, that the remission of indirect taxes would not increase the present deficit, but merely leave it in the same condition as before. The increase in the Income-tax was not due to these remissions, but to the increased expenditure for naval and military armaments; and the increase of the Income-tax was rendered necessary by the naval policy of their predecessors. His noble friend complained that the measures of the Government tended to alter the proportions between direct and indirect taxation, but this assertion was at variance with the results of taxation, for the Customs' duties alone, in spite of the reduction of 11,000,000*l.* since Sir R. Peel's time, had increased by 2,000,000*l.* Sir R. Peel had not confined himself to reductions, but he made very large abolitions, many of them analogous to those of the treaty. As for an export duty on coal, it had been already tried, and had not materially interfered with the coal trade of the country. That article in the treaty on coal was a guarantee that France was inclining to peaceful objects, and if France was to

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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least for the next year, to provide
for which the only means was in-
creasing the Income-tax. He
denied the similarity of the course
taken by the present Government
and by Sir R. Peel in 1842. Sir
R. Peel had taken off taxes in the
belief that it would occasion such
an increase of indirect taxation as
to enable him to take off the
Income-tax, but no such hope
was held out by the present Go-
vernment. The tendency of the
course pursued in the Budget was
ultimately to abolish all indirect
taxation, and to establish a large
permanent Income-tax in time of
peace. Supposing the treaty, how-
ever, to be beneficial, it was cer-
tainly purchased by a great sacrifice
of revenue at a most inopportune
time. The treaty was character-

the policy of England and France was identical. He proceeded to consider the whole question of Savoy, and denounced as highly culpable the conduct of the Government, in even appearing to sanction the course upon which the French Emperor was entering. Up to the present moment the conduct of the Emperor had been most moderate. What would be the result if Savoy were annexed? All confidence would be destroyed in Europe, large armaments and consequent expense would be thereby occasioned, and mutual ill-will and suspicion engendered by the acquisition of a territory so small that, if it were not for the principle at stake, it would be of no consequence whatever. His opinion of the impolicy of this treaty was so great that, although he was not particularly desirous of dividing on the question, he should feel it his duty, if Lord Grey pressed for a division, to vote against the Address.

The Lord Chancellor said it was quite unnecessary to pass an Act of Parliament in order to give validity to the treaty, nor was it requisite even to give validity to the 11th Article. The treaty was simply one of commerce, and did not affect the power of the Crown to prohibit the exportation of what was or might be contraband of war.

Lord Chelmsford made a few observations in answer to the Lord Chancellor. Lord Hardwicke confined the few remarks which he offered to the consideration of the 3rd Article of the treaty. After a few words from Lords Wensleydale and Cranworth, the debate was brought to a close by a speech from the Duke of Newcastle. The

noble Duke admitted the political bearing of the treaty, but called the attention of the House to the fact, that the negotiation was commenced before the question of Savoy arose. He congratulated the Opposition on their change of sentiments in regard to the Emperor of the French since the last occasion on which they had spoken of him, and denied in the strongest manner that there existed any connection between the annexation of Savoy and Nice and this commercial treaty, asserting that they were entirely unconnected transactions. This treaty was not an exchange of equivalents; for how could a country which had systematically abolished its own restrictions expect at once to gain equal advantages from a country which pursued a contrary system? It was not for England, however, to blame France for her restrictive policy, for we had taught her that policy ourselves by the adoption of the Methuen Treaty. Adverting to the speech of Lord Malmesbury, he showed by statistics that the increased consumption of wine would be greater than Lord Malmesbury supposed, and that, if it were to supersede the use of malt liquor, the revenue would certainly be the gainer, as the lower duty on malt would have to yield to the higher duties on wine. He could not agree with the assertion that the Government was contracting the sphere of indirect taxation, merely because they had curtailed the roll of the Custom house to forty-four articles. The policy of such reductions had been sufficiently shown by the increase in the Customs and Excise since 1742. There was no reason for supposing that the Government

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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Duke he said must
be left to Derby to decide

what course he would pursue, but
an adverse vote would not invali-
date the treaty.

The House then divided, when
the numbers were:—

Contents	68
Non-Contents	38
Majority	30

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.—Discussions on the several portions of the Budget—The Wine Duties—Mr. Gladstone's exposition of this subject—Mr. M. Milnes moves an amendment in favour of allowing the Wine Merchants a further drawback on their stocks—It is negatived, and the original propositions are carried—Measure for facilitating the consumption of wine by licensing Refreshment Houses for the sale—Opposition of the Licensed Victuallers' and the Temperance Societies—Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in support of his Bill—Mr. Crook, Mr. Wyld, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Henley oppose the second reading, which is supported by Mr. Ker Seymer, Alderman Salomons, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Buxton, and other members—The second reading is carried by a majority of 74, and the Bill becomes law—Removal of a great number of minor Customs Duties from the Tariff—Mr. T. Duncombe advocates the case of the Cork-cutters—Sir Joseph Paxton moves an amendment on the proposed remission of the Silk Duties—The Chancellor of the Exchequer succeeds in carrying his proposition—THE INCOME TAX—A resolution is moved to increase the rate to 10d. in the pound for one year—Sir Henry Willoughby moves to substitute 9d.—This and other amendments are negatived, and the Bill is passed—EXCISE ON PAPER—Various opinions as to the policy of repeating this Tax—Sir W. Miles moves an amendment to defeat the second reading of the Bill—Speeches of Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Norris, Mr. Black, Mr. Maguire, Lord R. Cecil, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Horsman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir John Pakington—The amendment is rejected by 245 to 192—The third reading is again contested, Sir Stafford Northcote meeting it with a hostile motion—Speeches of Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Puller, Lord H. Vane, Mr. Ellice, Mr. T. Baring, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Disraeli—The third reading is carried by nine votes only—Lord Monteagle gives notice of his intention to move his rejection in the House of Lords—The Earl of Derby also intimates his resolution to resist this part of the financial scheme—Important debate upon the second reading in the House of Lords on the 21st May—Earl Granville opens the debate in an able speech—Lord Lyndhurst asserts the constitutional right of the Lords to reject the Bill—Lord Monteagle attacks the financial plans of the Government—Lord Cranworth opposes Lord Lyndhurst's view as to

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

The Duke of Argyll vindicates the Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Earl of Derby, in a powerful speech, supports the Government, and comments severely on Mr. Gladstone's policy—The resolution is negatived by a majority of 89—Great conflict occasioned by this proceeding of the Upper House—It is considered as a great infraction of the privileges of the House—On grounds of financial expediency, the Lords' decision is supported in many quarters—Some agitation on the privilege question in the House of Commons Lord Palmerston moves the appointment of a Committee to search for precedents—The Committee reports—On the 6th of July Lord Palmerston proposes three resolutions defining and affirming the exclusive right of the House of Commons to supply to the Crown—Interesting Debate on these resolutions of the Premier, Mr. Collier, Mr. Coningham, Mr. B. James, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Butt, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Manners, Mr. Bright, and other members—The resolutions passed without division—The assertors of the exclusive right of the Commons are still dissatisfied—Lord Fermoy moves a resolution protesting against the alleged encroachment of the Lords—The resolution is carried after a debate by 177 to 138—The Excise Duty on spirits thus continued, Mr. Gladstone proposes an adjustment of the Duty on that article with reference to the French

of the leading features of the Budget, as above described. The first question which came under notice was that of the wine duties, and this branch of the subject was explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with great fulness of detail in a Committee of the whole House upon the 27th of February. The right hon. gentleman began by observing that this was one of the most difficult fiscal questions with which he ever had had to deal. High duties had created an exceptional and artificial state of things, and the first step towards a thorough change in this department could not be taken without encountering great difficulties.

Before proceeding further, he answered a question which had been raised as to the manner of ascertaining the strength of wines and applying the scale to them. The object of the alcoholic test was simply to determine what was wine and what was not wine. Any liquor containing more than forty degrees of alcohol was not admitted at all. There were no official data except for the strong sorts, and a great variety of samples had been collected. "The operation of the test," continued the right hon. gentleman, "to which I refer has been founded on actual experiment, and the mode of making that experiment is as follows:—The wine is first of all subjected to distillation in small stills, which have now been brought to such perfection that they perform the operation in less than half an hour. The spirit having by this process been extracted from the wine, it is tested in the usual manner, and with the most perfect accuracy, by means of Syke's Hydrometer. Now I come to the different classes of wine, and the dif-

ferent rates of duty at which they are to be admitted into this country. A portion of the lighter wines of France and of the Rhine will be admitted at a duty of 1s. per gallon. The remainder of the lighter wines of France and of the Rhine will be admitted at a duty of 1s. 6d. A portion of the lighter wines of Portugal, Spain, and the Mediterranean will also be admitted at a duty of 1s. 6d. per gallon; while the greater portion of the Spanish, as well as the great bulk of the Portuguese and a considerable amount of the Sicilian, together with the wines of the South of France, will have to pay a duty of 2s. Next of the scale of duties. An uniform duty cannot be adopted, because wine varies in quality more than any other product. Anything more than a mere nominal duty would be unequal in its operation. But we cannot impose a nominal duty only, since the principle on which wine duties are levied lies at the root of half our indirect taxation—the imposition of duties on strong liquors. The lowest duty is a high rate on the lowest kind of wine. Therefore, in order to give fair play to the scheme, that duty must not exceed 1s." Entering minutely into various objections, Mr. Gladstone showed that the alcohol in beer is more legally taxed than the alcohol in spirits properly so called; and that the competition between beer and spirits and beer and wine is only indirect. The Government could not reduce the duty below 2s. when the spirit approaches forty degrees of proof, without perilling the 12,000,000*l.* of revenue raised on British and foreign spirits. Therefore, 2s. was as low as they could go. He had carefully considered in-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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ed the fall of duty to 3s. a gallon,
and provided for the payment of
the drawback.

A desultory discussion followed
Mr. Gladstone's elaborate state-
ment. Mr. Crawford objected to
the alcoholic test and to the views
of the Chancellor of the Exche-
quer as to the claims of the wine
trade. Mr. Bentinck delivered a
speech of uncompromising hos-
tility to Free Trade, and taunted
the Government with subserviency
to Mr. Bright. Mr. Crossley ap-
plauded the firmness of the Go-
vernment. Mr. M. Milnes argued
in favour of the wine-dealers, and
moved an amendment that would
have entitled them to claim for all
stock not paid before the 10th of
February, whether the dealers had
complied with the minute or not.

a declaration, he said, "not made in that House by any brewer for these forty years." Mr. Henley contended that the change in the wine-duties would be equivalent to a differential duty in favour of France. Mr. Milnes withdrew his amendment, and submitted another, giving all wine-dealers a right to drawbacks for stocks acquired within the last two years. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, adhered to his proposal of giving the drawback only to those who had complied with the Minute, and on a division, the amendment was negatived by 183 to 72.

Mr. Gladstone next moved the second part of the resolution, which fixes the rate of duty to be paid on wines of different strength. In this part of the resolution, he said the Government had determined to propose two alterations. By the first, the 15th of January would be fixed as the time for the final fall of duty, instead of the 15th of April. By the second, 18 degrees instead of 15 degrees would be fixed as the lowest standard of alcoholic spirit, so that all wines containing less than 18 degrees of alcoholic spirit would enter at 1s. per gallon duty; those containing less than 20 degrees at 1s. 6d.; and those containing less than 40 degrees at 2s.

This led to another desultory discussion, but ultimately the resolution was agreed to without a division.

As a complement to his measure for the reduction of the wine-duties, it was proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give increased facilities for the consumption of that article by licensing the sale of wine at refreshment houses. By this means he designed to make

it more accessible to the general public, and to benefit the revenue through the increased sale. Having brought in a Bill to give effect to this measure, Mr. Gladstone explained its aim and objects on moving the second reading on the 27th of March. He stated that it was a measure of practical importance, and had no party character. There were, however, he said, two parties taking their stand on independent grounds, but arrayed in opposition together: these were the licensed victuallers and the Temperance Societies, the former being the more formidable opponents.

The channels for the sale of wine were unduly, nay, ludicrously restricted. Such was the state of the law, that no man could have a licence for the sale of wine, unless he had a licence for the sale of spirits also; but he might have a licence for the sale of spirits without having one for the sale of wine. Thus the sale of wine was restricted in favour of spirits. Nor was the distinction theoretical; out of 63,000 licensed to sell spirits, only 25,000 were licensed to sell wine. The quality distributed was another reason for enlarging the channels of distribution, so as to introduce the principle of competition. Now the Government would not be responsible for reproducing the existing licensing system. At present, duties were imposed on magistrates, which it was impossible for them to discharge. They were made judges of the quantity of liquor a given number of human beings ought to consume. This led to an inequality dependent upon personal discretion, and to the greatest heartburnings, while for moral purposes it was inefficient.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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from that of drinking. Under
this Bill every one who keeps a
refreshment-house, subject to cer-
tain limited exemptions, will be
liable to take out a small licence,
and will so come under the control
of the police. All those who keep
eating-houses will be entitled to
apply to the Excise for a wine
licence, but before it issues the
officer of Excise must make known
the fact to the magistrates, who
have power under the Bill—very
large and even arbitrary power, I
admit,—power which cannot be
justified unless you have confi-
dence in their integrity and intel-
ligence—to object to the issue of
the licence, and to put an absolute
veto upon it, provided they can
assert either that the house is not
an eating-house within the mean-
ing of the Act, or that it is a house

his licence, the necessity of going through the same process of giving notice, yet the Bill, duly requiring the magistrates to take the initiative, gives them the same powers, to be annually exercised, if they think fit, in the case of renewals of licences, as they are to exercise upon notice received from the party in the case of the original granting of a licence. . . . There is, besides, in the Bill, a system of penalties. This portion of the Bill has been copied in general from the Beer Acts, which contained very severe penalties; but they have been improved and made more workable by changes of various kinds. I intend to propose an amendment, in one clause of which the necessity will at once be recognized. The words of that clause have been taken from the Beer Acts, and provide that everybody licensed under the Act who shall permit any person to be guilty of drunkenness or disorderly conduct in their houses shall be subject to certain penalties; but, oddly enough, the section which makes it penal to permit drunkenness or disorderly conduct does not make it penal to commit drunkenness or disorderly conduct. I propose, in Committee, to make an amendment to that effect."

Mr. Wyld and Mr. Ayrton expressed their hostility to the Bill, but an amendment moved by the former was defeated by 150 to 122. The debate having been adjourned,

Mr. Crook moved to defer the second reading for six months. He objected to the Bill, that it increased immensely the facilities for the consumption of intoxicating liquors, although the number of places licensed for the sale of

wines was ample, thereby tending to demoralize the people.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Digby Seymour, who contended that the fiscal benefit expected from this "French Wine Bill" had been much exaggerated; that upon sanitary grounds it would fail; and that upon moral and social grounds it was incompatible with the welfare of the community. He objected to the arbitrary machinery of the Bill, which, he said, would introduce with French wine a French police.

Mr. K. Seymer said he was not surprised at the opposition offered to this measure, which had to deal with two different but well-organized parties. He did not think any demoralization would follow the giving a fair chance to the consumption of wine, and that it was an anomaly to exclude it from houses of refreshment. The power which, in some cases, the Bill gave to the magistrates was, in his opinion, too large. He examined the plea set up by the licensed victuallers adverse to the Bill, disputing many of their allegations, and contended that their opposition was a selfish one.

Mr. Hardy observed that, whereas the primary object of the Bill was revenue, he agreed with Mr. Seymour that the revenue would not be materially increased by it. But assuming that there would be a large consumption of wine, according to the hypothesis of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there would be no diminution of the consumption of beer and spirits, the object being to give perfect freedom from restrictions. This freedom of trade in liquors had existed long ago, and he showed the effects of successive experiments in legis-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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the Exchequer that intoxication
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creased consumption of wine were
illusory. The theory that in wine
countries there was an absence of
drunkenness depended upon cer-
tain conditions, especially the po-
verty of the people; the question
was, what the result would be in
this country, when the opportuni-
ties to buy wine were increased,
and high wages afforded the means
of buying enough to procure in-
toxication. He urged the evil
consequences of taking a wrong
step in a matter so intimately con-
nected with the moral and physical
condition of the lower classes, and
that the best course was to reject

many errors, but he believed that in the Committee it might be made not only unobjectionable, but popular.

Mr. Palk, Mr. Scully, and Mr. Humberston also spoke against the Bill. Sir M. Peto supported it, though he wished to see it altered in Committee. Sir W. Miles gave a conditional approval.

Mr. Edwin James opposed the Bill because it was unjust towards a large number of persons, the licensed victuallers, who had invested a large capital upon a monopoly created, not by themselves, but by restrictions imposed upon them by the Legislature. The wine-houses established under the Bill would, he contended, become public-houses without magisterial control.

Mr. Villiers observed that Mr. James had taken a straightforward course. He had appeared as the advocate of the licensed victuallers. A Committee of that House had reported that the system of licences was faulty—that it afforded no real security to the community. The present Bill provided securities and gave larger scope to the vigilance of the police, as recommended by the Committee, whereas those who opposed the Bill argued that it relaxed some of the existing restrictions. In their invectives against drunkenness, they overlooked the amount of wine drunk in public-houses, and were alarmed at small potations being permitted in eating houses. He described the mode in which licences were now given by magistrates, which, he observed, had nothing to do with police or good order. While the Bill would supply a great convenience—a want that was almost a necessity—he believed it would provide the

Vol. CII.

strongest securities against disorder and abuse.

Mr. Henley remarked that, so far from this Bill carrying out the recommendations of the Committee to which Mr. Villiers referred, every part of it was in contradiction to and in conflict with them, and he pointed out some of these contradictions. If there was one point strongly established before the Committee, it was that the having two kinds of houses was in effect a competition to tempt people to do what they ought not to do, and this Bill was going to set up a third, in the very teeth of the recommendations of the Committee. Mr. Henley examined the securities provided by the Bill, condemning the manner in which it dealt with the magistrates, and the perpetual blister of the police. His objections went, he said, to the whole framework of the Bill, which it was almost impossible to alter in Committee.

Mr. Buxton said the brewers had nothing to do with the opposition to this Bill; they had, one and all, refused to take any part in the agitation against it. Having, however, considered the Bill studiously, he had been driven reluctantly to the conclusion that he ought to oppose it, on the ground that it would strongly tend to promote intoxication. Admitting that a free trade in wine was a necessary corollary of the commercial treaty, he suggested the withdrawal of this Bill, and the introduction of another containing a scheme of precautions founded upon principles which he indicated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that many objections urged in the debate related

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... the purpose
or selling refreshments to be consumed on the premises. It had been admitted, he remarked, that it was the duty of the Government to submit to the House the unsatisfactory state of the law on the subject of the sale of wine. Did the House mean to stand by the present licence system? The Government had offered a measure, which they asked the House to read a second time, reserving the details for the Committee. The real question was, whether the Bill was likely to cause a great increase of intemperance. After stating what he had received, from distinguished friends of the cause of temperance, assurances that they were in favour of the Bill, and adhering to the various opinions upon the subject of alcoholic drinks, he showed that the present system of licensing was full of defects and anomalies. This Bill was intended to give an opening to the consumption of the lighter wines of France, and to unite the operations of eating and drinking

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With this concession Mr. Duncombe was not satisfied. He therefore pressed his amendment to a division, but was defeated by 191 to 118. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved and carried the amendment which he had suggested. Upon the article of silk, Sir Joseph Paxton moved an amendment, to the effect that the duties on silk manufactures should not be reduced, unless English-manufactured silks and ribbons were admitted into France upon equal terms. Upon this there arose a debate, in which the often-repeated arguments of Free Trade and Protection were again revived. Finally, the amendment was negatived by 190 to 68. A further attempt was made by Mr. Newdegate to postpone the time at which the alteration of the silk duty should take effect, to October, 1861. But this was also rejected on a division, by 179 to 51. The other reductions in the tariff were ultimately agreed to.

The increase in the rate of the Income-tax, however necessary to cover the other remissions in the Revenue, was naturally one of the most unpopular features in the Budget, and that which afforded to the opponents of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the most plausible arguments against his financial scheme. The strong expressions of disapprobation which Mr. Gladstone himself had in former years used against the permanence of this tax were brought up against him with considerable effect. But the favour with which the Budget, as a whole, was regarded out of doors, and the support given to it by the commercial and manufacturing interest, carried the Chancellor of the Exchequer over this difficulty.

On the 23rd of March, the

right hon. gentleman moved, in Committee of the whole House, a Resolution, that there be paid for one year, commencing on the 6th of April, 1860, upon the annual value of property, except that chargeable under Schedule B of the Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 34, the rate of 10*d.* in the pound, and for and in respect of the occupation of lands, tenements, &c., chargeable under Schedule B, the rate of 5*d.* in the pound in England, and 3½*d.* in the pound in Scotland and Ireland. He observed that he had shown in his financial statement that the revenue, with the additions he had proposed, would leave a surplus of about 400,000*l.*, and any reduction of the rate specified in the Resolution would convert the apparent surplus into a deficiency.

Sir Henry Willoughby moved to substitute 9*d.* for 10*d.* He dissented, he said, from the policy of the Budget by which revenue from taxes was thrown away, and the necessity for an increased Income-tax arose from a deficiency created by the Government. He believed that if the expenditure were properly regulated, and the revenue were not, as it had been for years past, under-estimated, there would be no need for the increase of a tax which was unequal, unjust, and odious.

Lord W. Graham also opposed the Resolution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the amendment, remarking that, if we had parted injudiciously with revenue, that was no reason for not making provision for the service of the year.

After some discussion, the amendment was negatived, on a division, by 187 to 132. Reso-

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not having a basis to work upon.
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come-tax, in the main, he ad-
mitted them. Gross inequalities
existed in other taxes, which were
veiled, whereas those of the In-
come-tax were patent; but there
were inequalities peculiar to this
tax. The Government, however,
were not prepared to propose any
inquiry into the subject, not think-
ing it to be their duty to submit,
on their own responsibility, so
gigantic a tax to the scrutiny of a
Committee, unless they were con-
scientiously persuaded that it was
in their power to propose a plan
likely to issue in the removal or
mitigation of the evil, and they
did not see their way to that result.

tiously applied it to other purposes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had termed this a tax of gigantic proportions; but who made it so? He had stigmatized the tax as immoral and intolerable, and proposed that steps should be taken for its gradual abolition, and now came forward, in 1860, virtually to double the tax. Upon a division, Mr. Williams' amendment was negated by 174 to 24.

Of all the proposed financial changes, the repeal of the paper-duty was that which was regarded with the least favour. Many, even among the usual supporters of the Government, doubted the policy of giving up so large an amount of revenue at a time when the resources of the Exchequer were likely to be much tried, both by the remission of other taxes, and the unusual demands of military and naval expenditure. The urgency of the demand for this particular fiscal relief was also much questioned. On the second reading of the Bill which Mr. Gladstone brought in to repeal the duty, the proposition was much opposed by the Conservative party, the lead being taken by Sir W. Miles, who objected to the repeal of this duty at the present time, and in the existing state of our finances. He could not consider the repeal of the paper-duty, he said, apart from a 10*d.* Income-tax, and he showed from calculations, founded mainly upon the figures contained in Mr. Gladstone's financial speech, that, by retaining this duty, which yielded 1,200,000*l.*, and not imposing the additional 1*d.* Income-tax, the surplus at the end of the year, which Mr. Gladstone had estimated at 464,000*l.*, would still be not less than 429,000*l.* He discussed the alleged difficul-

ties attending the collection of the duty, and the arguments urged in favour of its repeal, in particular, that the tax was detrimental to the spread of knowledge; contending that, though paper-makers and publishers might be benefited by its repeal, generally speaking, it would not be felt by consumers. He then called attention to the heavy pressure of the Income-tax—a tax which, he said, ought never to be imposed but in times of great emergency, especially upon persons receiving less than 150*l.* a year, who could not be benefited by the cheapening of French wines and French silks, and asked whether this was a time for augmenting so severe a burden for the mere purpose of taking off the paper-duty. He moved as an amendment a Resolution, that, as it appeared that the repeal of the paper-duty would necessitate the addition of 1*d.* in the pound to the Property and Income-tax, it was the opinion of the House that such repeal was, under such circumstances, at the present moment inexpedient.

Mr. Stanhope, in supporting the amendment, urged strongly the impolicy of sacrificing so large a revenue for an object from which the community would derive but little advantage, the price of books and the circulation of literature being very little affected by the duty on paper. To the argument for the repeal of the duty, that it had been condemned by a Resolution of that House, he opposed the fact that the Income-tax had been condemned by Act of Parliament. Such an argument, if valid in one case, was equally so in the other. The question was whether, in order to take off a tax which might be burdensome to a small

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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sioners of Inland Revenue objected
to it because of the difficult cases
which were brought before them.
But he looked upon their Report
as made to order. He diverged
into details upon the subjects of
direct and indirect taxation, argu-
ing that, according to every prin-
ciple of sound finance, all classes
ought to pay alike, and, if so, the
indirect taxation of the country
ought to be increased, not dimi-
nished, and therefore the paper-
duty should not be repealed.

Mr. M. Gibson said, after the
commercial treaty with France had
been agreed to by the House—
which had approved the general
policy of the financial scheme of
the Government, that fiscal ar-
rangements should be made to
give remissions of indirect taxa-

the Report. He maintained that the Report was true, and that if the duty was to be retained, a Bill must be introduced to define what paper was, including in the definition articles which came in competition with paper, but which now escaped the duty. The question, after all, was whether the tax itself was of that character that its retention should be desired. The production of paper was smaller in this country than in the United States, where there was an absence of all restrictions. What was the reason of the crippled state of the manufacture here? He believed that the Excise survey and restrictions had something to do with it. The lamentation over the want of rags was not new. He believed that the repeal of the paper-duty would create a demand for the raw material, and that a supply would meet the demand. Flax fibre and other products of the land might be applied to this purpose, and become a source of profit to the agricultural and farming interest. He showed the oppressive effects of the duty upon the cheap press, by eating up its profits, and suggested the influence which its impoverishment must exert upon its quality. In this view, the paper-duty was really a tax upon knowledge, while it operated as an obstacle to the reward and the enterprise of authors.

Mr. Horsman observed that Mr. Gibson had not said one word upon the principle of the Bill, which, under the semblance of a measure dealing with a single duty, was in reality a proposal for a change of vast importance, not only on account of the principles it involved, but of the consequences to which it would lead. Having a million of taxes to remit, instead of relin-

quishing the tea and sugar war duties, the Chancellor of the Exchequer preferred to remit the paper-duty, because it would increase employment. But so would the remission of the tea and sugar duties. The difference was, that the one affected a rich class and the other the labouring classes. It was of the greatest importance—socially, morally, and politically—that the latter should receive the best wages; and, if their money payment could not be increased, the remission of the taxes on tea and sugar would enable them to buy more of these articles, or to raise themselves in the social scale. The question, then, was whether most benefit would be conferred by remitting the tea and sugar duties, or the paper-duty. He said the object would be best attained by remitting the former, and he warned the House of the false principle and the mischievous precedent they were establishing. They could not rest here. Fresh demands would be made for other remissions; a premium would be given for the agitation of classes. This small precedent of filling up a deficiency by a remission of an indirect tax, and laying on a direct tax,—shifting the whole burden of taxation upon one class.—would effect a complete fiscal revolution. He concluded a speech replete with point and sarcasm with some severe remarks, directed against Mr. Gladstone, and by denouncing the Bill as a flagrant abandonment of the principles of Sir Robert Peel.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a temperate notice of the invective of Mr. Horsman, professed not to understand the vote he intended to give; whether he considered that the Government had made a bad choice in the tax

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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the Excise upon
repealed by him.
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implored the House to recollect
that the Budget had done nothing
for the working classes or for the
holders of small incomes.

Upon a division there appeared:
—For the amendment, 192 ;
against it, 245—majority, 53.

On the committal of the Bill,
Mr. Bovill moved a Resolution in
favour of allowing a drawback to
printers and publishers of the duty
paid upon their stock of paper
purchased and printed after the
passing of the Bill, and remaining
in sheets unbound at the time
when the duty would cease—viz.,
15th August, 1860.

The Chancellor of the Exche-
quer resisted this motion, as one
to which the publishers had no
equitable claim, and as likely to
give great opening to fraud. The
Resolution was negatived.

were throwing away a large portion of our indirect taxation without establishing the principles upon which the direct taxation to be substituted for it was to be based. He referred to the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and pointed out certain discrepancies between that statement and the estimates before the House, which exhibited an excess to be provided for. He argued thence that it was necessary, before going further in the reduction of indirect taxation and throwing away a tax for ever, to go into the Estimates and Expenditure, and ascertain the financial condition of the country. He urged other considerations—the state of the commercial treaty with France, and the expediency of taking time for putting our direct taxation upon a better footing—to the same effect, and he concluded by moving his amendment.

Mr. M. Gibson complained of the course taken by Sir S. Northcote. It was contrary to all precedent, he contended, after the Bill, which had been debated on the second reading, had passed the Committee, and the drawbacks had been settled, for the third reading to be met by a motion to hold the question in suspense. Such a course was not consistent with justice to the important industry connected with the tax, and to the large capital employed in it, and it struck at the root of the confidence reposed in that House. The speech of Sir S. Northcote attacked the whole principle of the Budget; he would take the finances out of the hands of the Government, laying down a scheme entirely new. The repeal of the paper-duty did not stand on mere

financial grounds; it had been advocated upon high moral grounds, affecting the interests of education, of literature, and of general knowledge.

Mr. Ball dilated on the injury which would be inflicted on the paper-makers, if this Bill passed, by the unfair competition to which they would be exposed with foreigners.

Mr. Puller said the question raised by Sir S. Northcote as to the expediency of repealing the Excise duty on paper had been already decided. The real point at issue was whether since then any fresh circumstances had arisen to induce the House to reconsider its decision and reserve the duty for another year. This involved a question of confidence in the Government, and those who had that confidence would vote for the Bill.

Lord H. Vane wished for some explanation of the fact alleged by Sir S. Northcote, that larger estimates might be expected, before he consented to a considerable sacrifice of revenue, by parting with a duty to which, though it was not desirable to retain it permanently, the country had been long accustomed.

Mr. Ellico said he felt it his duty, most reluctantly, to vote against the third reading of this Bill. The resources of the country had been placed in jeopardy by the manner in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had framed his Budget this year. This tax, he admitted, was an odious one, but he desired to wait a fitter time for its repeal.

Sir H. Farquhar opposed the third reading of the Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded the House that they were not debating the principles of

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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the House had in this case given a promise to the country, which it would be neither just nor wise to recall.

Mr. T. Baring dissented from many of the views of Mr. Gladstone. The House had to consider, he said, whether, looking to the future and what might happen next year, we were in a condition to part with a source of revenue which did not press upon the productive powers of the country.

Mr. Disraeli observed that the amendment raised a very simple issue, which was entitled to the grave and earnest consideration of the House—namely, whether, in the financial position of the country, they were justified in taking the step to which the Government invited them. There were reasons for believing that, combining loss

stone's history as a financier, he asked what confidence the House could have in his counsels?

After a few explanatory remarks by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Sidney Herbert, the House divided, when Sir S. Northcote's amendment was negatived by a majority of nine, the numbers for the original motion being 219, and against it 210. One member, however, Mr. Herbert Ingram, voted with the minority by mistake.

When the Bill was read a first time in the House of Lords a few days afterwards, Lord Montegle gave notice that he should at the proper time move the rejection of it. Shortly afterwards the Earl of Derby, in the course of some observations impugning the whole financial policy of the Government, and especially that springing out of the treaty, said he could not oppose the Customs Bill, because it fulfilled the obligations undertaken in the treaty, but as regarded the Paper-duty Repeal Bill, the terms of the treaty did not interfere with that; it involved a dangerous sacrifice of 1,500,000*l.*, and he should do everything in his power to promote the rejection of that Bill. It would be convenient when the Bill came up for a second reading to discuss the whole financial policy of the Government.

Lord Wicklow said that, as a rule, he objected to reject Bills which had been agreed to by the other House; he thought, however, that the Paper-duty Repeal Bill was one of that character which would justify them in making it an exception to that rule. He hoped, if the Government persisted in reading it a second time, that it would be rejected.

On the 21st May, Earl Gran-

ville moved the second reading of the Paper-duty Repeal Bill in the House of Lords. Great interest was felt in the result of this proceeding, a reversal of the decision of the other House being confidently anticipated by the opponents of the Government, who were strengthened by the adhesion on this occasion of some Peers usually attached to the Liberal party. There was a large gathering of Peers, and the debate lasted much beyond the usual hours of that assembly. The noble Lord commenced his speech by a brief reference to the history of the tax, dwelling on its modern origin, and citing the opinions of several eminent members of the Opposition, adverse to the paper-duties. Then he went into the impost on its merits, dealing with facts made perfectly familiar by long years of discussion; showing how it interferes with trade, weighs heavily on periodical literature and school-books; and how, in the opinion of the Government, its repeal would give great relief to trade and industry. The House of Commons had discussed the question—should a reduced Income-tax have been imposed, and the paper-duties retained—and had decided not to retain those duties. In dealing with the Budget, he contented himself with a general survey of its principles, and insisted that the Government had provided enough for the service of the year. The China war was an element of uncertainty, but it would not have been wise to make an enormous provision on that account. Then there was the question of fortifications. The Report of the Defence Commission was before the Cabinet. If it should be rejected, the sum already voted would leave the fi-

... provided by Mr. Gladstone had already disappeared, 280,000*l.* being swallowed up to rectify an erroneous calculation by a department; and 180,000*l.* by the abandonment of taxes. But that had occurred to many Governments, and they had not thought fit to modify their financial proposals. In 1853, the estimated surplus disappeared; yet in 1854, there was a surplus of 3,500,000*l.* Dealing with the prospective deficiency, Lord Granville estimated it at 750,000*l.*, protesting, at the same time, that it was not safe to rely on these estimates. Lord Derby, a few days before, had dwelt upon the distinction between a motion to reject the Bill made by Lord Fonteagle and one made by himself. Surely he was not waiting to see whether an independent member would take up the matter before he made up his mind. Lord Derby had great qualities and many gifts, but he had not the gift of prophecy, and he erred in his prediction that succession-duties would extract 20,000*l.* from the landowners

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sprung up—and nobody can tell how soon they might, under such a state of things, break out—affording a scandalous spectacle to the other nations of Europe?”

In conclusion, Lord Granville asked, whether it was wise in that House, now so popular, to furnish ground for declamation and agitation—to introduce a new system, and make its hand seen and felt in every burthen that presses upon the people?

Lord Lyndhurst took up the constitutional question and the privileges of the House. He proposed to lay before the House the facts, the principles, the authorities, and the precedents in connection with the point under discussion. But first he disposed of those points not disputed—that the House cannot alter, or originate, or amend a Money Bill. There had been controversies on the point in former times, but the House abandoned the claim to alter or originate Money Bills, because they could not enforce it. But this principle did not apply to the rejection of Money Bills. The right to reject Money Bills had never been denied. Those who argued that because the House had no right to amend or originate, therefore it had no right to reject a Money Bill, had omitted, in quoting authorities, to quote those that tell against them, and which are in the self-same book from which they quote. Is this fair, or candid? In 1689, the Lords amended a Money Bill; the Commons disagreed, a conference took place, and the Commons, while insisting in ample and precise terms, that the Lords had no right to alter or amend a Money Bill, laid it down that the Lords had no right to interpose in such

Bills, otherwise “than to pass or reject the same for the whole, without any alteration or amendment though in ease of the subject.” Nothing could be more distinct than this admission.

But they did not stop there. They went on, and used a kind of simile:—“As the Kings and Queens, by the laws and constitutions of Parliament, are to take all, or to leave all, in such gifts, grants, and presents from the Commons, and cannot take part and leave part, so are the Lords to pass all or reject all, without diminution or alteration.” This was not an admission of power, but of a right—an admission by the Commons of a constitutional right of this House.

In 1671, in conference on a Bill amended by the Lords, the Lords said that the two Houses should be checks to each other; and the Commons answered, “so they are still, for your lordships have a negative on the whole. They said to the Lords—“the King must deny the whole of every Bill or pass it; yet this does not take away his negative voice—why should it take away yours?” In discussing the Succession-duties Bill in 1853, Lord Aberdeen—“and no man can be more conversant with our privileges”—said, “Your lordships cannot alter a title of this Bill, not a particle. You may—and this you have a full right to do—throw it out upon the second reading. That is perfectly within your lordships’ competence to do.” This right to reject a Bill had been acted on without dispute at a recent period. In 1809, a Bill granting duties on malt was rejected. In 1789, a Bill imposing a duty on cocoa-nuts was rejected. In 1790, a similar Bill was rejected. No complaint

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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sent to give up, not for the present
year only, but permanently, a sum
of nearly a million and a half?"

Lord Monteagle mainly address-
ed himself to the financial ques-
tion; but before he came to that
subject, he took occasion to deny
that there was any combination
between himself and Lord Derby,
and to add to the precedents cited
by Lord Lyndhurst. In 1758, the
lords threw out a Bill discontinuing
for a limited time the duties on
tallow imported from Ireland. In
1816, they rejected a Bill to repeal
the Excise duties on stone bottles,
and impose other duties in lieu
thereof. Lord Monteagle denied
that if the House rejected the Bill
it would be imposing a tax on the
people, for the tax did not exist
by virtue of a vote of the House
of Commons, but by the law of the
land, on the assent of the Queen.

tained; and during the progress of the Budget there had been an extra loss of 171,000*l.* on the wine duties. How should we stand next year? According to his calculations, there would be a deficit of 11,033,000*l.* Were they, then, justified in parting with a revenue of 1,400,000*l.*, which only cost 6,250*l.* to collect, which represented a capital sum of 36,000,000*l.*, and was a growing revenue? He moved that the Bill be read a second time on that day six months.

Lord Dufferin gave the Government his hearty support, holding that it was not for the Lords to take the responsibility of deciding which taxes should or should not be levied, and appealing to the House to act in a constitutional spirit, and thus advance another claim to the confidence of the country. The Marquis of Clanricarde also spoke in favour of the Bill, and though admitting the right to reject it, urged the impolicy of doing so. The Duke of Rutland supported the amendment, mainly on Protectionist grounds.

Lord Cranworth admitted that the House could reject a Bill, whether for relief or burthen, but insisted that it had never refused to concur in the repeal of a tax under such circumstances as the present. The House of Commons had declared that the paper-duty was not required for the service of the State. A Bill in like circumstances had never since the Revolution been rejected by the House of Lords. The Bill rejected in 1799 had several objects, and when anything is "tacked" to a Money Bill, the Lords may reject the whole. The Bills to abolish Custom-house fees did not affect annual revenue. The precedent of 1811 was strained. The precedents cited by Lord Montague

were examined and shown not to be valid. Lord Cranworth hoped that the House would not act in opposition to the usages which had prevailed since the Revolution.

Lord Chelmsford briefly supported the argument of Lord Lyndhurst in favour of the power of the House to reject the Bill.

The Duke of Argyll, in a long and able speech, explained and vindicated the financial policy of the Government. He disclaimed an imputation often made against them, that they sought to impair the revenue derived from indirect taxes, with a view of imposing a heavier burthen upon the owners of realized property. Not only did he repudiate any such design on their part, but he declared his conviction that direct taxation in its present shape had arrived at a point at which it could not safely be maintained in time of peace. But now the service of the year could not be provided for without a high Income-tax, which was required to remedy a deficiency of revenue, and to carry out commercial reforms. Mr. Gladstone's Budget had aimed at striking off unproductive duties and those which were expensive in collection. Turning to the paper-duties, he made out that they interfered with trade and production, that the Customs' duty was a protective duty, and that the Excise impeded trade. He admitted the technical right of the House to reject the Bill, but the gist of the question depended not on technical but on substantial grounds. There was a distinction between Money-Bills and Supply-Bills. Lord Lyndhurst's precedents were all mere Money-Bills: there was no instance since the Revolution of the rejection of a Supply-Bill by the Lords.

The Earl of Derby, in a long and powerful speech, gave his support to Lord Monteagle's amendment. He remarked that the present Bill was not a "Supply Bill" at all; but a Bill to repeal a tax; and he argued that the Duke of Argyll's argument involved an absurd limitation of the powers of the House. He expressed his satisfaction that the amendment originated with the noble baron Lord Monteagle, who was not an opponent of the Government. But he could further assure the House that he had no desire whatever to overthrow or even to embarrass the Ministry. It would be, in his opinion, a national calamity if, to existing causes of anxiety were added the complications and difficulties arising from Lord Palmerston being compelled to retire from office. He believed that the prevention of their lordships was necessary to save the country from the present, and still greater future, financial difficulties. With exordium Lord Derby pro-

ductive, are those ought to make improvements and improvements, contrary, says the Exchequer, that take; the worse your affairs, the more your deficiency, the more your loss, and the more danger, the more the necessity for an auditing Minister to enlarge deficiency and to increase taxes, so that you may have a chance of throwing quits.' You are through, he tells you a dashing move, it is may recover your fortune if you fail you cannot be off than you were lords, I say that is not of a statesman—it is a desperate and imprudent.

Going on with his Budget, he showed the estimated surplus had appeared; and that

and hop credits, which will not be available again, 1,400,000*l.*; the Spanish payment, 250,000*l.*; the loss upon the tariff, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 700,000*l.*; and another sum of 150,000*l.*, being the difference of the balance of income-tax for the first quarter of a year. These sums taken together make 2,500,000*l.*; and therefore, supposing all other things to remain as they are, the surplus in 1861-2 will be less or the deficiency greater by that amount, reducing the amount of the income for 1861-2 to 68,064,000*l.*, and leaving a deficiency of 2,266,000*l.*"

The remaining section of Lord Derby's speech was devoted to an attack upon Mr. Gladstone as a financier. Mr. Gladstone had pledged himself to take off the income-tax in 1860. Lord Derby did not blame him for not doing so, but he contended that Mr. Gladstone had no right to say that the falling in of the Long Annuities afforded the means of removing indirect taxation, inasmuch as he had calculated upon the falling in of those very annuities to remove the income-tax. Then, in 1857, Mr. Gladstone supported an amendment, moved by Mr. Disraeli, to the Budget of Sir Cornwall Lewis, to the effect, that the income and expenditure should be adjusted in a manner that appeared to be best calculated to enable Government to remit the income-tax in 1860. In 1857, Mr. Gladstone declared that the failure of the succession-duty and the Russian war did not absolve the Government from the duty of straining every nerve to fulfil the pledges of 1853. But Mr. Gladstone was not then Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Corne-

wall Lewis held that office. Up to 1858, Mr. Gladstone declared himself solemnly bound to redeem his pledges; yet, now the Annuities had fallen in, he remitted indirect taxes and not the income-tax! In 1857, Mr. Gladstone was opposed to granting the income-tax from year to year, saying it was a sign of "a transition from a solid and steady system of finance to a vacillating and merely provisional finance." Yet, now he proposed the tax for one year.

Lord Derby proceeded to say he did not object to the repeal of the paper-duties if we could afford to do so; but he contended that under the circumstances it was imprudent to throw away 1,285,000*l.* a year. He should like to hear from the Government that they were not playing into the hands of the Manchester school, whose object was to render taxation odious by the pressure of direct taxes, so that under no circumstances could the country go to war. The Government might have different views, but if they had the same objects they could not more effectually promote them than by the system of finance they were encouraging. He concluded by reading an eloquent extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone in 1857, for the purpose of showing the inconsistency of his present policy with the doctrines which he then professed. The noble Earl's speech was received with great cheering.

Earl Granville made a short reply, vindicating Mr. Gladstone from the severe comments of the preceding speakers.

The House then divided, when there appeared :--

for the Bill—
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 the resources of the country. The
 majority of the public were, there-
 fore, disposed to regard the inter-
 vention of the House of Lords,
 whether strictly warranted by pru-
 dential or not, as a step which
 prudential considerations justified.
 Those, on the other hand, who
 were interested in the repeal of
 the tax, or strongly opposed to it
 on financial grounds, took up the
 constitutional objection with great
 warmth, and loudly asserted that
 the Upper House of Parliament,
 by their presuming to reverse the
 decision of the Commons upon a
 question of taxation, had acted in
 violation of the established prin-
 ciples of our Government, and
 committed an innovation which
 would become a precedent for more

beral party denounced it as an unconstitutional innovation. Lord Palmerston was by no means disposed to bring matters to a rupture between the two Houses; at the same time, regarding the question of principle which was involved, as deserving to be maturely considered, he took the prudent step of proposing in the first instance that an inquiry should be made into the precedents on the subject, by means of a Committee appointed to ascertain and report upon the practice of Parliament in regard to Bills for imposing or repealing taxes. This motion the noble lord made on the 26th of May, refraining on that occasion from entering into any discussion of the point on which the Committee was designed to furnish information. Sir John Pakington expressed his approval of this step. Mr. Edwin James disapproved of it as inadequate to the occasion; and Mr. Thomas Duncombe proposed an amendment in the following terms:—

“That this House having learned with deep regret that the further progress of a Bill passed by this House for the repeal of the Excise-duties on paper manufactured in the United Kingdom has been postponed by the House of Lords for six months, it is the opinion of this House that when the state of public business admits, Parliament ought not again to adjourn beyond November next, whereby another opportunity may be afforded to the House of Lords of considering whether the Bill may not be advantageously agreed to.”

Mr. Whalley seconded the amendment.

Mr. Bright regretted to find that some members on the opposite side of the House were disposed to treat this question with

levity. If he were a member of the party opposite, he thought he should view the question as one of great gravity. He agreed with Mr. Duncombe that there was a growing feeling in the popular mind on this subject; and, from the tone of the press throughout the country, he believed that, in the course of a few days, there would be a wide and almost universal discontent throughout the country, in reference to the course which the House of Lords had taken. He had felt a great interest in the repeal of the paper-duty; but that question fell into utter insignificance in comparison with the greater question which had been raised between the two Houses of Parliament. He considered that the noble lord had not done himself justice, and that he had not done justice to Parliament and the country in not adopting a more decided course. The course which the noble lord had proposed was perilous to the House, and might prove fatal to the Administration of which he was the chief. He agreed with the amendment, which affirmed that time and reconsideration would probably act as mediators between the two Houses of Parliament. He therefore trusted that the noble lord would consent to the adjournment of the Debate, which he moved accordingly.

Mr. Childers seconded the adjournment.

Lord John Russell said there had never within his memory been a more important question than this, especially as it affected the highest privilege of the House. On this ground he supported the motion for the Committee, and asked the House to reject both the amendments which had been pro-

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Mr. Duncombe
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Each branch possessed its se-
parate independent authority, co-
operating in harmonious action.
The Commons' House, however,
claimed particular privileges in
regard to certain subjects; they
claimed the right of determining
matters connected with the taxa-
tion of the people. But, though
the Commons denied to the other
House the right of originating or
amending such measures, the Lords
had claimed the power to reject.
In the present case the Bill re-
jected by the Lords was a measure
for the repeal of taxation, and
there were precedents upon which
they rested their claim to reject
such Bills. There was, indeed, a
distinction between those prece-
dents and the present case, in
which the tax repealed was part of
a combined financial scheme for

and if the Bill had gone up to the other House backed by that majority he believed the Lords would have passed it. But during the interval between the second and third readings, the opinion of the Commons appeared to have undergone a considerable alteration; the majority of fifty-three had dwindled to nine. The Lords could not overlook this change, and they might think it wise to give the Commons time for reconsideration. He advised the House, therefore, as the most dignified course, to be satisfied with a declaration of their constitutional privileges; and he concluded by moving the above Resolution.

Mr. Collier contended that the vote of the House of Lords was opposed to constitutional usage, and to the tacit understanding which regulated the proceedings of the two Houses, without which the constitution could not work. He argued this position upon principal and authority, and, after a minute examination of the precedents reported by the Select Committee, he contended that not one of them was at all applicable to the present case; that it did not appear that the House of Lords had ever rejected any bill imposing or repealing a tax on purely financial grounds. He suggested the serious consequences of this new power assumed by the House of Lords, whose sanction henceforward would be required after the Budget had been settled by the Commons.

Mr. Coningham said the passing of this Resolution would not dispose of the question, while it would provoke an agitation out of doors which had not been seen for many years. He entered his deliberate protest against the decision which

had been come to by the Government of placing an unmeaning truism on the records of the House.

Mr. Osborne observed that the financial and the constitutional questions had been very much mixed up in the discussion. As to the repeal of the paper duty, he had considered it rash, reckless, and improper. But the House had not considered it in that light; they had repealed the duty. As far as common sense went, the act of the House of Lords was right; but it was against the constitution.

Mr. James complained of the lame and impotent conclusion of Lord Palmerston, who ought, he said, to have come forward to support the dignity of the House of Commons. The House of Lords had paralyzed the financial policy of the Government, and the resolution proposed was a poor and paltry compromise of opinions in the Cabinet.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after reproaching the Opposition with being silent partisans of a gigantic innovation, said he could not refuse his assent to the Resolutions, because they contained a mild and temperate, but a firm, declaration of the rights of the House of Commons. The vindication was a good and sound vindication; but the House had a right to vindicate its privileges by action, and he reserved to himself an entire freedom so to vindicate them. Mr. Collier had gone through the list of pretended precedents, and had shown that there was not a rag or shred of authority for the claim put forth by the House of Lords. The course of the precedents was entirely adverse to the pretension of that House to interfere with the taxing func-

Commons, whose principles were essentially violated by the Lords. He wanted to reserve the power of re-consideration by the House of Commons in matters of legislation, and that the power should be extended to the financial matters of the Commons, which were liable to be rejected by the Lords. He thought the Government in choosing to give preference to the financial policy of the Lords, and to be the influence of the Lords upon the Commons hereafter to frame laws.

He, in reply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, observed that the Lord Palmerston was the First Minister, and admitting, as he said emphatically,

they were not abandoning their principles in allowing these Resolutions to pass. But he did not approve the speech of Lord Palmerston, to which that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was, he thought, a complete and convincing answer. He denied that there was a single case in which the Lords had rejected a Bill purely financial sent to them by the Commons.

Mr. Butt said, in voting for the Resolutions, he did not consider them as conclusive, and the third Resolution pledged the House to further action, "to guard for the future against an undue exercise of the power exercised by the Lords." He should vote for the present Resolution because he believed that the Lords had infringed the privileges of the Commons.

Sir J. Shelley thought the Reso-

Mr. Disraeli offered to Lord Palmerston the sincere tribute of his adhesion to the patriotic speech by which he had introduced the Resolution. He had acknowledged, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, that the course taken by the House of Lords with reference to the Paper-duty Bill was justified and authorized by the state of the law. If this was the case, there was an end at once of the question as to the privileges of the House of Commons. A privilege that could not be asserted ceased to be a privilege, and was only a pretence. But he had confessed that the act of the Lords was not only justified by law, but sanctioned by policy. Was that conduct, he asked, which the House was called upon to condemn? After an examination of the three Resolutions in connection with the financial policy of the Government, he declared that he saw nothing to object to in them; they embodied, he said, his own views; and he complained that he and his party should be exposed to an attack from the Chancellor of the Exchequer because they supported Her Majesty's Government. Adverting to the three amendments, of which notice had been given and which had been withdrawn, notwithstanding that the Resolutions had been stigmatized as lame and impotent, he commented, in a vein of humorous satire, upon the inconsistent and absurd course taken by the authors of the amendments. In conclusion, he gave his cordial assent to the Resolution, which, in his opinion, expressed a temperate and wise course on the part of the House, and had been proposed in a spirit suited to the occasion.

Lord J. Russell, while he ex-

pressed his gratitude to Mr. Disraeli for the support he had given to the Government, desired to vindicate Lord Palmerston from the interpretation which had been put upon his speech, and which the words would not bear. Lord Palmerston had admitted the technical and legal right of the Lords to reject a Bill, but he had not said that 'they were not only justified by law, but sanctioned by policy.' Lord John proceeded to express his own opinion of the act of the House of Lords—namely, that it was rash and unjustifiable, and might be followed by other similar acts, which in their consequences would work a new form of Government. The third Resolution affirmed that the House had the power to guard against an undue exercise of power by the Lords, and he thought it would be unwise to state in detail in what way it would be exercised. Ever since the constitution had been a constitution, this House had had the power of regulating the finances of the country, and if that power was shared with the House of Lords the result would be utter financial confusion. However indiscreet had been the conduct of the House of Lords, it was the duty of the Commons to pursue a calm and even course.

Mr. W. D. Seymour objected to the Resolutions as insufficient for the occasion. Mr. Leatham, Sir John Trelawney, and Mr. Dilwyn took the same view of them.

Mr. Horsman, after reminding the House that he had warned them of the importance of the financial measure which had given rise to this question, argued, in opposition to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the power of the House of Lords to review, correct, and check the financial policy of

Commons, though exercised and only cases, was constituted that body. But of privilege, the belong to either authority rested. Precedents might er side upon this was not sufficient ey were analogous. precedents varied each era had its er days the privi- ommons were em- arrier against the ey resisted through the Lords. Till e Lords had exer- influence in the ons, so that there of motive to set on Money Bills. 1832 had effected

from a reviewing power over financial legislation, and the Commons be emancipated from that salutary check to which they were subject in other matters? In this case, the Lords had exercised that power ; by their *veto* they had checked the House of Commons in a headlong, precipitate, and mad career, and they challenged for that act the verdict of the country.

Mr. Bright said he was surprised that Mr. Horsman had not concluded his speech by an amendment that would reverse the Resolution. He was not very well satisfied with the Resolutions ; he would not attack, nor would he defend them. They were not worthy of the occasion, and bore marks of having been written by more than one hand. It could not be denied that the Lords, if they had not violated the privileges of the Com-



mental and unchangeable principle of the English Constitution, that taxation and representation were inseparable in this kingdom. Mr. Bright then proceeded at some length to vindicate the policy of repealing the paper-duty, as a relief to an important industry, and to other industries depending upon an abundant and cheap supply of paper, and he charged the House of Lords with inflicting most harsh and cruel treatment on persons interested in these industries. He complained, too, of their unfair proceeding in refusing to allow the paper-duty to be repealed while they retained the additional income-tax, which was substituted for it. The Lords might reject Money Bills; they might even amend such Bills; they were omnipotent within their four walls; but if they took a course contrary to the usage of Parliament, it became this House to say what course they should take. His opinion was, that it would only be consonant with the dignity of the House of Commons to pass another Bill to repeal the paper-duty, and if they gave the Lords, in return, "time for reconsideration," he believed they would accept the Bill, and thus the difficulty would be surmounted.

The first Resolution was then agreed to.

The second Resolution was—"That although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting Bills of several descriptions relating to taxation by negating the whole, yet the exercise of that power by them has not been frequent, and is justly regarded by this House with peculiar jealousy, as affecting the right of the Commons to grant the supplies and to

provide the ways and means for the service of the year."

This also was carried, a verbal amendment proposed by Mr. Mellor being negated by a large majority.

The third Resolution was then put and agreed to—"That, to guard for the future against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over taxation and supply, this House has in its own hands the power so to impose and remit taxes, and to frame Bills of Supply, that the right of the Commons as to the matter, manner, measure, and time may be maintained inviolate."

The proceeding thus adopted, however, by no means satisfied the wishes of those who conceived that the Lords by their late vote had infringed an essential privilege of the other House of Parliament, and that the precedent thus created was likely to prove of dangerous application hereafter. The question was again raised on the 17th July by Lord Fermoy, who moved the following Resolution:—"That the rejection by the House of Lords of the Bill for the repeal of the Paper-duties is an encroachment on the rights and privileges of the House of Commons; and it is therefore incumbent upon this House to adopt a practical measure for the vindication of its rights and privileges." There was, he said, out of doors, a strong feeling of indignation upon this subject, indicated by the number of petitions, and of public meetings in the principal towns of England which had adopted Resolutions denouncing the aggression of the Lords. His Resolution contained

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tion, believing that the majority did
 not heartily support that House,
 but approved of the financial sages-
 city of the House of Lords.

The Chancellor of the Exche-
 quer said he entirely concurred in
 the wisdom of the course proposed
 by Lord Palmerston. The second
 part of the motion amounted to
 so many words, and no more ;
 while it gave to the country an
 appearance of their being in ear-
 nest, without any pledge or guaran-
 tee of their sincerity. To pass a
 further Resolution, after having re-
 solved everything the subject re-
 quired, would not advance the
 public interests. It was not de-
 sirable, in his opinion, to multiply
 protests and wordy declarations.
 The alternative was silence on the
 one hand, or action on the other.

Mr. Osborne said, if he under-
 stood the Chancellor of the Ex-

agree with the proposed Resolution, which, in the first part, was inconsistent with the second of the three Resolutions which the House had passed unanimously a few days ago; with regard to the other part, the House, he thought, had sufficiently vindicated its rights and privileges, and he should stultify himself if he concurred in it. But what was the course recommended by the Government? The honour and dignity of the House of Commons and of the Ministry required that they should stand by the three Resolutions, and not weaken the position of the House. The course taken by the Government was a most unwise one; if Lord Palmerston would withdraw the previous question, and meet the motion by a direct negative, he would support him.

After a few words from Sir George Grey, and a short reply from Lord Fernoy, the House divided, when the Resolution proposed by that noble lord was negatived by 177 to 138. It was now evident that the repeal of excise duty on paper was for the present Session at least an impracticable measure. To have persevered in the attempt against the decision of the House of Lords, supported, as it unquestionably was, to a large extent by public opinion out of doors, and by nearly half the House of Commons, would have been utterly hopeless, even if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been backed in such a step by his own colleagues; but even this, under present circumstances, was evidently not to be relied upon. It, therefore, only remained for Mr. Gladstone to protest against the interference of the Upper House with his financial arrangements, and to succumb to the necessity of

the case. The Customs duty on paper, however, still remained to be adjusted in accordance with the stipulations of the French Treaty. Resolutions for this purpose were laid on the table of the House of Commons early in August, by which it was proposed to reduce the import duties on printed books, papers, paper-hangings, paste-board, prints, drawings, &c. Against these propositions the paper-makers were not backward in organizing the most effectual resistance in their power. Encouraged by the defeat of Mr. Gladstone in his former experiment on their trade, and backed up by an influential portion of the Press, whose interests were identified with their own, they urged with great ingenuity and force the arguments against exposing their trade to an unequal competition with the foreign manufacturer. These arguments were, indeed, based on no other grounds than those which had been repeatedly asserted by other trades, and overruled by Parliament, in the old controversy of Protection and Free-trade; but whatever there was of apparent speciality in the case of the paper-manufacturers was put forward with much skill, and not without effect in some quarters. At all events it was anticipated that in the existing posture of affairs the opponents of Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions would obtain the combined aid of the whole Conservative party in the House of Commons; and the result of the expected division upon them, being thought somewhat doubtful, was regarded with considerable anxiety. Mr. Puller, one of the members for Hertford, and usually a supporter of the Government, took up the case of the paper-ma-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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paper. So far as intention was
concerned, the articles of the
treaty showed, beyond the possi-
bility of dispute, that our meaning
was to part with every vestige of a
protective policy. The House of
Commons had given its consent
to this treaty, and a specific
pledge that it would take the
necessary steps to give effect to
it. But it was said that when the
House of Commons sanctioned
the treaty, it had been misled by
an assurance that France was
about to remove the prohibition of
the exportation of rags. He be-
lieved that the French Govern-
ment had used its best efforts to
carry the removal of this prohibi-
tion through the Legislature; but
the Protectionist interest proved
too strong for the Government.
The question of the export of rags

papermakers was, he contended, founded upon a mistake. The trade, it was said, was dependent upon foreign countries for the raw material. He met this assertion with a flat and broad contradiction. On the contrary, the material for the manufacture of paper was cheaper and more accessible here than in any country in Europe. The quantity of the material was, moreover, increasing abundantly, so that the whole cry was a delusion and an error. What became of our exported paper? Our fine paper, made from fine rags, we exported to other countries, principally to the United States of America; nay, strange as it might seem, England sent to America, at this moment, more paper goods than France. But the principle of British legislation was to take no notice of foreign legislation, acting upon just and equal rules of law; and, in conformity with these rules, the issuers of low-priced publications should not be compelled to buy paper in a protected market at an enhanced price. Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, moved the first Resolution, which charged certain duties on books and paper goods imported under the treaty in lieu of the present duties.

Mr. Puller moved, as an amendment, "That, without desiring to prejudice the question of a reduction at a future period of the Customs' duty on books and paper, this Committee does not think fit at present to assent to such reduction." He did not call upon the Committee, he said, to reject the Resolution on a question of reciprocity, the paper-makers as a body being free-traders, and desiring only fair terms; nor in a spirit of retaliation, but as a de-

fensive measure, to save the paper-makers from ruin. Mr. Puller discussed at considerable length the doctrines put forward by Mr. Gladstone, and contrasted the manner in which Parliament had treated the sugar-planters with the short and summary mode in which it was proposed to deal with the paper-makers. He disputed the construction put by Mr. Gladstone upon the language of the treaty, observing that the question was not what the Government intended, but what the plenipotentiaries did, and it was impossible that the 7th article could bear the construction which Mr. Gladstone had endeavoured to give to it. Even if that construction should be adhered to, still the spirit of the treaty was to give to the paper-manufacturers a protection against unfair competition.

Mr. Childers observed that it had been alleged, as an argument against the Resolution, that the principal paper-making countries imposed a prohibition or a prohibitory duty upon the export of rags; whereas it was a matter of fact that several large paper-producing countries, including the United States, levied no duty upon the export of that material. He stated a variety of statistical facts connected with the paper trade at variance with the conclusions of Mr. Puller, and showing, in his opinion, that, independently of the question of honour, the House, on the question of facts, would be perfectly safe in supporting the Resolution.

Mr. Crossley expressed a hope that the House would not stultify itself by receding from the principle of free-trade and adopting a protective policy. From what he had seen in France he was

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

the French Government every disposition to treaty in the fairest

observed that the by the amendment Customs' duty on be abolished at the

The paper-manu- country were in n, fettered and em- Excise duty and was described by of the Exchequer speech. This was e to expose them tion. The ques- of honour or of justice.

posed the amend- posed, he said, to tion to the uni- of free-trade, and

was either prohibited, or subject to a duty of 9*l.* a-ton, which was equivalent to a tax of 1*½d.* per lb. on the paper; that a large quantity of foreign paper was even now consumed in this country, and if the Customs' duty on foreign paper was altered they would be no longer able to compete with foreigners. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had made no other reply to these allegations than an appeal to the principles of free-trade, and to facts resting upon anonymous authorities. What he (Sir H. Cairns) asked, then, was an inquiry into the facts, and if they should turn out to be as stated, the paper-makers must submit. The interpretation put by the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the Treaty Sir Hugh subjected to a very rigorous criticism, commenting upon the

tion of the treaty. In a very clear exposition of the 7th and 8th articles he showed that the case of the paper-duty was governed by the 7th, which provided for the admission into the United Kingdom of merchandise imported from France "at a rate of duty equal to the Excise duty which is or shall be imposed upon articles of the same description in the United Kingdom." Besides the honourable obligation contracted under the treaty and considerations of expediency, the House was bound, he thought, in justice to consumers and other manufacturers, to put an end to a particular monopoly by adopting the Resolution.

Mr. Norris opposed the Resolution.

Mr. Henley maintained that the Attorney-General had not met the arguments of Sir H. Cairns. He (Mr. Henley) put more faith in men's acts than in their words, and the Government had not only acted themselves, but had made the House act in a different manner in the case of hops, and the Attorney-General did not venture to touch that question. He could not understand, he said, why the Government should induce the House to put different constructions upon the treaty at different times, and he thought they ought not to place the House in so inconsistent a position. He should support the amendment.

Lord J. Russell said the construction put by Sir H. Cairns upon the treaty was subtle, refined, and scholastic, but it was not its plain meaning. The common-sense meaning of the 7th article — which might, perhaps, have been better worded — was that when articles like these, subject to Excise duty here, were im-

ported from France, they should pay a Customs' duty equal to the Excise duty. The argument against the Resolution founded upon policy was the same he had often heard,—that free-trade was an excellent thing, but a particular article was always to be excepted from its operation. At the end of a series of successful legislation for forty years upon free-trade principles, the House, he hoped, would not be frightened by the hobgoblins conjured up by Mr. Puller. Upon the ground of obligation under the treaty, and upon that of wisdom and policy, he called upon the House not to exhibit to the world the discreditable spectacle of an attempt to escape from our engagements.

Mr. Disraeli pointed out what he regarded as inconsistencies on the part of the Government, and thought it very extraordinary that on the 6th of August a jaded House of Commons should be called upon to consider a decision regarding a particular branch of industry, and that a great Parliamentary struggle should take place. What was the cause of this strange proceeding? It was supposed that the House was bound to entertain this question under and by virtue of the Commercial Treaty with France. This question then arose,—had we entered into this engagement? Upon this point the arguments of Sir H. Cairns had not been met. The so-called treaty, he insisted, was an unfinished negotiation, and there was nothing unjust or unreasonable in telling the Government that it was unnecessary to decide this question with precipitation, but that it would be wise and expedient to delay the decision,

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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Upon a division there appear-
 ed:—

For Mr. Puller's Amend-	
ment	233
Against it	266

Majority	33
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The Resolutions of the Chan-
 cellor of the Exchequer were then
 adopted.

CHAPTER IV.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—*Lord John Russell moves for leave to bring in a Bill to reform the representation on the 1st of March—Little interest is manifested on the occasion—Statement of the proposed enactments—Remarks made by various members—Mr. Cardwell afterwards introduces a Bill for Ireland, and the Lord Advocate one for Scotland—The debate on the second reading of the English Bill is begun on the 19th March, and continued at intervals by adjournment till the 3rd of May—Mr. Disraeli commences the debate, in which most of the leading members on both sides take part—Summary of the principal speeches—The measure is warmly opposed by the Conservative party, defended by the Ministers, and supported, though with many criticisms on its deficiencies, by the more advanced Liberal members—It is closed by a speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Bill is finally read a second time without a division—While this debate is proceeding, Earl Grey enters on the subject in the House of Lords, and moves the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the probable increase of electors from an extension of the franchise and other electoral statistics—Speeches of Earl Grey, the Duke of Argyll, Earl of Derby, and Earl Granville—The motion is agreed to and a Committee named—On the Reform Bill going into Committee on the 4th of June Lord John Russell states the course that the Government propose to take upon it—Remarks of Mr. Disraeli—Mr. Mackinnon moves an amendment affirming the expediency of awaiting the results of the Census of 1861 before proceeding to legislate—Remarks of Sir George Lewis and other members on this motion—Sir J. Fergusson moves the adjournment of the debate—Speeches of Sir George Grey, Lord John Manners, Mr. Watlington, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Bright, Sir H. Cairns, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord John Russell—On a division the Ministers obtain a majority of 21—Delays and impediments to the further progress of the Bill—The abandonment is anticipated by public opinion—On the 11th of June Lord John Russell announces the resolution of the Government to throw up the measure, and states their reasons for doing so—Observations of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Bright—Some members of the Liberal party express disappointment at the withdrawal of the Bill, but the House and the public generally approve—**THE BALLOT**—Mr. H. Berkeley brings on his annual motion on this subject on the 20th of March—His speech—Speeches of Mr. Marsh, Mr. C. Fortescue, Mr. Lawson, and Lord Palmerston—The motion is negatived by 254 to 149.*

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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that where the land was attached
to a house, not being a dwelling-
house, the building should not be
of a less annual value than 5*l*.
The next question was as to low-
ering the borough franchise. The
Act of 1832 was framed not to ex-
clude the working classes, but to
open the franchise wider to the
middle classes; but it would be a
great evil to continue much longer
the practical exclusion of a great
number of the working classes,
who, by their qualifications and cha-
racter, were competent to exercise
the franchise freely and independ-
ently, and, in his opinion, it would
add strength to the Constitution
if a certain number of those classes
qualified for it should be admitted
to the franchise. He thought that
the Legislature ought not to wait
for an agitation that would force
demands upon Parliament; that if



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HISTORY.

gross annual rental, and Lord John, taking the number of electors for cities and boroughs now on the register at 440,000, showed the respective numbers that would be added if the occupation franchise was reduced to 9*l.*, 8*l.*, 7*l.*, and 6*l.*; the latter sum would give an aggregate number of electors in the cities and boroughs in England and Wales of 634,000, which he thought not an extravagant addition. With regard to the character of the persons who would be admitted, the accounts from the different cities and boroughs varied extremely; in some rents were low, in others, high; but he believed that a 6*l.* franchise would include a great number of the working classes; that the number would not be extravagant, and that their admission would be a great benefit to the Constitution. He now came to another question, totally different. He believed it was quite necessary that, besides great counties and large cities and manufacturing towns, smaller places should return members to Parliament; and that, if the Government was to be carried on in that House, it was desirable to have more than the two classes of representatives for counties and for great cities, and no plan of Reform had proceeded upon a different principle. Having laid down this general rule, and treating the subject practically, there was a question which concerned the present state of the House. When the Reform Bill of 1831 was introduced, there was no difficulty in abolishing the title to return members enjoyed by certain boroughs with few or no electors. Without going now into the question as to how many small boroughs there ought to be, the Government pro-

posed to go only a certain length beyond the Bill of last year, which took away one member from 15 places returning two members. The principle of total disfranchisement was one of very great importance, and ought not to be adopted without some great and palpable public benefit. The Government proposed a much milder course—that the following boroughs should return one member instead of two, as at present, viz.:—Honiton, Thetford, Totnes, Harwich, Evesham, Wells, Richmond, Marlborough, Leominster, Lynton, Ludlow, Andover, Knaresborough, Tewkesbury, Maldon, Ripon, Cirencester, Huntingdon, Chippenham, Bodmin, Dorchester, Marlow, Devizes, Hertford, and Guildford. There would, therefore, be 25 seats to be disposed of, and it was proposed that the following counties should return additional members, viz.:—The West Riding of Yorkshire two; and each of the following one: viz.:—The southern division of Lancashire, the northern division of Lancashire, the county of Middlesex, the western division of Kent, the southern division of Devonshire, the southern division of Staffordshire, the North Riding of Yorkshire, the parts of Lindsey (Lincolnshire), the southern division of Essex, the eastern division of Somerset, the western division of Norfolk, the western division of Cornwall, and the northern division of Essex. Thus, 15 additional members would be given to the counties, and, with regard to boroughs, it was proposed that Kensington and Chelsea (as one borough) should return two members; that Birkenhead, Staleybridge, and Burnley should return one member each, and Man-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

ool, Birmingham, and the London member. This, he simple plan, con- novelty as possi- sion, he remarked he had not been e two measures he on this subject, he aged, and felt sure re he now offered ould strengthen the he Constitution. ry conversation fol- n Russell's speech isms were pro- e proposed scheme, ment was expressed bers of the Liberal lness of the conces- l rights. Leave was ring in the Bill. eaving Mr. Card

Ireland to represent Irish consti- tuencies.

The Lord-Advocate asked leave to introduce a similar measure for Scotland, which appropriated two of the four suspended seats in England to the Scotch Universi- ties, and provided a 10*l.* occupa- tion-franchise for counties, and a borough franchise of 6*l.*, the basis of franchise to be the valuation rolls. It proposed to reduce the property qualification for counties from 10*l.* to 5*l.*, enforcing residence unless the property were of the former amount.

After various expressions of opinion, leave was given to intro- duce these Bills. On the 19th of March, the second reading of the English Reform Bill was moved, and though the debate began languidly and at one time seemed likely to expire, the lack of in-



the Representation of the People in England and Wales," and its principles were the extension of the suffrage in counties and boroughs, and a new distribution of Parliamentary seats; but he did not see in this Bill any allusion to the primary and necessary topics of registration and facilities for voting. Its omissions were, indeed, its principal features; some of the provisions intimately connected with the franchise were entirely ignored. With reference to its first principle—the extension of the franchise in boroughs—he remarked that the late Government, in their Bill, did not look to numbers, but to the fitness of those who were to receive the suffrage; this was not, however, the principle upon which the present Government had proceeded. The existing borough constituency of England was 440,000, to which number this Bill would add 217,000, and this addition would consist almost entirely of one homogeneous class. It was important to consider how this new constituency must act upon the old. In some boroughs the constituency would be trebled, in others doubled, and about one-half of the boroughs would be under the influence of the new class about to be enfranchised. He wished to put before the House the probable result of these facts. Had the new class shown no inclination to combine, or were they incapable of organization? Quite the reverse. The working classes of this country had shown a remarkable talent for organization, and a power of discipline and combination inferior to none, and to these classes the Bill was about to give predominant power. He thought a measure which founded

the constituency upon the principle of numbers, not fitness, and which added 200,000 electors, composing one homogeneous class, having the same interest, who would neutralize the voices of the present borough constituency, was not a wise and well-considered one. The next principle was the reduction of the county franchise. In reducing the qualification for this franchise one consideration should, he said, be observed; the constituency should be fairly connected with the chief property and the chief industry of the country. This great consideration was not observed if freeholders in a town, where votes might be split, were to be allowed to vote for a district with which they had no local sympathy or connection. Then the 4th clause, which would disfranchise a great number of voters for counties, would greatly reduce the influence of the landed interest, and he objected to the Bill because the reconstruction of the county franchise tended to diminish that salutary influence. The third principle of the Bill—the redistribution of Parliamentary seats, he objected to on the ground that it went too far, or not far enough, and that it was radically unsound. Then the question was, what ought to be done? It was a very bad Bill: he knew only two members who approved it—its author and the member for Birmingham. His opinion was, that by the Bill of 1859 the franchise would have been more extended than by this Bill; but he was not prepared to say that he would reject the Bill upon the second reading. He hoped, however, that ultimately this uncalled-for and mischievous measure would be withdrawn.

Mr. Baxter believed that the

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Mr. Bright said he was in one
respect in the same condition as
Mr. Disraeli; he did not desire to
reject the second reading of the
Bill, but he should not endeavour
to persuade the House that it was
a dangerous and fatal measure; on
the contrary, though anxious for a
good measure of Parliamentary re-
form, he was ready to make due
allowance for the difficulty of deal-
ing with this question. It was evi-
dent that the Bill met with two
kinds of objectors — one who
thought it went too far; ano-
ther who wished it to go further.
He did not oppose or advocate it
upon either ground. He regarded
the measure as the fulfilment of a
pledge given by the Government.
As to the redistribution of seats,
he had thought it would be better

Bill failed in certain points. He objected to the ratepaying clauses, to the 4th clause, and to other details of the Bill. With regard to the Ballot, that question would be brought under consideration upon a future occasion, and he was convinced that, under this Bill, there would be a still greater necessity for that measure. Upon the whole, he urged upon the other side that, under the circumstances of the country, it was their duty as well as their interest to accept the Bill.

Mr. Stansfeld thought, practically speaking, it might fairly be said that, as far as regarded the extension of the franchise, the Bill fulfilled the pledges of the Government, and answered the expectations, if it did not satisfy the desires, of the country; and, in respect to disfranchisement, the Government had gone as far as the House of Commons would at the present time be disposed to go. Upon these practical grounds he justified his cordial support of the Bill. He attached no weight to the objection that it would give a preponderance to the power of the working classes, and disputed the allegation that there was a want of interest upon this question; he believed, he said, that the country was alive to the question, and that the measure would in the end disarm prejudice and dispel false alarm.

Sir J. Pakington said his opinion of this Bill was that it was a miserable Bill, and he could account for the Government having brought forward a measure of such a meagre character only by supposing that it was the compromise of a divided Cabinet and of a divided attention between foreign and domestic affairs. He had hoped, he

said, that Lord J. Russell would have produced a statesmanlike measure, worthy of his name, and which would have met with general support; but the effect of this Bill would be to overwhelm the property and intelligence of the country by the force of numbers, and to throw the representation of England into the hands of one class, the least entitled to exercise this monopoly of power; and he warned the House, by the example of the United States, of the consequences of this transfer of influence to the most democratical portion of the people. He did not object to a large numerical increase of the constituency, or to extend the franchise to the working classes; but he objected to the working class, or any class, monopolizing the representation of the country. To guard against this dangerous monopoly of power he suggested various plans and expedients, and as a means of securing a mature and careful revision of the representation, he thought a suggestion of Lord Grey well worthy of attention—namely, to appoint a committee of the Privy Council deliberately to consider the whole subject. He might be asked, he observed, why he did not object to the second reading of the Bill. So far as the Bill had any principle, it was the extension of the franchise, and he did not object to its extension; he could not, therefore, oppose the second reading. He did not wish to move an abstract Resolution, because he did not desire to follow a bad example; he should wait the discussion of the Bill in the Committee, when he hoped the common sense of the House would come to the rescue.

Sir G. Grey imputed to the opponents of the Bill an inconsis-

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mented on the exaggerations and
 misstatements employed by Mr.
 Bright in his agitation of the
 question. He thought the effect
 of this Bill would be to give power
 to a discontented class with nothing
 to lose, who would become the mere
 tools of demagogues.

Mr. Massey observed that the
 first question was, what were the
 practical defects of the great Re-
 form Act? There were two—one,
 that the franchise did not include
 that part of the population entitled
 by education, property, and intelli-
 gence, to exercise it; and the other
 was the disproportion of seats to
 places entitled to be represented.
 He was bound to ask himself, he
 said, what was the exigency that
 called upon the House inexorably
 to settle the question during this
 session. It was one which ought

doubling the constituency, had accompanied it by a proportionate measure of disfranchisement, he would have been consistent, or, if he had adhered to his former plan, and abstained in this Bill from the re-distribution of seats he (Mr. Massey) should have said it was prudent. Mr. Massey entered upon a minute criticism of the Bill and its alleged defects upon this head, with suggestions for its improvement, advising Lord J. Russell, in conclusion, to submit his Bill to a revision.

Mr. T. Crossley regretted to hear the distrust which had been expressed of the working classes. From long habits of intercourse with them he believed they were actuated by as much uprightness, fair dealing, and honourable sentiment, as any class.

Mr. Baines expressed opinions to the same effect, and opposed the notion that it was dangerous to entrust them with power. He supported the Bill.

Mr. K. Seymer, after replying at some length to the speech of Mr. Bright, and predicting that the changes he meditated would lead to manhood suffrage and equal electoral districts, made a few comments upon the Bill, the simplicity and brevity of which he deemed no merit, and expressed his firm belief that in the Committee modifications would be introduced in it, which would make it a real measure of reform.

Mr. Whiteside said he had vainly endeavoured to learn what was the paramount necessity for this measure. Mr. Bright had stated that it had been introduced in redemption of a pledge given by Lord J. Russell when he sat on the Opposition side of the House; but this was no argument what-

ever for the production of this Bill. Sir G. Grey had said it was to enable the Government to secure the support of the House; this was no reason for introducing a bad Bill. Referring to the views which he thought had been disclosed by Mr. Bright, that the masses should have the franchise, he asked whether his object was to reform the Constitution, or to reconstruct it. If the latter was the object, then what he contemplated was a revolution. It was the constitutional doctrine that the qualification for the franchise was political capacity; yet this Bill would confer the franchise upon a body of men of whose political capacity no evidence was offered. On the other hand, they had a great aptitude for political organization, as had been proved, he said, in the course of the late strike. He read extracts from the proceedings of the workmen engaged in that movement, which demonstrated, in his opinion, at once their combination and their want of political capacity; and he asked, what could justify, with reference to these proceedings, the transfer to them of so vast an amount of political power, which an organized minority could employ as a dangerous instrument. He implored those who had brought in this Bill to consider whether they would not enhance their reputation by raising the proposed franchise.

Mr. James, after replying to the arguments employed by Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Disraeli, and Sir J. Pakington, proceeded to point out what he considered to be the defects of the Bill—namely, its non-disfranchisement, its non-enfranchisement, and its not varying the constituency by giving a lodger franchise; its hampering the fran-

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 undue weight to numbers in com-
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 gence.

Mr. H. Berkeley protested
 against this Bill being regarded
 as a measure of finality. He ob-
 jected to it as extending the fran-
 chise to a class less calculated to
 resist intimidation or corruption
 than the present class of voters,
 without affording them the protec-
 tion of the Ballot, and that it did
 not deal with nomination boroughs.
 There was no feeling in the country
 in favour of the Bill.

Sir G. Lewis observed that
 when the Government undertook
 to frame a Reform Bill they em-
 ployed the intervention of the
 Poor Law Board to obtain correct
data; and the returns laid upon
 the table contained correct and
 complete information so far as the

when it was desirable that some further progress should be made in the same direction. The defects of that Act were admitted, and the present moment was favourable for the introduction of a measure, framed in the same spirit, which was a precautionary one, to guard against evils, slight at present, but which were increasing; and the Government were satisfied that it was a safe and moderate measure. It was objected that the Bill contained no revised system of registration; but the Government had studiously avoided the introduction of subordinate matters into the Bill, and this subject might be more conveniently dealt with in a separate Bill. The objection that it omitted the lodger franchise could be discussed in the Committee; and with regard to the complaint that the Bill was deficient in disfranchisement, he argued that circumstances had altered since the year 1831, that the nomination boroughs before the Reform Act stood upon a different footing from that on which the boroughs with small constituencies now stand; and therefore the Government had determined not to propose disfranchisement upon a large scale, but to follow the principle adopted in the Bill of the late Government—that of population, which they thought was, upon the whole, a fair one, and preferable to that of the number of electors. He explained the reasons which had influenced the Government in proposing the transfer of seats, observing that it was a fair subject for consideration, and if the House deemed the reasons insufficient, their decision could be altered in the Committee. He impressed upon the House, in conclusion,

that there could be no sound system which did not to a great extent recognize the principle of local representation.

Lord R. Cecil, in replying to Sir G. Lewis, observed that, in adverting to the Reform Act of 1832, he had forgotten that it was a measure of balance, taking on one side and giving on the other. But the present Bill had no qualification; it was an advance in one direction. Neither had Sir George paid any attention to the swamping argument; the objection as to the power which the Bill would throw into the hands of numbers, who would return a totally different House of Commons, more inclined to push on other changes, and who, if not disposed to unite upon other questions, upon the question of taxation would be united. The overpowering preponderance which the Bill was about to place in the hands of the working classes, if exerted upon our finances, would prove dangerous. It was possible that the anticipations of the advocates of the Bill might prove true; but it was possible that the result might verify his apprehensions of the consequences of placing power in the hands of persons too poor and too ignorant to use it wisely; and in that case the step would be irrevocable.

Mr. Milnes believed that the exclusion of large classes of the community from the franchise would produce much discontent. He should wish to give the suffrage to members of the scientific bodies, the Inns of Courts and other classes of educated and influential persons. He did not think the present Bill would make much change in the character of the members returned to that

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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...security for intelligence and pro-
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...a settlement of the question would
...be as far off as ever; it would
...settle nothing, and they were
...asked to pass it when the House
...of Lords were making inquiries
...into an important point which the
...House of Commons was expected
...to take for granted.

...Mr. Marsh said at once that he

articled clerks, and lodgers paying higher rents than 6*l.*, while it included a class peculiarly liable to pressure and influence.

Mr. Denman cordially supported the Bill. Although he admired the eloquence of Sir B. Lytton, he did not find in his speech anything to be called an argument. Adverting to certain criteria which showed the moral and mental progress of the people, Mr. Denman argued that the time had come when it was fitting to make a further extension of political rights. He combated the arguments which had been urged against lowering the borough franchise, acknowledging, however, that he desired to see a lodger franchise added to the Bill. He could not say that the measure was a complete one, but he thought it was an honest one, and he should therefore give it his support.

Sir J. Walsh noticed the general repugnance which the Bill had created, and the severe blows inflicted upon it by both sides of the House. The stroke aimed by Mr. James at the accuracy of the returns laid upon the table went to the very vitals of the Bill, which was based upon those returns. Lord J. Russell had claimed for the Bill the merit of its being a quiet, safe, and moderate measure; but if the representations of Mr. James were well-founded it was anything but such a measure. *Prima facie*, the House had been led into a very grave error; and, if it should so turn out, they would be placed in a false position if this Bill went to the other House. It was avowed that the Bill would not settle the question—that it was but an instalment, a prelude to something else. Then what were the ulterior objects?

The re-distribution of seats, the ballot, the abolition of the rate-paying clauses, and measures which, coupled with the extension of the franchise, would entirely change the character of the representation, and convert that House into a purely democratic assembly. It was a singular circumstance, he remarked, that a Bill so universally reprobated was going to pass the second reading unopposed, and he suggested what he deemed the causes which had created this strange position. It was however, he said, his conviction that this Bill was not destined to become law.

Lord J. Russell, in reply to Sir J. Walsh, adverted to the unparalleled prosperity which the country had enjoyed since 1832. He had heard, he said, in this debate many apprehensions expressed of the effects of this Bill, but it was singular that no speaker had showed that his alarms flowed naturally from its contents. The objection of Mr. James to the returns, tending to exaggerate the numbers of the new constituency, he showed was the result of error on the part of that gentleman. Objections had been made on the other side to a reduction of the franchise that would reach the working classes. It was said that those classes deserved the care and attention of the House, but the representation generally was that they were very poor, very ignorant, and very corrupt. There was a spirit of distrust of the working classes holding any political power. [This remark was met with a loud cry of "No."] What then, he asked, was the objection to the admission of those classes? His impression was that the speakers were of opinion that the working classes were not to be trusted;

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

Government had re- title to the fran- believed it would be course to introduce a without admitting the Then it was al- Bill was about to poorer classes the ation of the coun- legation was with- he showed that the e working classes al functions would that of others. He property should be well as intelli- ever attempted to elements with that ould fail. In the n the Bill any vari- anchise, including might be propos- clauses fairly de- to consider was, when and where it would determine to go no fur- ther. The Bill itself was hardly worthy the name of a Reform Bill; every element of reform was omit- ted. It proposed to confer the franchise upon a certain number of persons, that class being select- ed which had fewer means of edu- cation and of improvement than any other class. Lord John, he said, wished to legislate for reform as if Great Britain consisted only of large towns and railways, the rural districts being entirely ig- nored. This was, in his (Mr. Bentinck's) opinion, the turning- point of the present question; he contended that not only were the rural districts entitled to a fair share of the representation, but they had a right to a preference over large towns. Members re-

it was founded. Taking, however, the figures as given, he asked whether there was not a preliminary question to be settled—namely, what were the defects of the present system, and what were the appropriate remedies? The Bill would not diminish bribery and corruption; on the contrary, the area in which corrupt influence would operate would be doubled, trebled, quadrupled by it. After examining the details of the measure, and commenting upon its sins of commission and omission, which he described as numerous and weighty, he observed that, such being the character of this luckless Bill, the practical question was, what was to be done with it? Sir B. Lytton had appealed to Lord J. Russell to withdraw it, and he trusted he meant to do so. It would a patriotic course, and he would be safe from any taunts or reproaches on that (the Conservative side of the) House.

Mr. Du Cane opposed the Bill. He did not say that it was impossible to erect a superstructure of reform upon so slender a foundation; but he said that this Bill was the most dangerous and one-sided the House had ever had to deal with, unsettling everything and settling nothing, and in its consequences revolutionary. He pointed out what he considered would be its injurious effects upon the county constituency, in which a predominance would be exercised by house-occupiers, while in the boroughs 330,000 would be admitted at the low franchise, outnumbering the other classes of voters, whereby the franchise would be shut up in a narrower compass than by the Bill of last year. He urged strenuously what he regarded as a most important branch

of the question, and which, he said, had not been sufficiently considered—the danger of making the working classes, who had shown themselves in the late Strike so capable of organization and combination, a preponderating element in the Constitution, when about to inaugurate a constitutional change which was to be only the prelude to further changes.

Mr. Clay acknowledged that, though he was thankful for the measure, it did not go far enough, and this he attributed to the indifference of the country. The Bill was only to be looked at, in his opinion, as an enfranchising measure; he did not believe that the borough franchise would swamp the educated classes, and the lodger franchise would tend to dilute the new constituency.

Mr. J. Locke argued that there was no danger in admitting the working classes to a participation in the franchise. He believed that if the Conservatives had continued in power, they also would have proposed a 6*l.* franchise. He thought the Bill of the Government defective in its machinery, but capable of improvement.

Mr. Macaulay said, he assumed that the object of the Bill was to rectify defects in the Reform Act, of which, for many years, Lord John Russell had not been sensible. The 10*l.* borough franchise, it was said, did not allow of an adequate representation to the middle classes, and none at all to the working classes. This, however, was very much a local question, having reference to the character of the different towns; Lord J. Russell had only transposed the error, and this Bill would be open to the same objection, in an aggravated form, as the Reform Act.

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 tations from the work of M. de
 Tocqueville on America, and from
 public documents, as well as by the
 result of his own recent personal
 observations in that country, where,
 he said, this Bill excited a deep
 and painful interest. He adverted
 to the state of things in our own
 colonies, in Canada and Australia,
 where those principles of the
 British Constitution which were
 necessary for the amelioration of
 the human race were becoming
 daily more inapplicable, and the
 same effects would follow here

safely be entrusted to the working classes, in their existing state of moral and intellectual depression. He cited returns, showing the state of education, religion, and crime among the classes in question, in support of his argument.

Mr. W. D. Seymour combated Mr. Longfield's views, and asserted the fitness of the working classes to exercise the privilege.

Sir J. Ramsden confessed some disappointment at the prospect before them. They had, he said, good reason to hope that a measure might be framed in which all parties might agree. But those who had spoken most strongly in favour of the Bill had supported it on different grounds to those assigned by the Government, who had proposed it as their mode of settling the question. But the supporters of the Bill did not so regard it. Its warmest advocates had complained of its shortcomings, and considered it only as an instalment of further changes. He thought it most desirable that a measure of this nature should be not only safe but permanent, and, however averse to delay, he did not desire to pass an imperfect and unsatisfactory measure, with the knowledge that the question must come before them in an exaggerated form another year. It would be far better, in his opinion, to postpone the question than to pass a temporary measure, unsettling everything, and settling nothing.

Mr. Walpole admitted that there was much force and justice in the observations of Sir J. Ramsden. With respect to the extension of the borough franchise proposed by the Bill, taking the principles of the Reform Act as his guide, he joined issue with Lord John Russell, as to whether the principles of this

Vol. CII.

Bill were identical with those of that Act. The avowed policy of Lord John, in his previous Bills, was to introduce a variety of franchise, so that he had deviated from the policy he had himself recommended. With regard to the character of the new constituency, the Bill would throw an undue preponderance into the hands of a class not qualified by education and station to exercise the franchise wisely, and who were peculiarly exposed to influence and corruption. Then, with respect to the county constituency, the change introduced by the Bill altered its whole character, and militated against a known principle of the Constitution, and it must end in establishing a homogeneous qualification, which would bring into the House one class only of members, instead of the present variety, contrary to the policy recognized by Lord J. Russell himself. The proportion between property and population would be wholly changed by the Bill, and Mr. Mill had shown the mischievous effects of such a change. A variety of franchises and a variety of constituencies had an important influence upon the character of that House, and he doubted whether its deliberations would be more wise or its decisions more sound if men from the country, the representatives of property, were excluded. If the Bill passed in its present form, the same policy must carry the Legislature to much greater lengths. He should, however, vote for the second reading, because a pledge had been repeatedly and solemnly given, and nothing could be so unwise as to dally with such a question.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after replying to some colla-

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ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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be made for migration from resi-
dences, which amounted in one
parish to 25 per cent. of the popu-
lation. How did these facts, he
asked, justify the allegation that
the new constituency would swamp
and bear down the old? How
could 150,000 voters, who, it was
said, were to have the lion's share,
bear down 400,000, the 150,000
not being composed exclusively of
the labouring classes? We were
still removed, he observed (in com-
menting upon the speech of Mr.
Gregory), by a very wide interval
from the universal suffrage of
America, and it was unjust to this
question and to the people of this
country to travel for arguments to
foreign countries, the social condi-
tions of which differed from our
own. He admitted that it was
desirable that a measure of Re-
form should have the character of

liamentary Reform, and, to some extent, the merits of the Ministerial Bill, became the topic of discussion in the Upper House, in consequence of a motion brought forward by Earl Grey on the 19th of August. The discussion to which this proposition gave rise deserves some notice.

The motion of Lord Grey was, "that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire what would be the probable increase in the number of electors in the counties and boroughs of England and Wales from a reduction of the franchise, and whether any or what change is likely to be made in the character of the constituencies by such increase: also to inquire what difference there is between large and small constituencies in respect of the proportion of the registered electors who usually vote in contested elections, and into the causes of any such difference which may be found to exist; likewise into the means by which elections in very large constituencies are practically determined, and into the expense incurred in conducting them." He based his motion, he said, upon the probability of the Reform Bill now before the House of Commons becoming law, and the necessity of having correct *data* for arriving at just conclusions on a subject of such enormous importance. The returns of the number whom the new Bill proposed to admit to the franchise, and upon which the Government based its calculations, were most inadequate; and, instead of 200,000 being added to the constituencies, as supposed by the Government, it was most probable that at least double that number would be the amount added. It was also necessary not

only to know the number of those to whom the franchise was to be given, but also somewhat of their position in life, their education, and their moral character. There was, again, no means of arriving at an approximation as to those who would be admitted by the proposed alteration to the county franchise. It was, however, not only the number and character of those admitted to the franchise which should be considered, but the way in which such votes would be distributed. He then proceeded to advert to the great number of voters who did not record their votes, and to the enormous expenses incurred at elections, owing to the great size of the constituencies, which necessitated a large amount of corruption, by throwing the representation into a knot of self-appointed committees and into the hands of a small band of intriguers. Before any more of these large constituencies were constituted, he thought it necessary that they should know more of the matter, and this knowledge could only be obtained by the appointment of a Select Committee. Adverting to the system in the United States, where the result of every man having a vote was so notorious, he wished to know what effect an extension of the franchise in this country would have upon the return of members of Parliament. The mere possession of a vote irrespective of the objects for which that vote was given was not for a moment to be considered. As far as there were at present means for forming an opinion, he thought that an extension of the franchise was neither necessary nor expedient. If there were any truth in the assertion that the poorer classes were excluded from

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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done, there was, in his opinion,
danger of an overthrow of the ba-
lance of the Constitution, and the
establishment of an unchecked
democracy. The institutions of
the United States ought to be a
warning beacon to us. The extra-
ordinary abuses which had sprung
up under the representative system
of the United States—corruption,
violence, the advantage of the
many sacrificed to the interests of
the few, the exclusion of the edu-
cated and wealthy from every de-
partment of official life, an arro-
gance in dealing with foreign na-
tions, a false system of finance—
were not calculated to invite that
imitation of it which its English
admirers advocated. Passing to
the direct question before the
House, he concluded by observing
that he was not one of those who
thought the Act of 1832 neces-

to pass uncontradicted. The new Bill neither adopted the Ballot nor Universal Suffrage. Confessing his surprise at the sudden change in the opinions of Lord Grey, who in 1852 had supported Lord John Russell's measure, which reduced the borough franchise to within 20s. of the amount proposed by the present Bill, he could only account for it on the supposition that the speculations of persons in isolated positions were very different from those of the same persons when shackled by the responsibility of an official appointment. He then considered the Reform Bill of Mr. Disraeli, which, in his opinion, had never met with adequate justice, but the fault of which was that it made no alteration in the borough franchise, and the premature fate of which was due not so much to its opponents as to its parents. If, as was asserted by the Conservative party, the tendencies of the lower classes were conservative, why had the Conservatives so great a horror of an extension of the franchise? He proceeded to contend that the 6l. householder of the new Reform Bill would be as well calculated to exercise the franchise as the small shopkeeper, who was less independent than the working man. He agreed with Lord Grey in hoping that this question would be settled by the present Bill, as he saw no prospect of finding a better opportunity for its discussion than the present.

Lord Derby repelled the attack made by the Duke of Argyll upon Lord Grey's consistency, and proceeded to state the course taken by his own Government in the matter of Parliamentary Reform, and the reasons by which he was induced to take that course. He would

not, he said, remind the House of the history of that Bill, but he asserted that in considering the admission of the working classes to the franchise, his colleagues and himself did not think fit to reduce the 10l. borough franchise in order to admit that flood of the working classes which would have inundated the rest of the electors, but that they had equalized the county and borough franchise as the best means of overcoming further agitation. That measure did not meet with the approbation of the House of Commons, and had not been met by any counter proposition, but by an abstract Resolution framed with peculiar ingenuity. He remarked upon the apathy which had been exhibited in the discussion of the present Bill in the House of Commons, and regretted that no information had been afforded on the number of persons belonging to the working classes excluded under the existing law in boroughs from the exercise of the franchise, or the numbers which the proposed extension would admit. The Bill of the late Government would have admitted the best-qualified, the most-intelligent, and the most-enterprising and least-migratory portions of the working classes, together with a large class of educated persons who did not live in 10l. houses, but who were well fitted to exercise the franchise for the benefit of the country. The principle of the present Bill was that of numbers—a principle to which he strongly objected. The *data* upon which those numbers were calculated were very questionable, and he, therefore, thought the proposed Committee would be highly beneficial, although he could not concur in the pledge which the Duke of Argyll wished to extract

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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lations on insufficient *data*. He
considered that the present time
was the most opportune for allow-
ing this Bill to pass, and pointed
out that the language used by
Lord Derby would give support
to the assertions made out of doors
by Mr. Bright that the Bill would
not pass through the House of
Lords for two or three sessions.
He did not agree with Mr. Bright's
assertion, because he knew it was
the wish of their lordships to do
all in their power to give stability
to the institutions of the country.
Lord Grey explained at some
length to the House the reasons
by which he had been induced to
assent to Lord John Russell's Bill
of 1852, and freely acknowledged
at the same time that it was a mis-
take on his part to do so. He
then contrasted the circumstances
of the present time and those of

bers had announced their intention of moving instructions to the Committee on the Bill to make provision for matters relating to the representation which the Bill did not include.—such as the prevention of bribery and corruption, increased facilities for polling, &c.; but these were withdrawn upon an intimation from the Speaker that they could not be moved consistently with the forms and orders of the House. In moving that the Speaker do leave the Chair,

Lord John Russell stated the course which the Government proposed to take with respect to the three Reform Bills. In their opinion, the English Bill should go into Committee and its provisions be assented to by Parliament before the other Bills were considered, and it was not to be expected that the Scotch and Irish Bills, under those circumstances, could be proceeded with this session. With regard to the English Bill, two questions arose, one as to the substance of the measure, and the other as to the time when it was proposed to proceed with it. In respect to the first question, the Government had proposed a franchise for the boroughs which they did not think lower than it was proper to carry it; but this was a question of degree, and he was therefore justified in asking the House to go into Committee, when any propositions for amending the Bill could be fairly considered. If the reduction of the franchise were objected to, the House should not have assented to the second reading. With respect to the question of time, it was to be proposed to wait the results of the Census, but this would postpone a Reform Bill for three years, which was equivalent to putting it

off indefinitely upon a very hollow pretence. Then it was said that this was the 4th of June, and it was too late to proceed with the Bill, considering that the Estimates had not passed the House. Looking at the importance of this Bill, however, this, he thought, was no reason for not proceeding with it, and, if the Government alleged this reason, it would be attributed to a desire to get rid of the Bill without the manliness to avow it. No time was fixed for the prorogation of Parliament, and, if important business was before them, there was no reason why their sittings should not be prolonged.

Mr. Disraeli vindicated the fairness and consistency of his party in relation to the measure, observing that the policy which Lord John had recommended that night was in most strange and startling contrast to that which he had recommended from the Opposition benches, and to the tone and temper with which the Bill had been introduced. He pointed out the difficulties and embarrassments which would attend the course the Government proposed to adopt. If the English Bill only was to be proceeded with, was there to be a partial dissolution of Parliament, or must that House meet as a condemned House of Commons, the English members not competent to their duties? Meanwhile that was going on which should excite the anxiety and engage the deep attention of the country; and was that a period when the House should be left in the state which Lord J. Russell contemplated? In his opinion, it was most impolitic at this moment to attempt such a settlement of this question as that undertaken by

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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smid, Mr. Bovill, Mr. Baines; and
Sir M. Farquhar took part, the de-
bate was adjourned. On the order of
the day being read for resuming it
on the 7th of June, a new impedi-
ment occurred.

Sir J. Fergusson rose to move
that the debate be adjourned.
After adverting to the tardy pro-
gress of this Bill, and the growing
dislike to it even among the sup-
porters of the Government in that
House, he observed that his object
was to endeavour to delay the dis-
cussion of the English Bill until
the Irish and Scotch Bills were
considered *pari passu*, or the re-
presentation of the whole United
Kingdom could be dealt with si-
multaneously. He urged the em-
barrassing results of passing only
one of these Bills, and of dealing
with the three countries in a differ-
ent and exceptional manner. He

affirmed the principle of the Bill, an attempt should be made to change the issue before the House, the Census having nothing to do with that principle—namely, the franchise. The moving an adjournment of the debate was a dilatory and obstructive course, merely in order to interpose a further obstacle to the progress of the Bill, and he hoped the House would not encourage the attempt.

Lord J. Manners repelled the charge that the Opposition had been actuated by a desire to obstruct the Bill by procrastination and delay. The fault, he said, was not theirs, nor that of the House of Commons; the blame attached to Her Majesty's Ministers, who had shown that they did not regard the reform of the representation as an object of paramount importance. The country, in his opinion, would be grateful to Sir J. Fergusson for having so pointedly called its attention to the anomalous position in which the Government had placed the public business.

Mr. Watlington, admitting the necessity for the introduction of a measure of reform by the Government, said, there appeared, in his opinion, so much doubt as to the effect which this Bill would have upon the constituency, the statistical information was so defective, and the importance of accurate information was so great, that he hoped the Government would withdraw it. He assigned reasons for not confiding in Lord J. Russell as a guide, or in Mr. Bright as an adviser on the subject of Reform.

Some general debate followed, in the course of which the opponents of the Bill entered into a variety of topics involving the merits

of the measure, while the supporters of Government charged the other side with wilfully interposing obstacles for the purpose of causing delay.

The Lord-Advocate understood the argument of Sir J. Fergusson to be, that there should be but one Bill for the three countries, and that, this being an English Bill, none ought to be passed; but he thought, on the contrary, that every effort should be used to pass the English Bill; and if there was not time to pass the other bills this Session, they could be introduced early the next; the objections conjured up against this course were mere bugbears. The House could not discuss all the three Bills in committee *pari passu*, but might help the Government to settle the details of the English Bill, and there might then be time to pass the other Bills this session. He proceeded to defend the Bill, and especially the concession made to the working classes, ridiculing the idea that it would open the flood-gates of democracy as a delusion.

Mr. Whiteside remarked that the question was, whether the Government, having proposed a measure consisting of three parts, containing together a scheme of Parliamentary reform, and letting it remain in the same position for several months, were at liberty to make two of the parts disappear. Why, he asked, had three Bills been introduced? No doubt, because it was necessary to settle the whole question and deal with the entire representation at once. In this the Government were quite right; but if so, they were quite wrong in withdrawing two of the Bills and proceeding with only one. He could understand their insisting upon pressing all the Bills, or

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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ries of calculations, he estimated
that the annual income of the
working classes derived from wages
was 312,000,000*l.*, and the aggre-
gate income of all the other classes
was only 1,000,000*l.* more; but
the former had not a single mem-
ber to represent them in that
House, nor a voice in the choice of
a member to speak their opinions
as to the amount of the taxation,
or the mode in which it was laid
on the shoulders of the people.
As to this Bill, his opinion was that,
though he should have wished it
to go further, if the franchise were
brought down to 6*l.* it would fix the
point just where a man might hope
by frugality and industry to bring
himself within the line, and there-
fore would be the greatest benefit
to the working classes. As to the
distribution of seats, the Bill
touched only the fringe of the

upon which he charged their returns with being entirely delusive. Unless the statements he had made could be shown to be inaccurate, the House, he said, should beware of being driven into rash and precipitate legislation which depended upon questionable *data*. In the mean time, Bills of extreme importance, measures of law reform, were postponed from day to day and week to week to make way for this unfortunate production of Lord J. Russell. He appealed to the House to rescue itself from its embarrassing position, and to the Government at once to withdraw the Bill.

Lord Palmerston observed that Sir H. Cairns had fallen into the error which he had imputed to Mr. Bright: his speech belonged to the Committee. The tardy progress of this Bill was occasioned by the delays incessantly interposed to obstruct it by those who dared not oppose the measure openly. Did the House mean to pass a Reform Bill or not? The principle of this Bill had been assented to, or why was it not opposed on the second reading? The objections now offered to the Bill went to the details, to the degree in which the fundamental principle was to be carried out. The whole of the discussions which had taken place on the Bill had been for the purpose of delay, and they had now arrived at the climax of the proceeding. He replied to the arguments founded upon the difficulties anticipated by Sir H. Cairns from the postponement of the Irish and Scotch Bills to another Session, and professed his readiness to consider in the Committee the objections to details, not repugnant to the principle of the Bill.

If the other side should endeavour to defeat by delay a measure to the principle of which they had given their assent, they would pursue a course unworthy of a great political party.

Mr. Disraeli congratulated Lord Palmerston on the first speech he had made on the Reform Bill. The conduct of the measure had been left to others, and consequently his speech had been characterized by a total misconception of the business of the House. He had accused the Opposition of delay; but the motion for going into Committee was only made a few days ago. Was their not opposing the second reading of the Bill a cause of delay? The majority of the speeches had been made by the supporters of the Government, and if Lord Palmerston really desired to know whether this Reform Bill was desired, he recommended him to inquire of some of those who sat sat behind him. Under these circumstances, was the Minister, he asked, justified in the assertion he had made and in the tone he had adopted? He had said scarcely a syllable on the question immediately before the House; yet he could not lay down as a principle that when the Government had introduced a measure of Parliamentary Reform, and withdrew the portions relating to Ireland and Scotland, the House ought not to consider their new position and its constitutional consequence.

Lord John Russell, observing that the question was whether this motion was a real substantial objection to the proceeding with the Bill, or was raised for the mere purpose of delay, briefly indicated the course taken by the Govern-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

House then divided,
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make. It being apparent from
 the recent division, that 250 mem-
 bers desired the postponement of
 this Bill during the present ses-
 sion, the Government had thought
 themselves bound seriously to con-
 sider the position of this question
 and what was their duty to the
 House and the country. If they
 were not of opinion that they
 could succeed in carrying the Bill
 through both Houses during the
 session, it would be idle and cul-
 pable to go into Committee, this
 being the 11th of June, and there
 being 60 or 70 amendments to be
 discussed, which must take con-
 siderable time; and there were
 other important questions, supplies
 for the China war, and for fortifi-
 cations, which must be considered
 during the passage of the Reform
 Bill through the Committee. Then
 the question arose, whether the ex-



when a measure had passed for extending the franchise, no one would think of disturbing the settlement. In conclusion, he asked Mr. Mackinnon to withdraw his amendment, and he would then, he said, move that the order for the committal of the Bills be discharged.

Mr. Mackinnon, in acquiescing in this request, remarked that he thought Lord John Russell would be better employed in managing our diplomatic relations than in sitting night after night discussing this Bill in Committee.

Mr. Disraeli said he thought the Government had taken a wise and not an undignified course; it was much better, out of regard to the progress of public business, to make up their minds at once to abandon the Bill than to waste more time in Committee. He reminded the House that, if the Bill was withdrawn, it was not through any successful opposition, or opposition of any kind, offered to a *bonâ fide* amendment of the representation of the people; the real cause of the delay arose from the Government having undertaken other measures of such magnitude as to render the progress of the Bill morally impossible. He acknowledged that they had acted with perfect honour towards the Opposition side of the House, from whom they would receive every aid in the conduct of the public business.

Mr. Bright said, although the announcement given by Lord John Russell was received with much regret in his (Mr. Bright's) neighbourhood, he did not blame him for the course he had taken. He lamented to find his hopes blighted, but felt that it would be unjust to attack the Government for difficulties for which they were not en-

tirely responsible. The session, however, had not been wholly without results. The reform of the tariff was of itself a measure of great importance, so was the Commercial Treaty, and nothing could exceed the good faith and honour of the French Government in their endeavours to carry out the provisions of the treaty. He had authority for saying that, as the convention was now proceeding, the results of the treaty would be such as to exceed the sanguine anticipations of its friends. The Bill was a very moderate and very reasonable one, and the opposition to it had been emboldened by members on the Liberal side of the House who wanted a pure Whig Government, which would never be seen again—which was just as much extinct as the dodo. But he was glad that the Government had proposed to withdraw the Bill rather than it should be mangled in Committee, and a 6*l.* franchise altered to one of 8*l.*, which would be most pernicious. He hoped, however, that the House, if it would not have a Reform Bill for itself, would not allow its rights to be impaired by letting in the pretensions of the Peers.

Mr. Newdegate declared that if the county franchise were reduced in the manner proposed by this Bill, he should not be satisfied with what would be an inadequate representation.

Mr. E. James complained of the imperfect form in which the Bill had been introduced: in particular, of the absence of a system of registration. In his opinion, if the Government would go on with the Bill, it might be carried.

Lord Fermoy expressed the disappointment and dismay with which he had heard Lord John

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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the Country, because its support
was a political necessity.

Mr. Angerstein regretted the
course taken by the Government.
Mr. Slaney thought they could
not have done otherwise. After
some further remarks by various
members, the Bill was withdrawn.

This catastrophe excited very
little sensation in the country. It
had been for some time foreseen,
and was regarded as unavoidable. It
was felt as a great relief by many,
by whom the Bill, so long as it re-
mained in suspense, was regarded
as an incubus, and an impediment
to other measures of urgent and
practical importance, which re-
quired the undivided time and at-
tention of Parliament.

The history of the session, in
regard to the subject of Parlia-
mentary Reform, will not be com-



was furnished, he contended, by the Australian colonies, where it had achieved a bloodless revolution, and was the parent of prosperity.

The motion was seconded by Lord Henley, who said that the Ballot would, in his opinion, produce the distinction that was to be desired between the legitimate influence of property and the improper and illegitimate pressure now exercised upon voters.

Mr. Marsh gave a description, founded on personal experience, of the effects of the Ballot in Australia. The result was that, in his opinion, the Ballot had produced great mischief in that Colony.

Mr. C. Fortescue said he had given but one vote, several years ago, upon this question, and that was in favour of the Ballot. That vote was given without sufficient examination; since that time he had thought a good deal upon the subject, and the more he thought the less he liked the Ballot. In most cases, he believed, it would afford no protection even against intimidation, and in the others the protection would be purchased at too great a cost—the sacrifice of character and honesty.

Mr. Lawson, in supporting the

motion, argued that, from the want of a better-organized machinery in the Reform Act of 1832, bribery and intimidation had not decreased, and that the only remedy which could be effectual was a preventive one—the Ballot.

Lord Palmerston assured Mr. Berkeley that nothing in his speech had altered the opinion he had entertained. He still thought that the franchise was a trust, and not a right. If it was a right, a man could do what he liked with his vote, so that Mr. Berkeley's doctrine would go to legalize bribery. As long as it was held to be a trust, a man was guilty of a moral and a political offence if he bartered it away. Every political function in this country was exercised in the eyes of the public, and if the Ballot became law he repeated that, in his opinion, it would degrade and demoralize the people of this country and turn the electors into law-breakers or hypocrites.

After a short reply from Mr. Berkeley, the motion was negatived, the numbers being—

For the motion . . .	147
Against it . . .	254

Majority . . .	107
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ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

CHAPTER V.

NAVAL AFFAIRS—*Mr. Sidney Herbert moves the Army*
which are of unusual magnitude—He makes a full state-
condition, discipline, and equipments of the Army—The
ates, also unusually high, are moved by Lord Clarence
speech, detailing the amount and statistics of our Naval
Civil Service Estimates are referred, on the motion of Mr.
lect Committee—MANNING THE NAVY—A resolution upon
s moved by Sir C. Napier in the House of Commons—
on—Speech of Lord C. Paget on behalf of the Govern-
ment is agreed to—Debate in the House of Lords on the
on—Speeches of the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of
and Lord Ellenborough—On the 1st of May, Lord Lynd-
the state of our Naval Defences before the House of

—*Mr. Lindsay moves an amendment disapproving the expenditure for land fortifications—Mr. Sidney Herbert in a long explanatory speech justifies the recommendations of the Commission—After several speeches, and a reply from Lord Palmerston, the proposition of the Government is affirmed by a majority of 268 against 39—A Bill being brought in to give effect to the resolution, Mr. Edwin James moves its rejection, and is seconded by Sir C. Napier—Mr. Sidney Herbert supports the motion—After full debate, the second reading is carried by 141 to 32—In the House of Lords, Lord Ellenborough gives his support to the Bill, but thinks further defensive measures desirable—Speech of Lord De Grey and Ripon, who adverts with much satisfaction to the newly-raised Volunteer Corps—The Fortifications Bill is passed.*

MILITARY and naval affairs engaged this year a more than usual share of the attention of Parliament. Questions relating to the discipline and management of the army, the manning of the navy, and its efficiency in the event of war, were raised from time to time, and led to interesting discussions; and towards the latter part of the session, the important subject of fortifying the dockyards and arsenals, which had recently been the object of an inquiry and Report by a Royal Commission, was taken up by the Government, and led to practical results. The Estimates for both branches of the service this year were unprecedentedly large; and in proposing them to the House of Commons, on the 17th February, Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary of State for War, felt it necessary to enter into a fuller explanation than usual, in order to show what were the causes of the increase. He had, he said, to consider in what manner he could expend to the greatest advantage to the country the money Parliament would vote, and he had made a very large outlay upon the new rifled guns, which had proved so valuable in Italy, and which had been largely supplied to the Navy. The Government had thought it better

VOL. CII.

to disembody the Militia as soon as possible, and to add to the regular force, regarding it, as a general rule, inexpedient that the Militia should be embodied in time of peace. He then specified the different branches of the force which it was proposed to augment, the extent of the augmentation, and the reasons upon which it was founded, the apparent increase being 20,000 men beyond the number voted last year, though, in reality, owing to transfers from India and other causes, the increase was not so great. He denied that the military force of this country, amounting to 240,000 men, was too large, or disproportioned to the population, in comparison with other nations; and it must be recollected, he added, that our army was not the army of England only, but of our colonies and of India. Then it was said that our army was a dear one; but he showed, by reference to the cost of other armies, that this was an error. Having got the men, he proceeded to consider how they were commanded, how practised, how clothed, how armed, how fed, and what was the state of their health. Upon all these points he gave minute details. With reference to the health of the army, he stated that a great improvement had

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ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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ritories and an immense commerce,
should maintain a considerable
number of ships, and that, sup-
posing every other country should
disarm, we should still be under
the necessity of keeping up a
large navy. He should confine
his remarks, he said, to the pre-
sent year, and to professional
subjects, avoiding all questions of
national policy. The navy was
now a new creation,—all nations
had started fair, and it behoved
us, therefore, to make efforts to
restore our superiority. In order
to give the House an idea of the
navies which other nations pos-
sessed, he read a list of the
French navy, which had 84 ships-

be launched before the end of the year, including 10 line-of-battle ships and 12 frigates. Lord Clarence then went through the several Estimates, explaining them very fully, and commenting upon each. On the tenth vote he accounted for the programme of last year of the ships to be built falling short, and stated that it was proposed to build 39,034 tons during the ensuing financial year, besides converting 4 line-of-battle ships and 4 frigates. He claimed credit for effecting a real reduction in the vote for naval stores, &c., in the yards, without prejudice to the public service. In conclusion, he said it was with extreme pain he was instrumental in asking for such large sums of money, but it was the wish of the nation that our navy should be maintained in sufficient force; and he referred to the suggestion of Mr. Cobden, that where the French had two ships we should have three. The Government felt bound, therefore, to continue their exertions to put our navy on a sound footing. At the same time, although these large Estimates were asked for, they did not think themselves under an obligation, if the state of Europe and the world should justify a reduction of our naval force, although the House of Commons granted the money, to expend it. He moved the first vote of 85,500 men and boys in the fleet and coast-guard service, including 18,000 marines.

After some remarks from Sir John Pakington, expressing a general approval of the statements of the Secretary to the Admiralty, the proposed votes were agreed to by the House.

In regard to the Civil Service Estimates, the House of Commons

did not show the same disposition to acquiesce in the proposals of the Government as they had with regard to the Army and Navy expenditure. Mr. Wise, M.P. for Stafford, moved at the commencement of the session a Resolution that it would be desirable to appoint every year a Select Committee to inquire into the Miscellaneous Civil Service expenditure of the preceding year; into the payments made out of the Consolidated Fund; and into those on account of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues. He believed, he said, that he represented the opinion of the country when he asserted that the expenditure for the Miscellaneous Civil Service Estimates was increasing too rapidly, and the country desired the control and check of an inquiry by a Select Committee each session into the expenditure of the preceding year, which, he was convinced, would lead to a very considerable reduction of the Estimates. He instanced various items of expenditure, many of them large, several increasing yearly, and all, in his opinion, requiring revision. With respect to the payments out of the Consolidated Fund, he observed that they never came before Parliament; and he thought it would be well if the House were, from time to time, periodically to look into the charges upon the Fund. He saw no reason, moreover, why the charges upon the Crown Land Revenues and the Woods and Forests, which were of enormous amount, should not be brought under the cognizance of the House, which was bound to see whether the property produced what it ought to produce, and whether the revenues were properly expended. In conclusion, he pointed out cer-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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Mr. Baxter said he was satis-
fied with the speech of Mr. Laing.
He believed that the expenditure
could be greatly reduced without
disadvantage to the public service,
and it was the opinion of the
country that it should be checked.

The Chancellor of the Exche-
quer said he hoped, when the Es-
timates were upon the table, it
would be seen that the Govern-
ment had given their best attention
to this subject. The vast increase
in the Miscellaneous Estimates
was due to a small number of
items, some of which it was ex-
tremely difficult to control; but
the Government had endeavoured
to ascertain the reasons of the in-
crease, and to make every possible
diminution. With regard to the
motion, he was of opinion that it
was not one that should be adopted



Executive at all, since the object was to inquire into the expenditure of the past year.

Upon a division, Mr. Wise's motion was carried against the Government by a majority of 121 to 93.

The subject of manning the navy, which had recently been committed to the investigation of a Royal Commission, was on several occasions referred to in both Houses of Parliament. On the 16th February, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, who always took a prominent part in these discussions, moved a resolution in the House of Commons in these terms:—

“That the recommendations of the Commissioners on Manning the Navy ought to be taken into consideration by Her Majesty's Government, with a view to carry out the principles of such recommendations.”

He considered it, he said, a great dereliction of duty on the part of the Admiralty that, as far as regarded the recommendations of the Commissioners, we were almost in the same position as last year. He went through the recommendations, and asked what was the use of appointing a Commission, unless their recommendations were followed up. He laid particular stress upon the expediency of maintaining an efficient reserve of men, a cheap expedient, which would enable us, he said, to dispense with a large fleet, contending that we had not at present such a reserve. He found great fault with the Board of Admiralty, which, he thought, worked excessively ill, and declared he should do all he could to reform it.

Mr. Henley suggested reasons why we had failed in obtaining a reserve. The terms offered to the

seamen, who were a suspicious race, he said, were not sufficiently distinct and intelligible, and were framed in a spirit of mistrust, which made them hesitate.

Mr. Liddell said there was no doubt that the plan of volunteering for the navy had not worked well, and he assigned several reasons for its ill-success, one of which was that urged by Mr. Henley, that the terms of enrolment were not sufficiently clear.

Mr. Lindsay said it was not in his power to support the motion, for this, among other reasons, that he had dissented from all his colleagues on the Manning Commission. He had thought the scheme for inducing men to volunteer into the Royal Navy would prove a failure, and it had so proved, which he regretted, as it was a very serious matter that a scheme of the Government should fail. He developed his own views on the subject of manning the navy, which he had ineffectually pressed upon his fellow Commissioners.

Lord C. Paget said he did not mean to oppose the motion, but he should be able to show that the Government were, as fast as they could, carrying out, one by one, the recommendations of the Commissioners. Previously to this, however, he replied to the objections of Mr. Henley and Mr. Liddell, observing that it was only six weeks since the measure to which they referred had come into operation, and that it was hard to condemn a scheme after so short a trial. He was glad to say that the delusion which had taken possession of the seamen was disappearing. He then proceeded to show that the complaints of Sir C. Napier were not well founded, and that the Government had not neglected the

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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to enable Her Majesty to carry
out that recommendation. He was
sorry to see the little which had
been as yet done to provide the
country with an efficient reserve,
and condemned the practice of al-
lowing the Coastguard service to
be deteriorated by the indiscrimi-
nate admission of persons who
had been engaged in the coasting
trade.

The Duke of Somerset, in re-
ply, explained the steps which had
been taken by the Admiralty to
establish a supply of boys for the
Navy by means of training-ships
stationed at the naval and com-
mercial ports, and proceeded to
point out what improvements were
contemplated on the present sys-
tem, in order to make the edu-
cation given to lads for the Navy
efficient for rendering them good



and consisted of the Coastguard, the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, and the reserve of last summer. It had been suggested that if he wished to raise 30,000 men he must remove the restrictions imposed and admit all comers; but he had come to the determination of restricting enrolment in the Royal Naval Volunteers to able seamen alone, as he hoped by that course to make the force more efficient and more popular. He did not think the suggestion of forming a reserve out of those seamen who had served ten years a wise one, as it would deprive the Navy of the services of those very men whom it could least spare, and at a time when their services were most valuable. He then adverted to the question of training and drill for the volunteers, and, expressing his assent to the necessity of good training and drill, said it was impossible, for various reasons which he stated, to give the men more than the allotted twenty-two days for drill. The present enrolment of volunteers was only about forty or fifty men a week, but he hoped that this number would be much increased when the suspicions engendered by the great liberality of Parliament were dissipated, and when seamen became thoroughly impressed with the knowledge that they would never be called out except in cases of absolute emergency.

Lord Ellenborough did not entertain great expectations of the value of the naval reserves sought to be established. The real reserve for the Navy was the body of seamen unemployed at all periods of the year. He congratulated the country on the successive efforts made by the Admiralty to improve the condition of the sailor, and

thought the liberality of Parliament in this respect was most wise and worthy of the nation.

The subject then dropped.

Later in the session, about the beginning of May, a fuller and more comprehensive discussion as to the strength and condition of our navy and its competency in the event of invasion for defensive purposes, was originated by Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Lords. That veteran statesman, in one of those weighty addresses which produce a great impression both on his immediate auditors and upon public opinion, entered on this important subject with the view of arousing the attention of the Government and of the country to the urgency of meeting the increasing naval armaments of France by a corresponding addition to the strength and efficiency of our own navy. Lord Lyndhurst prefaced the question, which he addressed to the Ministers of the Crown as to the present condition and probable future progress of our marine force, by remarking upon the ignorance which existed in England on the state of the navy, and he proceeded to point out the enormous efforts made by France to create a navy since 1849, when a Commission for the re-organization of the French navy was issued. The success attending these efforts had been so great that France was now in possession of an admirable steam navy. The avowed object of that Commission and that navy was to attack this country; and one of the questions considered by it was, how a French navy, with a considerable military force on board, might invade England. What had been done in the mean time by the Government of this country? Alarmed by the grow-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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such difficulty that foreign sailors
and landsmen had to be taken on
board. These difficulties still ex-
isted, as he believed that nothing
had been done since that time to
remedy the evil. What, then,
was to be done? That was not
for him, but for the Admiralty, to
decide; but he would remind the
Government, that under the new
system of warfare a blow could be
struck in a moment, and to strike the
first blow would be almost decisive
of the war. Adverting to the re-
commendations of the Royal Com-
mission which had sat upon the
subject of the navy, he examined
those recommendations in detail,
and highly blamed the Government
for not having carried them out in
a more prompt and effective man-
ner. Their report had been made
in February, 1859, and was not

condition, and the question suggested itself whether this was due to the Board of Admiralty; the constitution, continual changes, and non-naval chiefs, of which he severely criticised. Alluding to the present tendency of our financial policy, to abolish indirect taxation and to diminish the Army and Navy Estimates, he pointed out the folly of following such a course, and asked if it were wise to reduce our navy, while the French navy was being increased year by year, purely upon the supposition of always maintaining the friendship of the Emperor of the French, and of establishing by commercial means a peaceful feeling between France and this country. He concluded by animadverting in strong terms on the meddling measure of Lord John Russell, which was setting class against class at a time when it was urgently necessary that all classes should be united.

The Duke of Somerset, (First Lord of the Admiralty,) admitted that the subject was of great public importance, and, in consequence, he was the more eager to refute the impression made by Lord Lyndhurst's speech that the present Government had reduced the naval force of the country. During the last eight months more men had been employed in the dock-yards, exclusive of the factories, than had ever been employed at any previous period in the history of this country. We had now, exclusive of blockships and sailing vessels, 50 ships-of-the-line afloat, 30 frigates, 17 corvettes, 88 sloops, many of large power; 26 small vessels, 24 gun vessels of a peculiar class, and 350 gunboats. The French had 53 ships-of-the-line, and had six or eight more building, 38 frigates and 12 building,

and about 140 sloops. With regard to our naval reserve the coast-guard now numbered 6862 men, and, although it had been suggested to add at once 12,000 more, he thought it would be a great mistake to fill up by new men a service which sailors of the navy regarded as their own ultimate destination. The naval coast volunteers numbered 7000, and they were in the highest efficiency. As to the Royal Naval Reserve, only 1000 men had been at present enrolled; but as yet the scheme had hardly come into operation. The actual naval reserve at the present moment was 14,850 men, whose services were immediately available in any danger. In regard to the regulations which Lord Lyndhurst had ridiculed, he explained that they applied to different classes, but that all which affected the common seaman were printed upon a single sheet of paper. It was true that the numbers enrolled in the Royal Navy Reserve were not so many as might be desired; still he believed that a spirit was rising among the men highly favourable to the service, and this spirit would be still more favourable when they once understood that they were not to be sent out of the country on every petty war, but only to be called upon in case any great European war should arise. There was one point which he would touch upon, and which was of great importance in considering the question of naval reserves—he meant training boys for the navy. This had been done by the present Government, and had been attended with the greatest success. He briefly alluded to the remarks of Lord Lyndhurst on the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, and pointed out, in

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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by the Royal Commission to be held ready for embarkation in case of emergency were already enlisted. In regard to impressment, he thought it would be only under circumstances of the direst emer- gency that the Government would be justified in recommending such a course to Her Majesty.

The Lord Chancellor briefly stated that there was no doubt that, although the custom had fallen into disuse, the law in regard to impressment was as much in force as ever.

The discussion here terminated. Much impression was, however, produced on the public mind by the proceedings of this evening.

On the same day, in the House



other shortcomings, of tardiness in adopting his suggestions.

The motion was seconded by Sir J. Elphinstone.

Lord C. Paget, premising that, in his opinion, the bringing matters of detail connected with the navy so frequently before the House was unadvisable, and not for the advantage of the service, asked the House not to agree to the motion, noticing the invidious manner in which the coast volunteers were spoken of in it, and maintaining that they were to be "depended upon." He went over the principal topics in the motion and in the speech of Sir C. Napier, whose figures, he said, were inaccurate, observing that the enrolment of the naval volunteers, in spite of various obstacles, was proceeding satisfactorily, and that all the important recommendations of the Manning Commission had been carried out as far as practicable. One of the most important related to boys for the navy, and the number which in 1857 was 1898, in 1859 was 5147, and now the number of boys educating for the navy was 8535, who would become first-rate seamen; and this was considered to be an ample supply. Lord Clarence entered into various details bearing on the present condition of the navy, and complained of the motion as implying a direct censure upon the Admiralty, who were doing their best for the public service.

Sir J. Pakington was glad that the motion had been made, as it was important to know what exertions the Admiralty were making to obtain a sufficient reserve force for the navy; and as it had elicited an answer which he had heard with great satisfaction, he hoped

it was the intention of the Admiralty to carry out all the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

The discussion was continued by Sir M. Seymour, Mr. Corry, Sir G. Pecheil, Admiral Walcott, and other members. Eventually the motion was withdrawn.

About a fortnight later, on the 14th of June, the subject of the Naval Reserve again engaged the attention of Parliament. The question was now raised by Mr. Lindsay, who had been a member of the Royal Commission on Manning the Navy, and had presented a separate Report on some points on which he had not agreed in the conclusions of his colleagues. Mr. Lindsay began by adverting to the fact, that our reserves were, at that time, considerably below the number recommended by the Commission. All agreed, he observed, as to the necessity of maintaining our fleets in an efficient state, and of course at as small an expense as possible; but we were expending in time of peace 15,000,000*l.* per annum on our navy, yet we were not prepared, because we had not a sufficient reserve of seamen. We were consequently obliged to keep our large ships cruising about, to the alarm of France; a pressure was thereby brought to bear upon that country which reacted upon this. Even if we had sufficient reserves we had not sufficient officers to command them; and he recommended the employment of officers of the merchant service in this branch of the navy. He moved that, "with a view to greater efficiency in war and less expenditure in peace, more prompt and effective measures should be adopted to

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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marks by Admiral Duncombe and
Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Lindsay's mo-
tion was negatived.

The system of promotion in
the army, and the method of ob-
taining commissions by purchase,
underwent some debate in the
House of Commons on the 6th of
March, upon the motion of Sir
De Lacy Evans. The gallant
officer moved an address to Her
Majesty, praying that she would be
pleased to order the gradual abo-
lition, as soon as practicable, of the
sale and purchase of commissions
in the army (having due regard in
doing so to existing rights), with
the view of substituting, for the
purchase system, promotion partly
by selection, partly by seniority,
grounded on war services of merit,
length of colonial and home ser-
vices, and attested professional fit-



seniority system to the whole of the army." He argued that the seniority system was not so entirely one of unmixed good as the mover and seconder of the motion supposed, and he supported this argument by showing the results of the system in the corps he referred to, numbering 45,000 men, and in the Indian army, where promotion was so slack that the officers invented a purchase system of their own. As a proof that merit obtained promotion without purchase, he cited the case of Sir De Lacy Evans himself, who, in six months, by his meritorious services, had advanced from the rank of lieutenant to that of lieutenant-colonel, without the expense of one shilling, whereas, in a seniority corps, he would not have got beyond the rank of captain. Without deciding what was the best system of promotion in the army, he denounced the seniority system as the worst.

Colonel Dickson, in supporting the amendment, complained of the influence which the press exerted to the prejudice of the army, by publishing unfounded charges. He was quite aware, he said, that great abuses had crept in under the purchase system, but there was a vast difference between improvement and total destruction. If the purchase system was abolished, it would be impossible for a poor man to enter a cavalry regiment unless the pay was increased to a very large extent. Its abolition would cost the country a large sum, and the system would not fail to re-enter the army. Selection, so far from being a remedy, would, in his opinion, be the ruin of the British army, by extinguishing the *esprit de corps*, one of its leading features.

Sir F. Smith said, he did not see how selection and seniority

could be combined. What were to be the grounds of selection, and who was to exercise it? He recommended that things should be left as they were: the present system had produced the finest regiments in the world.

Captain Jervis thought that if promotion were to be abolished, the pay of the army must be increased, so as to induce men to enter it who could look to supporting themselves on their pay. In short, it was a question of money.

Colonel Lindsay, after noticing the case of an officer who had been passed over eighteen times, but who stated that, if there had been no purchase, he should have been longer in attaining his rank, expressed his belief that the system of purchase was most efficient, both for the army and the public good. A system of non-purchase did exist, however, to a considerable extent; but purchase was quite compatible with the principle of examination, and merit was a frequent ground of promotion. There was a control and a species of discipline attached to the purchase of commissions, under which our regimental system had never failed.

Colonel P. Herbert hoped the House would not be led away by the opinion of officers in foreign services. He had conversed with foreign officers, and had always found that they laboured under the misapprehension, that under our system of purchase commissions were put up to the highest bidders; but when they understood the system they admitted it was an admirable one. He wished, he said, to put the defence of the system, not on personal grounds, but on the ground of its efficiency, and on that of public economy.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

of State for War (Robert) observed, was a most diffi- cated one. As an ion he thought ground of promo- was, that different army had different motion. In the the principle was ted by purchase; army it was se- his question was, aded with exag- or. Nothing was an to assume that was a hard-work- acquainted with nd that the pur- was unacquainted n. Then he had sanguine expecta-

he viewed with apprehension and alarm the proposal for the entire abolition of purchase. Holding, as he did, that purchase in some shape and in some ranks was necessary, but that it might be abolished in the higher, limiting it to the rank of major, the principles laid down in the Report of the Royal Commission were those which the Government preferred, and it would be his duty, he said, to prepare a scheme to be laid before them and the military authorities founded upon those principles. He would not be driven from the point he had stated, where he could see his way, for the army was a machine too delicate to be played with.

Mr. Ellice was of opinion that the proposed scheme would only



mise, and if the motion was pressed to a division he should vote against it.

The amendment having been withdrawn, the House divided upon Sir De Lacy Evans' motion, when there appeared—

For the motion 59
Against it 213

Majority 154

The same subject was discussed in the House of Lords soon afterwards upon the second reading of the Mutiny Bill, when Lord Panmure called the attention of the House to the present system of promotion in the army by the sale and purchase of commissions. He pointed out at some length its various advantages, and refuted the objections which had oftentimes been brought against it. The Report of the Commission was one which ought to have made the Government pause before they ventured upon a radical change, as six of the Commissioners were in favour of the Report, and four against it - a majority hardly large enough to justify the Government in ignoring the opinions of the minority. The "selection" system, he considered, would be destructive of that harmony and good feeling which at present existed in the army, and would impose on the Commander-in-Chief a most invidious task. In considering the financial view of the question, he asked whether lieutenant-colonels who had purchased their commissions above the regulation price, if they applied for leave to sell out, were only to be allowed to receive the regulation price; because, if so, it was a decided fraud upon them, as they had bought their commissions upon a totally different understanding.

Lord de Grey and Ripon said the speech of Lord Panmure would have been very appropriate if it had been the intention of the Government entirely to abolish the purchase system. As, however, no such intention existed, the suspicions of Lord Panmure were quite unfounded. It was indispensable in the higher grades of the army in most cases to adopt the system of selection, and the new regulations only proposed to make the principle of selection compulsory instead of optional. He felt convinced that the adoption of this principle, approved as it was by the Commission, would not only increase the efficiency of the army, but remove one of the greatest scandals which at present attached to it.

Lord Lucan considered that the system of purchase had worked well, and believed that no regiments in the world were equal to the British regiments. There might be more scientific officers in foreign armies, but there were none more loyal, more faithful, or more brave than the English officers. If the system of selection were to be adopted as the rule, it would give rise to much discontent and operate unjustly upon officers.

The Duke of Somerset thought it intolerable that the lives of men and the honour of the country should be intrusted to an incapable officer, simply because he possessed money instead of brains, and because there was a dislike to interfere with the present system of promotion. The public interests imperatively demanded the substitution, in the higher military appointments, of the principle of promotion by selection for that of promotion by purchase.

Earl Grey contended that it

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

sible, under a system to get rid of the lash for our and interest. Cambridge said he had the opinions he had the Royal Commission whatever decision might arrive at, is best to carry it out fairly as possible. Important facts and opinions on the subject of the two services, were presented at a short debate in the House of Commons on flogging in the army, upon a motion by Mr. Williams for a number of cases of flogging had taken place

soundest policy to get rid of the lash in the two services, which were made unpopular by it among the working classes. In order to show the inhumanity of the punishment, he read a description of a flogging by a sufferer, and pronounced it a brutal punishment, which could only be justified by a real and strong necessity, the *onus* being upon the advocates of the lash to prove the necessity. He was of opinion that discipline could be maintained as well without the lash as with it. In the best Continental armies it was unknown, and discipline was kept up in many of our regiments and many of our ships of war without flogging.

Mr. S. Herbert pointed out the

Mr. E. James remarked, that there was this distinction between the flogging of civilians and soldiers—the latter suffered the penalty for comparatively venial crimes. He supported the motion; but suggested that it would be unfair to require the names of individual officers.

Sir C. Napier was of opinion that corporal punishment could not be wholly dispensed with; but that it should be inflicted only after trial by a court-martial.

Captain L. Vernon observed, that a soldier when he entered the service put himself in a different position from another man, and could only be controlled, when he had arms in his hands, by discipline, the infliction of which, in our army punished by flogging, in other armies was visited with death.

After some further discussion, the motion was amended as suggested by Lord C. Paget, so as to omit the names of commanding officers.

A motion made by Sir John Pakington near the close of the Session, for the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the present system of promotions and retirement in Her Majesty's Navy, and the present pay and position of the several classes of Naval officers, was resisted by Lord Clarence Paget, on behalf of the Government, as an inexpedient proceeding, calculated to excite delusive hopes and to encourage discontent, and was rejected by a majority of 89 to 56.

One of the most important measures of the year, though deferred to a late period of the Session, still remained to be carried through. A Royal Commission had been appointed in the preceding autumn, to inquire into the

means of defence of the dockyards and arsenals, and to report upon the measures required to secure the kingdom against invasion. The Commission, composed of officers of eminence in different branches of the army, together with some civilians, after a full investigation of the subject committed to them, presented, early in this year, an elaborate Report, setting forth the means and capabilities of defence, as well as the actual defects in our system, and recommending the execution of works on an extensive scale for the purpose of protecting the Royal Arsenals and Dockyards against a hostile inroad. On the 23rd of July, the Prime Minister brought this important national question before the House of Commons. In proposing the Resolution, the object of which was to carry into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commission, Lord Palmerston observed that, after the conclusion of the great war, in which our supremacy at sea had been established, a long continuance of peace was calculated upon, and the Government had thought it unnecessary to call upon the country to secure our dockyards against the distant contingency of a war; and as long as our fleet depended upon the wind and the weather alone, we did right to rest upon the strength we possessed. Gradually, however, steam became the moving power, which altered the character of naval warfare, and impaired the advantages of our insular position by bridging over the Channel. Referring to the well-known warning given by Sir John Burgoyne in his letter to the Duke of Wellington, he observed that this appeal fell upon deaf ears; but when Lord Derby came into power, his Government took

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ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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treaty alone would be a frail secu-
rity for a great nation like this, so
open to attack. France had an
army of 600,000 men, 400,000
actually in arms, a far greater force
than France required for the pur-
pose of defence. He did not mean
to say that her army was raised for
the deliberate purpose of aggres-
sion, but we ought not to rely upon
the forbearance of any Power, and
France was not strengthening her-
self upon land alone; the utmost
exertions had been made, and were
making, to create a navy almost
equal to our own, which could not
be required for the defence of
France, but which furnished the

the Commissioners was excessive for the purpose, but their estimates included armaments, which would come out of the annual votes. The Government were of opinion that 9,000,000*l.* would be sufficient for the purpose; out of this about 1,850,000*l.* would be for the purchase of land, a considerable portion of which would be profitably let, reducing the actual sum for the works to 7,150,000*l.* He compared this sum with the large expenditure of France and other continental States for the same objects, suggesting that, with such examples, it would be criminal in this country to neglect its defence, and that, when the proposed works should be completed, the country would be placed in a condition, humanly speaking, of comparative safety. He then read the Resolution he intended to move, granting for constructing the works 2,000,000*l.* for the present year, charged upon the Consolidated Fund, and authorizing the Commissioners of the Treasury to raise this sum by annuities for the term of thirty years, to be charged upon the Fund. The Government, he observed, did not ask the whole sum at once, but proposed to spread it over three or four years, and 2,000,000*l.* was as much as could be advantageously spent between the present month and the same time next year. Application would be made annually for such portions of the 9,000,000*l.* as were required. He reminded the House, in conclusion, that annuities to the amount of 580,000*l.* would expire in the year 1867, which would more than cover the interest upon this loan.

Mr. Hubbard thought it was unadvisable to raise the money by the mode of terminable annuities,

which would be a disadvantageous operation.

Mr. Bright said, during his seventeen years' experience in that House, he had never known an instance of a question of such magnitude and importance brought before the House without notice, and of such a Resolution being proposed for adoption on the same evening. In all probability, the proposition would involve an expenditure of twice 12,000,000*l.* He protested against being entrapped or cajoled into such a Resolution, and, saying nothing of the tone and manner in which it had been proposed, he should move that the Chairman report progress.

Mr. S. Herbert, observing that it was but fair that the House should be put in possession of the plans which the Government proposed to execute, proceeded to explain the nature and extent of the works at the different places, and their respective cost. The 2,000,000*l.* to be raised, he said, was not the whole sum to be spent during the year. There was a sum of 450,000*l.* in the Estimates to carry on works in progress included in the proposition, so that the whole amount would be about 2,500,000*l.* He had a firm conviction, he added, that the country would support the Government in their proposal, and he expressed an earnest hope that the House would look at this as a national question.

After some remarks by General Peel, who considered the Government, however composed, responsible, not in a mere nominal sense, for the safety of the country, Mr. B. Osborne said that Lord Palmerston's speech had suggested very alarming considerations, and

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

...ming to a vote
...n under the in-
...ic. He recom-
...resolution should

(which he doubted) in throwing
100,000 upon our shores, not one
of these 100,000 would ever re-
turn to their native country.

...ston, remarking
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...ted on the pro-
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...ey would be to
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...essed for further
...discussion was ad-
...llowing week.

Mr. H. Berkeley, in seconding
this amendment, said he differed
from Mr. Lindsay in some points.
He admitted that there was a
necessity for defending the coun-
try, but he did not think the best
mode of defence was by construct-
ing stone walls and placing can-
non upon them. With Lycurgus,
he preferred walls of men to walls
of stone, and thought that Lord
Palmerston had made out no case
why we should skulk behind forti-
fications rather than take to our
usual defences, and resort to stone
walls instead of wooden walls.
Our volunteers, he contended,
were like other volunteers and
ray levies, if well led, would beat

...ng resumed, an
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fleets had done much damage upon our shores, proving that a navy was no perfect security. If any country, when once the sea line was broken through, depended upon fortifications, it was England; and the public opinion was, that we were not in that fit state of defence in which so rich a nation ought to be. If the House thought all the fears as to the insecurity of our dockyards and arsenals were imaginary, and that we should trust to the Spartan principle of defence, that of flesh and blood, let them refuse the Resolution; but he believed that the House, faithfully representing the feeling of the country, would be of opinion that the great depositories of our naval strength, and the points most liable to attack, should be made, as far as possible, invulnerable.

Mr. Bright said the House would deceive itself if it supposed that the estimate of the Government as to the cost of these works could be relied upon. Whenever the Government undertook any work, the estimate was never adhered to; the expenditure was doubled before the work was completed, and he had no doubt that, if the House voted the carrying out of these works to completion, the expenditure would be at least 20,000,000*l.* Millions more would be involved; there must be an increase of the standing army, and the works would be useless without soldiers to man them. He wanted to know by whom this expenditure was urged; was it by an united Cabinet? He believed that if the follies and superstitions of the Foreign-office could be got rid of, we might save three-fourths of our military expenditure, and that whatever was necessary for inter-

nal defence might be had, at little expense, from our volunteers. After a review of the opinions and suggestions of the military authorities upon this question, accompanied by a sarcastic running commentary, he asked the Committee whether there was any other thing they would consent to undertake upon such counsel, than which nothing, he declared, could be more confused. He proceeded to argue that the representations as to the naval augmentations and coast fortifications in France were gross exaggerations; but they acted, he said, upon the people, and if the people believed them, he charged this to the contemptible cowardice of the Cabinet Ministers of this country. He arraigned in severe terms the policy of the present Administration towards France, characterizing it as grossly inconsistent, and in one particular insulting at once to the people of England and of France. The Emperor of the French had made efforts to meet the wishes of the English Government, and we should act as if we thought him sincere and amicable towards this country. But the speech of Lord Palmerston the other night in bringing forward this Resolution was calculated to encourage the panic in England, and to create excitement and distrust in France. France might be our enemy (he did not believe she was), but he could point out an enemy at home in the insane and wicked policy by which this enormous amount of taxation was abstracted from the labour of the people. With all his heart he opposed the Resolution.

Mr. Newdegate commented with some severity on the speech of Mr. Bright, which, he said, was either

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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powerful navy than
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the Report suffered to lie dormant
for six months? The Report was
dated the 7th of February; on the
10th the Budget was brought for-
ward, and the Chancellor of the
Exchequer should say why he sup-
pressed the fact of this Report, and
of 2,000,000*l.* being required for
these fortifications, he having
2,000,000*l.* of terminable annui-
ties which would fall in, and
which he had applied to the re-
peal of the Paper Duties. He
did not object to seaboard de-
fences, but he objected to the
enormous outlay upon land fortifi-
cations, and to the constitution of
the Commission which had recom-
mended them, but which had not
examined any artillery officer,

further information before more money was expended on land fortifications, he would support it.

Mr. Horsman said it appeared to him that the first question was, whether the country was in a state of security, and, if not, how that security could be obtained. The speech of Lord Palmerston in bringing forward this subject was of more importance, and was deserving of the more consideration, because it was to be remembered that he could not be supposed unfriendly to the Government of France, and, upon his responsibility as a Minister, he had made this an Imperial and an European question. Could he have made the statements he did make to the House, unless under imperious necessity? The mere question of defending ourselves was not all the House had to consider. Moral considerations were involved in our security. England was not a mere geographical expression. The safety of England, in the opinion of every friend to freedom of thought and free institutions, was essential to the preservation of all that was valuable to the peace and happiness of mankind.

Sir Frederick Smith objected to a system of land fortifications. With a regular army of 100,000 men in the field, well provided with artillery, and a large force of volunteers, land fortifications would not be needed, nor should we have sufficient soldiers to furnish garrisons to hold them.

Sir S. M. Peto supported the amendment, believing that the House had not yet sufficient information to act upon, and that the Report of the Commissioners did not treat the subject in all its bearings.

Lord Palmerston made a general

reply to objections, and succeeded in surrounding an unpromising subject with an atmosphere of humour. He reminded the Committee that the object of the Government was not, as pretended, to line the coast with defences and fortify London, but to protect our dockyards and certain other important points essential to the maintenance of our first line of defence. He had never, he said, varied his opinion that it was necessary to defend those vulnerable points, and he denied that the report of the Commission implied any distrust of a power with which we had concluded a Commercial Treaty. This Commission was appointed more than twelve months ago, before the treaty was thought of. He trusted that the peaceful relations between this country and France would continue for a long time; but he was convinced that the only security was to be strong enough to defend ourselves, and those who were so were the most likely to remain at peace with the world.

A division then took place, when the amendment was negatived by a very large majority—268 to 39,—and after a further division on an amendment moved by Mr. Monsell, which only obtained thirty-seven votes, the original Resolution was agreed to.

A Bill being brought in, founded upon the Resolution, and the second reading being proposed on the 9th of August,

Mr. E. James moved, as an amendment, the following Resolution:—“That, before proceeding further with this Bill, it is desirable that this House should be in possession of further information as to the entire cost of the construction and efficient maintenance

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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limit of the expen-

camps in different parts of the
country, he thought would be the
proper measures.

Captain Jervis supported the
Bill.

Lord Elcho tendered his thanks
to the Government for the course
they had taken to provide for the
national defence. We had now a
Volunteer force of 138,000 men,
and it was from no panic that the
people were arming themselves,
but from a calm and deliberate de-
termination to place this country
in a thorough state of defence, and
not to trust to the forbearance of
other States. The construction of
defences of our dockyards contri-
buted to the sense of security, and
there was nothing in the aspect of
affairs in Europe to induce us to

would be of no avail, and engineer officers had pronounced that they were not called for.

Sir M. Peto did not object to the expenditure, but he thought the Government should present a well-matured plan and perfect estimates. It was the opinion of professional men, in which he concurred, that expensive land fortifications were unnecessary — that earthworks would suffice.

Lord Palmerston noticed the diversity of opinions among those who acknowledged that measures of defence were necessary. Military men were for an addition to the regular army, forgetting that this would be almost as expensive as fortifications; naval men were for ships; lawyers had not stated their specific; he supposed they would recommend an injunction, or the issue of a writ *ne exeat regno*. He thought the majority of the House were right in thinking that permanent defences were the best and the cheapest. He repeated that the proposal of the Government was not founded upon distrust of any particular Sovereign or nation, but upon a deliberate conviction that we ought to be prepared to defend the vulnerable points of the country, and that the best security for the continuance of peace was to be found in the ability to defend ourselves.

The House having divided, the Amendment was rejected by 143 to 32, and the Bill was read a second time. It passed through its remaining stages in the House of Commons without difficulty, and was proposed for a second reading in the House of Lords on the 20th of August.

The Earl of Ellenborough expressed the gratification with which he regarded the measure, and said

that he had for many years endeavoured to call the attention of successive Governments to the almost defenceless state of the country, and had urged upon them the necessity of no longer permitting ourselves to remain unarmed in the midst of a world in arms. He viewed the Bill with all the more satisfaction, because he entertained that distrust of the French Emperor which Lord John Russell had predicted would be the result of his persevering with the annexation of Nice and Savoy. Before that event, about 30,000 men had formed themselves into rifle corps; but the movement had since acquired increased force, and 70,000 men had been added to the Volunteer ranks. That was the commentary which the people of England had chosen to pass upon the policy of the Emperor of the French. He regretted, however, that the Government had stopped short in regard to the fortifications at Sandown, in the Isle of Wight; and he himself would have gone further than they proposed to go in adding to the defence of the dockyards. The state of Woolwich would materially affect the results of any expedition that might have for its object an attack upon the metropolis. In his opinion, Woolwich ought to be made the citadel of London, upon which, if properly fortified, it would render an attack nearly impossible. Referring again to the Rifle Volunteers in eulogistic terms, Lord Ellenborough observed that, however admirable and useful as an arm of defence they might be, it would be unreasonable to expect them to act as a regular army against disciplined troops in the field, and he thought the Government would have done wisely if

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

rt in opposing the Bill—It is supported by Mr. Sidney
yrton, Colonel Percy Herbert, Mr. Vansittart, Sir W.
r C. Wood—After protracted debates the Second Read-
y 282 to 53—Further opposition on going into Com-
s hostile amendments are negatived by large majorities,
passed—The Second Reading is moved in the House of
10th of August by the Duke of Argyll—Lord Ellen-
ses great objection to the Bill—The Earl of Derby also
trust, but declines to move an amendment—The Duke of
ks in favour of the Bill, and is followed on the same
Clyde and the Earl of Granville—The Bill is read a
n. con. and becomes law.

of February, Mr.
called the atten-
e of Commons to
of our relations
ng a review of the
s in that country,
f the late disas-
t the Peiho river.

the Chinese authorities, who look-
ed upon our officials, not the
British Government, as in fault,
and he ridiculed the idea that the
Russians had assisted the Chinese
as absurd.

Sir M. Seymour expressed re-
gret at the absence of some docu-



might be the result that would cause desolation and ruin to that empire.

Lord J. Russell observed that he doubted whether this was an opportunity upon which the House could conveniently discuss the whole matter; but he could not refrain from making some reply to the attacks of Mr. Cochrane. He accordingly proceeded to justify the conduct of Mr. Bruce, who had acted, he said, exactly according to his instructions. He had no reason to believe, up to the moment of attack, that the Emperor of China had any objection to his proceeding to the capital; and supposing the Emperor to have been willing to ratify the treaty, there was really no reason whatever why he should have objected to Mr. Bruce's proceeding by the shortest route. Mr. Bruce had, without special orders or instructions, to decide the question whether he should pass the river by force, or desire the British Admiral to retire from a fort which had been taken with ease the year before, and thereby afford to China and Europe the spectacle of an English fleet shrinking before a fort so easily taken. This was an alternative of great embarrassment, and, without deciding which course was best, there were infinite difficulties on both sides, and Her Majesty's Government felt it their duty to tell Mr. Bruce that their confidence in him was undiminished. He agreed with Sir M. Seymour that it would be wrong to press too severely upon China, and that our business there is commerce. At the same time, everybody he had consulted was of opinion that we should show that we were treating on equal terms with the Chinese, and were able to vindicate our

honour. After the arrival of the next mail, which was shortly expected, he should be prepared to state the exact course which the Government proposed to pursue towards China.

Sir John Pakington observed that for several reasons this was not a convenient time for discussing our relations with China, and the assurance given by Lord J. Russell was an additional reason for refraining from the subject. He hoped the course taken by the Government would be one of moderation.

Lord Palmerston recommended that the discussion should be postponed until the arrival of further accounts from China.

Sir C. Napier, Sir J. Elphinstone, Admiral Walcott and Lord C. Paget, added some remarks, which terminated the discussion.

A few days afterwards, in the House of Lords,

The Earl of Elgin took the opportunity afforded by a motion for papers relating to his late mission to China to make a personal statement. He had been accused of harshly pressing demands on the Chinese which other Powers did not urge. Those who made that accusation forgot that he acted on instructions. But he would not rest a justification of the demand for a resident at Peking on instructions. He rested it on its merits. If we are to have pacific relations with China, we must have direct intercourse with the Government at Peking. Another point urged against him was, that he did not go to Peking and ratify the treaty. He did not go, because he was never charged with the ratification; he had no option. Then Sir Michael Seymour, in another place, had defended his

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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The consequence
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he hoped Lord J. Russell would be
able to state to the House that
strict instructions would be given
for the conduct of the expedition.

Lord J. Russell said, with re-
spect to the military operations, it
would be very inconvenient and
unwise to prescribe such strict
instructions that the command-
ing officers would find themselves
bound thereby, so that whatever
circumstances might occur they
would be compelled to obey them.
As to marching upon Peking, there
would be no need of it unless all
fair and reasonable terms should
be refused; but it would be wrong
to give particular instructions not
to march thither. No one could
regret more than he did the ne-
cessity of this expedition, but the

deal disappointed at the statement of Lord J. Russell. He thought that on occasions of this nature it was the duty of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to be a little more explicit. He traced the progress of the transactions in China from the war which was commenced, he said, by the indiscretion of Sir J. Bowring; and after blaming the stipulations of the last treaty, he contended that, in the proceedings for the ratification of that treaty, we were as much in the wrong as we were at Canton, under the management of Sir J. Bowring. He denied that the Chinese were open to the charge of treachery; he insisted that the collision at the mouth of the Peiho was attributable to the folly and imbecility of our own Minister and the indiscretion of the Admiral, and he censured the Government for allowing a person so utterly unfit to conduct the negotiations as Mr. Bruce to continue to be our Minister in China. He could see no advantage to this country in requiring that our Minister should reside at Peking, which would inflict a grievous insult upon the Emperor of China, and be an ungenerous act on our part. He warned the Government against a partnership with another Power, and against making demands upon the Government of China which, being based only upon a disaster occasioned by the folly of our own Minister, we ought not, in the sight of God or man, to make.

Mr. S. Herbert, after replying to some suggestions made by Sir J. Elphinstone, observed that it might be true that the Treaty of Tien-tsin imposed upon the Chinese conditions that were unacceptable to them; but, at the same time, as the treaty has been

adopted by both the late and the present Governments, it was a *fait accompli*, and its ratification must be insisted upon. Nothing was sought at the Peiho but the ratification of the treaty, and after what occurred there one course only remained; it would be most unwise to approach the Chinese authorities without a sufficient force to show that we were able to insist upon its ratification, and he had great hopes that, by this demonstration of force, and by the wisdom and conciliation of Lord Elgin, our relations with China would be placed upon a friendly footing.

Sir J. Pakington could not remove from his mind a feeling of disappointment at the speech of Lord J. Russell, who had promised to state what was the policy the Government intended to pursue. After the unhappy affair of the Peiho, it was the duty of the Government to see that our power and *prestige* should not be impaired, and he thought them right in making a demonstration of force; but, looking to the whole conduct of Mr. Bruce, he thought we were not entitled to demand an apology from the Government of China. This involved two questions—did the circumstances, as they occurred, justify the demand of an apology; and, if the apology was refused, what was the alternative? He thought that, at the bar of the Peiho, Mr. Bruce had committed an error in judgment; that he was wrong in his interpretation of the law of nations, and in ordering an attack. If we were not justified, in these doubtful circumstances, in commencing hostilities, were we justified in asking for an apology? Then, if the apology was demanded and refused, was the

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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greater spirit of

Hope and Mr. Bruce in the at-
tack at the Peiho.

No division was taken upon the
motion. On the same evening the
House voted in Committee of Sup-
ply a sum of 850,000*l.* on account
of the intended expedition.

A few days later Earl Grey
moved in the House of Lords for
an estimate of the probable cost
of the expedition to China up to
the close of the financial year
1860-1, together with all charges
for transport, freight, military
stores, coals, &c. The noble Earl
stated that he did not seek an
exact, but only an approximate es-
timate of the cost of the armament.
It was impossible to foretell what
the exact cost of the expedition
would be, but it was possible, he
considered to make out an esti-

taken immediate steps to obtain reparation for the outrage on our flag. That outrage was premeditated, and was another link in the chain of the systematic evasions of our claims to have an Ambassador at Peking. Our relations with China for many years had been on a most unsatisfactory footing, and the present crisis must sooner or later have come to pass. He sincerely trusted that Lord Grey would not press for these returns, as it would be impossible to arrive at anything like accuracy in them. As far as the Admiralty was concerned, he did not think that the naval operations during the present year would exceed the sum of 850,000*l*.

Lord Malmesbury defended at some length the course which had been pursued by the late Government in their Chinese policy. He considered that Mr. Bruce had acted with undue precipitation, and objected to the way in which we were accustomed to treat the Chinese people—at one moment as barbarians and at another as a civilized nation. The Chinese were a highly civilized nation, and it was most impolitic on our part to treat them in such an inconsistent manner.

Lord Elgin thought the view taken in this country of our liabilities in the Chinese war was exaggerated, and proceeded to defend Mr. Bruce from the charge of precipitancy brought against him by Lord Malmesbury. He explained the reasons by which he had been influenced in accepting a second time the post of Plenipotentiary to China, having done so on the distinct understanding that no personal slight was intended to Mr. Bruce. He should use his best efforts to ob-

tain reparation from the Chinese Government for the late outrages, and endeavour to place the future relations of this country and China upon a more satisfactory basis. It would be necessary, he thought, to insist on our right of sending an Ambassador to Peking, and he entertained a hope that the Chinese Government would make such concessions as would render a recourse to hostilities unnecessary.

Lord Ellenborough thought no one better qualified to carry on our negotiations with China than Lord Elgin. He placed much confidence in the power of Lord Elgin to conclude peace; but he considered that no peace could be permanent in China unless our own merchants and people, to whom he traced the origin of all our misunderstanding and wars with China, were properly controlled. He held the present war in the utmost horror, and, stigmatizing it as most unjust, repudiated with contempt the principle that it was just to wage war for the purpose of making money. No adequate notion existed in this country of the horrors of the Chinese war of 1842,—horrors so great that he, when Governor-General of India, had not dared to publish the returns he received detailing those events. In the cause of humanity he felt confident that Lord Elgin would do all in his power to bring the present asperities to a pacific conclusion.

After some further remarks from Earl Grey the motion was withdrawn.

In addition to the credit of 850,000*l*., of which mention has already been made, an additional sum of double that amount had

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ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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prepared to cope

finances of 1859-60 had been paid
out of the produce of the taxes,
the revenue of the year having
been so productive. But, although
the condition of the revenue up to
the close of June was eminently
satisfactory, and even exceeded the
expectations of the Government,
he did not recommend any in-
terference with the estimate of
the revenue he had made in Feb-
ruary. He then proceeded to state
the mode in which the Govern-
ment proposed to provide for the
recent vote of 3,800,000*l.* Taking
the 500,000*l.* included in the pro-
vision in February, together with
the surplus of revenue, then esti-
mated at 464,000*l.*, but which was
reduced by errors and miscalcula-
tions to 264,000*l.*, and 700,000*l.*
the produce of the paper duty.

results they anticipated. He was aware, he said, that there were special circumstances which occasioned some uncertainty in the calculation of the produce of the duty, and it would be necessary to accompany the augmentation with some modification of the duty on wine; and he had therefore assumed an addition of only 1,050,000*l.* to the revenue of the financial year. This would reduce the sum of 2,336,000*l.* to 1,286,000*l.*; and that sum it was proposed to provide for out of the balances in the Exchequer, which would admit of the withdrawal of even 2,000,000*l.* It would be his duty to ask the Committee for an immediate vote, in order to secure the change of the duty on the commodity; and he added that it was not the intention of the Government to make any further demand upon the taxation of the country on account of fortifications, the subject of which would be brought before the House on a future day.

After a short discussion the Resolutions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to.

The financial affairs of India were the topic of debate on more occasions than one during the course of the present Session. In the preceding autumn Mr. James Wilson, having been appointed financial member of the Legislative Council of India, had gone to that country, and after an interval employed in making himself master of the complicated subject of Indian Finance, had matured a plan of retrenchment and taxation by which he hoped to produce the result so greatly needed in the present position of

affairs, an equalization of income and expenditure. Mr. Wilson developed his scheme for this purpose in an elaborate speech which he delivered in the Council at Calcutta, and which was generally received with approval both there and in this country. Unfortunately the recently-appointed Governor of Madras, Sir Charles Trevelyan, took an opposite view, regarding Mr. Wilson's projects of taxation as likely to be very injurious, if not impracticable, in India, and he took steps to make his hostility known and to encourage opposition to the measures of Government, in a manner calculated, in the existing state of the native mind, to create great difficulties and seriously to impede the success of the projected financial Reform. In this critical state of things the Government at home was compelled to take decisive steps in order to counteract the danger, and with creditable promptitude they issued orders for the immediate recall of Sir C. Trevelyan—a step in which they carried with them the almost unanimous support of public opinion. These transactions, naturally became the subject of observation in Parliament. Mr. Wilson's financial propositions were for the most part regarded with favour, and much confidence was felt in his ability to restore the disorganized finances of the Indian Governments to a sound equilibrium. There were, however, some dissentients from this view, among whom was the Earl of Ellenborough, whose knowledge of and interest in Indian affairs gave weight to his opinions. On the 29th of March that noble lord addressed a question to the Duke of

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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think it expedient to lay a copy
of Mr. Wilson's speech on the
table of the House. In his stric-
tures upon Mr. Wilson's scheme,
Lord Ellenborough seemed to
have forgotten the necessity of
meeting a present deficit of
9,000,000*l.*, and a prospective
one for the next year of
6,500,000*l.*, and this necessity
could not be met without hav-
ing recourse to some new source
of revenue. He proceeded to de-
fend the various details of Mr.
Wilson's scheme which had been
attacked by Lord Ellenborough,
and explained that the strictures
of Mr. Wilson on the Sepoy army
referred only to the Bengal por-
tion of that army. The question
of dealing with the local army had
been already under the discussion

shared by others, and he read the opinion of a distinguished civil functionary at Madras supporting those views, and condemning the financial policy of Mr. Wilson.

Sir C. Wood said he should abstain from following Mr. Seymour into the details into which he had entered, and from discussing any plan of taxation for India. The ground for the recall of Sir C. Trevelyan was quite independent of the merits of his scheme; it was simply his most improper act in publishing his minute. That minute was a most excellent and able document; but it was quite another question whether it should be published to the world. This was done, too, without the concurrence or knowledge, and even against the opinion, of the other members of the Madras Government, by Sir C. Trevelyan, who had avowed and justified the act. Much as he regretted the loss of so able a man, the Home Government would, in his opinion, be wanting in their duty, however painful to them, if they passed over such an act of insubordination,—an act subversive of all authority, the mutiny of one Governor against another.

Mr. Bright said the question was one of a somewhat painful character, and he quite understood the difficulty in which Sir C. Wood was placed. He had considered the Budget of Mr. Wilson, and did not deny its ability; but the fault he found with it was that it proposed to balance income and expenditure by imposing new taxes. Sir C. Trevelyan was strongly of opinion that Mr. Wilson's scheme was not a wise one for his Government, and that it was not necessary to raise new taxes, but that the balance might

be effected by reducing expenditure, and he wrote a most able minute, which showed him to be more of a statesman than the authors of the Calcutta scheme. But the question was as to the course taken by him in publishing his minute. This course was most unusual and contrary to official etiquette, and he could not join Mr. Seymour in condemning Sir C. Wood. The withdrawal of Sir C. Trevelyan from Madras would, however, be deeply regretted; though not a judicious subordinate, he had proved himself a wise Governor, and he (Mr. Bright) hoped Sir C. Wood would study his minute with care, as it would enable him to modify and greatly improve the project of legislation proposed at Calcutta.

In the discussion which succeeded,

Lord Palmerston said he concurred in the general tribute to the ability and honesty of Sir C. Trevelyan, and his determination to do his duty without regard to consequences. But this was an occasion on which all personal considerations must yield to a sense of duty in those who were responsible for the conduct of public affairs. In the case of such an act of insubordination, such a violation of official duty, attended with so much hazard, the Government had no option, and he could not understand how a man so versed in official duty, and so well aware of the consequences of such an act, could have been blind to its character.

Shortly before the termination of the Session, on the 13th of August, the general subject of Indian finance came under discussion in the House of Commons on the occasion of the Secretary of State

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

D. Wood, making a gloomy view of Indian finance: he had stated last August what he estimated would be the deficit of the years ending April, 1858-59: he was wrong both in receipt and expenditure; the revenue was larger; the expenditure was larger; but the two had so far kept pace together as to make the deficit what he had stated. He had estimated the deficit of 1859 at 14,707,000*l.*, it was only 14,187,000*l.* For the year ending April, 1860, the deficit was put at 9,281,000*l.*; but it was really 9,981,000*l.*, payments thrown over one year to another preventing accurate estimates; but whilst his estimate was 23,988,000*l.*, the actual amount was 24,168,000*l.*, or a difference of only 180,000*l.* This close



the mutiny, he stated that, comparing the estimated amount of revenue with that of charge for the year 1861-62, the estimated deficiency would be 6,611,000*l.* The question was how this deficiency was to be met, and, after a careful examination, he had come to the conclusion that it was impossible to effect this by a reduction of expenditure. The Government of India had resolved to meet the exigency by a system of increased taxation, including an income-tax, and, although the result of this experiment might be contemplated with some anxiety, there was no alternative, and he thought the Home Government and Parliament ought to give its best support to the Government of India. The next question was the probable produce of the new taxes. Not much could be expected to be obtained in the present year; but, in 1861-62, it was estimated that they would yield 3,500,000*l.*; deducting this from 6,611,000*l.*, there would still be a deficiency of 3,111,000*l.* This, he believed, would be eventually met by a reduction of expenditure, so that at the end of the year 1861-62, the expenditure and the revenue would be equalized. He proposed to provide for the immediate deficiency without having recourse to borrowing money, by means of the balances in the Treasury, and from the payments on account of railroads in India, which would amount to 7,000,000*l.* this year, of which 5,000,000*l.* would be disbursed in India; and he moved the Resolution empowering him to raise a sum not exceeding 3,000,000*l.* by way of precaution only. He then entered into details regarding a paper currency, railroad- public works and

improvements in India, revenue settlements, the new arrangements made in Oude and the Punjaub, the treatment of the talookdars, and other matters of a social and economical nature, concluding with a confident anticipation that in time the improvement of the country and the augmentation of its resources would make our rule of India the means of conferring a lasting benefit upon the people.

Mr. H. Seymour considered the statement of Sir C. Wood most unsatisfactory, contending that the Government had not exerted their endeavours to keep down the expenditure to the lowest point. He discussed at much length, and in a tone of severe criticism, the financial statement of Sir Charles, the topics introduced into his speech, as well as its omissions of such subjects as the civil service, law reform, and the sale of land, accompanying his strictures with suggestions of his own. He condemned the proceedings of Sir C. Wood in relation to Sir C. Trevelyan, and complained generally of his mode of carrying on the business of India.

Mr. W. Ewart was of opinion that the military expenditure of India might be reduced by diminishing the army and creating an efficient police.

Mr. Gregson approved the course pursued by the Indian Government of meeting the deficiency by new taxes, and he believed that by degrees the revenue and expenditure might thus be brought to a level.

Sir H. Willoughby, on the other hand, thought the prospects of Indian finance were very alarming. One of the great dangers, he observed, was the doubtful

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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re-organization of the Indian Army
deserves a prominent place. The
incorporation of this force with the
Imperial Army was one of the
consequences of that transfer of
the Government of India from the
Company to the Queen's adminis-
tration, which had recently taken
place. This revolution, as it may
be justly termed, arose out of the
mutiny, which, though most disas-
trous in itself, was not wholly un-
fortunate in its consequences, since
it gave occasion for those changes
in the financial administration and
military system of India, which
the exigencies of that vastly-in-
creased empire urgently demanded.
The change in the constitution of
the Anglo-Indian Army which the
Government were now impelled to
make was one on which opinions

for local service in India, the proportion of which to the Royal troops, paid by the Company, was latterly as two to one. After the Sepoy mutiny was over, discontent arose in the local troops, and many of them were discharged and sent home. The question, and the only question, was whether a separate European force should be still maintained for the special service of India, or whether the whole of the European force employed in India should form part of the Queen's army, disposable for general service. Upon no question which he had been called upon to consider, he observed, had he entertained more serious and longer doubts; he had at length come to the conclusion that it was not expedient to have a local force in India, which, in present circumstances, would require, not the continuance of an existing force, but the raising of a new large local force. He proceeded to state the reasons and arguments which had led to that conclusion, and the pleas which it was incumbent upon those to make out who advocated the maintenance of two separate forces, raised from the same class, yet placed in different circumstances, and subject to distinct authorities. He read the opinions of persons in high positions, some having been once in favour of a local army, who had changed their views in consequence of the misconduct of the late local force,—an occurrence which he thought ought to operate as a warning, the danger of combination being less in a moveable force than in one located in India. He discussed the objections to the proposal, one of which was financial—namely, the greater expense of Queen's troops; but, he remarked, besides that the

most efficient force was the cheapest, that the excess of cost was not so great as to weigh in the question. There was only one consideration, indeed, which was a serious one, requiring to be well weighed, and it had led him for some time to entertain doubts of the expediency of amalgamating the armies,—that was, the argument that it would be difficult to obtain a supply of officers for Indian service. He enumerated some of the attractions that would be opened to the Indian service by a scheme of amalgamation, and came to the conclusion that the line would supply an adequate number of officers. In conclusion, he urged that both for Indian and imperial reasons it was essential that our military power, upon which our chief reliance must be placed, should be maintained in a state of discipline and efficiency, and that object would be best attained by one uniform force.

Lord Stanley, after disclaiming party or personal motives, and frankly acknowledging the difficulties presented by Indian questions, and the intricacy and perplexity of this question in particular, observed that, knowing the opinions of high authorities upon this subject, he should think it an act of political cowardice if he hesitated to express his own sentiments and to claim for those of others a fair and full consideration. Having noticed briefly the objection to the maintenance of two European armies in India—that it was a theoretical anomaly—he remarked that the difficulty of dealing with this question was greatly increased by the absence of any distinct plan to be substituted for the existing scheme. In considering what should be the constitu-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

European army in possible, he said, view the native could suffer in its removal of a local and would become for those European could find no other he had never heard power given to the the removal of a force, the Indian could lose the value of some thousand is immediately at- local Government. this was the opi- ning, that it would Line officers pro- stay in India; and to that country, void giving offence Great stress had

of the cause would banish the effects. It had been argued that the locking up a large European force in India was inconvenient; but he denied that the local force was "locked up;" it had been and might again be employed, in time of war, beyond the limits of India.

General Peel stated the grounds upon which he had come to a perfectly different conclusion from Lord Stanley. He had changed his opinion upon this question; he could not get over, he said, the fact of the mutiny among the local Europeans, and there were other reasons (which he detailed) that had contributed to the change. He was convinced that there would be no lack of qualified Line officers for continuous service in India; and as to the expense of

the thorough and entire amalgamation of the two armies.

Sir De Lacy Evans objected to the form in which the House was called upon to give a vote upon the question, whether there should be a local European force in India. The alleged cause of the Bill was the mutiny of that force; but he contended that the soldiers had been led into the belief that they were entitled to the bounty or their discharge by the language of the First Minister of the Crown. He condemned in severe terms the conduct of the Indian authorities towards these men, and, adverting to the brilliant services and high character of the local corps, he expressed his astonishment that they should be now stigmatized as unworthy of trust. Assuming that the amalgamation of the armies would augment the military patronage at home, he expressed in very plain language his distrust of the Horse Guards and the War Department.

Captain Jervis protested against Sir De Lacy Evans' animadversions upon the Horse Guards. He opposed the measure of amalgamating the armies. Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

On the motion for the second reading it underwent a severe opposition from a resolute though not very numerous minority.

Mr. A. Mills moved that the Bill be read a second time that day three months. He prefaced a statement of his reasons for objecting to the measure by claiming a right, as a civilian, to express an opinion upon this question, which, though a military one, was of a complicated nature, and deeply affected Imperial interests—namely, whether we should annihilate an ancient and valuable military ma-

chinery, no other being substituted in its place? He argued against the abolition of a local European army in India upon financial, sanitary, and political grounds; and, with reference to the mutiny among the local force, upon which those who advocated the change based their arguments, he appealed to the testimony borne by distinguished officers to the gallantry and discipline of that force, and to the services it had rendered in the Sepoy rebellion. Averse as he was from the change itself, he complained far more, he said, of the mode in which it was proposed to be effected. Was it to be tolerated, he asked, that the Secretary of State for India, after he had monopolized the decision of this important question, should withdraw from the House of Commons the consideration of the scheme to be substituted for the present, and refer it to a Committee or a Commission? What security had the House that if the Committee was an independent one, it might not decide by a bare majority, or that its Report would be adopted? If not independent, Parliament would be deprived of its constitutional prerogative.

The amendment was seconded by Sir E. Colebrooke, who reinforced the objections offered by Mr. Mills, by urging the large amount of military patronage which the change would transfer to the home authorities, and he referred to the opinions of competent witnesses upon the whole question, to show that the House would be legislating in a great degree in the dark. He contended that the Government had not laid sufficient grounds for this important change, which would destroy the local character of the Euro-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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belief, founded upon reasons which
he explained, that the expense at-
tending the proposed change had
been very much understated by Sir
C. Wood; and he suggested that,
if the Bill passed, the War-office
would deal with a large amount of
Indian revenue, which would be
exempt from the check of a Par-
liamentary revision, and his opi-
nion was that the War-office was
one of the worst-managed depart-
ments in the public service. He
asked whether the Government
had calculated the number of men
to be maintained in this country
for the relief of the corps in India
and the colonies. He advised the
House to reject this Bill, in order
that it might have before it a Bill

away with the local army altogether, and incurring the heavy drain of human life which would be the consequence. He opposed the Bill.

Mr. Kinnaird also opposed the measure. He thought that the Indian Council had not been treated in the way that Parliament intended, the question not having been submitted to their judgment collectively till the Cabinet had decided upon it.

Mr. Vansittart cordially supported the second reading. He considered the present time singularly favourable to the measure of amalgamation, which was calculated to allay jealousy and discontent.

Sir W. Russell also supported the Bill. The chief objection to a local army was the almost total impossibility, in a climate like that of India, of maintaining a high state of discipline. All feelings of jealousy between the two armies would be removed by their fusion, and he did not see why there should be more difficulty in obtaining officers for the Queen's army in India than for the Company's European force. If the native army were reduced, as he strongly recommended, an army of 50,000 Europeans would be sufficient.

Sir W. Farquhar, after commenting upon Sir C. Wood's change of opinion, appealed to the despatch of Lord Canning, who had the advantage of knowing the sentiments of men of great local experience.

Colonel P. Herbert supported the Bill. He asked what would have been the condition of the Indian Government if, in the late strike, which he called a mutiny, of the European troops, the whole or a

large part of the mutineers had consisted of local forces. In the Royal Army, if insubordination broke out in a particular regiment, it could be removed from India.

Mr. Buxton urged the dissent of the Secretary of State's Council as well as of the Council of Calcutta, including Mr. Wilson—from this Bill. He also cited the authority of Lord Ellenborough, Lord Canning, and Sir John Laurence, and observed that both the late Government, and the present Government, until this year, had been favourable to a distinct local army. He argued upon financial, sanitary, and other grounds, against the Bill.

Mr. Horsman observed, that, no doubt, the question as to the expediency of maintaining a local European army was very important, and one on which authorities were very much divided. But there were two preliminary questions—whether the House was fairly treated in not having before it all the necessary information, and whether it was prepared to adopt a novel mode of carrying out so great a change, involving questions of principle and details, not by a well-considered legislative Act, but by an abstract Resolution,—the beginning and end of all Parliamentary proceedings upon a measure that would transfer to the Horse Guards a large amount of patronage, and revolutionize the Government of India. In examining the reasons assigned by Sir C. Wood for a change of policy upon this question, connected with the mutiny, he charged him with disingenuousness, and with abusing the confidence of the House. He stated, of his own knowledge, and pledged himself to prove, that there were documents on the sub-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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and upon the question of health
and acclimatization, he cited the
evidence of scientific men, show-
ing the destructive effects of long
exposure to a tropical climate.
He replied to the objection of
Mr. Horsman, founded upon an
apprehension that the Horse
Guards were going to take all
the Indian patronage, and gave
explanations to show that the
Horse Guards would not obtain
the vast amount of patronage he
supposed.

Mr. Rich moved the adjourn-
ment of the debate, which was
negatived on a division by 262 to
83. Other motions for adjourn-
ment followed, which were resisted
by the Government and rejected
by increased majorities, but the
minority persisting in opposing the
progress of the Bill, Lord Pal-
merston yielded, and the debate

Cabinet had been opposed to the amalgamation of the local and the Queen's regular army. The whole weight of authority was in favour of continuing a local force. Even the Secretary of State six months ago must have been hostile to the measure he now proposed. Mr. Rich discussed the objections to the scheme of amalgamation on the one hand, and those alleged against the maintenance of a local army on the other, insisting that the reasons for not recruiting this army were futile, and that an efficient regular force of 80,000 men could not be maintained in India without deteriorating the general body of the British army.

Sir De Lacy Evans complained of the manner in which this important question had been brought before the House without the necessary information. From the portion of the papers recently produced, the question, he said, wore in many respects quite another aspect, especially with reference to the opinions of Lord Clyde and Sir William Mansfield, and the insubordination of the local troops, who, he thought, had experienced hard measure. They had been imbued with the conviction that justice was on their side. The alleged foundation for this legislative measure was the bad conduct of these troops; but the papers hitherto furnished did not bear out the plea. The House had been led to believe that the whole of the local force had disappeared, and that, if continued, it must be re-created; but the remaining local troops numbered 17,000, and, in his opinion, so large an European army as 80,000 men was not required in India—50,000 or 60,000 would be sufficient. A most important point was the con-

stitutional question—the power of the Horse Guards. He had no doubt that the prospect of a large amount of military patronage had something to do with the change that had come over the Government. In conclusion, he observed that, if the measure itself were unexceptionable, the manner in which it had been introduced would justify the House in rejecting it. He moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. M. Milnes seconded the motion. The House, he said, was totally unable to decide this question at the present moment, and till it had a record of the opinions of the Indian Council, he should assist in arresting the progress of the Bill. In its present condition, and except in cases of emergency, our Indian empire might be secured, he thought, mainly by a local force. The mutiny in that force furnished, in his opinion, an insufficient reason for abolishing it; the measure must rest upon the question whether it was necessary largely to increase the European force in India. He believed the object in view could be obtained by a well-organized and well-disciplined local force.

Mr. Torrens and Colonel Dunne addressed the House in opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Ayrton said, now the papers were before the House, which put the subject in the most clear, concise, and full light, he could understand why Sir C. Wood had changed his opinion. It had never been understood that he was formally to consult his Council; he had obtained from them all the information he desired, but he had acted, as it was intended he should act, upon his own responsibility. The mode in which this measure

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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Horse Guards, in diametrical op-
position to the opinions of the
highest Indian authorities. The
patronage of the Horse Guards
must be increased by the change,
and the House ought to know what
the increase would be, and the ex-
tent of the limitation to be put
upon the Governor-General's
power. If the arguments for and
against a local army were equally
balanced, the wisest course was to
leave things as they were.

Mr. Gregson gave an opinion on
the whole, in favour of the amalga-
mation, but he thought that in-
ducements should be held out to
officers to remain in India and to
acquire the native language.

Colonel Sykes spoke at some
length in favour of keeping up a



quartered in healthy cantonments, would suffice.

Sir. C. Wood maintained that the papers now produced had confirmed the statement he had made in introducing the Bill, and he proceeded to notice and answer the objections made in the course of the debate, vindicating himself from the charge of inconsistency, founded upon his speech of last year, and justifying his exclusion of certain passages in confidential letters, included in the papers laid before the House. He had, he said, communicated fully and freely upon the subject of the local army with the members of the Council; but, the question being one which the Secretary of State could not decide himself, it had received the decision of the Cabinet, which had resolved that a Bill should be brought in. The matter had, therefore, not come before the Council in such a shape as to entitle them to record their opinions. Resolutions of the members had been placed in his hands, but the Cabinet had determined that they could not be received. He would, however, give the Council an opportunity of producing them, so that they might be recorded. In conclusion, Sir C. Wood said:—"I have been taunted with bringing in a paltry measure, but I am surprised at that charge. The commissions of Indian officers, and all questions of pay, purchase, and promotion, are settled, not by an Act of Parliament, but by the Indian Government. But I thought it right and necessary to take the opinion of the House of Commons upon the subject—to make them share the responsibility of this measure, and become parties to the proceedings of the Government—and therefore

I introduced this Bill. The same result, however, might have been attained without coming to Parliament, and, under those circumstances, the only object being to obtain the concurrence of Parliament, I thought the shorter the Bill in which that assent was obtained the better. It would have been impossible to introduce all the details of promotion and exchange into an Act of Parliament. The general principle of the alteration proposed by the Government was a simple one, namely, that there should be no local European army; that the European force in India should be part of the Queen's general army; that the staff corps should be formed partly from the present Indian officers, and partly from the line officers, and that ultimately all the native regiments should be officered from the staff corps." He reiterated his statements as to the expense of the projected change, the supply of officers, and other disputed points, observing that he had not heard any arguments which had changed his opinion.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. A. Mills and Mr. Horsman took part, Sir De Lacy Evans' amendment was negatived without a division. The numbers upon the motion for the second reading were as follows:—

Ayes	282
Noes	53
	—
Majority	229

Upon the committal of the Bill, various amendments were moved by members opposed to the principle of the measure, with a view to limit its operation and preserve certain rights of patronage and contest to the Government in India

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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thought that a portion of that army should be localized in India. The constitutional aspect of the question ought, in his opinion, to lead the House to the same conclusion, and they must not shut their eyes to the cost of dispensing with a localized force, which would be most fearful. Localized regiments, moreover, could best bear the action of the sun.

Lord Palmerston urged Sir J. Elphinstone to withdraw his motion, about which, he remarked, Sir H. Willoughby had not spoken one word. If the majority was not to prevail, and if the minority resorted to all the devices which the forms of the House allowed, in order to defeat a measure by delay, it would be impossible for Parliament to carry on its constitutional functions.

The opposition to the Bill, how-

following proviso at the end of Clause 1:—"Provided that the same or equal provision made for the sons of persons who have served in India, and the advantages as to pay, pensions, and allowances, privileges, promotion, and otherwise, secured to the military forces of the East India Company by the Act of the 21st and 22nd years of the Queen, cap. 106, shall be maintained in any plan for the re-organization of the Indian Army."

To this Sir C. Wood made no objection, and the Bill, which, in fact, consisted of but one clause, passed through Committee.

The second reading was moved in the House of Lords by the Duke of Argyll on the 10th of August. The noble Duke urged the necessity for passing the present measure, which had been carried by an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, consisting of all political parties, and he therefore did not expect any great opposition from their Lordships. At some length he pointed out that the proposed change of combining the relatively speaking small European forces of the late East India Company with the regiments of the Line was far less extensive than it would have been, had the Government decided on establishing an European force in India totally distinct from the regular army.

Lord Ellenborough strongly protested against the Bill, as one of a very dangerous character. It would destroy the efficiency of the European army in India, as it would be impossible to obtain under the provisions of the present Bill, such a class of officers as had been trained under the old system. The Bill, too, was not

in accordance with the proclamation issued to the natives of India on the transfer of that country from the East India Company's rule to that of the Queen's.

Lord De Grey and Ripon supported the motion at some length.

The Duke of Cambridge had considered this question with the greatest care, and, having consulted many military men in whose opinions he placed the highest confidence, had come to the conclusion that this great question should be settled in the mode proposed by the Government. He could not agree with Lord Ellenborough that the proposed change would in any way deteriorate the future class of officers; in his opinion, it would rather add to the efficiency of the service. One of the advantages which would arise from the present Bill was, that a large body of well-tryed officers would be added to the officers of the British army, and obviate a difficulty which occurred in the Crimean war concerning the employment of Indian officers. In conclusion, he vindicated the Horse Guards from alleged possible abuse of patronage and in reference to the treatment of Indian officers, who, he asserted, had met with the most considerate treatment, and had, in fact, obtained the greatest share of public honours.

Lord Derby was sorry he could not entertain the sanguine expectations of either the Duke of Argyll or the Duke of Cambridge as to the results of this measure. One great objection to it was the conflict of opinions on the subject, especially as all those persons connected with India wished to preserve the present state of things, and only those connected

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

army were anxious to see the present measure. There was a doubt as to the wisdom of the amalgamation of the local forces, but he wished it to be done, and he was glad that he did not give the command of the army to the Duke of Cambridge, but, however, that it would arise from the necessity for local purposes, and would be desirable to renovate with the local force, and this Bill was introduced as such a plan was proposed to substitute, and how they the difficulties. Another question had had no in-

formation, and he should, therefore, leave the responsibility of this great and dangerous measure with them, in preference to assuming it himself by voting against the second reading.

Lord Clyde entirely concurred with what the Duke of Cambridge had said, and he impressed strongly upon the House the necessity of unity in an army in respect to command and discipline, a state of things which did not exist in the present local army of India.

Earl Granville defended the Bill and assured the House that, although the details of the scheme and the means of carrying it out had not been introduced into the Bill, the Government had well considered and matured the essential parts of the measure. It was absolutely necessary to decide this matter one way or the other as

CHAPTER VII.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, &c.—CHURCH RATES—*Sir John Trelawny brings in again his Bill for the abolition of the rate—Lord R. Montagu moves the postponement of the second reading for six months—Speeches of Sir G. C. Lewis, Mr. Ker Seymer, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Fermoy, and other members—The second reading is carried by 263 to 234—Further debates on the Bill in Committee—Mr. Newdegate proposes, as a substitute for Church Rates, a fixed charge on real property—After much discussion, the amendment is rejected by a large majority—Further opposition on the third reading of the Bill—Mr. Whiteside moves its rejection—His motion is supported by Mr. Disraeli, opposed by Mr. Bright, and negatived by a majority of 9, and the Bill is passed—Lord Lyveden moves the second reading in the House of Lords, and is supported by Lord Ripon and the Duke of Newcastle—The Dukes of Marlborough and Rutland, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl of Derby, and Earl Grey, oppose the Bill—It is thrown out by 128 to 31—TRUSTEES OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS—A Bill for removing a grievance felt by Dissenters excluded from these trusts is brought in by Lord Cranworth—Debate in the House of Lords thereon—It undergoes important changes in Committee, and in a modified form becomes law—A measure introduced for the same object by Mr. Dilwyn in the House of Commons, undergoes much discussion, and on the motion of Mr. Selwyn is postponed for six months—MAYNOOTH COLLEGE—Mr. Spooner brings on his annual motion against the endowment of this College—His speech—After a short debate the motion is negatived by 186 to 128—RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THEATRES—Lord Dungannon brings this subject under the notice of the House of Lords—The Earl of Shaftesbury enters fully into the question in an interesting speech—Remarks of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Granville, the Bishops of London and Llandaff, and other peers—The discussion terminates without result—REVISION OF THE PRAYER-BOOK—Lord Ebury moves for the appointment of a Commission, with a view to a revision of the Liturgy and Canons of the Church of England—Speeches of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishops of London and Oxford, Earl Stanhope, Earl Granville, Lord Lyttleton, and other peers—The motion is rejected without a division—UNION OF CITY BENEFICES—A Bill introduced by the Bishop of London for the purpose of relieving spiritual destitution by transferring surplus funds and buildings to other places—After some debate in the House of Lords, it becomes law—CENSUS OF 1861—A Bill to authorize this operation is brought in by the Government—The proposal to require returns as*

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.]

session is warmly opposed by the Dissenters—Agitation
—Mr. Baines moves the omission of this clause in the
Sir George Lewis—The Government protest against
it concede the point—The Bill is passed—NATIONAL
IRELAND—Mr. Isaac Butt moves an Address praying
speeches of Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Cardwell (Secretary for
Ireland), and Mr. Hennessey—The motion is negatived by
CURE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND IN IRELAND—Mr.
Butt in a Bill to settle the much-disputed land question
debate and some modification it is passed into a law—
MEASURES—REFORM OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON
introduced by Sir George Lewis passes a second reading,
passed—REFORM OF THE LAWS OF BANKRUPTCY AND
debate extended and comprehensive measure for this purpose
introduced in the House of Commons by the Attorney-General—It is
passed with favour, and a great part of the Bill passes through
in account of the pressure of business is postponed to
—MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN SYRIA—This subject
debate in the House of Lords by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe—
speeches of Lord Wodehouse, Marquis of Clanricarde,
and other peers—CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION—Its
marked by severe labour—It is terminated by the prorogation
by Commission on the 28th of August—The Royal
by the Lord Chancellor. Review of the session of

tributions towards the repair of churches. He pointed out other resources for the diminution of charges, and asked the advocates of the rate whether, in assenting to its abolition, they, upon the whole, gave up much for an object so desirable as the final adjustment of this vexed question.

The motion was seconded by Sir C. Douglas.

Lord R. Montagu moved, as an amendment, to defer the second reading for six months. After noticing some of the arguments of Sir J. Trelawny, he observed that he had looked at this question in the old point of view, whereas, since the evidence adduced before the Lords' Committee last year, which Sir John seemed not to have read, the question had entered an entirely new phase, and assumed a different character. It was formerly supposed that this was a question of conscience; but it now appeared, from the evidence of Dissenters, that the conscientious objection had nothing to do with the matter; that it was merely a political objection or a factious agitation, the ultimate aim of which was the severance of the Church from the State. He read portions of the evidence taken by the Committee in support of his position, observing that the ulterior object, to which end a victory over Church-rates would be used as a means, showed that more would be given up by the surrender of the rates than Sir John Trelawny wished the House to suppose. He insisted that the evidence and the number of petitions proved that the desire for the abolition of Church-rates was not general, and that a feeling was growing up in favour of their continuance.

This amendment was seconded

by Mr. R. Long, who dwelt upon the injustice of sweeping away a fund appropriated by law to the sustentation of churches, without providing any equivalent or compensation.

Sir G. Lewis, after defending Lord J. Russell (who was absent) against some strong remarks made upon his change of opinion regarding this question by Mr. Long, observed that he was not one of those who took extreme views upon it, differing in some points from both sides, and he proceeded to explain the reasons which had led him reluctantly to the conclusion that, in the present state of the question, the only course for him to take was to vote in favour of the Bill. He pointed out what he considered as fallacies on either side, and, looking at the proposal to substitute pew-rents for Church-rates, he remarked that he could not understand the objection to resorting to a system of pew-rents, which were Church-rates under another name, and in which he was convinced an equivalent could be found.

Mr. K. Seymour, considering the present position of the Church-rate question, thought the House had a right to complain that a question of so much importance should be left in the hands of a private member, and cited the opinions expressed by members of the present Government, which he contrasted with the course they had pursued upon this question. Suggesting practical objections to the working of the measure before the House, he contended that in rural districts there was no real opposition to Church-rates, and that the opposition of Dissenters, as it was now avowed, was not founded upon a conscientious objection. With

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said he thought interests of the nd and the peace t would be wise ass this Bill abo- ratory Church-rate, nually-recurring d ill-will.

wished to put be- view of this ques- pt been at all con- y, the extremely acter of the mea- d upon a central rferre with the pa- ion, at least ten arishes not wish- ered with. He ith great jealousy authority interfer-

in Ireland—it would remove con- tests and heart-burnings, and the Church of England would be stronger than before.

Mr. Packe and Mr. Hubbard spoke in opposition to the Bill, and Mr. Thompson in its favour. Sir J. Trelawny then replied, and the House having divided, the amendment was negatived by 263 to 234, giving a majority of 29 in favour of the Bill, which was then read a second time.

Some further discussion took place on going into Committee on the Bill, on the 28th of March.

Mr. Packe urged various objec- tions to the measure, which he considered to be unnecessarily large, and with reference to the amount of public opinion in fa- vour of it, he observed that, in some of the most populous towns and boroughs whence petitions

piers he had, he said, followed a principle adopted by the House of Lords.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Cross.

Mr. Horsman observed that the House had admitted that a settlement of this question was desirable, and that it could only be effected by a Government measure; why, then, he asked, should it be allowed to go into the hands of a private member? While some regarded this as a question of principle, others looked upon it as rather a political clap-trap. The time, however, had come when some settlement ought to be made, and he thought Sir J. Trelawny ought to appeal to the Government to bring in a measure for that purpose, it being a loss of time to leave the matter in the hands of a private member.

Sir J. Trelawny said he had from the beginning urged the Government to deal with the subject, but their measures would not have settled the question, nor would Mr. Newdegate's proposition, his objections to which he stated.

The amendment was supported by Mr. Henley, and opposed by Lord Henley, who considered that total abolition was the only satisfactory mode of settling the question.

Mr. Philips, though deeming Mr. Newdegate's plan open to some objections, in the absence of any preferable amendment would vote for it.

Sir S. M. Peto said that nothing short of total repeal of the rate would remove the conscientious objections of the Dissenters.

Mr. Worthington said that the Bill, while it gave relief to a few, would inflict injustice on the many.

He could not, however, support the amendment.

Mr. Evans supported the Bill for the sake of putting an end to a vexatious conflict and agitation.

Lord J. Manners said, retaining all his objections to the principle and details of the Bill, he must oppose, though reluctantly, the amendment, considering that, as that House had assented to the principle of the Bill, it would be better that it should be sent up to the House of Lords as they found it. He should prefer the Bill in its naked simplicity to taking it with the amendment proposed by Sir G. Grey, to substitute pew-rents for Church-rates, which would affect the rights of the poor.

Sir George Grey said he should be prepared in the Committee to demonstrate to Lord J. Manners that his fears in relation to his proposal were unfounded.

Mr. Mellor denied that Church-rates were a charge upon property in the correct sense of the term. The amendment would never satisfy the scruples of Dissenters. He thought the Church would sustain no injury from the abolition of Church-rates.

Mr. A. Mills supported the amendment.

Mr. Walter thought there were but two alternatives open, viz., to repeal the law as settled by the Braintree decision, or to abolish the rate. The former measure would be impracticable. The amendment was founded on a principle inapplicable to Church-rates. He did not see why a limited recourse should not be had to pew-rents.

A division took place, when the amendment was negative—
to 49.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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signed by women and by children
under 10 years of age. Active
agents in a parish worried the
Minister, and excited the minority
against the majority; it was
avowed that the ultimate object
was the separation of the Church
from the State; tithes were to fol-
low Church-rates, and even the edi-
fices were to be treated as public
property. The House, therefore,
had to determine a different ques-
tion from what had been brought
before it at first, now that the in-
stigators of this movement had
disclosed their real views and pro-
jects. He opposed the Bill be-
cause it involved the question
whether or not an Established
Church should continue to exist
in this country.

Mr. Bright said he felt indebted
to Mr. Whiteside for having in-
fused some new life into this



to leave the law exactly as it was, with all its irritating incidents, or to adopt this Bill. In Ireland, the vestry cess—the Church-rate of that country—had been abolished, and what had been the effect upon the Protestant Church of Ireland? In all human probability, that Church would have been absolutely uprooted, but for the large measures of reform applied to it; and the Church of England, without Church-rates, would be as great and as useful as now. Examples in Wales and in Scotland showed the impulse that might be given to voluntary efforts. Property in Scotland had not gone with the Free Church; yet what a vast result had been produced by religious zeal, fervour, and munificence! He should slander the Church of England, he said, if he were to pretend that it would not be as liberal as any other religious body, while its congregations would be as united as those of Dissenters, and its action would be greatly strengthened. Church-rates violated every law of justice and mercy written in the Bible, and could never be of advantage to the Church of England, if it were a true church.

Mr. Disraeli invited the attention of Mr. Bright, who had dwelt upon the success of the voluntary principle at Rochdale, to the recorded representation of its utter failure at Birmingham. His eulogy of that principle was, he observed, out of place, for this was not the question before the House; but his illustrations of the principle were illusory. In England the voluntary principle had always been at work. Mr. Bright had asked why the opponents of Church-rates had increased. He answered that there had been on both sides

of the House an anxiety to meet a complaint and remove a grievance; but Mr. Bright had avowed an object of his own. The Church of a nation, he had said, ought not to be supported by a part of the nation. He (Mr. Disraeli) demurred to accepting a Bill which converted this abstract opinion into a practical policy, which was not one which the House could sanction. It laid down the doctrine that, because a portion of the nation obeyed the spiritual influence of no particular body, therefore the national Church, the only body that could exercise any such influence, should be abolished. He dwelt upon the evil consequences, social and moral, of such a policy. If, he observed, the House believed the existence of the Church of England to be one of the strongest elements of society, one of the most powerful of our institutions, and the best security of our liberties, they would not sanction the theories of Mr. Bright and the rash and ruinous proposition of Sir J. Trevelyan.

After a short reply from Sir J. Trevelyan, and a few remarks by Mr. T. Duncombe, the House divided, when Mr. Whiteside's amendment was negatived by the small majority of nine, the numbers being:—

For the Amendment	. 226
Against it	235
	9

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

As in former years, the most severe ordeal which the measure had to encounter was in the House of Lords, and the narrow majority by which it had escaped rejection

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [*England.*

ge in the Lower encouragement to diminished the reach the Peers in the Bill. The was moved on the by Lord Lyveden. g the notion that blish Church-rates by any hostility to proceeded to dis- spect of the ques- sent position of opinion, was much church than for the use wherever the ed it strengthened e Dissenters. In alled attention to sition, and weight who were averse in the present ed to the bench ripte off from the

land, to which much of the influence of the Church and spread of religious education were owing; but if another item were added to those voluntary efforts it would greatly lessen the funds now raised for those and other purposes. The arguments which had been put forth in favour of this measure were scarcely, he thought, calculated to satisfy their lordships' sense of justice, and he therefore trusted that on grounds of public policy they would not consent to the second reading of the Bill. He concluded by moving that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord De Grey and Ripon thought the Duke of Marlborough wrong in imagining the agitation which existed on this question had arisen from the efforts of the "Anti-State Church Society," as the agi-

of England supporters of this Bill. It was a strange coincidence that the Liberation Society, whose objects were far more violent than those of the supporters of the present Bill, should have used exactly the same argument. The voluntary system ought properly to be called the begging system. It was a system which would much degrade the character of the clergy, as it would put them in a less independent position. For these reasons, although he admitted there were some grounds for complaint, he should oppose the second reading of the Bill.

Lord Grey was opposed to compromise on the matter, as he thought that by so doing they would be admitting the principle of the abolition of Church-rates. The law, in his opinion, as it now stood, was just, right, and proper. Formerly this was not so, but the decision of the highest legal authority, that the majority of a parish may tax themselves for the repairs of the church, had made the law perfectly just. He knew that Church-rates gave rise to acrimonious discussions, but was of opinion that those very discussions occasioned a more lively interest to be taken in the affairs of the Church. The law as it stood at present answered its purpose in the great majority of parishes, and he therefore would not, especially after the revelations of the designs of the Dissenters, made before the Committee, be a party to the alteration of that law.

The Duke of Rutland supported the amendment, as he did not think the Bill would produce peace, but would encourage increased opposition to the Church, and would deprive the poor man of

a right transmitted to him from time immemorial.

The Duke of Somerset would vote for the second reading, as the agitation and ill-will produced by the law were not worth the paltry sum involved. It would be unwise to maintain a tax which could not be enforced, and year after year to give every town in the kingdom an opportunity of using the question as a test of political strength, and as setting the two Houses of Parliament at conflict with one another.

The Duke of Newcastle had intended to vote as he did two years ago, but his former convictions had been much shaken by what had taken place in the other House and in their Lordships' House during the present Session. The Select Committee had at length taken the highest ground, and contended that Church-rates ought to be maintained without any material alteration; and he was sorry to observe, from the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury, that he seemed to have abandoned his former opinions, and to have become a convert to the permanent maintenance of Church-rates. The Bill did not appear to him at present to be in a satisfactory condition. Still, if Church-rates were to be maintained as at present, he saw no other remedy but to pass the second reading of the Bill, and to amend it afterwards in Committee.

Lord Derby, having criticised the change of vote which the Duke of Newcastle had stated his intention of making, denied the imputation that the supporters of Church-rates had not pursued a conciliatory course, and thought that that reproach ought to be on

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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Dissenters complained, in being
excluded by the rule of decision
adopted in such cases by the Court
of Chancery, from participation in
the management. Lord Cran-
worth moved the second reading
of a Bill which he had prepared
on this subject on the 10th Febru-
ary, and he explained its nature
and objects.

The measure was intended to
remedy a grievance felt by Dis-
senter. Up to a recent period
Dissenters were trustees of en-
dowed schools, and their children
shared the benefits of those schools
without being compelled to attend
the Church services or receive
Church instruction. A few years
ago the question was raised whe-
ther this was legal, and it was
found not to be so. This unex-
pected state of the law created the

he stated to be nearly 700 in number, explained the scope of the various clauses proposed, and strongly urged the adoption of the measure, which, he said, had been rendered necessary by recent decisions of the Courts.

Lord Chelmsford said, the Bill was one of the greatest importance, and if adopted, it involved principles of the most serious consequence. The Dissenters had made many efforts to obviate their precarious position in regard to these endowed schools, especially since the decision in the case of the Ilminster School, which he proceeded to detail at some length, and gave it as his opinion that, looking to the intention of the founders of these schools, the judgment of the Court of Chancery was perfectly correct. As far as Dissenters had already, for a period of twenty-five years, enjoyed the privileges of trusteeship, they ought to be left to enjoy those privileges, but he could not go further than that. The Bill before the House struck at the very root of those rules of prescription by which the greater part of the property of this country was held. Having examined the Bill clause by clause, Lord Chelmsford concluded by expressing his opinion that it was too much for the Dissenters to deny the benefit of prescription to the Church, while they asserted it for themselves. Unless, however, some other member should oppose the second reading, he himself should refrain from doing so.

The Lord Chancellor hoped that, as it was universally admitted that legislation on the subject was necessary, there would be no opposition to the second reading.

He asked whether a slight alteration in one clause was sufficient ground for rejecting the Bill.

The Bishop of London said that he thought that upon the principle of the Bill depended very much the number of the schools which would be affected by it. He trusted that Lord Cranworth would inform the House whether the Bill proposed to include the National Schools as well as the endowed schools. The measure was indefinite as to the nature of the schools to which it was intended to apply. If it were intended only to affect what were commonly called endowed schools, he should not oppose the second reading.

Lord Derby considered that the question was one of serious importance, and required the greatest consideration. He expressed himself as strongly opposed to the power of the Court of Chancery in questions of this kind, as the Lord Chancellor was guided by no precedent, but by the bias of his mind alone. He objected to what was termed the "conscience clause" as being far too vague and unlimited, and said that he should prefer to invest the trustees of these schools with a discretionary power to exempt children of Dissenters, under certain circumstances, from that portion of the education which included the doctrines of the Established Church, to authorizing the Court of Chancery to pass rules and regulations to bind the present trustees. He would not oppose the second reading, but he thought the Bill would require the greatest supervision and discussion in Committee.

Earl Granville agreed with Lord Derby's views in regard to the Court of Chancery, and suggested

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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terest the question excited out
of doors. But Mr. Dilwyn pre-
ferred his own Bill to that of Lord
Cranworth, and that of Sir Hugh
Cairns. He proposed by his Bill
that all schools founded prior to
the Reformation, should not be
deemed to have been founded for
the purpose of affording religious
instruction in the doctrine of the
Church of England exclusively,
but that any schools founded in
the reign of Edward VI. and sub-
sequently, in which the deed of
endowment expressly required the
doctrine of the Church of England
to be taught, should not be inter-
fered with. He denied the right
of the Church of England to arro-
gate to itself the exclusive control
and management of the education
of the country, and, though a
member of the Church himself,
he believed the Dissenters had a

he over-rode the first, by proposing that the will of the founder should be respected. There were two grievances connected with the subject. The first was, that as the law now stood there was no power to compel trustees to admit the children of Dissenters to the schools without their being required to conform to the Church of England. The second grievance was, that Dissenters were now excluded from the office of trustees. But the Bill before the House would not improve the position of Dissenters, while it would touch the property of the Church of England. The schools which were to be resumed were originally Roman Catholic foundations. Dissenters could not claim them; the claim to them would come from a different quarter. Mr. Lowe showed at great length that the Bill would not do what Mr. Dilwyn proposed, while it would raise a number of important questions relating to the property of the Church.

Mr. Selwyn moved, and Mr. Longfield seconded the motion, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. The Bill was supported by Lord Fermoy and Mr. Baines, and the Amendment by Mr. Mills and Mr. Walter. On a division the Bill was rejected by 190 against 120.

Some alteration was made in Lord Cranworth's Bill in Committee in the House of Lords. A clause was agreed to, requiring trustees to admit the children of Dissenters into all schools, not expressly founded for the benefit of the Church of England. On the motion of Lord Chelmsford, an important change was made by striking out the clause which proposed to make Dissenters eligible to act as trustees of all endowed

schools, where the endowment did not expressly require the trustees to be members of the Church of England. Thus altered, the Bill passed unopposed through the House of Commons and became law.

Mr. Spooner's annual motion for a repeal of the Act securing an endowment to Maynooth College passed over this year with a very short discussion. The resolution moved by the hon. member was in these terms:—

"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the Acts for the Endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights and interests." He renewed this motion, he said, under the continued conviction that the endowment of Maynooth was a national sin, which, in his opinion, was now bringing forth fruits in Ireland in the mischievous proceedings of the priests educated at the College against the Protestant reformed religion as by law established, and unless steps were taken to stop them, he warned the House that the consequences would be far more serious. He proceeded to cite speeches and evidence of Roman Catholic prelates and others, with the view of showing that the priests educated at Maynooth were virtually paid for disseminating doctrines and opinions subversive of allegiance and the loyalty they owed to the Throne. He charged them with teaching these and other mischievous doctrines, challenging any one to deny the facts he stated. He had always said that the fruits of our false policy would be seen, and he reproached both sides of

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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who called the attention of the
House to the recently-introduced
practice of holding religious ser-
vices on Sunday evenings in some
of the metropolitan theatres, and
proposed a Resolution to the effect
that such services, being highly
irregular and inconsistent with
order, were calculated to injure
rather than advance the progress
of sound religious principles in
the metropolis and throughout the
country. He supported his mo-
tion by dwelling upon the incom-
patibility between the associations
of the theatre and those of reli-
gion, and concluded by declaring
his opinion that the present move-
ment was fraught with danger to
the Church of England.

The Archbishop of Canterbury
stated in a few words the reasons
why it would, in his opinion, be
injudicious to adopt Lord Dun-

found elsewhere. While he was ready to admit that these services were abnormal, the condition of the lowest ranks of the working people, of whom not more than 2 per cent. attended any place of worship, required an abnormal remedy, and he urged the propriety and duty of preaching the Gospel among these classes in every place where they could be assembled. The good effects produced by these services and by previous efforts made by the clergy were already visible among the working classes, whom on account of their migratory habits it was most difficult to reach by any other means. It was very well to say that these people ought to come to the appointed places of worship, but if they could not be induced to come to church or chapel it was necessary to bear with their prejudices, not to leave them to their fate, with the alternative either of conforming to rules or being left to themselves. The character of the services was of the most simple description, and as to the objection which had been made, that the building in which the service took place desecrated the Word of God, he was of opinion that the Word of God consecrated the building. These services had produced a wonderful effect upon some of the more desperate localities, and had not, as had been supposed, diminished the congregations of the neighbouring churches and chapels, but, as he showed from several letters, had actually augmented them. In conclusion, he considered that the present movement, so far from being prejudicial, would be highly beneficial to the Church of England, as it would bring it into closer contact and

communion with the lower classes, and thereby conciliate their goodwill and affection; and he asked their Lordships if they were ready, by affirming this motion, to say, that Divine service should not be performed elsewhere than in the ordinary churches or chapels, although the social and moral condition of the lower classes should demand the most vigorous exertions to reform it—because, if they were ready to do so, he must tell them that the Resolution, not having the force of law, would be only so much waste paper.

Lord Granville urgently appealed to Lord Dungannon to withdraw his motion, as it was one with which the House ought not to deal in its single capacity. The House, by passing a Resolution in condemnation of the movement, would merely make itself a laughing stock to the country. If the movement were contrary to the feeling of the public, that feeling would ultimately operate more strongly against it than any Resolution.

After a few words from the Duke of Marlborough adverse to the motion,

The Bishop of Llandaff pointed out the awful condition of some of the lower classes of his own diocese, and considered that the only way of reaching such people was to open more churches and chapels; but, if there should not be churches and chapels enough, then to use any other means to spread the Word of God among them. He hoped Lord Dungannon would withdraw the motion.

The Bishop of London did not regret that the motion had been brought forward, and, while paying a high compliment to Lord Shaftesbury, said he could not agree with

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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ject. He merely wished to have
the question discussed, and this
object being attained, he would
withdraw his motion. The discus-
sion then terminated.

Another interesting debate upon
Church affairs took place in the
House of Lords, on the 8th of
May, upon a motion introduced by
Lord Ebury, which was in these
terms:—"That it is the opinion
of this House that, whereas the
particular forms of divine worship,
and the rites and ceremonies ap-
pointed to be used therein, are
things in their own nature indiffe-
rent and alterable, and so acknow-
ledged, it is but reasonable that,
upon weighty and important con-
siderations, according to the various
exigency of times and occasions,
such changes and alterations should
be made therein as to those that
are in place of authority should

grounds upon which he considered it worthy of support.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was convinced that the object which Lord Ebury had in view was to benefit the Church, but he was also convinced that the mode by which he proposed to confer that benefit would only result in injury. Although he had met many who desired alterations, he had seldom found any two persons who agreed as to what alterations should be made in the Prayer Book, and he therefore could not help considering that the proposed alterations might seriously damage the peace of the Church. He therefore felt bound to oppose the motion.

Lord Lyttelton also opposed the motion.

The Bishop of London complained of the misrepresentations of Lord Ebury. The question was a practical one, and he should much like to know what was the practical grievance complained of, and what was the practical good to be obtained. He examined briefly the portions of the rubric and the burial service brought forward by Lord Ebury, and argued that the grievances of which he complained either did not arise from those causes, or would not be remedied by the means proposed. Adverting to the Book of Canons, he showed that it was perfectly competent for Convocation, with the consent of the Crown, to alter those canons, and he therefore asked what use could there be in applying for a Commission in order to do that which could be done already without it.

Lord Stanhope said that the large majority of the bench of bishops, and of the clergy opposed to Lord Ebury's motion was a

sufficient proof of the great unpopularity and small need of the revision of the Liturgy.

Lord Granville thought it would be desirable, as the expression of opinion had been all on one side, that the motion should be withdrawn.

The Bishop of Oxford wished to understand whether Lord Ebury intended by this motion to alter the doctrinal status of the Church of England or to abbreviate certain prayers which he deemed too long. The only means of judging of the intention of Lord Ebury was, not by his speech, which was most obscure on this point, but by the opinions of those who put him forward. It had been an argument in favour of the motion that a revision of the Liturgy would conciliate the Dissenters. Now, he did not think for a minute that the alterations in the Prayer Book would bring back Dissenters to the Church; and, even if he had any reasons for thinking so, he should grieve, much as he desired to bring them back, to allure them back by any such means. He protested vehemently against the alteration of "only a few words here and there," as it would, in his opinion, be striking at the belief of the great body of the English people. The man who proposed to make alterations in the Prayer Book for any but the greatest results was, in his opinion, rash and unadvised. The objection to the length of the services was a mere bugbear. In his own diocese, the services which had in some instances been shortened, had been subsequently resumed at their full length at the request of those very persons who had begged they might be shortened. In conclusion, he briefly refuted the remarks of Lord Ebury concerning

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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A debate on that much-vexed question, the system of National Education in Ireland, took place in the House of Commons towards the close of the Session, at the instance of Mr. Isaac Butt, who moved an Address to Her Majesty, representing that the House had learnt with regret, that many of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland are prevented by conscientious objections from availing themselves of the benefit of the funds voted for the promotion of National Education in Ireland, and praying Her Majesty to direct inquiries to be made, whether such changes might not be made in the rules under which that grant is distributed, as would enable all classes in Ireland to enjoy the advantages which that grant is intended to secure to the Irish people. He argued that, although the object of

testant laity and clergy to the system administered by the National Board. He insisted upon the vagueness of the rules as to religious instruction, and that it was impossible to conduct the system satisfactorily under the doubtful and conflicting interpretations put upon them. He contended that the moment a distinction was established between vested and non-vested schools, the principle of the national system was at an end, since it was impossible that there could be a united education in non-vested schools. In Presbyterian, as well as Roman Catholic conventual schools, the rules of the Board were constantly and systematically violated; monks were teachers in the Roman Catholic schools, though prohibited by the rules of the Board, as well as by statute. The system of mixed education had been condemned by the statutes of the Synod of Thurles, confirmed by the Pope, and not one Roman Catholic school had been since placed under the Board. The adoption of the motion would put an end to these anomalies, extinguish heartburnings, and give free course to the full current of secular education.

Mr. Cardwell observed that, thirty years ago, the House had withdrawn its support from the system of education then existing in Ireland in consequence of its total failure, and that during the thirty years which had elapsed there had grown up in Ireland a system which, though its details might be criticized, scarcely any one would deny, had conferred upon the whole population the greatest benefits. He showed the vast and gradual increase in the number of schools and scholars since the National system had been introduced

in 1831 by Lord Derby, and opposed these facts to the arguments of Mr. Butt and Mr. Whiteside, as proving irresistibly that the system commanded the respect and retained the affection of the community. It was said that the system had failed as a system of mixed education; but, in localities where the population was mixed, the statistics showed that the attendance in the schools was mixed, and he contended that, considering the discouragements it met with, the National system had not disappointed just and reasonable expectations. He denied that the cardinal rules of the system had been, as alleged, set at nought or compromised. On the contrary, they had been maintained up to the present time in the convent schools as well as those of the Presbyterians; and, with regard to the monks, for a long time past the Board had determined that the rule which prohibited clergymen of the Church of England and Presbyterian clergymen from being teachers in the schools should be applied to monks. Mr. Cardwell then proceeded to defend the principle of the National system, compared with denominational education, as furnishing the only means of securing the advantage of mixed instruction, and insisted that it had been one cause, and not the least, of the material prosperity and the social improvement of Ireland. It would be a very great mistake, he observed, to suppose that the education in the National Schools was of a non-religious character; he was present by accident at the examination of the scholars at one of these schools, and was struck with the proofs they gave of religious instruction. He believed that the House, which had

ration of the subject had been referred, and that, if passed, it would leave some of the greatest of the existing abuses uncorrected.

Sir George Lewis admitted to a certain extent the truth of this allegation, but he stated that the measure had been drawn up to carry out the views of the Select Committee to which it had been referred, and he believed that it would be useful as far as it went. After a division, in which the Government obtained a majority, the Bill was read a second time, but was not further proceeded with.

Another measure, and a very important one, was likewise compelled to undergo postponement, in consequence of the other business of the Session proving too heavy to allow time to proceed with it. This was a comprehensive scheme for the reform and consolidation of the bankruptcy and insolvency laws, prepared with great care and labour by the Attorney-General, and received at the outset with much favour by the House of Commons. The Bill, however, was unavoidably long and complex, and, after occupying several days in Committee, it became evident that it could not be passed through the Commons early enough to allow the proper time for discussion in the Upper House. It was therefore given up, much to the disappointment of the commercial classes, but with a promise on the part of the Attorney-General to renew his attempt to settle the question by legislation as early as possible in the ensuing Session.

The last debate of the Session which calls for notice was one which arose in the House of Lords on the 3rd of August, in reference to the massacre of the

Christians in Syria, which about this time excited much horror in the public mind.

The subject was appropriately introduced by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, whose long residence in the East and great knowledge of Oriental habits and policy, well qualified him to speak with authority upon these transactions. Lord Stratford said that he did not think it necessary to enter in detail into the atrocities which had been committed, nor into the origin from which they had sprung. He could not refrain, however, from remarking upon the necessity for taking prompt and efficient measures, in order to put an end to the present state of things in Syria with the least possible delay. The despatch of a Commissioner to Syria was a sufficient proof that the Government was alive to this necessity; but neither that nor communications with other Powers would put a stop to the atrocities which had been perpetrated. It was a difficult matter, no doubt, for the European Powers to arrange means of interference; but if the Turkish Government were not strong enough to suppress those disturbances, he for one should not object to see European interference, or even the interference of one particular Power, under the sanction of a treaty. Such a course was, no doubt, open to risk. Syria was the key to Egypt, and any extension of the interference might lead to a war between the maritime Powers. Then, the Lebanon never had been fully subject to Turkey, and promises been made to the tribes of that district by the British that their independence should be secured, and Turkish troops should not be

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therefore glad to see that Her Ma-
 jesty's Government were making
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 efforts which he trusted would re-
 ceive the support of their Lord-
 ships' House.

Lord Wodehouse said it would
 be impossible to assent to the
 production of the papers moved
 for, as they referred to matters of
 great consequence and delicacy
 and their publication would be
 detrimental to the public interests.
 The peculiar position of the Syrian
 population with regard to the Porte
 was due to an agreement made be-
 tween the European Powers and
 the Porte, after the evacuation of
 the country by the Egyptian troops
 in 1840. The Government had
 this day received a despatch from
 the Consul at Damascus, giving an

that the continuance of European troops in Syria should be limited to six months." The great Powers also declared their disinterestedness in concluding the arrangement for intervention in Syria, and their intention not to seek for exclusive advantages, influence, or privileges. He also stated what steps had been taken by the Porte for the suppression of these disturbances. The different Powers had also determined to send a Commission to Syria, and Lord Dufferin had been selected to represent England. He was glad to inform the House that the Governor of Damascus was already in custody, and was to be brought to trial. He concurred with the remarks of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as to the difficulties inseparable from the Eastern question, but he could not agree with him that the time for palliatives was passed. The stability of the Turkish empire was of the greatest importance to Europe, and everything ought to be done to preserve it.

Lord Clanricarde expressed his dissent from the plans of the Government, and recommended the adoption of more vigorous proceedings with the effete Government of Turkey.

Lord Granville said, that because our feelings were roused by indignation, we ought not therefore rashly and suddenly to change all our policy in the East, which had materially contributed to the peace of Europe and the balance of power in the world.

After a few words in reply from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the discussion terminated.

The time for closing this protracted and laborious Session had now arrived. Having commenced

somewhat earlier than usual, viz., on the 24th of January, and been marked by unusually late hours and long sittings, it was at length prorogued on the 28th of August, the Queen, who had previously departed for Scotland, being represented on this occasion by Commissioners. The Royal Speech, delivered by the Lord Chancellor, was in these terms:—

" 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 acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your important duties during the long and laborious Session of Parliament now about to close.

" Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with Foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory; and Her Majesty trusts that there is no danger of any interruption of the general peace of Europe. Events of considerable importance are, indeed, taking place in Italy; but if no Foreign Powers interfere therein, and if the Italians are left to settle their own affairs, the tranquillity of other States will remain undisturbed.

" The proposed Conferences on the subject of the cession of Savoy and of Nice to France have not yet been held. But Her Majesty confidently trusts that, in any negotiations which may take place, full and adequate arrangements will be made for securing, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, the neutrality and independence

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [England.

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*“ Gentlemen of the House of Com-
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“ Her Majesty commands us to
convey to you her warm acknow-
ledgments for the liberal supplies
which you have granted for the
service of the present year, and for
the provision which you have made
for those defences which are essen-
tial for the security of her dock-
yards and arsenals.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ Her Majesty commands us to
express to you the gratification and
pride with which she has witnessed
the rapid progress in military effi-
ciency which her Volunteer forces
have already made, and which is
highly honourable to their spirit
and patriotism.

give means for a less expensive administration of the property of charities, and for the speedy and economical settlement of disputes affecting such property; while, by another Act, relief has been afforded to Her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects with regard to their charitable endowments.

"Several other Acts have been passed for legal reform, which must lead to the more satisfactory administration of justice.

"Her Majesty has observed with deep satisfaction the spirit of loyalty, of order, and of obedience to the law which prevails among her subjects, both in the United Kingdom and in her dominions beyond sea; and Her Majesty has witnessed with heartfelt pleasure the warm and affectionate reception given to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by her North American subjects.

"You will, on returning to your several counties, have duties to perform scarcely less important than those which have occupied you during the Session of Parliament, and Her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your efforts, and guide them to the attainment of the objects of her constant solicitude—the welfare and the happiness of her people."

The Commission for proroguing

Parliament was next read at the table, and the Lord Chancellor, by virtue of the Commission, declared the Parliament prorogued accordingly until Tuesday the 6th day of November. Thus terminated a Session of great activity, and not unimportant legislative results. A considerable part of it indeed was expended fruitlessly on measures which became abortive, especially on the Reform Bill, to the discussion of which much valuable time was sacrificed. The reluctance of Parliament, and the apathy of the nation on this subject, made it impossible, indeed, that any such measure should have passed at this period; but had those circumstances been different, it is more than doubtful whether such a measure, introduced in conjunction with several others of great importance, especially the extensive financial changes proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, could have been brought to completion within the limits of an ordinary Session. As it was, the fiscal and commercial reforms were the great results of this Parliamentary campaign, and although opinions were much divided on their merits, and it will require some time to develop their results, it may safely be pronounced that the Session which produced them will not be regarded in after-times as barren or uneventful.

CHAPTER VIII.

ITALY—*Proposal of a Congress—Various schemes of the question of Central Italy—Vote of Tuscany and the Emperor of Austria in favour of Annexation to Piedmont—King Victor Emmanuel—The homage of his new subjects—Annexation of Savoy and Nice—Speech of the Emperor of the French—Opposition of the French Government with respect to the Provinces of Chablais and Geneva—Result of the Appeal to Universal Suffrage in Savoy and Nice—Imperial Proclamation from the King of Sardinia to the Pope—Papal Reply—Opening of the Sardinian Parliament—Speeches—Articles of the Treaty of Cession of Savoy and Nice—The Kingdom of Naples—Outbreak of Insurrection in Sicily—Garibaldi—His Proclamation to the Italians—Question of the Sardinian Government—Successes of Garibaldi—Battle of Melazzo.*

sion of external pressure. The consequence was, that a great deal of diplomatic correspondence took place during the latter part of last year without leading to any result. We have, in our preceding volume, quoted the remarkable letter of the French Emperor to the Pope, dated the 31st December, 1859, in which he called upon the Holy Father to renounce the Legations, which for the last fifty years had caused so much embarrassment to his Government, and in exchange to demand from the Powers that they should guarantee him possession of the remainder of his dominions. This added a new element of difficulty, for the Pope was inexorable in his refusal to abandon any part of the dominions of the Church, and they were ultimately torn from him by what, on another occasion, the Emperor called "the inexorable logic of facts," or, in other words, the irresistible force of war.

In the mean time, nothing could exceed the admirable conduct of the people of Central Italy in the trying crisis in which they were placed. They steadily adhered to their determination to be incorporated with Piedmont under the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel, and did not for an instant indulge in visionary dreams of a republic. Nor, with one melancholy exception, the murder of Colonel Anviti, at Parma, in the month of October, last year, were they betrayed into any act of violence or excess. As was truly stated by Lord John Russell, in a despatch written by him to Lord A. Loftus, our minister at Vienna, on the 31st of January, this year: "In 1848, the people of Europe, misled by wild enthusiasts, attempted to found stable governments on republican theo-

VOL. CII.

ries; but at the present time the people of Italy, in harmony with public opinion throughout Europe, seek for order as well as liberty beneath the dome of monarchy, supported by national consent and equal laws."

At the close of last year, the idea of a congress had been abandoned—or at all events indefinitely postponed; and this was chiefly owing to the publication of a pamphlet at Paris, called *Le Pape et le Congrès*, the real authorship of which was attributed to the French Emperor, and which advocated the deprivation of the temporal government of the Pope in every part of his dominions, except the city of Rome alone. Austria was too much offended by such a proposal to meet France in Congress unless the French Government would undertake not to support the views put forward in the pamphlet. And this the French Government declined to do.*

The British Government then came forward with the following proposal:—

"1. That France and Austria should agree not to interfere for the future by force in the internal affairs of Italy, unless called upon

* "A pamphlet published in Paris, under the title of *Le Pape et le Congrès*, which has created too much stir in the political world not to have attracted your Lordship's attention, is the indirect cause of the postponement. The Austrian Government, it appears, requires an engagement, on the part of the French Government, neither to bring before the Congress themselves the measures of which the pamphlet is the advocate, nor to support them if brought forward by others. The French Government hesitate at entering into any such engagement, and Austria in consequence declines appearing at the Congress."—Earl Cowley to Lord John Russell, Jan. 1, 1860. Correspondence respecting the affairs of Italy, 1860.

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absolute resistance. It would be impossible to make them accept it otherwise than by force."

Such was the substance of Count Cavour's reply, in a note addressed by him, early in March, to the Chevalier Nigra, the Sardinian Minister at Paris. He also said—

"Whatever may be the reply returned by the States of Central Italy, the King's Government at once declares that it will accept it unconditionally. If Tuscany declares for the preservation of her self-government by means of the formation of a State distinct from Sardinia, not only will it not oppose the realization of this wish, but it will frankly aid in overcoming the obstacles which such a solution might encounter, and obviating the inconvenience which may follow from it. It will act in like manner with respect to the

question of annexation to Sardinia or a separate kingdom. The vote was then taken, and decided by an immense majority in favour of annexation.*

The result of this appeal to universal suffrage, on the part of *Æmilia*, was presented by Signor Farini, the Provisional Governor, to Victor Emmanuel at Turin, on the 18th of March; and on the part of Tuscany, by Baron Ricasoli (who had succeeded Chevalier Buoncampagni as Provisional Governor) on the 22nd. On receiving the homage of *Æmilia* the King said—

“ In uniting to my ancient provinces not only the States of Modena and Parma, but also the Romagna, which has already separated itself from the Papal Government, I do not intend to fail in my deep devotion to the Chief of the Church. I am ready to defend the independence necessary to the supreme minister of religion, the Pope, to contribute to the splendour of his Court, and to pay homage to his Sovereignty.”

A bill was afterwards brought into the Sardinian Chambers to authorize the annexation, and passed into a law.

In the meantime, the project had been brought forward of annexing Savoy and Nice to France, as a sort of compensation to her for permitting Central Italy to be united to Piedmont. That this plan had been discussed as an eventuality, if not actually made matter of agreement between the

French and Sardinian Governments, before France engaged in the war which was to free Lombardy and Venetia from the yoke of Austria, and make Italy free “ from the Alps to the Adriatic,” admits of no doubt. The pretext made use of by France to justify such an arrangement will be found expressed in the following extract from a despatch addressed by M. Thouvenel, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron de Talleyrand, the French Ambassador at Turin, on the 24th of February this year:—

“ Historical traditions, which it is needless to recall, have accredited the idea that the formation of a more powerful state at the foot of the Alps would be unfavourable to our interests, and although, in the arrangement developed in this despatch, the annexation of all the States of Central Italy to Sardinia should not be complete, it is certain that in the point of view of external relations it would be equivalent in reality to an analogous result. The same provisions, however distinct they may be, claim the same guarantees; and the possession of Savoy and of the county of Nice, excepting the interests of Switzerland, which we always desire to take into account, also presents itself to us in that hypothesis as a geographical necessity for the safety of our frontiers.”

We will not waste words to expose the hollowness of the plea that Savoy and Nice were necessary to France for the safety of her frontiers because Sardinia was to receive an accession of territory in Italy. It was simply the demand of the strong upon the weak, and Europe felt indignant at having been duped by the professions of

* The result of the vote was as follows.—Tuscany, 386,445 votes; 396,571 for annexation, 14,925 for a separate kingdom, 4949 null. *Æmilia*, 427,512 votes; 420,006 for annexation, 756 for a separate kingdom, 759 null.

with which the Emperor had inaugurated Italy, when he, in a certain manner, disjoined the provinces, and not long after that he had declared "that idea of Italy from Austria. An attempt, to give the assurance of a spontaneous wish on the part of the inhabitants of Nice and Savoy, French emissaries had set those provinces in motion, and an appeal might be made for the suffrage of the provinces. On the 2nd of March, Cavour wrote to the Emperor, saying that he would only what Italy

ing their will. However poignant the regret we should feel if the provinces, once the glorious cradle of the monarchy, could decide on demanding their separation from the rest of the King's dominions, in order to join other destinies, we should not refuse to acknowledge the validity of this manifestation, declared legally and conformably with the prescriptions of Parliament."

At the opening of the Session of the French Chambers, on the 1st of March, the Emperor Napoleon III. vindicated the policy of his Government towards Italy in the following passages of his speech, which it is right to quote, as showing the grounds on which he sought to justify his conduct:—

"The dominant idea of the Treaty of Villafranca was to obtain the almost complete independence

did not hesitate to declare to the King of Sardinia that, while leaving him full liberty of action, I could not follow him in a policy which had the fault of appearing in the eyes of Europe a desire to absorb all the States of Italy, and which threatened new conflagrations. I counselled him to reply favourably to the wishes of the provinces which should offer themselves to him, but to maintain the independence of Tuscany, and to respect in principle the rights of the Holy See. If this arrangement does not satisfy everybody, it has the advantage of reserving principles, of calming apprehensions, and makes Piedmont a kingdom of more than 9,000,000 souls.

“ Looking to this transformation of Northern Italy, which gives to a powerful State all the passes of the Alps, it was my duty, for the security of our frontiers, to claim the French slopes of the mountains. The reassertion of a claim to a territory of small extent has nothing in it of a nature to alarm Europe, and give a denial to the policy of disinterestedness which I have proclaimed more than once; for France does not wish to proceed to this aggrandisement, however small it may be, either by military occupation, or by provoking insurrection, or by underhand manœuvres, but by frankly explaining the question to the Great Powers. They will doubtless understand in their equity, as France would certainly understand it for each of them under similar circumstances, that the important territorial rearrangement which is about to take place gives us a right to a guarantee indicated by nature herself.

“ I cannot pass over in silence the emotion of a portion of the Catholic world; it has given way suddenly to such inconsiderate impressions; it has given itself up to such passionate alarms. The past, which ought to be a guarantee for the future, has been so much overlooked, the services rendered so much forgotten, that I needed a very deep conviction and confidence—an absolute confidence in public common sense—to establish, in the midst of the agitations endeavoured to be excited, that calm which alone maintains us in a proper path.

“ Facts, however, speak loudly for themselves. For the last eleven years, I have sustained alone at Rome the power of the Holy Father, without having ceased a single day to revere in him the sacred character of the chief of our religion. On another side, the population of the Romagna, abandoned all at once to themselves, have experienced a natural excitement, and sought during the war to make common cause with us. Ought I to forget them in making peace, and to hand them over anew for an indefinite time to the chances of a foreign occupation? My first efforts have been to reconcile them to their Sovereign, and, not having succeeded, I have tried at least to uphold in the revolted provinces the principle of the temporal power of the Pope.”

The proposed scheme of annexation of Savoy was strongly opposed by the Swiss Government. Its chief ground of complaint was that the act of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, whereby the neutralization of the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, which lie contiguous to the Lake of Geneva

, would, by such isolated—and it te signed by the of England, Austria, Russia, on the 815, whereby an of his territorial in favour of Switzerland of Sardinia. In the following

s of Chablais and l the territory to ne belonging to form part of the tzerland, guaranteed; that is to ver the Powers tzerland shall be lity, open or im- s of His Majesty lina which may nces shall retire, hat object, pass

sent. In a note addressed by the Federal Council to the Swiss Minister at Turin on the 11th March, they said :—

“The Treaty of Peace concluded in 1564, between Berne and Savoy, under the Federal mediation, stipulates that neither of the two States should cede parts of the territory which had been adjudged to them, to other princes, lords, or republics. The Treaties of May 29, 1815, and of November 20 of the same year, declared that the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, and all the territories situated to the north of Ugene belonging to His Majesty the King of Sardinia, were comprised in the neutrality of Switzerland; so that, under certain circumstances, Switzerland has the right of occupying with military forces the neutralized portions of Savoy.”

1792. Is there a disposition, or a word, whether in the several treaties or in the final settlement, or in the Protocols of Vienna, which restores the force of Article XIV. of the Treaty of 1564? There is absolutely nothing.

"But the Federal Council invokes Article XXIII. of the treaty of 1816, between Sardinia and Switzerland. This Article is thus expressed:—'The dispositions of the former treaties, and especially that of the 3rd June, 1754, which are not expressly infringed by the present treaty, are confirmed.' In good faith, can we believe and maintain that Sardinia, by a vague phrase, and one of no precise import, can have consented to recall to existence a stipulation dating three centuries back? It is enough to raise the question to find its solution. The dispositions to which allusion was made in 1816 had reference to commerce and to facilitating communication between the countries bordering on each other, and by no means to the essential rights of sovereignty which in the same settlement were expressly defined as regards the neutralized provinces." But Count Cavour added:—

"However, it is just to acknowledge that the proceedings in 1815 have created for the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny a special legal position as regards Switzerland. The neutralization of these countries was established in the interest of Sardinia principally, who demanded and obtained it in compensation for a cession of territory in favour of Geneva, and, consequently, of the Confederation, as we have had occasion to point out in the course of the communications which, during the past year, were exchanged between the two

Governments. If, however, Switzerland believes that this neutralization is of use to her, we shall in no way oppose the taking of her interests into serious consideration. France herself had formally declared it, and we have taken note of this declaration, now become public. This point should be examined into and decided, with the concurrence of the Powers which signed the treaty of Vienna; for it affects the general interests of Europe, as well as the private understanding of Sardinia and Switzerland."

The Swiss Confederation afterwards addressed, on the 5th of April, a circular note to the Powers who had been represented in 1815 at the Congress of Vienna, and to Sardinia, in which it called upon them to convoke a Conference, "so as to bring to a solution the pending conflict, which has already assumed an European importance, in the interests of international law, as also in the interests of social order in Europe." And it insisted that until the Conference came to a final decision on the question, the *status quo* should be maintained in the neutralized provinces of Savoy, and that no occupation, civil or military, should take place. And a few days later, the Confederation issued to the great Powers a solemn protest against the proposed annexation, declaring that Switzerland could not recognize the validity of such an act, and that it was notorious that French agents were canvassing the population of Savoy on French interests.

The appeal to unity took place in Savoy on the 1st and 23rd of April, 1848. 100 votes were given in favour of annexation to France, 200

re declared null. of Nice the votes annexation, and votes being de-
ardinia addressed ter to the Pope March, in which administer the nt of the Papal nd of viceroy or ope. The letter rded, but its aim such as we have said—"The diffi- entered turn upon rial sway, which ts has rendered states have been t to this neces- y See itself has in ancient and s of sovereignty

accept in good part the present overtures, my Government, ready to pay homage to the high sovereignty of the Apostolic See, would likewise be quite disposed to contribute in an equal measure to the diminution of the charges and to co-operate to the security and the independence of the Apostolic See."

The Pope, however, refused to listen to any such proposal, and said in his reply—"Much more, even if I were not bound by solemn oaths to maintain intact the patrimony of the Church—oaths that forbid my lending myself to any attempts having for its object a diminution of the extent of this patrimony—I should see myself obliged to reject any project conceived in this sense, so that I might not sully my conscience by an adhesion that would lead me to

land by virtue of international laws, I have stipulated a treaty of annexation of Savoy and of the county of Nice to France

"True to the creed of my fathers, and, like them, constant in my homage to the supreme Head of the Church, whenever it may happen that the ecclesiastical authority should employ spiritual arms in support of temporal interests, I shall find in my steadfast conscience and in the very traditions of my ancestors the power to maintain civil liberty in its integrity, and with it my own authority—that authority for which I hold myself accountable to God and my people only. . . .

"We are now creating a new order of things; we must only see in old party divisions the remembrance of the services they have rendered to our common cause; we expect men of all sincere opinions to vie with one another towards the furtherance of the great objects of the welfare of the people, and of the greatness of the country, which can no longer be the Italy of the Romans, nor yet the Italy of the Middle Ages; which must no longer be the open battle-field for foreign ambition, but must at last be the Italy of the Italians."

On the 12th of April Count Cavour presented to the Chamber the Treaty of Cession of Savoy and Nice to France, and after a debate the treaty was approved of by a majority of 229 against 33 votes. Garibaldi, who sat as deputy for Nice, his native town, was amongst those who spoke and voted in the negative. The first two Articles of the Treaty of Cession, which was signed on the 24th of March, were the following:—

"Art. 1. His Majesty the King

of Sardinia consents to the annexation of Savoy and of the *arrondissement* of Nice to France, and renounces for himself and all his descendants and successors his rights and claims to the said territories. It is agreed between their Majesties that this *réunion* shall be effected without any constraint upon the wishes of the populations, and that the Governments of the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia shall concert together as soon as possible on the best means of appreciating and taking note of (*constater*) the manifestations of those wishes.

"Art. 2. It is also understood that His Majesty the King of Sardinia cannot transfer the neutralized portions of Savoy except upon the conditions upon which he himself possesses them, and that it will appertain to his Majesty the Emperor of the French to come to an understanding on that subject as well with the Powers represented at the Congress of Vienna as with the Helvetic Confederation, and to give them the guarantees which result from the stipulations alluded to in the present Article."

We will close this part of our narrative by quoting some passages from a speech addressed by the French Emperor to a deputation of Savoyards who had come to Paris to offer him their homage. He said:—

"In fact, it is neither by conquest nor by insurrection that Savoy and Nice will be re-united to France, but by the free consent of the legitimate Sovereign, supported by the popular adhesion. Thus, everything which in Europe does not cede to a spirit of antagonism of another period, looks

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policy, however, remained un-
changed, and in the month of
July, 1859, Lord John Russell
wrote to Mr. Elliot, the British
Minister at Naples, and said, "It
may suit the purposes of those
who have thriven on the past
abuses to encourage the King to
follow in his father's footsteps, for
a change of system would probably
lead to their ruin; but it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that
the King has now to choose be-
tween the ruin of his evil counsel-
lors and his own: if he supports
and upholds them, and places him-
self under their guidance, it re-
quires not much foresight to pre-
dict that the Bourbon dynasty
will cease to reign at Naples, by
whatever combination, Regal or
Republican, it may be replaced.
Her Majesty's Government fully
admit that it is not desirable that

Agrigentum declared against the Government. Guerilla bands traversed the interior, and the movements of the insurgents were directed by a secret revolutionary committee, the names and locality of which were unknown to the Royalists. Frequent contests took place with the Neapolitan troops with various success, but the result was generally in favour of the insurgents, and for a month the revolution raged in the island without any direct assistance from Italy.

But in the meantime Garibaldi was collecting volunteers to take part in the insurrection. He all but openly organized an expedition to Sicily in the dominions of Sardinia, and at length, on the night of the 5th of May, sailed from Genoa with a body of about 2000 men.

On their voyage Garibaldi and his volunteers lay for a day or two off the fortress of Talamona on the Roman frontier, and there he issued a proclamation to the Italians, in which he said:—

“Italians!—The Sicilians are fighting against the enemies of Italy and for Italy. To help them with money, arms, and especially men, is the duty of every Italian.

“Let the Marches, Umbria, Sabine, the Roman Campagna, and the Neapolitan territory rise, so as to divide the enemy’s forces.

“If the cities do not offer a sufficient basis for insurrection, let the more resolute throw themselves into the open country.

“A brave man can always find a weapon. In the name of Heaven, harken not to the voice of those who cram themselves at well-served tables.

“Let us arm. Let us fight for our brothers; to-morrow we can fight for ourselves.

“A handful of brave men, who have followed me in battles for our country, are advancing with me to the rescue. Italy knows them; they always appear at the hour of danger. Brave and generous companions, they have devoted their lives to their country; they will shed their last drop of blood for it, seeking no other reward than that of a pure conscience.

“Italy and Victor Emmanuel!—that was our battle-cry when we crossed the Ticino; it will resound into the very depths of Ætna.

“As this prophetic battle-cry re-echoes from the hills of Italy to the Tarpeian Mount, the tottering throne of tyranny will fall to pieces, and the whole country will rise like one man.”

With reference to the important question of how far the Sardinian Government was privy to and implicated in the hostile expedition of Garibaldi, we will quote and place in contrast two statements, which will enable our readers to judge of the sincerity of the disavowal by that Government of any connivance in the matter. On the 18th of May, the official journal, the *Piedmontese Gazette*, declared,—

“The Government has disapproved the expedition, and attempted to prevent its departure by such means as prudence and the laws would permit. The Sardinian ships of war had orders to prevent a landing, but could do no more than the Neapolitan vessels which were cruising in the Sicilian waters. Europe knows that the Government of the King does not conceal its sentiments for the common country, but, at the same time, it understands and respects the principles of interna-

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dition had been
Victor Emmanuel,
to the people of
from Ancona on the

said—"It was
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they were Italians;
ought not to restrain

his volunteers

of drawing the Neapolitan troops
out of the city, in order, by a flank
movement, to enter it, while they
had marched to meet him at some
distance from Palermo. This

plan, however, only partially suc-
ceeded. The Royalists did con-
centrate a force outside the town,
and advanced towards Corleone,
but they afterwards fell back, and
it was necessary for the insurgents
to attempt to surprise the city by
a *coup de main*.

At daybreak on the morning of
the 27th of May (Whit Sunday),
Garibaldi, at the head of his
volunteers, attacked Palermo, and
after an obstinate struggle, drove
the Neapolitan troops out of the
streets into the citadel, from which
they kept up a heavy bombard-
ment for many hours, aided by the
Royalist fleet in the harbour. At



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HISTORY.

[223

and were attacked at daybreak by Garibaldi's troops, when a fierce struggle ensued, which lasted the whole day. At last the Neapolitans gave way, and retreated fighting to the fort, while the insurgents rushed into Melazzo, and after a severe contest in the streets, took possession of the vil- lage. The losses on both sides were heavy, and Garibaldi himself was personally engaged in an encounter with the enemy, and narrowly escaped death. Next morning General Bosco capitulated, and he and his troops were allowed to leave Melazzo, but without their arms.

CHAPTER IX.

—Attempts of the King of Naples to conciliate his
amiation of a Constitution—Letter of the French
Count Persigny—Proclamation of Garibaldi from
ffects a landing on the Mainland—Capture of Reggio
Royalist Troops at San Giovanni, and Terror of the
Naples—Flight of the King and Entry of Garibaldi
—Insurrectionary movements in the Papal Territory—
ficière takes the command of the Papal Army—Diffi-
osition—Letter from Count Cavour to Cardinal Anto-
g invasion of the States of the Church—The Cardinal's
ign of Generals Fanti and Cialdini in the Marches
Battle of Castel Fidardo—Flight of General Lamori-
d Capture of Ancona—Letter of Lord John Russell

Parliament was convoked to meet in Naples on the 10th of September following. Provisions were also made to regulate the liberty of the press, and a Commission was appointed to prepare projects of 1, the Electoral Law; 2, the law for the National Guard; 3, the law for the organization of the Administration; 4, the law for the Council of State; 5, the law for the responsibility of Ministers.

On the 25th of July the French Emperor, conscious of the uneasiness felt in England on account of the policy and conduct of France, addressed a remarkable letter to Count Persigny, the French Ambassador in this country, which is of sufficient interest to be quoted *in extenso*. Whether the explanations given were satisfactory or not, it is impossible not to be struck with the air of frankness and sincerity which pervades it; and such a familiar epistle from a crowned head, in defence of his Government, has, at least, the merit of novelty.

“ St. Cloud, 25th July, 1860.

“ My dear Persigny.—Affairs appear to me to be so complicated—thanks to the mistrust excited everywhere since the war in Italy—that I write to you in the hope that a conversation, in perfect frankness, with Lord Palmerston, will remedy the existing evil. Lord Palmerston knows me, and when I affirm a thing he will believe me. Well, you can tell him from me, in the most explicit manner, that since the peace of Villafranca, I have had but one thought, one object—to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live on the best terms with all my neighbours, and especially with England. I had renounced Savoy and Nice; the extraordinary additions to Pied-

Vol. CII.

mont alone caused me to resume the desire to see re-united to France provinces essentially French. But, it will be objected, ‘You wish for peace, and you increase, immoderately, the military forces of France.’ I deny the fact in every sense. My army and my fleet have in them nothing of a threatening character. My steam navy is even far from being adequate to our requirements, and the number of steamers does not nearly equal that of sailing ships deemed necessary in the time of King Louis Philippe. I have 400,000 men under arms; but deduct from this amount 60,000 in Algeria, 6000 at Rome, 8000 in China, 20,000 gendarmes, the sick, and the new conscripts, and you will see—what is the truth—that my regiments are of smaller effective strength than during the preceding reign. The only addition to the Army List has been made by the creation of the Imperial Guard. Moreover, while wishing for peace, I desire also to organize the forces of the country on the best possible footing, for, if foreigners have only seen the bright side of the last war, I myself, close at hand, have witnessed the defects, and I wish to remedy them. Having said thus much, I have, since Villafranca, neither done, nor even thought, anything which could alarm any one. When Lavalette started for Constantinople, the instructions which I gave him were confined to this—‘Use every effort to maintain the *status quo*; the interest of France is that Turkey should live as long as possible.’

“ Now, then, occur the massacres in Syria, and it is asserted that I am very glad to find a new occasion of making a little war, or of playing a new part. Really, people

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how, but without foreign interven-
tion, and that my troops should be
able to quit Rome without com-
promising the security of the Pope.
I could very much wish not to be
obliged to undertake the Syrian
expedition, and, in any case, not to
undertake it alone: firstly, because
it will be a great expense; and
secondly, because I fear that this
intervention may involve the East-
ern question: but, on the other
hand, I do not see how to resist
public opinion in my country, which
will never understand that we can
leave unpunished, not only the
massacre of Christians, but the
burning of our consulates, the in-
sult to our flag, and the pillage of
the monasteries which were under
our protection.

“I have told you all I think,
without disguising or omitting any-
thing. Make what use you may

occupied by the Neapolitan garrison, but no hostilities took place, as it was arranged by a convention that the guns of the citadel should not fire upon the town. And the garrison had not evacuated the place even at the end of the year, so that the only spot of ground held by the Royalist troops in Sicily at its close was the citadel of Messina.

Garibaldi remained at Messina for several weeks, organizing his forces and watching for an opportunity to make a descent on the mainland of Calabria. His troops were collected at Messina and Faro, which is at the extreme north-east point of Sicily, opposite to the fortress of Reggio, where there was a Neapolitan garrison, and Neapolitan war-steamers cruised up and down the Straits, now and then exchanging shots with the shore, but doing no damage. The Neapolitan Government supposed that the invasion would be attempted in the neighbourhood of Reggio, and there they concentrated a considerable body of troops, but the landing took place at a point much lower down, where it was not expected, and no preparation was made to resist it.

Garibaldi crossed the Straits, and effected a disembarkation at Melito on the 19th of August. Here he was joined by a small detachment of his volunteers, who had some days previously, under the command of Major Missori, made a descent from Faro, and had since then taken refuge on the mountains, where they were joined by Calabrian insurgents, but were not in sufficient strength to make head against the Neapolitan troops. Garibaldi quitted Melito on the 20th, and marched along the road

by the sea-shore upon Reggio, which is a long and narrow town lying on the beach and surrounded by the hills above it. In order to attack the place, he divided his force into three columns, one under himself, on the right, which was to get possession of the hills and the higher part of the town, which rises in that direction; another, which was to operate against the centre towards the bridge; and the third to the left, which was to advance along the sea-shore. The Neapolitans, however, hardly attempted a resistance. They retreated as the column of the volunteers advanced, and the greater number of them fairly ran away out of the town to San Giovanni. In less than two hours after the firing began, the town was cleared of Royalist troops and the fort alone remained in their hands. In the meantime, boatloads of insurgents, under the command of General Cosens, covered the Straits from the Faro point, and landed near Reggio, notwithstanding the abortive efforts of some Neapolitan steamers to prevent their landing. The fort of Reggio after a short fire, during which the officer in command was mortally wounded, hoisted a white flag, and surrendered, on the conditions that the garrison were to evacuate the place with their arms and baggage, and leave behind them all the *materiel* of the fort, which comprised a considerable number of cannon and 500 stand of arms. Garibaldi next advanced upon San Giovanni, a straggling village on the sea-shore, where the Neapolitans, under General Briganti, had taken up a position, which was entirely commanded by the heights above. He himself marched along the hills, while another body of his

ly advanced by shore, and a despatch sent on by a route to occupy the rear of the troops found themselves on all sides. Garibaldi that order, that he for fire, and the result he was right, for flag of truce came enemy, and after a shouts arose loyalists of "*Viva l'Italia!*" And self went down where he was such enthusiasm most torn to pieces and embracing." soldiers, who were number, were told

days afterwards his ministers resigned, and the alarm which they felt cannot be more plainly shown than by the fact that several of them, not thinking themselves safe in the capital, slept on board the British Admiral's ship in the harbour. Prince Ischitella, who was very unpopular, was removed from the command of the National Guard, and General Viglia was appointed commander of the Army of Naples. But it was too late. Disaffection showed itself in the army itself, and various towns broke out into open revolt, and declared for Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel. Two regiments of dragoons that were sent to restore order at Foggia joined the insurgents. Six regiments refused to march against Potenza, shouting "*Viva Garibaldi!*" and General

legions with all the pomp and circumstance of war, but as a first-class passenger in a railway carriage! He had dethroned the Bourbon dynasty and marched from Melito to Naples, with hardly the loss of a single man since the moment when he first set foot on the Calabrian shore.

Let us now, however, turn to the Papal States, where in the meantime insurrectionary movements were taking place in different parts of the territory. At Tesaro, in the Marches, and at Montefeltro, Urbino, and other towns, the inhabitants rose in revolt, and proclaimed Victor Emmanuel as their King. This happened at the beginning of September.

The Papal Government had made every effort to increase its army, and recruiting agents had been sent into different countries to procure volunteers. In Ireland a considerable number of men were collected, who left the island on pretence of being employed as "navvies" or railway labourers, but the object of their departure was perfectly well known. General Lamoricière was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pontifical army, and during the spring and summer he was actively employed in organizing his heterogeneous force and garrisoning the different towns and places where disaffection was most prevalent. At the beginning of September General Lamoricière received a message from General Fanti, who commanded the Piedmontese army in the Romagna, to the effect that he would occupy with his forces Umbria and the Marches, if the Papal troops attempted to repress by force any manifestation of the inhabitants' in the national sense.

General Lamoricière replied that he had no authority to discuss the question, and he transmitted the message to Rome. Soon afterwards he received a despatch from the Minister of War there (which he took care to communicate to his troops, to encourage them), which stated that "the French Embassy at Rome had been informed that the Emperor Napoleon had written to the King of Piedmont, declaring that if he attacked the Papal States he would be opposed by him by force (*colla forza*)."^{*} It turned out, however, that the important words "by force" were an interpolation of the Minister of War, and this afterwards led to an angry correspondence on the subject between that Minister and the Duc de Grammont, the French Ambassador at Rome.[†]

To increase the difficulties of his position, General Lamoricière found himself suddenly almost without funds. A sum of 20,000*l.*, which had been sent by the Pope to Ancona, to be reserved for some great emergency, had disappeared. It had been spent on ordinary purposes—nobody seemed to know how, for no accounts were kept of

* We are bound to say that the Minister of War might well be excused for thinking that he gave faithfully the meaning of the French Emperor; for the telegraphic despatch which the Duc de Grammont sent to the French Consul at Ancona was in the following words:—"The Emperor has written from Marseilles to the King of Sardinia, that if the Piedmontese troops penetrate into the Pontifical territories, he should be obliged to oppose them. Orders have already been given to embark troops at Toulon and these reinforcements will arrive immediately. The Government of the Emperor will not tolerate the culpable aggression of the Sardinian Government."

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On the 7th of September Count Cavour addressed a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, the Cardinal Secretary of the Papal Government, in which he propounded the novel and startling doctrine that Sardinia would feel herself justified in invading the Papal States unless the Pope disbanded the mercenary troops in his pay. He said:—

"The Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia could not without serious regret see the formation and existence of the bodies of foreign mercenary troops in the pay of the Pontifical Government. The organization of such corps not consisting, as in all civilized Governments, of citizens of the country, but of men of all languages, nations, and religions, deeply offends the public conscience of Italy and Europe. The want of discipline inherent to

the extension of the movement to the neighbouring provinces. The intimate connection which exists between the inhabitants of the Marches and Umbria, and those of the provinces annexed to the States of the King, and reasons of order and security in his own territory, lay His Majesty's Government under the necessity of applying, as far as in its power, an immediate remedy to such evils. King Victor Emmanuel's conscience does not permit him to remain a passive spectator of the bloody repression with which the arms of the foreign mercenaries would extinguish every manifestation of national feeling in Italian blood. No Government has the right of abandoning to the will and pleasure of a horde of soldiers of fortune the property, the honour, and lives of the inhabitants of a civilized country.

"For these reasons, after having applied to His Majesty the King, my august Sovereign, for his orders, I have the honour of signifying to your Eminence that the King's troops are charged to prevent, in the name of the rights of humanity, the Pontifical mercenary corps from repressing by violence the expression of the sentiments of the people of the Marches and Umbria. I have, moreover, the honour to invite your Excellency, for the reasons above explained, to give immediate orders for the disbanding and dissolving of those corps, the existence of which is a menace to the peace of Italy."

To this demand Cardinal Antonelli replied with unanswerable force, after denying that the disorder which had taken place in the States of the Holy See were attributable to the Pontifical troops:—

"Your Excellency concludes your painful despatch by inviting me, in the name of your Sovereign, to immediately order the disarming and disbanding of the said troops. This invitation was accompanied by a sort of menace on the part of Piedmont in case of refusal, to prevent the action of the said troops by means of the Royal troops. This involves a *quasi* injunction which I willingly abstain from qualifying. The Holy See could only repel it with indignation, strong in its legitimate rights, and appealing to the law of nations, under the aegis of which Europe has hitherto lived, whatever violence the Holy See may be exposed to suffer, without having provoked it, and against which it is my duty now to protest energetically in the name of His Holiness."

Count Cavour took a more defensible ground of interference in a circular which he issued on the 12th of September to the diplomatic agents of his Government, and in which he alleged as the reason the danger to the North of Italy arising from the events that were passing in the Papal States. He said:—

"By the cries of the insurgents of the Marches and of Umbria the whole of Italy has been moved. No power can prevent thousands of Italians from rushing from the centre and from the North of the Peninsula to the aid of their brothers threatened with disasters similar to those of Perugia.

"If the Government of the King remained passive amid this universal emotion, it would place itself in direct opposition to the nation. The generous outburst which the events of Naples and of Sicily have produced in the

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Perugia, which was commanded by
General Schmidt, a Swiss officer
in the service of the Pope, who
had made himself infamous by the
murders committed there by his
troops, when he occupied it after
an abortive attempt at insurrec-
tion by the inhabitants last year.
After a few shots from the Pied-
montese batteries, Perugia surren-
dered, and the garrison, amount-
ing to 1700 men, became prison-
ers of war. On the 15th Foligni
was taken possession of by Ge-
neral Della Rocca, while General
Lamoricière, who had concen-
trated there a force of between
8000 and 9000 men, retired upon
Macerata, with the view of pro-
tecting Ancona. A moveable co-
lumn was now detached against
Spoleto, which was garrisoned by
a body of Papal troops, including
about 300 Irish, who had taken



to a brilliant and decisive engagement on the 18th. On the morning of that day a strong column, led by General de Pimodan, a young French officer of noble family, who had devoted his sword to the service of the Pope, attacked the advanced position of the Piedmontese, near the confluence of the Musone with the Aspeco. In his despatch, giving an account of the battle, General Fanti thus describes what followed:—

“The columns of General Pimodan were driven back by a vigorous charge with the bayonet; the new and repeated attacks of that general, anxious to regain the west, which commanded the position, were foiled by the steadiness of our people, and when other columns led by Lamoricière himself advanced deep and strong upon the disputed point between Upper Santa Casa and Lower Santa Casa, they again met with a resistance equal to the onset; in the meanwhile, General Cialdini, always on his guard, bringing forth fresh troops, disheartened and drove back the enemy in every direction. These fought desperately, and defended themselves with dogged obstinacy in the farmhouses; but, pressed upon beyond the right bank of the Musone, and eagerly pursued by our people, who took 400 prisoners, they were compelled to retire in disorder upon Loretto, leaving on the battle-field their artillery, their ammunition carts, arms, and knapsacks without end, which had been thrown away by their soldiers in their flight, as well as all their dead and wounded, among the latter General Pimodan, in a dying state.”

During the contest, a body of troops from the garrison of Ancona,

about 4000 strong, made a *sortie*, but was bravely repulsed; and General Lamoricière, at the close of the day, seeing that all was lost, abandoned the field, and accompanied only by a few horsemen, fled by the road along the shore, and succeeded in reaching Ancona. The remains of his army retired upon Loretto, where next day, being surrounded on all sides, they laid down their arms,—and, with the exception of the garrison in Ancona, the Papal Government had not a soldier in arms in either Umbria or the Marches. Ancona was immediately invested both by sea and land, the naval forces being commanded by the Sardinian Admiral Persano; and after a vigorous bombardment, it surrendered on the 29th of September, the conditions being that the garrison, after leaving the place with the honours of war, should lay down their arms and constitute themselves prisoners of war. General Fanti said, in his official report to King Victor Emmanuel:—

“With the place there fell into our power 154 pieces of artillery, among which were two field batteries, with all their equipment of chariots, &c., and ammunition, 180 horses, 100 oxen, 250,000 miriagrams of flour, 25,000 rations of forage, provisions of all kinds, two steamers, two *trabaccoli* (coasting vessels), coal-stores, clothing, arms, and 4,125,000*l*.

“The fall of Ancona terminated this short campaign, but no less glorious for your Majesty’s army. In 18 days we won the places of Pesaro, Urbino, Perugia, Spoleto, San Leo, and Ancona. There fell into our hands 28 field-pieces, 160 pieces of wall-artillery, 20,000 muskets, more than 500 horses,

to 18,000 prisoners of war, and the enemy's generals." He, on the 31st of March, as Fox said, addressed a despatch to the Duke of Devonshire, in which he mentioned the possibility of any attack by Austria. He said:— "I am glad that no such attack has been made by an army of 100,000 men in the presence of the King of Sardinia. It is also clear that the King of Sardinia is not to be accused for violating the neutrality of the Venetian territory so recently ratified. The King of Sardinia is free to refuse the Austrian demands at Villafranca and to continue the war, and to maintain his Royal word to the Venetians and friendship with the French, and to set at liberty to set

himself in a situation to cope with Austria, fighting in a just cause to maintain her violated territory, and restore her military honour. The only chance which Sardinia could have in such a contest would be the hope of bringing France into the field and kindling a general war in Europe. But let not Count Cavour indulge in so pernicious a delusion. The Great Powers of Europe are bent on maintaining peace, and *Great Britain has interests in the Adriatic which Her Majesty's Government must watch with careful attention.*"

The last sentence, which we have placed in italics, suggests a reason which might well have been spared, for if it meant anything it said that the selfish policy of England would lead her to discountenance any attempt to free Venetia from the Austrian yoke, because her own

arms to the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States? There appear to have been two motives which have induced the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States to join willingly in the subversion of their Governments. The first of these was, that the Governments of the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies provided so ill for the administration of justice, the protection of personal liberty, and the general welfare of their people, that their subjects looked forward to the overthrow of their rulers as a necessary preliminary to all improvement in their condition.

"The second motive was, that a conviction had spread since the year 1849, that the only manner in which Italians could insure their independence of foreign control was by forming one strong Government for the whole of Italy. The struggle of Charles Albert in 1848, and the sympathy which the present King of Sardinia has shown for the Italian cause, have naturally caused the association of the name of Victor Emmanuel with the single authority under which the Italians aspire to live.

"Looking at the question in this view, Her Majesty's Government must admit that the Italians themselves are the best judges of their own interests.

"That eminent jurist Vattel, when discussing the lawfulness of the assistance given by the United Provinces to the Prince of Orange when he invaded England and overturned the throne of James II. says:—'The authority of the Prince of Orange had doubtless an influence on the deliberations of the States-General, but it did not lead them to the commission of an act of injustice, for when a people for good reasons take up arms

against an oppressor, it is but an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defence of their liberties.'

"Therefore, according to Vattel, the question resolves itself into this—Did the people of Naples and of the Roman States take up arms against their governments for good reasons?

"Upon this grave matter Her Majesty's Government hold that the people in question are themselves the best judges of their own affairs. Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegiance to their former governments; *Her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, pretend to blame the King of Sardinia for assisting them.*"

A Conference took place in the month of September, at Warsaw, between the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the Regent of Prussia, at which we believe the following questions were put on behalf of Austria to the other two Powers:—

Will Russia and Prussia recognize the facts which have been or may be accomplished in Italy?

Should Austria be attacked by Sardinia, and the latter be supported by another great Power, what would be their attitude?

In the event of another war, and of its being transferred to any part of the territory of the Germanic Confederation, what would Prussia do?

The proceedings of the Conference were not made public, but it led to no definite result, for both Russia and Prussia refused to give to Austria any pledge of material support in case Venetia were attacked.

the Ministry was
to obtain an authori-
of its policy from
the Chambers
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Two Sicilies, but
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Cabinet of Count
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single article, was

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decrees the annexa-
of those provinces
Southern Italy in
tion, by direct and
freely manifests

the principles we uphold, and
would deprive us of the sympathy
of those States which ground their
policy on Liberal principles.

“ We view daily, and certainly
not with indifference, the sorrows
of the Venetian people; we do
not forget their cause, but we
think we can best serve it by con-
stituting a strong Italy. For we
hold firmly, that no sooner shall
we have attained this object, than
the general opinion of nations and
Cabinets, which is now opposed to
a venturous enterprise, will show
itself favourable to that only solu-
tion of the Italian question which
will for ever close the era of wars
and revolutions in the South of
Europe.

“ We are equally convinced that
supreme reasons lay upon us the
obligation of respecting the city
where the Supreme Pontiff has

brow of our country a stain which long centuries of suffering would not efface."

Afterwards, with reference to the rumour that France would demand a fresh cession of territory from Sardinia, in consequence of the extension of her dominions in the centre and south of Italy, Count Cavour said:—

"I shall not here repeat the declarations lately made, that no word occurred about such a cession, either officially or officiously, either in writing or by word of mouth, directly or indirectly; but, setting aside the question of fact to come to that of probability, I think it strange that, in order to guard against a diminution of territory, one may wish to prolong the division of Italy, and to foster its dissensions. Let us make the annexation, and the cession of any part of Italy will become impossible; let us make the annexation, and the precedent of the treaty of the 24th of March will never be quoted against us; for the great principle of nationality, the corner stone of our political edifice, can never be invoked for the cession of a portion of our territory; it could not be invoked in consideration of immense sacrifices in men and money. Let the annexation be made, and this demand would no longer be made to a people of 5,000,000, but it would be made to the great Italian nation, a compact and strong mass of 22,000,000 freemen."

It would be to little purpose to detail at length the incidents of Garibaldi's dictatorship at Naples. It was a period of confusion, in which numerous parties were engaged in a feverish struggle for predominance; and the policy of Garibaldi vacillated between

them until it became extremely difficult to ascertain what his real views and intentions were. His first act was to commit the Neapolitan fleet to the Sardinian Admiral Persano, in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, and he issued a proclamation calling upon the Italians to join him in expelling the stranger from Rome and Venetia—heading, however, it and all his decrees with the words "Italy and Victor Emmanuel." He formed a ministry consisting of men of extreme republican opinions, such as De Boni, Libertini, Conforti, and Rainieri, and appointed Mordini Pro-Dictator of Sicily, and Sirtori Pro-Dictator of Naples. He appointed M. Dumas, the French novelist, Director of Fine Arts, with a special commission to superintend the excavations at Pompeii. A decree was issued conferring a pension upon the family of Agesilao Milano, the Neapolitan soldier who attempted, in the ranks, to assassinate the late King of Naples, and was executed for the crime.* By another decree, all the archiepiscopal and episcopal funds were declared to be national property, but provision was made for a State payment to the prelates. In the middle of September Garibaldi hastened to Palermo to repress any attempt to declare immediately in favour of annexation to Piedmont, and in a speech he there made, he said:—

"Those who wished to urge you to a speedy annexation were putting you to the wrong path. If I had followed their advice I should not have crossed the Straits and restored seven millions of men to Italy. They would have prostrated us at the feet of diplomacy, which

* See vol. xviii. p. 237

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 King Charles
 objects in March
 it indispensable
 as "the funda-
 be Italian mon-

 n" party viewed

think—every man who is Italian
 for the sake of Italy."
 Mazzini also was at Naples, and
 his presence tended to produce
 plots and complications. The Mar-
 quis Pallavicini, who had succeeded
 Sirtori as Pro-Dictator, called upon
 Mazzini to retire from Naples, on
 the ground that, as the representa-
 tive of the republican principle, he
 caused embarrassment to the Go-
 vernment and danger to the na-
 tion. Mazzini refused to go, and
 appealed to Garibaldi, his old poli-
 tical associate. Garibaldi stood by
 his friend, and in consequence
 Pallavicini and his colleagues in
 the ministry resigned. The popu-
 lace, however, shouted "down with
 Mazzini," and Pallavicini resumed
 office.
 The state of confusion which at
 this period prevailed at Naples is

tumult shall effect nothing. When you have anything to say to me send me a commission. I desire neither marquises nor princes; sufficient for me are men of good hearts, even though clothed with a jacket. The cry of 'Death' was raised against this and against that man, and against my friends. The Italians ought not to cry 'Death,' except against the stranger, and among themselves all should be respected and loved, since all concur in forming the liberty of Italy."

On the 12th of October the Dictator issued the following decree:—

"To-morrow Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, the elect of the nation, will break down the frontier which has divided us for so many centuries from the rest of our country, and, listening to the unanimous voice of that brave people, will appear among us.

"Let us worthily receive the sent of Providence, and scatter in his path, as the pledge of our redemption and of our affection, the flowers of concord—to him so grateful, and to us so necessary. No more political colours, no more parties, no more discords! Italy one, as the people of this metropolis wisely determine, and the King Galantuomo, are the eternal symbols of our regeneration, and of the grandeur and the prosperity of the country."

And on the 15th another decree appeared, dated "Caserta," in which he said that "to satisfy a wish cherished by the whole nation, the Two Sicilies, which have been redeemed by Italian blood, and which have freely elected me their Dictator form an integral part of one and indivisible Italy under her consti-

tutional King, Victor Emmanuel, and his descendants.

"On the arrival of the King I will depose in his hands the dictatorship conferred upon me by the nation."

Before, however, we relate the entry of the Piedmontese army into the Neapolitan territory, we must mention the success of Garibaldi as a soldier against the Royalist army. That army was in force along the line of the Volturno, of which we borrow the following description from a contemporary journal:—

"About 25 miles to the north of Naples runs down to the sea one of the greatest rivers in the Neapolitan continent, the Volturno. Coming from the heart of the Abruzzi down in a southerly direction, it takes about the height of Alife (the old Alifa of the Samnites) a sudden bend to the south-east, skirts the group of the Monte Matisse, and then turns near Cajazzo, another Samnite town, to the south-west, and flows through the plains of the Campania into the sea. A couple of miles from its entrance into the plain lies the fortress of Capua, which is the great centre of the chief roads from north to south. This river line has been chosen by the Neapolitans as their line of defence."

On the 1st of October Garibaldi defeated the Royalist army in an engagement which lasted the whole day, and which received the name of the Battle of the Volturno. At daybreak the Neapolitan troops, under the command of the King in person, left Capua in three columns, one of which attacked Santa Maria, and another San Angelo, while the third advanced against the line of com-

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and the Royalists
the streets, from
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he line they drove

back the volunteers until the re-
serves came up, and the battle was
vigorously contested for some hours,
when the Royalists began to give
way, and at last broke in hasty re-
treat, and retired behind the Vol-
turno and into the fortress of
Capua after sustaining heavy loss.
It was computed that the Royalists
mustered in this engagement not
fewer than 30,000 men, while the
volunteers under Garibaldi did not
exceed half that number.

CHAPTER X.

ITALY CONTINUED.—*Proclamation of King Victor Emmanuel to the People of Southern Italy—The Piedmontese Army enters the Abruzzi—Defeat of the Neapolitan Royalists by General Cialdini—Meeting of King Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi—The Royalist Army retires behind the Garigliano—Investment of Gaeta and surrender of Capua—Interference of the French Emperor—Occupation of Roman territory by the French—Incident at Viterbo—Entry of the King of Sardinia into Naples—Garibaldi retires to Caprera—His last Proclamation to his Soldiers—Reactionary attempts in the Neapolitan territory.*

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—*Causes which led to a war between these two countries—General O'Donnell, at the head of the Spanish Army, lands in Africa—Stipulations insisted upon by the British Government—Final defeat of the Moors at Tetuan—Treaty of Peace—Carlist attempt at Insurrection—Renunciation of claims to the Spanish Crown by the Comte de Montemolin—Subsequent revocation by him of that act.*

AUSTRIA.—*Imperial Patent constituting an enlarged Reichsrath—Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria, and Imperial Diploma establishing a new Constitution—Autograph Letters of the Emperor to the great Functionaries of State.*

SYRIA.—*Massacre of Christians by the Druses in the towns of the Lebanon—Disgraceful conduct of the Turkish authorities—Scenes at Zaleh and Deir-el-Kammar—Outrages and Massacre at Damascus—Convention by the Western Powers as to interference in Syria—Departure of French Troops for the East—Vigorous conduct of Fuad Pasha in punishing the guilty—Appointment of Lord Dufferin as British Commissioner in Syria.*

KING Victor Emmanuel issued a proclamation, addressed to "the People of Southern Italy," and dated "Ancona, October 9," in which he thus justified the invasion of the Papal territories, and the immediate entry of his troops on Neapolitan soil:—

"I have caused my soldiers to enter the Marches and Umbria in order to disperse that medley of per-

VOL. CII.

sons of all nations, and of all languages, who were assembled there—a novel and strange form of foreign intervention, and the worst of all.

"I have proclaimed the Italy of the Italians, and I never will permit Italy to become a nest for cosmopolite sects, who might gather there to concert plans of reaction or universal demagoguery.

"People of South Italy,

[R]

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ays afterwards, the
army crossed the
e Abruzzi, and took
Capua. The lead-

was marching at the head of his
army upon the line of the Vol-
turno. Their first interview took
place between Teano and Speran-
zano on the 26th of October, and
a picturesque account of it appeared
in the *Journal des Débats*, which is
worth quoting:—

“ Seeing the red shirts, the King
took a glass, and having recog-
nized Garibaldi, gave his horse a
touch of the spur and galloped to
meet him. At ten paces distant,
the officers of the King and those
of Garibaldi shouted, ‘*Viva Victor
Emmanuel!*’ Garibaldi made an-
other step in advance, raised his
cap, and added, in a voice which
trembled with emotion, ‘*King of
Italy!*’ Victor Emmanuel raised
his hand to his cap, and then
stretched out his hand to Garibaldi,
and with equal emotion replied,
‘*I thank you.*’ ”

of the Piedmontese, and, in order to escape, they crossed the frontier into the Papal territory, close to Terracina.

The investment of Gaeta by land was soon complete, and the place must have quickly fallen if the Sardinians had blockaded and attacked it by sea. But this they were not allowed to do. The French Emperor interfered to give the King of Naples a chance of escape. His avowed reason, as stated by M. Thouvenel to Earl Cowley, our ambassador at Paris, was "to give the King the opportunity of making an honourable capitulation, and of saving His Majesty from becoming the prisoner of the King of Sardinia."

Perhaps, also, he was not without hopes that, by prolonging the struggle, something might happen favourable to dynastic views for the family of Napoleon in the South of Italy. A French squadron, under the command of Admiral de Timan, was anchored in the middle of the roadstead in front of Gaeta, and the Piedmontese fleet did not approach nearer than the mouth of the Garigliano. The consequence was, that Gaeta was only invested on the land side, and a tedious siege commenced, leading to useless bloodshed, which occupied the rest of the year without any definite result.

In the meantime, the French army of occupation at Rome had been largely reinforced. General de Goyon, who had quitted Rome to enter the personal service of the Emperor, was ordered to return and resume the command. Within a certain radius from the Eternal City the Piedmontese troops were obliged to stop short, unless they wished to come into collision with French bayonets. Civita Vecchia,

Corneto, Ronciglione, Tivoli, Albano, Frascati, Velletri, and many other towns, even as far south as Terracina, were occupied by the French, and as an example of the kind of interference with the wishes of the inhabitants which this occasioned, and the spirit of opposition which it provoked, we will mention what happened at Viterbo.

This town had in September declared for Victor Emmanuel, and a commission was sent to govern it provisionally in the name of the king; there was no disturbance of the public peace, for the inhabitants were unanimous. Suddenly, on the 7th of October, General de Goyon, the French Commandant at Rome, sent a message to the Gonfaloniere of Viterbo, announcing that a column of French troops was about to enter the town, and requesting him to take measures for procuring quarters for the force. To this message the Gonfaloniere returned the following significant reply:—

"M. le Général.—The Municipal Commission of this town, of which I have the honour to be president, is disagreeably surprised at the receipt of your communication that a column of French troops is coming here. Relying on the assurance of your Emperor that no intervention would take place in Italy, we proclaimed the Government of King Victor Emmanuel, the friend and the ally of France. His Majesty sent a Commissioner to govern us, and we have maintained the most perfect order with the unanimous consent of all the citizens. Persons and property were never so secure here as they have been since the installation of the King's Government,

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

[*Italy.*

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General, should be
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you will not meet
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ersal suffrage, and
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10,312 in the ne-

patron saint, St. Januarius, was not
displeased at recent events, for his
blood liquefied in the usual ortho-
dox manner. The King appointed
Signor Farini his Lieutenant-
Governor for the Neapolitan pro-
vinces; and he formed an ad-
ministration consisting of SS.
Ventimiglia, Pisanelli, Poerio, Sci-
aloia, and others.

Garibaldi did not remain in the
territory which he had added to
the Crown of Sardinia. He quitted
Naples for the Island of Caprera
on the 9th of November, two days
after Victor Emmanuel entered it.
The exact cause of this abrupt de-
parture is not yet known; but it
appears that Garibaldi and the
King, or the King's advisers, dif-
fered, as it was natural they should
differ, as to the policy to be adopt-
ed in several points, one of which
was the future position and orga-

1861, and February, if necessary, will find us all at our post. Italians of Calatafimi, of Palermo, of the Volturno, of Ancona, of Castelfidardo, and of Isernia, and with us every man of this land who is neither servile nor a coward—all, one and all—gathered closely round the hero of Palestro, we will give the last shock, the last blow to the crumbling tyranny."

Our next volume will relate how far this warlike prophecy has been fulfilled.

We ought to mention that several reactionary attempts took place in the Neapolitan territory before the close of the year—chiefly in the Abruzzi—where the disbanded soldiers of the Royal army, instigated by priestly influence and Bourbon intrigues, committed many acts of outrage, which were, however, speedily and effectually repressed.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—

In the year 1859, a war broke out between Spain and Morocco under the following circumstances:—The Spanish Crown possesses several places on the north coast of Africa, such as Ceuta, Melilla, Alhucemas, and El Penon, in the neighbourhood of which is the restless and predatory tribe of the Kabylas of Anghera, who made frequent incursions into the Spanish territory, the consequence of which was collision with the garrison of Ceuta, and ill-feeling arose between the two Governments of Spain and Morocco. Spain sought to make the Moors responsible for these attacks, and in the course of 1859, satisfaction was demanded from the Emperor of Morocco, who yielded on all points, and the cause of quarrel seemed to be at an end. A cession of territory in

the neighbourhood of Ceuta was, however, afterwards claimed by Spain, on the ground that it was necessary for the protection of that fortress. This demand was also complied with, but, on attempting to settle the boundary of the ceded territory, it was found that Spain demanded more than the Moorish Government was prepared to grant. The result was, that negotiations were broken off, and Spain declared war against Morocco in the month of October, 1859.

General O'Donnell took the command of the Spanish army, which crossed over into Africa, and hostilities immediately commenced. Several engagements took place, in which the Moors fought bravely, but success was almost uniformly on the side of the Spaniards.

In the meantime, the British Government had insisted that, whatever might be the result of the war, Spain should not acquire any permanent accession of territory on the African coast, which might endanger the security of Gibraltar, which commands the passage of the Straits. In particular, it was intimated that if Tangier were occupied by the Spanish troops during the contest, we could not permit the occupation to be prolonged after the close of the war. The Spanish Foreign Minister, M. Calderon Collantes, promised on the part of his Government that Spain "would not take possession of any point on the Straits, the position of which might give her a superiority threatening to the navigation." With this assurance the British Government was satisfied, and remained perfectly neutral during the war that followed.

We do not propose to give a

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [*Spain, &c.*

e campaign, which little interest for will be sufficient to the 23rd of March, decisive battle was Tetuan, in which, nate struggle, the was completely de- victory was imme- ed by overtures of art of the Emperor An interview took the Spanish and als, O'Donnell and as, and a treaty of ned, of which the the principal con-

is Majesty the Em- co cedes to Her Ma- n of the Spains, in possession and sove- territory comprised allowing the heights

“ Art. 5. The town of Tetuan, with the whole of the territory that formed the ancient pashalic of the same name, will remain in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, as security for the execution of the obligation speci- fied in the aforesaid article, until the complete payment of the war indemnity. Immediately after the said payment shall have been made in full, the Spanish troops will evacuate the said town and terri- tory.

“ Art. 6. A treaty of commerce shall be concluded, in which will be stipulated, in favour of Spain, all the advantages that would have been or shall hereafter be con- ceded to the most favoured nation.

“ Art. 7. To avoid, in future, events like those that occasioned the present war, the representative of Spain at Morocco may reside at

"That mission is accomplished. Two battles and twenty-three combats, in which you have invariably conquered a numerous, valiant, and fanatical enemy, taking from him his artillery, tents, ammunition, and baggage, have revenged the outrage offered to the Spanish flag."

A stupid and utterly futile attempt at an insurrection was made by the Comte de Montemolin and his brother in April this year. General Ortega, the Commander of the Balearic Isles, ordered his troops to embark without communicating to them the purpose of the voyage, and on their landing near Tortosa told them that his object was to proclaim the Comte de Montemolin and subvert the existing Government. The troops refused to follow him, and Ortega took to flight, but was soon overtaken, and afterwards tried and executed. The two Carlist princes, the Comte de Montemolin and his brother, who had accompanied him, were also arrested, but were afterwards released and allowed to quit the kingdom after a solemn act of renunciation of all pretensions to the throne of Spain had been signed by them at Tortosa on the 23rd of April.

Notwithstanding this, the Comte de Montemolin had the audacity—or we ought rather to call it the effrontery—afterwards to revoke his renunciation, and in the month of June he forwarded from Cologne, in a letter to the Queen, the following extraordinary document:—

"Considering that the Act of Tortosa, of the 23rd of April, of the present year (1860), is the result of exceptional and extraordinary circumstances:

"That, meditated in a prison, and signed at a moment when all

communication was forbidden us, it possesses none of the conditions required to render it valid;

"That consequently it is null and illegal, and cannot be ratified;

"That the rights of which it treats can only profit the persons who hold them from the fundamental law from which they emanate, and who are called by the aforesaid law to exercise them according to their rank, and when the moment has arrived;

"In consequence of the advice of competent lawyers whom we have consulted, and the disapprobation which our best servants have frequently expressed,

"We retract the said Act of the 23rd of April of the present year 1860, and declare it null as if it had never been executed.

"Given at Cologne, the 15th of June, 1860.

"CARLO LUIS DE BOURBON
ET DE BRAGANZA, COMTE
DE MONTEMOLIN."

AUSTRIA.—The most important events in the history of Austria this year were the enlargement of the numbers and powers of the Reichsrath or Council of the Empire, and the promulgation of a new Constitution.

By an Imperial Patent of the 5th of March, the Emperor fixed the number of Reichsrath at 80 members, to consist of the following persons:—1. Archdukes, members of the Imperial house. 2. Some of the higher ecclesiastical dignitaries. 3. Some persons who in the civil and military service, or in another way, have distinguished themselves. 4. Thirty-eight members of the representations of the different provinces.

The Patent stated that "Each

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The Counsellors
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 1. The fixing of
 the Budget, the
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 mmission. 2. The
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and other matters, for which it is
 impossible for us to find space.

On the 21st of October the Em-
 peror promulgated a new Consti-
 tution, or "Imperial Diploma," as
 it was called. He prefaced it by a
 manifesto addressed to "My Peo-
 ples," in which he said:—

"When I mounted the throne
 of my ancestors, the monarchy was
 exposed to violent concussions.

"After a struggle, which was
 most painful to my feelings as a
 Sovereign, it was requisite, as was
 the case in almost all the violently-
 disturbed countries on the Euro-
 pean continent, to bring about a
 stricter concentration of the power
 of Government. The welfare of
 the public in general, and the
 security of the peaceful inhabitants
 of the monarchy, rendered such a
 concentration of power absolutely
 necessary, as excited passions, and

claims of my countries and peoples with the actual necessities of the monarchy, and with full confidence in the matured judgment and patriotic zeal of my peoples, I leave it to them to develop and strengthen the institutions which have been given, or restored by me."

The provisions of the "Diploma" were the following:—

"1. The right to issue, alter, and abolish laws will only be exercised by us and our successors with the co-operation of the lawfully-assembled Diets, and respectively of the Reichsrath, to which body the Diets will have to send the number of members fixed by us.

"2. The things to be settled with the co-operation of the Reichsrath are:—All legislative matters which relate to the rights, duties, and interests of our several kingdoms and countries, such as the laws connected with the coinage, currency, public credit, customs, and commercial matters. Further, the fundamental principles of a system for the establishment of banks privileged to issue notes, and the legislation in respect to the post-office, telegraphs, and railroads. The manner of managing the conscription for the army will in future be discussed with the Reichsrath, and the necessary arrangements made, with its co-operation, for settling the matter in a constitutional way. The Reichsrath will co-operate in the introduction of new taxes and imposts, in raising the already existing taxes and dues, and more particularly in raising the price of salt. The Reichsrath will also, in accordance with our resolution of July 17, 1860, co-operate in the making of new loans. Neither the conversion of already existing State debts, nor the sale, change,

or mortgage, of the real property of the State, can be ordained without the consent of the Reichsrath. The examination into and the settlement of the amount of the Budget for the coming year must take place with the co-operation of the Reichsrath, as must the examination into the State accounts and the results of the financial administration of each year.

"3. All matters of legislation which are not mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs will be managed by the several Diets; by the kingdoms and countries belonging to the Hungarian Crown in the sense of their former constitutions, and in the other kingdoms and countries in the sense of, and in accordance with, the constitutional provincial statutes.

"However, as there are some matters of legislation in those provinces which do not belong to the Hungarian Crown—that are not within the exclusive competence of the Reichsrath, and as such matters have for a long series of years been subjected to one common treatment and decision, we reserve to ourselves the right to treat them with the constitutional co-operation of the Reichsrath, but with the assistance of the Reichsraths of those provinces.

"A common treatment can also take place, even if the matters to be settled are not within the exclusive competence of the Reichsrath, should such be the wish and express desire of one or other of the provincial Diets.

"4. This our Imperial Diploma shall at once be placed in the archives of our kingdoms and countries, and shall in due time be entered in the laws of the ¹⁸⁶⁰ ~~1861~~ authentic text, and be used in the coun-

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Imperial signa-
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principle that all classes without
difference of birth are entitled to
serve the State and to possess real
property having been introduced,
villanage and socage having been
done away with, and the principle
that all Hungarians are equally
bound to take up arms in defence
of the empire and to pay taxes
having been recognized—that all
those classes of my subjects in the
kingdom of Hungary which for-
merly had no vote shall take part
in the elections for the Diet."

And in another, addressed to
the same nobleman, he said :—

"As I, in an appendage to my
rescripts of this day, have or-
dained that the Hungarian shall be
the official and 'business' language
of the judicial and political autho-
rities in Hungary, I now direct
that the town and country com-

kind of pressure to be used in regard to language, and will energetically oppose any attempt to make mischief between the different nationalities."

With respect to Croatia and Slavonia, he declared:—

"The Croato-Slavonic representation will, in accordance to orders to be issued by me, meet and take into consideration the question relative to the relations between Croatia and Slavonia on the one side and Hungary on the other. The wishes and views of the Croato-Slavonian representation will be taken into consideration by me, and my decision made known."

The Hungarians, however, were not satisfied, and they still persisted in their demands of—1. The restoration of the Constitution, and the reunion of the Banat and Voivodina with the present kingdom of Hungary; 2. The coronation of the Emperor at Pesth as King of Hungary; and 3. The nomination by the monarch of a Palatine, who should be one of three persons chosen by the nation.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN SYRIA. Frightful atrocities were committed this year in Syria, where a vast number of the Maronite Christians were massacred by the Druses. The animosity between these religionists was bitter and of long standing, nor is it easy to determine with whom the blame rests of giving the first provocation which led to the deplorable catastrophe.

Lord Dufferin, who was, as we shall afterwards relate, appointed British Commissioner in Syria, and had peculiar means of ascertaining the truth, does not hesitate to charge the Turkish Government

with complicity in the outbreak. He says, in a letter to Sir H. Bulwer, our Minister at Constantinople* :—

"There can be little doubt but that the late massacres, and all the wars, quarrels, and disturbances which have agitated the Lebanon for the last fifteen years, may be attributed to the dissatisfaction of the Turkish Government with the partial autonomy it (the Lebanon) enjoyed. Their policy has been to prove the scheme adopted by the Great Powers in 1845 impossible. With this object, they stimulated, as occasion served, the chronic animosity existing between Maronites and Druses. In proportion as foreign influences exalted the arrogance and fanaticism of the Christians, their independence became more insufferable to the Turks, and a determination was arrived at to inflict on them, through the instrumentality of the Druses, a severer means of chastisement than they had yet received."

And in another despatch he says:—

"For some time past the Christian population, already agitated by the success of the anti-feudal movement, and stimulated to further efforts by the intrigues of their priesthood, had been long meditating an onslaught on the Druses, which was eventually to end in the overthrow of Turkish authority in Lebanon. The Turks, perceiving what was intended, and afraid probably of using force towards the Christians, determined to chastise them through the instrumentality of the Druses."

Early in May, a monk was discovered murdered in a convent,

* See Papers respecting disturbances in Syria, presented to Parliament, 1861.

opped and mutilated in a visible way. My way through the town, and the streets my way as I pass, for the bodies were piled up. I examined each case and in each case was either entirely or a poor wretch, in some cases, having in his arm to parry the blow. I saw not more than a few old, stretched out old men with their hands raised, and threatened with death in the presence of an armed man with a bayonet fixed in the barrel of his gun, is supposed to have more effect in terror than all the

went on that day through the city and broke open and plundered their shops; and all day hundreds of houses were on fire, and, as far as I can learn, from 1000 to 2000 Christians were butchered on that day alone, with as little hesitation or remorse and as much exultation as a sportsman shoots partridges. It is true that great numbers of the Moslems did save the fleeing Christians and concealed them, but the mob of Moslems, Kurds, Druses, and Arabs killed them wherever they found them, hiding or flying. Then multitudes hid in cellars, closets, presses, wells, &c., and the houses were burnt over their heads. How many of them perished God alone knows. All the Christian quarter, except scattered houses adjoining the Moslems', is burned, and is a heap of ruins. Yesterday, it is

The Consulates of France, Austria, Russia, Holland, Belgium and Greece were destroyed, and their inmates took refuge in the house of Abd-el-Kader, who behaved most nobly on the occasion, and sheltered about 1500 Christians from the fury of the assailants. For this conduct he afterwards received the thanks of the British Government.

At last, on the 14th, a body of 2000 Turkish troops left Beyrout to march upon Damascus, which is distant 70 miles from that place, but before their arrival the work of devastation and murder had ceased.

In a letter from Mr. Consul Brant to Lord John Russell, dated "Damascus, July 16," he said:—

"I dare not attempt to give any details of the destruction by fire and pillage of the Christian quarter of Damascus, a city of itself. Europe will be astonished to hear that a Christian community has been attacked, and possibly a third part of the male population massacred, with scarcely an attempt at resistance on their part, and a very feeble effort on the part of

very great exaggeration, and I should place the maximum at 4000; for, from the best information I have been able to collect from many sources, I rate the number of killed at Deir-el-Kammar, 1100 to 1200; at Hasbeya and Keshya, 700; at Sion, 550—so that in the three great massacres from 2250 to 2350 males fell. Above 2000 refugees were cut to pieces on the 30th and 31st of May, near Beyrout, and at 1000 more Christians were killed in the villages, I should say that was quite the outside; so that I should not be inclined to think that more than 5500 have actually perished—but 3500 males; and that takes a great deal out of a population whose whole wealth and prosperity depends on its energy."

the authorities to avert or arrest so awful a calamity.

"The surprise will not be diminished when it is added that this has occurred without any provocation, in a time of peace, not by an irruption of tribes inimical or exasperated against the Christians, but by a portion of their fellow-citizens, apparently stimulated only by a fanatical hatred of the Christians and by the lust of plunder.

"The Pasha should be called on to explain why he was never seen without the walls of his Serai; why the greater part of his troops were kept to defend his Excellency; why no officer of rank ever headed his detachments of troops occasionally sent out; why cannon sent to the Christian quarters to clear it of the plunderers were never used; and, during the whole course of the massacre, why the troops fired but few shots, and those mostly without effect."

The news of these events excited the profoundest sensation in Western Europe, and especially in France, where the Emperor, obeying the national impulse, at once determined to send troops to Syria. But as such a measure, to prevent mis-interpretation as to French objects in the East, required the concert of the great Powers, he applied to them to sanction the expedition. The excuse was the apathy or inability of the Turkish Government to put down the outbreak and punish the authors of the massacre, and certainly the conduct of the Turkish authorities in Syria justified the interference.

A convention was accordingly agreed upon between Her Majesty, the Emperors of Austria, Russia, and France, the Prince

and the Sultan, signed at Paris August, whereby it Art. I., that— European troops, ceased to 12,000 to Syria to con- the re-establish- ty.

Majesty the Em- ch agrees to fur- the half of this If it should be- raise its effec- mber stipulated article, the high he to an under- e Porte without ary course of e designation of who would have

Commander-in- ition will on his

tion of the occupation of the Eu- ropean troops in Syria."

In another protocol, signed the same day, the Plenipotentiaries declared "in the most formal man- ner, that the contracting Powers do not intend to seek for, and will not seek for, in the execution of their engagements, any territorial advantages, any exclusive influence, or any concession with regard to the commerce of their subjects, such as could not be granted to the subjects of all other nations."

General Beaufort d'Hautpoul was appointed to command the French expeditionary force, which left Marseilles at the beginning of August. Before the troops quitted Paris, the Emperor addressed them, and said,—

"Soldiers,—You leave for Syria. France hails with joy an expedi- tion, the sole aim of which is to

guilty participators in the outrage. He left Constantinople early in July, and whatever doubts may have been entertained as to the complicity beforehand, of the Turkish Government in the attack upon the Christians, there can be none as to the zeal and sincerity with which Fuad Pasha accomplished his mission. At Beyrout he hanged and shot a great number of Moslems, and the following despatch, transmitted by him to Constantinople from Damascus, dated August 1th, will show the vigour with which he executed his task.

"Yesterday I arrested 330 persons guilty of having taken part in the massacres. To-day the number of arrests exceeds 400. By the day after to-morrow, at the latest, the principal persons who are seriously compromised will have been apprehended.

"Those who are found guilty, and condemned by the extraordinary commission I have already named, will be immediately executed."

The arrival of the French was viewed, as might be expected, with the utmost aversion by the Mahometans, but with a general feeling of relief and sense of security by the Christian population, both European and native. By a later convention between the Great Powers, the stay of the French troops was agreed to be prolonged until the 5th of June, 1861, to enable a plan to be formed for the organization of a Government of the Lebanon, and to secure the tranquillity of Syria. At the end of July, Lord Dufferin was appointed to act as British Commissioner in Syria, in conjunction with commissioners on the part of France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. The object of the commission was to inquire into the origin of the disturbances and outbreak—to alleviate the sufferings and losses of the Christians, and make arrangements for the future administration of Syria, so as to prevent as far as possible a recurrence of similar calamities.

CHAPTER XI.

A.—*Expedition fitted out by England and France to Peking—Lord Elgin and Baron Gros appointed Plenipotentiaries—Ultimatum addressed to the Chinese Government—Lord Elgin and Baron Gros wrecked at Ceylon—The Bay of Tah-tien-kwan—Peh-tang—Chinese Rebels—British at Shanghai—March from Peh-tang to Tangku—The Taku Forts—Abortive attempts at negotiation—Tientsin—Duplicity of the Chinese Commissioners—The advance from Tientsin—Treacherous conduct of the Chinese—Engagement with the enemy at Tangchow—Seizure of the ships, Loch, Brabazon, and others, by the Chinese—Fate of the ships—Narrative of the Captivity and Release of Messrs. Loch, Brabazon, and others—Advance upon Peking—Capture and Plunder of the Summer Palace—Surrender of Peking to the Allies—Destruction of the Summer Palace—Convention with the Chinese Government.*

regiments volunteered to serve, and proved to be most efficient soldiers. The French Emperor also zealously co-operated, and dispatched a strong body of troops, under General Moutauban, to China with the same object. Baron Gros was appointed the French Plenipotentiary to accompany Lord Elgin, and they proceeded on board an English frigate, the *Malabar*, to China, but, stopping on their way out at Point de Galle, in Ceylon, the ship ran upon a reef of sunken rocks in the harbour, and became a total wreck. So sudden and unexpected was the catastrophe, that the lives of the Ambassadors were in imminent danger, and many important papers, besides much valuable property, were lost.

In the meantime an *ultimatum*, on the part of the British Government, had been addressed, on the 8th of March, from Shanghai, by Mr. Bruce, to the Chinese Government, requiring the immediate and unconditional acceptance of the following terms :

" 1. That an ample and satisfactory apology be made for the act of the troops who fired on the ships of Her Britannic Majesty from the forts of Taku in June last, and that all guns and material, as well as the ships abandoned on that occasion, be restored.

" 2. That the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin be exchanged without delay at Peking; that when the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty proceeds to Peking for that purpose, he be permitted to proceed up the river by Taku to the city Tien-tsin in a British vessel; and that provision be made by the Chinese authorities for the conveyance of himself and of his suite with due honour from that city to Peking.

" 3. That full effect be given to the provisions of the said Treaty, including a satisfactory arrangement to be made for prompt payment of the indemnity of 4,000,000 taels, as stipulated in the Treaty, for losses and military expenses entailed on the British Government, by the misconduct of the Canton authorities."

It was also added, that in consequence of the attempt made to obstruct the passage of the British Embassy to Peking last year, the understanding entered into between the Earl of Elgin and the Imperial Commissioners in October, 1857, with respect to the residence of the British Minister in China, was at an end, and that it rested, henceforward, exclusively with Her Britannic Majesty, in accordance with the terms of Article II. of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, to decide whether or not she should instruct her Minister to take up his abode permanently at Peking.

The French Government joined in similar demands.

To this despatch an answer was returned by the Chinese " Great Council," stating that its contents had occasioned them the greatest astonishment. They said that the defences at Taku could not possibly be removed, and that the demand for indemnity and restitution was " yet more against decorum." The war expenses of China had been enormous, and " were she to demand repayment of England, England would find that her expenses did not amount to the half of those of China."

The proposition with regard to the possible residence of a British Minister at Peking was proved to be even more unreasonable than any of the other demands. The effect of the *ultimatum* was

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and water, destitute of tree, plant,
shrub, or grass, amidst a scene
of utter misery and desolation."

We may mention as a curious
illustration of our anomalous posi-
tion with respect to this strange
empire, that on the 18th of August
a large body of the Taiping rebels,
who have for many years kept up
a war with the Chinese Govern-
ment with considerable success, at-
tacked Shanghai, in which a British
garrison had been left by General
Sir Hope Grant when he pro-
ceeded to the north. The attack
was, of course, repulsed; and no
further attempt was made. But it
was a singular fact, that we should
at the same moment have to con-
tend against the Chinese Govern-
ment, and a body of men, who like
ourselves were in arms against that
Government, and who, therefore,

for the purpose of turning the left of the Tartar position. This column experienced the greatest difficulty in getting through the deep heavy ground, which extended for more than two miles out of Pehtang, and considerably delayed the departure of the main column under Sir John Michel, which moved along the causeway leading directly from Pehtang to Sinho, and which was composed as follows—viz., the 1st Infantry Brigade, a company of Royal Engineers, an Armstrong battery, 1000 French Infantry, and a French battery, all under Brigadier Staveley. This was followed by the 2nd Infantry Brigade, two 9-pounder batteries, and a rocket-battery, succeeded by the main column of the French.

"On approaching the intrenched camp the Tartar cavalry moved rapidly down to attack Sir Robert Napier, who was at this time about two miles and a half off, on my right flank. His report of that part of the engagement I beg to enclose.

"Sir John Michel's division deployed at the same time in front of the enemy's works, and opened fire with Lieutenant-Colonel Barry's Armstrong battery and Captain Desborough's 9 pounders, a French battery being on the left, together with a French and an English rocket battery. These

opened such a heavy fire that the enemy was unable to

advance and they abandoned

who had cut up a good number of the Tartar horsemen.

"The loss of the Chinese was about 100 men.

"On the 13th I reconnoitred the ground along the banks of the Peiho leading to Tangku, and found it tolerably firm, though intersected with creeks and ditches. I ordered these to be bridged during the night, and on the morning of the 14th an allied force moved from Sinho towards Tangku, keeping their right flank on the bank of the river.

"On arriving within a mile of Tangku, a battery and some junks on the right bank were silenced by two Armstrong and two 9-pounder guns; and a party of sailors, who had been brought up for the purpose, crossed the river and burned the junks.

"The whole of the artillery was then advanced to within 600 yards of the entrenchment, and opened a heavy fire on the walls; two French batteries deployed on our left, the enemy replying with ten or twelve guns, and a brisk fire of gingals and matchlocks. The artillery gradually advanced to within 350 yards, and, the enemy's guns being silenced, a breach was commenced, when a passage across the double wet ditch was discovered at the river's edge by the 60th Rifles, and an entrance was effected, the Chinese retiring with great precipitancy. At the same time the French advanced with great gallantry, and entered by the main gate, which had been partially broken in by the artillery fire. The garrison of Tangku retreated, some into the North Forts and some across the river to Tangku.

"I am happy to say that our losses in these two engagements

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“Sir John Michel's division deployed at the same time in front of the enemy's works, and opened fire with Lieutenant-Colonel Barry's Armstrong battery and Captain Desborough's 9-pounders, a French battery being on the left, together with a French and an English rocket battery. These guns kept up such a heavy fire that the Tartars were unable to resist long, and they abandoned their works, being closely followed into their second entrenched line at Sinho, which they were unable to defend, and fled to Tangku.

“The enemy's force was composed principally of cavalry, and numbered about 4000 men. At Sinho I was joined by Sir R. Napier's division, and the cavalry,

who had cut up a good number of the Tartar horsemen.

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tempted to escalate the walls, but failed, owing to the vigorous resistance of the Chinese. Their fire was so effective that our sappers were unable to lay down the pontoon bridge, and fifteen men engaged in carrying it were, by one discharge, knocked down, and a pontoon was destroyed.

At this juncture Sir R. Napier caused two howitzers to be brought up to within fifty yards of the gate, in order more speedily to create a breach, and a space sufficient to admit one man had just been made, when our storming party, who had partly crossed by the French bridge and partly swam over, forced their way in by single file in the most gallant manner. "At the same moment," says Sir Hope Grant, "the French effected their entrance, and the garrison was driven

"About an hour after this the whole of the forts on both sides of the river hauled down their war banners, and hoisted flags of truce. General Montauban and I sent each an officer to ask their meaning and summon them to surrender, but they only received an evasive and insolent reply, and were defied to come on to the attack."

The outer North Fort was next attacked. Sir Hope Grant says:—

"This fort was stronger than the first. They are all constructed on the same plan, being redoubts with a thick rampart heavily armed with guns and wall pieces, and having a high cavalier facing seawards, the guns of which were all turned in towards us; they have two unfordable wet ditches, between which and the parapet sharp bamboo stakes were thickly planted, forming two belts, each about fifteen feet wide, round the fort, an abattis encircling the whole, and further covered by pieces of water, which force an advance to be made only on a narrow front."

No resistance, however, was made by the governor of this Fort. The allied infantry pushed on, crossed the ditches, and scaled the walls without a shot being fired by the enemy, and 2000 Tartars were made prisoners.

to force his way through an embrasure, but was driven back. He ran to another, but it was too high for him. Lieutenant Lenon, 67th, came to his assistance, forced the point of his sword into the wall, and placing one foot on the sword, Lieutenant Rogers leaped through the embrasure just after Jean Pauchard, drummer of the French 102nd, had got over at the right angle. Lieutenant Rogers acted with conspicuous gallantry. He was the first Englishman in the place, and was afterwards of the greatest service in assisting others through the embrasures."

In the evening it was observed that the garrisons of the South Forts were abandoning them, and English and French troops crossed the river in boats, and occupied them without any opposition.

The whole of the forts, which contained about 400 guns, many of which were of a very large calibre, were now in possession of the allies, and the enemy had entirely disappeared.*

In the meantime, some evasive attempts were made by the Chinese Government to put a stop to hostilities by negotiation, and Lord Elgin was informed, by a despatch from Hang and Wan, two ministers of State, that Kweiliang, with whom he had negotiated the treaty of 1858, and Hang Fuh, the Governor-General of the province of Chi Li, had been appointed Imperial Commissioners to treat for peace with the Plenipotentiaries at Tien-tsin. Admiral Hope proceeded to Tien-tsin up the Peiho river on the 23rd of August, accompanied by Consul Parkes in the *Coromandel*, with a division of five gunboats. They anchored about ten miles below the city, where they ascertained that the Tartar General in Chief, Sang-kolin-sin, had, after abandoning the Taku forts, passed Tien-tsin on the previous day, with a small body of horsemen, and that there was no intention of defending the works which he had caused to be thrown up to protect the place, from which the garrison and all the guns had been withdrawn. Upon this Admiral Hope determined to occupy Tien-tsin with the small force

* Our loss on this occasion consisted of:—Killed: men, 17. Wounded: officers, 22, men, 161.

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vesting them with the requisite
authority, they admitted that they
had none, except one, to which
they referred, and which was mani-
festly insufficient. They then pro-
posed to write to Peking for the
powers required, and desired that
the Allies should wait "three
days or so" at Tien-tsin until an
answer was received from the
capital. Lord Elgin, however, re-
solved not to be thus trifled with,
and on the 7th of September he
wrote to the Commissioners, and
after reproaching them with their
want of good faith, said that he
would not submit to the delay
which the necessity of a refer-
ence to Peking would involve, and
added,—

"He has accordingly called
upon his Excellency the General
Commanding Her Britannic Ma-

should halt at Chang-tsia-wan, five miles short of Tanchow, to which place the Ambassadors should advance, with an escort, and sign the convention.

“ Mr. Parkes rode on to Tanchow to arrange matters for Lord Elgin's reception, and to make sure of the agreement as to our advance, that a collision might not take place by inadvertence, it having been settled that the Chinese army should fall back from Chang-tsia-wan. Mr. Parkes was accompanied by an escort of Fane's Horse, under Lieutenant Anderson, and by Mr. Loch, private secretary to Lord Elgin.

“ At daybreak on the 18th I marched, and, after going about four miles, I came in sight of a very large force of Chinese, both cavalry and infantry. While halting to form my force, Mr. Loch galloped in with three sowars,* and informed me that, on going into Tanchow the previous day, they had found every thing quiet on the road; the Commissioners had agreed to all Mr. Parkes's arrangements; and that, accordingly, leaving Lieutenant Anderson and his sowars at Tanchow, Messrs. Parkes, Loch, Thompson, and Lieut.-Colonel Walker, with five men of the King's Dragoon Guards, had come out to meet us, and show us our camping ground, which was a mile and a half south of Chang-tsia-wan.

“ On arriving at that spot, however, they found it occupied by a large Chinese army, while batteries had been hastily thrown up and armed, so as to flank the proposed site of our camp. From the commanding officer Mr. Parkes could obtain no satisfaction, so he started back to Tanchow, with an

orderly of the King's Dragoon Guards, to see the High Commissioner and ask the reason of this move. Mr. Loch came on to tell me of this, and Colonel Walker and Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Thompson remained on the ground with four men of the King's Dragoon Guards and one sowar, where they were to await Mr. Parkes's return.”

Mr. Parkes was accompanied by Mr. De Norman, *attaché* to the British Legation, and by Mr. Bowlby, correspondent of *The Times* newspaper, who were destined to meet a tragic and cruel fate. Mr. Loch returned with Sir Hope Grant's orders, and Captain Brabazon, R.A., volunteered to accompany him. They accordingly started under a flag of truce for Tanchow, with orders for Mr. Parkes and the whole party to return to head-quarters. Sir Hope Grant thus relates what followed.

“ Meanwhile the Chinese cavalry advanced in great numbers on both flanks, and their infantry poured down on our right front, which was enclosed ground and carefully intrenched. I was extremely anxious not to engage, for fear of compromising our officers, who were in their lines. I therefore covered both my flanks with cavalry and ordered the baggage to be hastened on and massed on a village in our rear, where it could be defended by a small force. This latter operation

occupied nearly two hours, which time the enemy had almost entirely

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tablish itself so near his lines at
Chang-tsia-wan. He sought to
counteract the evil effect of this
by making a great swagger of pa-
rade and preparation to resist when
the allied armies approached the
camping ground allotted to them.
Several of our people—Colonel
Walker, with his escort, my pri-
vate secretary Mr. Loch, Baron
Gros' Secretary of Embassy,
Comte de Bastard, and others—
passed through the Tartar army
during the course of the morning,
on their way from Tang-chow,
without encountering any rade-
ness or ill-treatment whatsoever.
At about a quarter to ten, how-
ever, a French commissariat of-
ficer was assaulted by some Tar-
tar soldiers, under circumstances
which are not very clearly as-
certained, and this incident gave

against the Chinese authorities for their conduct in this instance, and the proceedings of the allied Commanders-in-Chief which have ensued therefrom."

In the meantime, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, Captain Brabazon and their companions had been taken prisoners by the Chinese, and the first two, accompanied by a sowar carrying a white flag, were brought before San-ko-lin-sin, who received them with rudeness and insult. The rest of the party, consisting of Captain Brabazon, Lieut. Anderson, Messrs. De Norman and Bowlby, an English Dragoon, and eighteen sowars, remained behind, and were carried off into the interior, where all, with the exception of a few of the sowars, miserably perished, owing to the excessive cruelty with which they were treated, their hands and feet being bound so tightly with cords that in some instances the flesh burst, and mortification ensued.

As the cannonade became heavier, San-ko-lin-sin rode off to the front, and Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, the sowar, and two French soldiers who were then for the first time observed to be prisoners, were ordered to get into an open cart of the roughest description, and were conveyed through Tang-chow to Peking, suffering severely from the cords with which they were bound, and the jolting of the cart over the rough causeway. As

they were carried to the Punishments, where he was separated from his companions, and brought before a magistrate, who ordered

found myself in a throng of 70 or 80 wild-looking prisoners, most of them offensive in the extreme, as is usual in Chinese gaols, from disease and dirt." He adds:—

"I was again carefully examined and searched by the gaolers, who also saw that my chains were properly secured, and bound my arms with fresh cords, not so tightly, however, as to prevent circulation, or to occasion serious inconvenience. At the same time, however, they removed, to my intense relief, the cords from my wrists, which, being very tightly tied, had caused my hands to swell to twice their proper size, and were now giving me great pain. They then laid me on the raised boarding on which the prisoners sleep, and made me fast by another large chain to a beam overhead. The chains consisted of one long and heavy one, stretching from the neck to the feet, to which the hands were fastened by two cross chains and handcuffs, and the feet in a similar manner."

Mr. Loch was also confined in a separate prison of the same loathsome kind. Mr. Parkes, who was intimately acquainted with the Chinese language, was frequently subjected to a rigorous examination, but he took care to give no information which could be of any value to the Chinese. He mentions a curious fact respecting the

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replied to overtures from Prince
Kung, that the army would ad-
vance to the assault of Peking un-
less within three days the prison-
ers were surrendered and the con-
vention signed at Tang-chow, and
the ratifications exchanged at Pe-
kin. As Prince Kung continued
to evade these demands the army
marched forward, and on the 6th
of October the Yueng-min-yuen,
or summer palace of the Emperor,
was reached and taken, the French
being the first to enter it, where
was reaped an abundant harvest
of spoil. An eye-witness thus
describes the scene of destruction
that ensued:—

"The Summer Palace is about
five miles by a circuitous road
north-west of this camp, outside
the earthwork. A description of
it is given in Staunton's account

Canton at 20 dols. to 30 dols. per piece."

Two days afterwards Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, and the other prisoners confined in Peking were released from their captivity, and permitted to return to the allied camp. Mr. Parkes says:

"At last, at 2 o'clock, he (Hang-ki) told us that all the prisoners had been assembled, and that we could take our departure. We were placed in covered carts, without being allowed to see each other, and were escorted by a large party of soldiers and Mandarins through streets which wore a deserted appearance to the Se-cho, or north-western gate of the city. We soon saw, with thankful hearts, as those great portals opened and then immediately closed behind us, that we were already free men, for our guard, not daring to follow us out of the city, had left to ourselves the pleasant task of finding our own way to the allied camp."

On the 12th every disposition had been made for bombarding Peking. The siege guns were in position, and the Chinese Government were informed that the cannonade would be opened on the following day at noon unless the city were previously surrendered, and one of its gates placed in our hands. The result was that all the demands of the allies were unconditionally acceded to, the gate was thrown open to the troops, and for the first time in history the flags of England and France floated victoriously on the walls of Peking. We saw that the Emperor abandoned the pretence of a host which he was attend.

of Peking took place, part of the terms of which was that the city should be spared. Lord Elgin was in ignorance of the barbarous treatment of the English and French prisoners, in the hands of the Chinese, and he had been assured by Prince Kung that they had suffered no mortal injury, and were comfortably lodged and taken care of. But when the whole truth became known, he determined to inflict some signal punishment upon the Chinese Government, and proposed to Baron Gros that the Summer Palace of the Emperor, to which several of the prisoners had been brought, and where they had been subjected to the severest tortures, should be burnt to the ground. The French Plenipotentiary, however, dissented from this plan, and Lord Elgin proceeded to carry it out upon his own responsibility. He wrote to Prince Kung, and, after upbraiding him with his deception, said:—

"Of the total number of twenty-six British subjects seized in defiance of honour and of the law of nations, thirteen only have been restored alive, all of whom carry on their persons evidence more or less distinctly marked of the indignities and ill-treatment from which they have suffered, and thirteen have been barbarously murdered, under circumstances on which the undersigned will not dwell, but his indignation at the words

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esty's representative when on his
 way to Peking, for the purpose of
 exchanging the ratifications of the
 Treaty of Tien-tsin, concluded in
 June, 1858.

By Art. 2, the arrangement
 entered into at Shanghai in Octo-
 ber, 1858, regarding the residence
 of a British Ambassador in China
 was cancelled, and it was declared
 that in accordance with Art. 3 of
 the Treaty of 1858, "Her Bri-
 tannic Majesty's Representative
 will henceforward reside perma-
 nently or occasionally at Peking, as
 Her Britannic Majesty shall be
 pleased to decide."

By Art. 3, the separate article
 of the Treaty of 1858 was an-
 nulled, and it was agreed that in
 lieu of the amount of the indem-
 nity therein specified, the Empe-
 ror of China should pay the sum

By Art. 8, the Emperor of China agreed to command, by decree, the high authorities in the capital to print and publish the Treaty and the Convention for general information.

By Art. 9, Chusan was to be evacuated by British troops, and the British army before Peking was, as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of 1858 had been exchanged, to commence its march towards Tien-tsin; but Her Majesty was to have the option of retaining a force there and at other specified places until the indemnity should be paid.

The ratifications were duly exchanged, and the Allied forces evacuated Peking on the 5th of November, retiring upon Tien-tsin.

UNITED STATES. — This year has proved to be the most momentous one in the history of the United States. The question of Slavery—that black plague-spot in the heart of American institutions—has been, as it was not difficult to foresee it would be, the cause of a movement which threatens to destroy the union for ever, and divide the North American States into two great Confederacies, independent of each other, and irreconcilably at variance upon some of the most important points of social organization and domestic policy. The election of a new President has been the signal of the conflict of which we shall have to relate the disastrous results in our next volume. In this, we have to do only with the preliminary symptoms. We trace the maturing of the wind, but not yet the full fury of the storm. When Missouri was admitted, in 1820, as one of the States of the Union, an Act

which provided, that "in all the territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36° 30' north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this Act (i. e. Missouri), slavery and involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and hereby is, prohibited for ever." This enactment has become celebrated under the well-known name of the "Missouri Compromise." It will be observed that it drew a geographical line as the boundary of permitted slavery, excluding Missouri, which lies wholly to the north of that line, from the prohibition against holding slaves, and that it applied solely to the territory ceded by France under the name of Louisiana. But as the population of America spread towards the West, new communities were formed anxious to be admitted as States of the Union; and the serious question then arose—What was to be their constitution in respect of slavery—and was the principle of the Missouri Compromise to be applied to them? If so, then they would, or rather might, be free soil or slave holding states, according as they were situated north or south of 36° 30' of north latitude.

The North was unwilling to extend the Missouri Compromise to the West, for the effect of that would be to mention slavery in every State south of that latitude far as the Pacific; and the South was equally opposed to it. The result was a compromise, which was passed

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [*United States.*

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them to be a candidate who,
although favourable, to a certain
extent, to the pretensions of the
Slave States, was not disposed to
extend the influence of slavery;
and it was thought that he would
adopt a policy of conciliation. He
was himself a Northern man—the
native of a free-soil State, Pennsyl-
vania,—and this of course tended
to secure him the votes of a con-
siderable party in the North. He
was also far less objectionable to
the Southern States than Colonel
Fremont, the avowed champion of
the abolitionists, and those States
therefore rallied round him, and
made the most strenuous efforts to
secure his return. The result was,
that Mr. Buchanan was elected
President of the Union. His con-
duct, however, belied the hopes
both of his Northern supporters

great popularity amongst the slave States, and was looked upon as their future candidate for the Presidency, now declared himself the resolute adversary of the Kansas Bill. He said, reasonably enough, that his own measure had provided for the admission into the Union of a new territory as a slave State if the inhabitants had previously engrafted slavery into their constitution, but that he was not prepared to force slavery upon them as the Kansas Bill proposed to do. The result was, that Mr. Buchanan was defeated in his attempt, his former friends became more and more alienated from his policy, and the breach between the North and the South became wider and more irreconcilable.

A very serious charge was brought against Mr. Buchanan this year, of not only having employed his patronage, but actually resorted to pecuniary bribes for the purpose of securing the success of the Kansas Bill. He was accused also of sanctioning abuses in the public departments of the State, such as the post-office, the navy yards, and other establishments. Hostile resolutions against him were proposed in the House of Representatives, and carried on the 6th of March, the first of which was to the following effect:

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker for the purpose, first, of investigating whether the President of the United States or any officer of the Government has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or territory; and second, also to inquire into and investigate whether any officer of the Go-

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vernment have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute-book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof."

Against this resolution the President, on the 28th of March, delivered an energetic protest, in which he said:—

"I confine myself exclusively to these two branches of the resolution, because the portions of it which follow relate to alleged abuses in the Post-office, Navy-yards, public buildings, and other public work of the United States. In such cases, inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong equally to the Senate and House, as incident to their legislative duties, and being necessary to enable them to discover and provide appropriate legislative remedies for any abuse which may be ascertained. Although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are extremely vague and general, yet my sole purpose in adverting to them at present is to make the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and the remedial clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possesses no power under the Constitution over the first portion of the resolution, except as an impeaching body, while over the last, in common with the Senate, their authority as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully admitted.

"It is solely in reference to the first or impeaching portion of the resolution that I presume to make observations. Except the Constitution, the House of Representatives has no power, no

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ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [United States.

over the President. In all respects, he is quite equal to them as they are co-ordinate branches of the Government he is their representative on earth of all and each of the States. To them, and to the people, he is responsible, within the sphere of his constitutional duty, and not in the House of Representatives. They have not confined to the Executive the exercise of the Executive power. They have also given him a large measure of discretion. No law can be passed without his assent, and he represents the people of the United States, unless it be by his veto by a majority of both Houses

from the Presidential office would be involved, but, what is of infinitely greater importance to himself, his character both in the eyes of the present and of future generations might possibly be tarnished. The disgrace cast upon him would in some degree be reflected upon the character of the American people who elected him. Hence, the precautions adopted by the Constitution to secure a fair trial. On such a trial, it declares that the Chief Justice shall preside. This was doubtless because the framers of the Constitution believed it to be possible that the Vice-President might be biased by the fact that, in case of the removal of the President from office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President.

"I again declare emphatically that I make this protest for no rea-

protected me against the shafts of falsehood and malice will not desert me now when I have become 'old and gray-headed.' I can declare before God and my country that no human being, with an exception scarcely worthy of notice, has at any period of my life dared to approach me with a corrupt or dishonourable proposition; and, until recent developments, it had never entered into my imagination that any person, even in the storm of exasperated political excitement, would charge me, in the most remote degree, with having made such a proposition to any human being. I may now, however, exclaim, in the language of complaint employed by my first and greatest predecessor, that I have been abused 'in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, to a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pickpocket.'

"I do, therefore, for the reasons stated, and in the name of the people of the several States, solemnly protest against these proceedings of the House of Representatives; because they are in violation of the rights of a co-ordinate Executive branch of the Government, and subversive of its constitutional independence; because they are calculated to foster a band of interested parasites and informers, ever ready for their own advantage to swear before *ex-parte* committees to pretended private conversations between the President and themselves, incapable, from their nature, of being disproved, thus furnishing materials for harassing him, degrading him in the eyes of the country, and eventually, should he be a weak or timid man, rendering him subservient to improper influences in

order to avoid such persecutions and annoyances; because they tend to destroy that harmonious action for the common good which ought to be maintained, and which I sincerely desire to cherish between the co-ordinate branches of the Government; and finally, because, if unresisted, they would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors, to whatever political party they might be attached."

In the mean time, as Mr. Buchanan's tenure of office would expire in the month of March next year, the struggle for the election of a new President was actively proceeding. We need not give details of the exciting contest which absorbed the attention of our Transatlantic brethren during the greater part of the year. It will be sufficient to mention the names of the candidates and the parties they represented, and to indicate the result.

There were eight candidates, or rather four pairs of candidates, in the field for the offices of President and Vice-President. These were Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, who represented the Republican party; Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, Democrats; Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane, also Democrats; and Messrs. Bell and Everett, called "Union," or "Fusion" men. The result was, that Mr. Abraham Lincoln had the greatest number of electoral votes, and became, virtually, in November, the President elect, while Mr. Hamlin was the Vice-President elect.*

* The States that voted for Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin were the following:—

Connecticut	6
Illinois	11
Indiana	13
Iowa	4

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [*United States.*

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thirty-sixth since the union—was
opened on the 3rd of December,
and on the next day the Message
of the President, Mr. Buchanan,
was read both in the Senate and
the House of Representatives.
The following were the principal
topics, and it will be seen how con-
scious the President was of the
approach of the coming storm,
evoked by the election of his suc-
cessor.

“QUESTIONS OF SLAVERY AND
SECESSION.—Throughout the year
since our last meeting the country
has been eminently prosperous in
all its material interests. The
general health has been excellent,
our harvests have been abundant,
and plenty smiles throughout the
land. Our commerce and manu-
factures have been prosecuted with
energy and industry, and have
yielded fair and ample returns. In

Territorial Legislatures to exclude slavery from the territories, nor from the efforts of different States to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. All or any of these evils might have been endured by the South without danger to the Union (as others have been), in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises not so much from these causes as from the fact that the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence, a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of servile insurrection. Many a matron throughout the South retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and her children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger, whether real or imaginary, extend and intensify itself until it shall pervade the masses of the Southern people, then disunion will become inevitable. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purpose; and no political Union, however fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequence be to render the homes and the firesides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of such a union must be severed. It is my conviction that this fatal period has not yet arrived; and my prayer to God is that He would preserve

the Constitution and the Union throughout all generations.

“But let us take warning in time, and remove the cause of danger. It cannot be denied that, for five-and-twenty years, the agitation at the North against slavery in the South has been incessant. In 1835 pictorial handbills and inflammatory appeals were circulated extensively throughout the South of a character to excite the passions of the slaves, and, in the language of General Jackson, ‘to stimulate them to insurrection, and produce all the horrors of a servile war.’ This agitation has ever since been continued by the public press, by the proceedings of State and county conventions, and by abolition sermons and lectures. The time of Congress has been occupied in violent speeches on this never-ending subject; and appeals in pamphlets and other forms, endorsed by distinguished names, have been sent forth from this central point and spread broadcast over the Union.

“How easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question for ever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country!

“They, and they alone, can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone, and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way. As sovereign States, they, and they alone, are responsible before God and the world for the slavery existing among them. For this the people of the North are not more responsible, and have no right to interfere than with institutions in Russia or France. Upon their good sense and

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [*United States.*

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cessarily be conservative. The
stern duty of administering the
vast and complicated concerns of
this Government affords in itself a
guarantee that he will not attempt
any violation of a clear constitu-
tional right. After all, he is no
more than the chief executive
officer of the Government. His
province is not to make, but to exe-
cute the laws; and it is a remark-
able fact in our history that, not-
withstanding the repeated efforts
of the anti-slavery party, no single
Act has ever passed Congress,
unless we may possibly except the
Missouri Compromise, impairing
in the slightest degree the rights
of the South to their property



property, and, like all other property, their owners have a right to take them into the common Territories, and hold them there under the protection of the Constitution.

"So far, then, as Congress is concerned, the objection is not to anything they have already done, but to what they may do hereafter. It will surely be admitted that this apprehension of future danger is no good reason for an immediate dissolution of the Union. It is true that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, on the 23rd of February, 1860, passed in great haste an Act, over the veto of the governor, declaring that slavery 'is, and shall be, for ever prohibited in this Territory.' Such an Act, however, plainly violating the rights of property secured by the Constitution, will surely be declared void by the judiciary whenever it shall be presented in a legal form.

"Only three years after my inauguration, the Supreme Court of the United States solemnly adjudged that this power did not exist in a Territorial Legislature. Yet, such has been the factious temper of the times, that the correctness of this decision has been extensively impugned before the people, and the question has given rise to angry political conflicts throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judgment of our highest constitutional tribunal to popular assemblies would, if they could, invest a Territorial Legislature with power to annul the sacred rights of property. This power Congress is expressly forbidden by the Federal Constitution to exercise. Every State Legislature in the Union is forbidden by its own Constitution

to exercise it. It cannot be exercised in any State except by the peoples in their high sovereign capacity when framing or amending their State Constitution. In like manner it can only be exercised by the people of a Territory represented in a convention of delegates for the purpose of framing a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union. Then, and not until then, are they invested with power to decide the question whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. This is an act of sovereign authority, and not of subordinate Territorial Legislation. Were it otherwise, then, indeed, would the equality of the States in the Territories be destroyed, and the rights of property in slaves would depend not upon the guarantees of the Constitution, but upon the shifting majorities of an irresponsible Territorial Legislature. Such a doctrine, from its intrinsic unsoundness, cannot long influence any considerable portion of our people, much less can it afford a good reason for a dissolution of the Union.

"The most palpable violations of constitutional duty which have yet been committed consist in the acts of different State Legislatures to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. It ought to be remembered, however, that for these Acts neither Congress nor any President can justly be held responsible. Having been passed in violation of the Federal Constitution, they are, therefore, null and void. All the courts, both State and National, before whom the question has arisen, have from the beginning declared the Fugitive Slave Law to be constitutional.

"The Southern States, standing

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [*United States.*

the Constitution, demand this act of States of the it be refused, tion, to which e parties, will violated by one in a provision domestic security the remainder. injured States, ssed all peaceful means to obtain justified in revo- e to the Govern- n. ely confined my onary resistance, n claimed within that any State, ll be its sove- easure, may se- tion, in accord-

sponsibility, whenever any sudden excitement might impel them to such a course. By this process a Union might be entirely broken into fragments in a few weeks, which cost our forefathers many years of toil, privation, and blood to establish.

“ Such a principle is wholly inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the Federal Constitution. After it was framed, with the greatest deliberation and care, it was submitted to Conventions of the people of the several States for ratification. Its provisions were discussed at length in these bodies, composed of the first men of the country. Its opponents contended that it conferred powers upon the Federal Government dangerous to the rights of the States, while its advocates

rolina to Congress, employs the following language:—'The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberty and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the general Government is constituted, and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain.'

"It was intended to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties. The old Articles of the Confederation were entitled 'Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States,' and by the 13th Article it is expressly declared that 'the articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State and the Union shall be perpetual.' The preamble to the Constitution of the United States, having express reference to the Articles of Confederation, recites that it was established 'in order to form a more perfect Union.' And yet it is contended that this 'more perfect Union' does not include the essential attribute of perpetuity.'

"But the Constitution has not only conferred these high powers upon Congress, but it has adopted effectual means to restrain the States from interfering with their exercise. For that purpose it has, in strong prohibitory language, expressly declared that 'no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything

but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts.' Moreover, 'without the consent of Congress, no State shall lay any imposts or duties on any imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws;' and, if they exceed this amount, the excess shall belong to the United States.'

"And 'no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage; keep troops or ships of war in time of peace; enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign Power; or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.'

"In order still further to secure the uninterrupted exercise of these high powers against State interposition, it is provided 'that this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of one State to the contrary notwithstanding.'

"The solemn sanction of religion has been superadded to the obligations of official duty, and all senators and representatives of the United States, all members of State Legislatures, and all executive or judicial officers, 'both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution.'

"In short, the Government

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [*United States.*

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country, 'to take care that the
laws be faithfully executed,' and
from this obligation he cannot be
absolved by any human power.
But what if the performance of
this duty, in whole or in part, has
been rendered impracticable by
events over which he could have
exercised no control? Such, at
the present moment, is the case
throughout the State of South
Carolina, so far as the laws of the
United States to secure the admin-
istration of justice by means of
the Federal judiciary are con-
cerned. All the Federal officers
within its limits, through whose
agency alone these laws can be
carried into execution, have already
resigned. We no longer have a
district judge, a district attorney,
or a marshal in South Carolina;
in fact, the whole machinery of

execute it, and where, even if there were such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him.

"Then, in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina, this has been purchased for a fair equivalent 'by the consent of the Legislature of the State,' 'for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals,' &c., and over these the authority 'to exercise exclusive legislation' has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force; but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants.

"The question, fairly stated, is, — Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn, from the confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a State. After much serious reflection I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, or to any other department of the Federal Government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress: and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not 'ne-

cessary and proper for carrying into execution' any one of these powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly refused by the Convention which framed the Constitution.

"It appears, from the proceedings of that body, that on the 31st of May, 1787, the clause 'authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole against a delinquent State' came up for consideration. Mr. Madison opposed it in a brief but powerful speech, from which I shall extract but a single sentence. He observed:—'The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than any infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound.' Upon this motion the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never, I believe, again presented. Soon afterwards—on the 8th of June, 1787—when incidentally adverting to the subject, he said:—'Any Government for the United States, formed on the supposed practicability of using force against the unconstitutional proceedings of the States, would prove as visionary and fallacious as the Government of Congress'—evidently meaning the then-existing Congress of the old confederation.

"Without descending to particulars, it may be safely asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province, and govern it by do[]

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. [*United States.*

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ample for more than eighty years
would not only be lost, but it
would be quoted as a conclusive
proof that man is unfit for self-
government.

"GREAT BRITAIN.—Our rela-
tions with Great Britain are of the
most friendly character. Since
the commencement of my admin-
istration the two dangerous ques-
tions arising from the Clayton and
Bulwer Treaty, and from the right
of search claimed by the British
Government, have been amicably
and honourably adjusted.

"The discordant constructions
of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty
between the two Governments,
which at different periods of the
discussion bore a threatening
aspect, have resulted in a final
settlement entirely satisfactory to

United States to the treaty concluded at London on the 17th of October, 1856, between the two Governments. It will be recollected that this treaty was rejected by the British Government because of its objection to the just and important amendment of the Senate to the article relating to Ruatan and the other islands in the Bay of Honduras.

"It must be a source of sincere satisfaction to all classes of our fellow-citizens, and especially to those engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit and search American merchant vessels on the high seas in time of peace, has been abandoned. This was by far the most dangerous question to the peace of the two countries which has existed since the war of 1812. While it remained open they might at any moment have been precipitated into a war. This was rendered manifest by the exasperated state of public feeling throughout our entire country, produced by the forcible search of American merchant vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba in the spring of 1858. The American people hailed with general acclaim the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico 'to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation.' These orders might have produced an immediate collision between the naval forces of the two countries. This was most fortunately prevented by an appeal to the justice of Great Britain and to the law of nations as expounded by her own eminent jurists.

"The only question of any importance which still remains open is the disputed title between the two Governments to the Island of San Juan, in the vicinity of Washington territory. As this question is still under negotiation, it is not deemed advisable at the present moment to make any other allusion to the subject.

"The recent visit of the Prince of Wales, in a private character, to the people of this country, has proved to be a most auspicious event. In its consequences it cannot fail to increase the kindred and kindly feelings which I trust may ever actuate the Government and people of both countries in their political and social intercourse with each other.

"KANSAS.—At the period of my inauguration I was confronted in Kansas by a revolutionary Government existing under what is called the Topeka constitution. Its avowed object was to subdue the territorial Government by force, and to inaugurate what was called the Topeka Government in its stead. To accomplish this object an extensive military organization was formed, and its command intrusted to the most violent revolutionary leaders. Under these circumstances, it became my imperative duty to exert the whole constitutional power of the Executive to prevent the flames of civil war from again raging in Kansas, which, in the excited state of the public mind, both North and South, might have extended into the neighbouring States.

"The hostile parties in Kansas had been inflamed against each other, by emissaries both from the North and the South, to a degree of malignity without parallel in our history. To prevent actual



CHRONICLE.

JANUARY, 1860.

WRECKS IN 1859.—The Report of the Board of Trade of the wrecks and casualties which occurred on the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1859 is a sad record of disaster. The number of ships and lives lost during that year are greatly in excess of those recorded in any previous year. Of casualties there were 1416 in 1859, against 1170 in 1858. But this, bad as it is, is merciful in comparison with the loss of lives: no fewer than 1645 persons perished, the number in the previous year being 340. The year throughout its course was marked by a succession of gales, some as violent as any that have been recorded. The storms of February caused numerous casualties, but the terrible storms of the 25th and 26th October, and the three days' tempest of October 31, November 1 and 2, made a shocking addition to the lists. In the former gales there were no fewer than 133 total wrecks, and 90 casualties. On the morning of the 26th, the *Royal Charter* and 446 of her crew and passengers perished; 798 persons were swallowed up in the waves within these forty-eight hours. In the latter storm

VOL. CII.

the total wrecks were 27, and the casualties 27; but only 51 lives were lost. Two other great catastrophes, besides that of the *Royal Charter*, marked the year—the loss of the *Pomona*, on the 28th April, on the Blackwater Bank, when, of 448 persons on board, 24 only were saved; and the destruction of the *Bervie Castle*, and the 56 persons on board, on or about the 20th December. The causes and circumstances of this disaster are totally unknown, and it became known only by the discovery of a large part of her side drifting on the sea.

Among other wrecks, those noticeable for loss of life are those of the *Czar* steamer, 13 persons drowned; the *Australia*, 24; the *Cuba*, 12; the *Favorite*, 36; the *Charles Holmes*, 25; the *Capital*, 10; the *Iron Age*, 11; a ship unknown, off Trevoe Head, 16; a barque unknown, foundered near Padstow, 18; a brig unknown, also near Padstow; the *Wanderer*, 11; the *Tyrol*, 19; the *Eagle*, 11; the *Miribita*, 12; the *Canton*, 15.

The loss of property in ships wrecked or injured is estimated at 870,000*l.*; in cargoes at 893,000*l.*—a total of nearly two millions.

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ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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in June; 34 in
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October; 170 in
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116 happened in daylight, between
6 A.M. and 6 P.M.

Amid these records of woe and
disaster, it is consolatory to reflect
that much energy has been shown
in adopting means for saving life.
The number of life-boats esta-
blished on our coasts is 158—an
increase of 9—and these have all
been kept up in a state of efficiency,
and have rendered valuable ser-
vices; and new stations for mortar
and rocket apparatus have been
provided. By the courage and
self-devotion of the crews of the
life-boats, 291 persons were res-
cued from certain death; by the
rocket apparatus and assistance
from shore, 260. By luggers,
coast-guard boats, and small craft,
1009 persons were rescued; by
ships and steam-boats, 766; and

an accurate and practised observer as to the point whence the cyclone comes, and so to enable him to steer out of it.

From these observations, Adm. FitzRoy derives some practical applications of singular interest and value. First, it seems established by observation that, in the *northern* hemisphere, when the mariner faces the wind, the centre of the storm is on his *right* hand, in the *southern* hemisphere it is on his *left*. Second, it is not only possible, but perfectly feasible, to give warning, by means of the electric telegraph, of the prevalence and probable course of a storm, many hours in advance of its travel. That all storms, if not absolutely cyclones, are more or less curvilinear, and that strong gales are the most curved in their progress, and much stronger towards the centre, and weaker as their curves increase in diameter; and that storms are *comparatively* limited in extent or area. These valuable suggestions have already borne fruit, inasmuch as the state of the weather at the ports along our coasts and at the large inland towns is daily and systematically telegraphed to London.

STORMS AND SHIPWRECKS.—The disastrous year 1860 was ushered in by a severe gale, which commenced on the 30th December, and committed great damage. The gale was accompanied by thunder, lightning, and hail. In the south-west the wind blew a hurricane. The *Sir Henry Pottinger*, with a cargo of silver ore, and other valuable freight, insured for 40,000*l.*, was wrecked in Carmarthen Bay; and an American ship, of 2000 tons, laden with cotton, near Barmouth. The centre of the storm appears to have passed over Calne,

Wiltshire, where it operated like a tropical tornado. It formed for itself a path of six miles in length, with a breadth of from 100 to 150 yards. Within this space—which included a part of Bowood Park—it levelled every obstacle. Large trees were snapped off or uprooted—some were torn up out of the earth and lodged upon adjoining trees—one fine elm was uprooted and reversed, its limbs being forced into the earth, and the trunk and roots raised high in air: straw and hay-ricks were torn to pieces, and scattered cottages were unroofed and thrown down; a heavy four-wheeled waggon was thrown or forced over a high hedge. Heavy lumps of ice fell, which killed in their descent numerous birds, hares, and rabbits. The passage of the tornado lasted not more than five minutes. Its boundaries were sharply defined: without its limits the trees were little injured; in some instances one-half a cottage thatch and a corner of the building were swept away, and the remainder left. In Blackland Park, the seat of Mr. Marshall Hall, the force of the tornado was specially exhibited. Hundreds of trees were thrown down—trees eight and ten feet in circumference were snapped like matchwood; others, especially heavy-topped firs, were blown out of the plantation across the road into an adjoining field. Hundreds of persons have since visited the scene of devastation.

During the gale of the 1st January, the *Arethusa*, of Glasgow, with a valuable cargo of tobacco, &c., was wrecked near Wrexford, and many other disasters were reported. In the month, 206 vessels were wrecked or damaged by collisions on the British coasts; the

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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SASTERS.—A se-
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ing the striking body, was much injured by the sudden arrest of its *vis motus*. The engine, on the collision with the Barking carriage, sprung round and shot across the permanent way, where it buried itself in the embankment; the tender was disconnected and thrown across the rails, and the break-carriage was thrown off the rails and hurled to the abutment of the bridge, where it was turned up on to its end and crushed into a second class carriage. Eleven persons, in both trains, received injuries more or less severe; and the driver and guard of the Norwich train were much hurt.

On Friday, the 27th January, a number of labourers were employed on the works of the London and Chatham and Dover line; they were executing a cutting through

the passenger carriages were damaged; but fortunately there were not more than half-a-dozen travellers and none were materially injured. The pointsman's thigh was broken, four Post-office guards, and a guard of the train, were hurt somewhat severely. On the same day a passenger train ran off the main line through the facing points into a siding near Plymouth, and came into collision with an engine. Three of the passengers and three of the railway servants received injuries.

On the 27th February a passenger train, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, overtook and came into collision with a goods train near Greenhill junction, and seven passengers received injuries from the shock.

4. FRAUDULENT ATTORNEYS.—At the Central Criminal Court, David Hughes, 50, described as a solicitor, was placed at the bar to plead to various indictments: the charge which was proceeded with being that of not surrendering to proceedings in bankruptcy, under the Bankruptcy Act.

The case of this prisoner was another instance of those frightful social crimes which were exemplified in the cases of John Sadleir and the brothers Hall. David Hughes was a solicitor in very extensive practice, first in the Old Jewry, with a partner, and after 1851, in Gresham Street, singly. He was very extensively and confidentially employed by wealthy clients; but, so far at least as appeared by these proceedings, more as a prudent adviser in the investment of money—as a scrivener, in short—than in the ordinary course of an attorney's business. He was himself, to all appearance, an open and free-hearted man, who, having a

large practice and a good position, could afford to keep a large establishment; and in fact it was shown that his domestic expenditure was at the rate of 4000*l.* a-year. In the year 1858 all this splendid respectability collapsed and laid open to view a hideous ruin. Mr. Hughes suddenly left the country and fled to Australia, with his wife and family. It was then discovered that this trusted adviser had for many years misappropriated the funds of his too-confident clients, entrusted to him for investment; and that he had habitually fabricated securities with the object of allaying suspicion and evading detection. It turned out that his liabilities—the bulk of them being tainted with fraud—amounted to no less than 170,000*l.*; only between 4000*l.* and 5000*l.* has since been realized for his creditors, and his assignees have the further comfort of being made parties to seven Chancery suits. This atrocious speculator was followed to his place of refuge, captured, and brought back, and was now placed at the bar to answer for his malpractices.

A considerable number of the prisoner's victims gave evidence of the frauds he had committed upon them. The sums misappropriated varied greatly in amount; for the prisoner—at least in the later period of his career, when he had large defalcations to conceal by making prompt payments of necessary sums—laid his hands on all that came into his net. The estate of a deceased lady was lessened 7000*l.*, the lowest amount named was 250*l.* Nor were the victims always of the confiding and unsuspecting class. Messrs. Currie, the bankers, were cheated of 2500*l.*, and a London Alderman of a considerable sum.

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and in less than two hours the roof
 fell in, and the whole interior was
 destroyed. The building had no
 pretensions to architectural beauty,
 but was a substantial and commo-
 dious pile. The fire was probably
 caused by the over-heating of flues.

10. AWFUL CATASTROPHE IN THE
 UNITED STATES. — Although the
Chronicle of the ANNUAL REGISTER
 contains the record of many harrow-
 ing catastrophes that have occurred
 during the century of its exist-
 ence, it records none more terrible
 than that which is now reported
 from the United States. It may
 be doubted, indeed, whether in
 any country or in any age so many
 human beings have ever perished
 so terribly by an accident of ordi-
 nary life. War may produce
 parallel scenes of horror, but the
 annals of peace may be searched

frightful incidents of the catastrophe.

Unhappily, the collapse of the structure occurred when the mill was peopled with its busy complement of hands. It is not uncommon—indeed, we are thankful to say it is common—to read of accidents which might have resulted in tragedies beyond belief. We are frequently told of the fall of a staircase, or a roof, or of a fire in a theatre, or of other casualties, which might, if they had happened ten minutes earlier or later, have caused the deaths of hundreds. We read of railway accidents, in which, by the narrowest possible chance, a whole train of passengers escapes instant destruction; and sometimes, perhaps, we reflect for a moment on the nature of the disaster which was so near occurring. At the Pemberton Mills that kind of disaster was actually witnessed. The five stories of the building fell in, one after another, upon the heads of 600 or 700 workpeople who were assembled at their trade, and the living and the dead, with the fractured beams of the edifice and the heavy ironwork of the machinery, were precipitated in one mass to the ground. How many found their deaths on the instant is still unknown, but it is only too well known that they who did so were the most fortunate of the victims. Even this crash itself was as nothing in comparison with the scene which followed. As soon as the news of the disaster got abroad thousands of people rushed to the rescue, and for some hours toiled painfully, and not without success, in extricating sufferers from the mass of ruin. But a new and more shocking alarm was presently given. As the early evening of winter had

closed in upon the scene, large bonfires were lit in a circuit round the spot to enable the work of humanity to be carried on through the night. Either from one of these, or through some unexplained, though not surprising accident, fire was communicated to the mass, and rapidly caught hold of it. The rest we can hardly venture to describe. Imprisoned in the ruins of the edifice, mangled by the fall, but still living and conscious, hundreds of men and women were exposed to the most shocking of deaths. The flames enveloped them before the very eyes of their relatives and countrymen, and consumed them while their voices were still heard and recognized in unavailing shrieks for protection. As the telegraph flashed the tidings of the catastrophe to the adjacent States, the horror of the story must have been inconceivable. At New York the people learnt the tale piece by piece, so that every successive incident had time to sink into the mind. First came the shock of the accident, then the details of the rescue; but before hope could be well formed it was crushed by the fresh intelligence of the conflagration, the ascendancy of the flames, and all the realities of the hecatomb.

The actual extent of the calamity is not accurately ascertained. The reports circulated by the excited people represent the number of the unfortunates buried in the ruins to be between 500 and 800; it probably exceeded the former number. How many were rescued without injury, or with injuries more or less severe, is not known; one printed report, issued before the second calamity became known, states the dead still in the

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burnt. The mills consisted of two
buildings, one seven the other
eight stories in height. The fire
broke out in the former, which
was entirely consumed; and
spread to the latter, which was
partly burnt. The destroyed pre-
mises contained 22,000 spindles
and 138 carding-engines. The loss,
by the destruction of the build-
ings, machinery, and stock, exceeds
25,000*l.*; and 600 workpeople are
thrown out of employment.

On March 10, the cotton mill
of Messrs. Haslam, at Preston,
was totally destroyed; it contained
29,000 spindles, and employed
about 200 persons. The loss ex-
ceeds 20,000*l.*

16. EXPLOSION AT A FIRE-WORK
FACTORY.—Another explosion, at-
tended with the loss of at least
two lives, has occurred at the fire-

18. **STATUE TO LORD CLIVE.**—The tortures of the "Black Hole of Calcutta," the recapture of that city by Colonel Clive, the siege of Chandernagore, and the crowning victory of Plassey, form the first pages of the first volume of *THE ANNUAL REGISTER*. In recording the inauguration of the statue of the great commander in his county town of Shrewsbury, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of his victory, history seems almost to repeat itself, and the hundredth volume of this work seems to have completed the circle where the first begins it. The parallelism of events is somewhat remarkable. The English garrison of Calcutta had surrendered to the Surajah Dowlah, and had received promises of good treatment. They were, however, shut up in a dungeon to the number of 146, where all but twenty-three were suffocated. The horrible fate of these persons excited the greatest sensation in England; great exertions were made to reinforce our troops in India, and a celebrated commander was sent out expressly to conduct the campaign. Calcutta and Chandernagore were retaken, and the cruel deaths of our countrymen were avenged by the decisive battle at Plassey, fought on the 23rd June, 1757, drove the treacherous prince from his throne, and he perished by assassination; and by this great event the foundations of the marvellous British Empire in India were firmly laid. These wonderful events are recorded in the first volume of *THE ANNUAL REGISTER* in a form so succinct, that their vast importance was evidently not suspected, and even the name of the spot where the decisive victory was won is not

not mentioned—perhaps was not known. The hundredth volume records the outbreak of the great Sepoy mutiny by the treacherous onslaught at Meerut, the frightful massacre of men, women, and children, by the Nana Sahib, the recapture of the place by Havelock, followed by the flight and obscure death of the miscreant; the massacres of Delhi, followed by the storm of that city, and the final dethronement of the Great Mogul, the mission of Lord Clyde, and the decisive victory at Lucknow. By this marvellous series of events no native prince is left in India of power to question our dominion.

The statue of the founder of our Indian Empire was the result of a meeting of private individuals on the hundredth anniversary of the great victory, who thought it disgraceful to the national character and derogatory from the glorious history of England, that no public monument to one who had achieved such vast things for his country should exist. The bronze statue, which has no pretensions to high art, is the work of Baron Marochetti, and simply a portrait statue of a short stout gentleman in the costume of the period, and suggests no ideas of the strong will and grand conceptions of "the heaven-born general."

Speedier justice has been done to the military genius who added the West of India to our dominions as Clive had won the East. Two statues have been erected to General Sir Charles Napier, one in Trafalgar Square, another of marble in the "Heroium" of British commanders—St. Paul's Cathedral. It is a pleasing indication of the improvement of the public conscience, that the pedestal of this latter statue bears testi-

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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was the custom that his gig should
 leave the *Great Eastern* and call
 for the captain, at Hythe pier,
 every morning at half-past nine,
 whence it conveyed him either to
 the ship or to Southampton, as
 business might require. This
 morning the boat left the ship as
 usual, under the management of
 Ogden, the captain's coxswain, a
 fine, active seaman, who had full
 experience of the boat, and was an
 excellent boatman. Her crew con-
 sisted of five picked seamen. At
 Hythe pier, Captain Harrison, Mr.
 Lay (the chief purser), his son, a
 fine youth of eighteen, and Dr.
 Watson, the chief surgeon, em-
 barked, for the purpose of going
 to Southampton, where the captain
 had to cash certain cheques in
 order to pay wages and disburse-
 ments on board the ship. The

during the gig's passage to Southampton; it blew hard, and was piercingly cold. Nevertheless, the gig made good way, the water under the banks was smooth, the wind fair for her destination. A large inward-bound steamer, the *Indus*, had been unable to enter the tidal docks the previous evening, and was now at anchor in the stream, between 150 and 200 yards of the entrance. The tide, which had risen unusually high, was just setting out from the docks, and meeting the wind raised a short chopping sea. It appears, in fact, that the space between the dock walls and the *Indus* was just one of those places where the eddies of the gale struck with great fury. As the gig entered the agitated spot, the officers of the *Indus* observed that she yawed about and seemed not to be under control. Captain Harrison, who was steering, seeing the danger, gave orders to stand by the halyards and lower the try-sail. The sail and halyards were wet, something went amiss, the yard after coming down a foot stuck fast, and the sail being struck at this moment by an eddy from the dock entrance, was "taken aback," and the consequence was that the gig being thrown over on to the side where most of the crew sat, filled and went down. It appeared upon the evidence of Dr. Watson, who was picked up insensible, that, while swimming, he observed Captain Harrison striking out bravely towards the boat. He retained full presence of mind, and in answer to Dr. Watson exclaimed, "All right—all right." Captain Harrison reached the boat, which was then pitching about keel uppermost, and made a strong attempt to right her; but she was filled with water, and turned over

so completely as to rise again with the keel uppermost still. Between this movement of the boat and the fury of the sea, Dr. Watson was separated for an interval from young Lay, whom he had seized, and was courageously supporting, and the boat. After a while, however, he again succeeded in catching the poor lad and jamming him in between himself and the stern of the boat, onto which he held with one hand, while with the other he tried to support Captain Harrison, who was buffeting strongly with the waves, by keeping his hand under his arm. In this manner some minutes passed, and Captain Harrison seemed almost powerless, and to be becoming insensible. After a short while, however, he again threw himself on the keel of the boat, and strove to turn it over. The struggle, however, was, like the first, ineffectual, and seemed to exhaust his strength, for he relaxed his hold, threw his arms up, and fell back in the waves, after which Dr. Watson saw him no more. The last gallant effort of the Captain had, however, again separated Dr. Watson from the boat, and from young Lay, who, before the doctor could regain his hold of him, went down, beating the water with his hands as he sank. Mr. Lay, who was holding on to the boat, shouted loudly for help as he saw his child disappear. Dr. Watson called to them all to hold on, as a boat was coming. Some of the crew were then clinging to oars and stretchers, but most of them to the boat. Ogden could not be seen. It was some minutes longer before any boats ~~could~~ ^{made their} way to them ~~in~~ ^{the} sea, by which ~~the~~ ^{they} ~~quipped their~~ ^{quipped their}

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proper to marine mourning. A considerable sum was subscribed for the benefit of the bereaved family.

21. FATAL COAL-MINE ACCIDENTS.—On the 21st January, four men and three boys got into a "skip" to descend a colliery near Wolverhampton. The drum, around which the wire rope had been coiled, had been imperfectly connected with the engine, which consequently had no command over it. The "skip" and its unhappy freight therefore descended with constantly-accelerating velocity, and struck the bottom with tremendous force. The poor fellows were probably killed by the shock—but if any were injured only, their sufferings were but of a moment's duration, for the drum and machinery above flew to pieces



ing for the remainder, the brig went down, carrying with her 44 victims.

31. DESTRUCTION OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP BY FIRE.—The *Endymion*, a fine ship of 1374 tons, was lying in the Mersey ready for sea. She had, beside her crew of about 30 men, and a valuable cargo, about 25 second-cabin passengers. At daybreak she was observed to be on fire. In a harbour so crowded as the Mersey, there was no lack of assistance. The burning vessel was speedily surrounded by steam-tugs and boats, who conveyed away the terrified passengers and their luggage; fire-engines were sent off, and every exertion made to extinguish the flames. These, however, made such progress, that the captain thought it necessary to scuttle the vessel, and run her ashore. This was done; but, as the tide was receding, without the desired effect. As the masts and cordage were consumed, the former fell, tearing up the decks, and thus admitting air. The flames consequently rose with fresh vigour, and the interior of the vessel was almost totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at upwards of 20,000*l.*

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—On Wednesday the 4th, a boiler explosion at Middlewich was attended by very melancholy consequences. At the iron-foundry of Mr. Samuel Heath, an engine of 6 or 7-horse power was used to drive a fan to give blast to a furnace in which the ore was heated. The steam was generated in a boiler which had been bought second-hand about fourteen years before, and was quite worn out; it had an old-fashioned safety-valve, but no steam-gauge or

indicator; the feed-pump was worked from time to time by hand, and it was the custom to tie down the safety-valve in order to obtain a greater pressure of steam. All these preliminaries having been thus carefully prepared, what is called "an accident" occurred. The boiler had been heated to the utmost, the engine had driven the fan at speed, and the ore was molten and ready for casting. The engine, having done its work, was at rest: the workmen went to tea, leaving Mr. Heath and his two sons to watch the furnace. Perhaps the safety-valve was tied down as usual—possibly the water in the boiler had been allowed to get too low, until steam was generated to a fearful pressure:—but the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion that shook the whole neighbourhood as an earthquake: the boiler, which was riven into three fragments, was forced through the wall into the next house; the engine was crushed, and the building (three stories) was shattered. When the daring exertions of the neighbours had searched the ruins, undeterred by the vapour, dust, and molten metal, the bodies of the father and his two sons were found, horribly burnt and bruised. One son was quite dead, the other so injured that his life was held in great danger, and the father, just alive, but without hope of recovery.

In February, a similar "accident" occurred at Messrs. Tod's, at Edinburgh. The engine was stopped while the men had their breakfast: some went home, those who did not came to the engine-room. In order to obtain a good head of steam for the re-start, the engineman placed a heavy iron rake on the safety-valve. The c

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

the boiler burst, of super-heated that the people fully scalded, and ed in agony.

a steam boiler in ne Colliery, near oded with fatal ne was employed water out of the lid at the rate of nute, and worked It was supplied ree boilers. The posed to be in ex- he two engineers o of the boilers and having found lied with water, escend, when one eat violence. One blown up some nge, to say, was

ATROCITIES ON AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS.—The cruelties for which the United States' merchant service has of late years become justly infamous, demand the immediate attention of their Executive Government if they wish to retain the character, or indeed the condition, of a civilized people. Deeds of violence cannot be perpetrated with impunity without quickly demoralizing the community which suffers them. In a few years an American merchantman will be a floating hell; every boy who goes on board will learn the horrible lesson, and by the time he has strength to use marlinespikes and knuckle-dusters he will be too bad for anything but the gallows.

The British Government have concluded with the Government of the United States an extradition



been told than that of which the scene was the American barque *Anna*. The two mates, Lane and Hires, were brought before the magistrates of Southampton early in January, charged with having caused the death of no fewer than *six* of their seamen (all blacks) by a series of atrocious cruelties. The yellow fever, however, had been on board the vessel, and possibly more than one of these deaths may be attributable (as was alleged by the mates) to that disease. The deaths of two of the six were, however, certainly the direct results of the acts of the accused.

The first part of the statement made by John Thomas, one of the surviving coloured men, relates to the murder of James Armstrong. Lane, the chief mate, gave an order to this unhappy creature. He did not attend to it as quickly as the mate wished, and Lane, taking up a mallet, struck him with it over the eye. The man "jumped up, fell on the main-deck with his head forward, and then leaned over the chain. I went to his assistance, put my hand on his head, and pulled it back, and I saw that his left eye was running out." Armstrong was then sent half insensible "down on the martingale under the bowsprit to clear the earring." He was washed off the martingale and towed along in the water by the earring, round which his arm was coiled. As Abraham Rock, another coloured seaman, was about to haul him in, the chief mate said, "Don't haul that nigger in; cut the earring, and let him go!" About two minutes after Armstrong let go his hold, and was lost. Another man, John Turtle, was dragged down by Hires, the second mate, who stamped on his head with his sea-boots. Turtle

died, and the witness swears that he found the bone of the forehead broken in the centre. A youth named Johnson and a man named Frank also died after being ill-treated in the most frightful manner by the mates, and, though the deaths may not have been immediately the result of the beating and the choking, yet, supposing the negroes to have been in a weakly state from fever, there can be little doubt that such usage must have tended to produce fatal consequences. In all, six coloured men perished, and their deaths were all charged to the mates by the surviving seamen.

As the offences were committed on board an American vessel and on the high seas, the American Minister in this country sent a protest against the jurisdiction of the court, and nothing remained for the magistrates but to dismiss the charge. The American Minister having, however, made the demand with the formalities required by the treaty, the ruffians were again arrested. The necessary evidence was taken before the magistrates, who were of opinion that *four* charges were so far substantiated that they were justified in committing the prisoners to gaol, until they should be delivered to American authorities under warrant from the Secretary of State.

The investigation into the case of the *Anna* was still proceeding, when George Dower or Stevens, the second mate of the American ship *Deronshire*, was brought, under the extradition treaty, before the Bow-street magistrates, charged with the wilful murder of a seaman named Humphreys.

It appeared that the accused was a man whom the whole crew held in dread, and that the deo

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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prisoner strike or ill-use the de-
 ceased, and that he did nothing
 whatever to him at the time he
 went overboard, the magistrate
 thought that they proved rather
 too much, and that it was the
 duty of the United States' tri-
 bunals to decide which narrative
 was the true one; the accused
 was therefore ordered to be re-
 tained in custody, to be handed
 over to the American authorities.
 The ruffian was convicted at New
 York of manslaughter, and sen-
 tenced to three years' confinement
 and a fine of 300 dollars.

At the same time, a seaman of
 the American ship, *Wizard King*,
 died within our jurisdiction; and
 a coroner's inquest was held on
 his body. The jury, however,
 found that he died of exhaustion,
 and that he was cruelly and unrel-

Chatham. They were divided into two gangs, one of which, consisting of nine convicts, was placed in a compartment of a second-class carriage of the Great Western Railway, under the charge of two officers; the other four in another compartment, under one officer. These desperadoes were fastened to each other by the usual irons and chains. The train reached Reading without any suspicious movement being observed; but soon after the train left that station, two of the more numerous gang suddenly jumped from their seats and leaped through the window of the door, the train at the moment running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The two officers in charge were amazed at their intrepidity; but on looking near the doorway it was discovered that both of them had managed to slip the irons from off their wrists, and that therefore they were not shackled in any way in their movements. The other convicts did not exhibit any desire to be refractory or violent, the experiment of escaping not being one which they were disposed to adopt.

When the train stopped at the next station (Slough) the alarm was given, information was telegraphed back, and a diligent search immediately instituted. It was supposed that some trace would be found at the spot where the men had leaped out, and that at least they must have received injuries that would prevent flight. But there was no trace of blood, torn clothing, or any mark whatever. The county police and prison officers were turned out to search the woods, hedges, and wild country; but no sign of the fugitives was discoverable. The police, indeed, found that a cottage at Woodley

VOL. CII.

had been broken into on Saturday night, and two "wide-awakes," a pair of boots, and other articles stolen; the thieves leaving in exchange their own caps. On Sunday, during the hours of divine service, two men of remarkable appearance were seen passing along the market-place of Reading. The police soon got scent of these suspicious strangers, and after watching for some time pounced upon them, and secured them after a desperate resistance. They then admitted that they were the fugitive convicts. On searching them, and removing a brown slop frock which one wore, there were found beneath, an old woman's cloak and a shirt, which being stripped off, the prison dress became visible; the other had only a smock frock over his official costume. They said that their fall "shook every bone in their bodies," but neither had received any injury. After their perilous leap they had concealed themselves in a wood under branches and leaves; and when night came on they stole forth, intending to make their way to London, but being bewildered in the darkness and an unknown country they lost their way, and with daylight found themselves near Reading, which they were attempting to steal through when they were observed and recaptured.

6. MURDER AND SUICIDE AT COVENTRY. — Another of those domestic tragedies, which have occurred so frequently of late, has been perpetrated at Coventry. Some fourteen or fifteen years ago, Henry Fawson, a butcher, married a young woman, from whom however he shortly separated, certain circumstances having come to the husband's knowledge which caused him to suspect his wife's chastity

C

ht of thousands. rescued men, one and exposure. The ebœuf is famous in English history as on which, on the 1120, a vessel *the Nef*, which had children of Henry I, the Earl and Lester, and a great onages of distinc- with their attend- ked. The three and everybody else, a native of Rouen all), perished.

LOSS OF THE MAIL-GARIAN." — Much been caused in America by the wreck of the Mont-ship Company's

bales, &c., were swept along the coast. Sixteen mail-bags were recovered, but saturated into pulp. Among those who perished by this disaster were Mr. Nash, a valuable servant of the Post-office, who was now making his last trip previous to retiring from the service; and Mr. Marcus Talbot, a member of the Canadian Legislature, and son of the proprietor of the *Leinster Express*.

19. COLLISION AND LOSS OF THE "ONDINE." — At 3 A.M., as the steamer *Ondine*, from Dublin to London, was abreast of Beachey Head, she came into collision with the schooner *Heroine*, of Bideford. The steamer received so much damage that she sunk, and in less than twenty minutes not a trace was left of her. The *Ondine*, on her passage, had called in at Ply-

nearly full of water. Nevertheless, in this precarious refuge, twelve men, three women and two children embarked. The mate says, "As we were leaving the ship, a good many faces were looking down at us." There were still available for the rescue of the remaining passengers the cutter and the jolly-boat. The latter, we know, arrived safe at Dover with twenty-one persons; of the other it is not known whether she was launched, or swamped with her living burden. When the life-boat shoved off from the steamer, she was so deeply submerged that the water reached up to the people's waists as they sat on the thwarts, being kept from entirely sinking by the cork in her compartments. Her wretched freight, in a short time, beheld the steamer rise forward in the air, and then go down stern foremost. Soon afterwards the people in the boat began to be exhausted from the sea breaking over them, and dropped one by one. Mrs. Marsh (the wife of one of the rescued persons) and one of her children were first overcome and swept away, the other died from exhaustion, consequent on the wash of the sea and the bitter north-west wind, in its father's arms. The lady passenger and stewardess next followed, and so on, one after the other, until only the three rescued were left. The numbers who had perished and been washed out of the boat had considerably lightened her, and the survivors were thus kept afloat until they were rescued, benumbed and exhausted, by the *Thetis*. The captain was one of those who perished; the passengers were mostly invalid soldiers on furlough, and women and children.

19. GREAT FIRE IN HORSLEY-

DOWN.—Between 1 and 2 A.M., the extensive cooperage of Mr. Bradford, at Horselydown, was destroyed by fire. Several of the engines of the fire brigade were already engaged in extinguishing small fires which had broken out on the south side of the river; but the light spread around by the conflagration of the cooperage was so considerable, that all that could be spared hastened to that place. By the time they arrived the flames had spread to a number of small houses in the vicinity, and it appeared probable that a great conflagration would ensue. By the exertion of the firemen, however, a further extension of the flames was prevented; but Mr. Bradford's premises were entirely destroyed, and a considerable number of the adjoining buildings more or less injured.

20. DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—A railway accident, the most fatal to life and limb that has occurred for some time past, happened on the Eastern Counties line as a train was passing through the Tottenham station.

The train left Cambridge at 7 A.M. Subsequent inquiry put it beyond doubt that the officers of the Company had performed their duties in every respect: the engine was in excellent order; the wheels of the engine, tender, and carriages had been sounded, and seemed quite perfect, and the officials of the train were experienced and steady men. The train consisted of the engine and tender, the break, and eight carriages. As Monday is the great metropolitan market-day, there were a considerable number of passengers, most of them millers, corn-dealers, and others, coming up to attend the markets. Every.

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

until, about 9.20, it dived within a short distance from Tottenham station. The guard on the engine observed gravel on the engine with the guard instantly jumping, with such power that the fragments; he turned over; the break-carriage was broken out. He was a heap of ruins, and

was waiting on the platform at Tottenham station. He was aroused by an alarm and looked down the rails. The engine of an engine off the rails, on the ground; on the form it struck it, completely over-

neighbouring taverns, on ladders, boards, or cushions; medical assistance was telegraphed for, and all done that was possible to assuage the sufferings of those who yet lived. The engine-driver was found dreadfully scalded, as well as crushed; he died speedily; his fireman was smashed to pieces; Mr. Stokes, a miller, of Saffron Walden, and Mr. Satchell, hatter, of Fenchurch Street, were so dreadfully injured that they never regained consciousness, and died in a few hours. The latter unfortunate gentleman lost his wife and child by a fire some time ago. The seriously wounded were Mr. Manser, grocer, of Harlow, compound fracture of the left leg, amputated; Mr. Manser, junior, brother of the above, dislocated hip; Mr. Manston, miller, Hod-

long investigation was held into the cause of this fracture. It appeared that the wheels of the engine had been in use some moderate time, that at the time of their manufacture and frequently since they had been subjected to the usual tests, and had always appeared to be perfectly sound. Nevertheless, it appeared clearly, from the minute inspection, that the destruction of this tire rendered probable that there had existed from the very beginning an imperfection in the welding which, from some inexplicable cause, occurring at this particular moment, led to instantaneous disruption of the parts. Whether it was or was not possible that a sufficiently careful inspection of the tire before it was passed from the factory as sound would have revealed this flaw was a matter on which scientific authorities differed; but the verdict of the coroner's jury was—"We find that the deceased men met with their deaths from the breaking of the tire of one of the leading wheels of the engine, in consequence of the defective weld; and we are of opinion that, had proper caution and vigilance been used, the same might have been detected."

27. **DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE CITY.**—Wood Street, Cheapside, and the streets and alleys adjoining, are the head-quarters of the wholesale dealers in lace and silk goods, woollens, Manchester wares, &c.; and the large old-fashioned mansions in this locality are let out to numerous firms, whose rooms are packed with goods of immense value. About 11.30 A.M. the workmen of the Central Gas Company were doing some repairs to the gas-pipes in the premises of Messrs. Morley and Co., lace and

silk merchants, 122, Wood Street; when by some accident or mismanagement there was a large escape of gas on the basement, which ascended the stairs and passages. The gas by some means was ignited, a great explosion took place, and the flames ascended the stratum of gas with frightful rapidity; the house speedily took fire in every part. The clerks engaged on the premises escaped with difficulty. The engines were speedily in action, and poured volumes of water, without being able to extinguish the flames, which spread to the adjoining premises; nor could they be got under before the evening, by which time an enormous quantity of merchandize had been destroyed by fire and water. The owners were very largely insured; but an action was brought against the gas company by one of the merchants on behalf of the insurers, seeking to render the company liable for the loss on the ground of negligence; but it did not appear that their workmen had omitted any usual precaution, and the action failed. Had it succeeded, other actions would have followed for damages to the extent of 120,000*l*.

27. **ANOTHER GALE.**—At 10 A.M. another gale, more furious than the preceding, began to blow: it continued for forty-two hours, and a pressure of twenty-eight pounds on the square foot was registered. On the Tuesday the gale was most terrific. In the metropolis and suburbs, stacks of chimneys were dashed through roofs; boats capsized, skylights carried away, children blown under horses and carts, and streets strewn with chimney-pots and the *débris* of unroofed houses. Two men were blown into the Deptford Canal and

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

was blown from
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 r, Nottingham,
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 Nowhere was the
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 lars arrived from
 e whole of the
 ddington Square

was upset by the force of the wind,
 the carriages were thrown over into
 a deep ravine, and though no one
 was killed, twenty were wounded.
 A luggage-train also was upset.
 At the same time the country was
 very seriously inundated by the
 melting of the snows on the moun-
 tains. The great manufacturing
 town of Mulhausen, and its ad-
 joining communes were under
 water, and very great damage
 done. Numerous wrecks occurred
 on the coast, the most serious of
 which was that of the American
 ship *Luna*, in which upwards of
 100 persons perished.

28. TOTAL WRECK OF THE
 STEAMER "NIMROD."—About 9 A.M.
 a large steam-ship was seen from
 St. David's Head, to be driven
 before the gale, apparently under
 no command, between the South



and as the weather was then moderate, and the entrance to Milford Haven well open, the commander of the *Nimrod* merely requested that he should be reported at Waterford, and the *City of Paris* steamed on. Soon after the gale came on, and the unmanageable vessel was driven on the rocks.

tion. The mass of earth which had filled up the space between the natural slope of the hill and the retaining wall, becoming charged with moisture, pressed outwards the foundations of the wall, which had not, unfortunately, been carried down to the natural rock. An extensive landslip, in consequence, took place on Thursday night, the masonry falling, distorted and shattered, on the face of the lapsed embankment. The original cost of the formation of the terrace was between 5000*l.* and 6000*l.*

MARCH.

1. FALL OF RAMSAY TERRACE, EDINBURGH. — The picturesque marine terrace, erected by the late Lord Murray, on a spur of the Castle Hill, Edinburgh, overhanging Princess Street Gardens, has given way, owing to defective foundation, and become a mass of ruins. To the locality the poet Allan Ramsay had, by residence and property, given his name, and the late Lord Murray, to whom the property some time ago descended, determined both to beautify the situation by the erection of a promenade commanding a fine view of the New Town and of the valley below, and to honour the memory of his ancestral relative by the erection of a statue. The terrace was designed to be in harmony with projected improvements on the Castle, and at the east end a lodge was erected in the Scotch Baronial style. The work had been completed with the exception of the placing of the statue, for which Mr. Steell had been commissioned, when about three weeks ago several rents began to appear in the masonry. Attempts were made to prevent the mischief spreading; but the heavy rains completed the destruc-

2. EXPLOSION AT THE BURRADON COAL-PIT — *seventy-six Lives lost.* — Another fearful coal-mine explosion has occurred, by which the lives of seventy-six men and boys have been lost. The Burradon Colliery is near the Killingworth station of the North-Eastern Railway, not far from Newcastle. It is an old pit in the Wall's End group, and formerly belonged to Lord Ravensworth and partners, but recently worked by Messrs. Bowers and Co., of Leeds. The workings extend for many miles, and the main seams having been exhausted, the "broken," *i. e.* the large pillars of coal that had been left after exhausting the sections of the main, were being wrought in the more distant parts of the pit; in other parts the "whole," or untouched portions of the seams were being worked. Between seventy and eighty men were employed in the former working, and between thirty and forty in the latter. The pit, being on the low main, had a bad reputation, as being fiery and dangerous; but, notwithstanding this evil fame, although the men engaged on the "broken" worked by the light of Davy's safety lamps, those who

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

the "whole" used
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ose who escaped
y blast hastened
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nd by rushing
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xplosion was felt
on the bank, and
a great calamity
awful wail arose
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omen and chil-
ls the pit-mouth,
ging their hands,
all the neigh-

fallen over a tub, and the others
falling upon him, and being un-
able to recover themselves, owing
to the effect of the choke-damp,
they all perished on that spot.
Others were found in various parts
of the workings, as they had fallen
and died in their flight. It would
appear that though many had been
killed and scorched by the explo-
sion, the greater number perished
of the choke-damp. The dreadful
misery of the inhabitants of the
district cannot be described. Some
families had lost the father, the
brother, or several brothers—some
father and brothers together—none
but had lost some near relatives.
Of one family, all the males per-
ished. The aspect of the country
on the following Sunday was most
saddening. From the cottages,
and along the paths, were seen to

in sufficient time to escape; but a lodger, being suddenly awakened by the alarm, lost his presence of mind, rushed into the burning rooms and perished: his wife, being intercepted by the flames, jumped out of the second-floor window, and received such injury by the fall that she died in a few minutes after admission into St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Their daughter and two other persons were also so much hurt by falling from the second-floor window, that they also were conveyed to the Hospital.

7. LAUNCH OF THE "HOWE," 121 GUNS.—A noble vessel of the most improved construction, to bear the name of the gallant victor of "the glorious First of June," and intended to replace the old *Howe*, of 120 guns, was launched at Pembroke amid the cheers of a large assemblage of visitors. The *Howe* was designed by Sir Baldwin Walker, Surveyor of the Navy, and was laid down in March, 1856. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—

	Feet.	In.
Length, extreme.....	301	1
Ditto, between perpendiculars	260	0
Ditto, keel for tonnage.....	220	0
Breadth, extreme.....	61	0
Ditto, for tonnage.....	60	2
Ditto, moulded.....	59	4
Depth in hold.....	26	4

Burden, in tons, 4236 10.94.

Her armament will be as follows:—

Lower Deck.—32 8-in. guns, 65 cwt., 9 ft. long.

Middle Deck.—32 8-in. guns, 65 cwt., 9 ft. long.

Main Deck.—32 32-pounders, 55 cwt., 9 ft. 6 in. long.

Upper Deck.—26 32-pounders, 42 cwt., 8 ft. long; 1 68-pounder, pivot, 95 cwt., 10 ft. long.

Her engines are 1000-horse power.

7. THE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—

On the 12th May, 1859, a Circular from the Secretary of State for War announced that the Queen permitted the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps. This interesting document is given in our last volume. The patriotic spirit of the people caught eagerly the generous flame; and although no imminent danger threatened our shores and made self-defence a matter of necessity, yet such was the general conviction that our vast national wealth and national character were insufficiently guarded, and could never be sufficiently guarded but by the personal exertions of the people, that numerous associations were formed in all parts of England.

As in every great national movement not arising from the pressure of immediate danger and the necessity of self-preservation, but based on the deep and rational conviction of the thoughtful, the earliest development of the Volunteer army was, or seemed, of slow growth. At first little was heard of it; and, therefore, when time had permitted the formation of some general scheme, the wide-spread character of the movement was observed with a feeling of surprise. No sooner did a concurrence of reports indicate that the movement would be a great one, than the corps multiplied and strengthened in every direction. But although a very general armament was observable, the levies had not, before the close of the year, assumed a shape so organized and apparent as to have become a "great fact," and, therefore, did not obtain a place in the records of this *Chronicle*. Nevertheless, before the year closed, a considerable army of the most intelligent, active, and enterprising of our people

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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 efficiency, and in
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 population at home
 abroad. The
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 Her Majesty,
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 three months of
 passed, upwards
 lite of the popu-
 and Scotland
 bodies with mili-
 and were train-

simple and inexpensive as possi-
 ble; and in consequence the great
 majority of the infantry corps
 had adopted greys; but this gene-
 ral colour was somewhat varied by
 difference of tints and braidings,
 and especially by diversity in the
 patterns of the head coverings.
 Some corps had indulged in an in-
 dependent taste; and their gayer
 vestments, and the more varied
 clothing of the cavalry and artillery
 corps, gave picturesqueness to the
 shifting groups that moved around
 the Palace. Nearly 2500 officers
 assembled on this interesting oc-
 casion.

It is worthy to be remarked how
 the self-planted institution out-
 grew first the conception of the
 Government, and then the antici-
 pations of its own most ardent ad-
 vocates. In December it was an

the rest were working with such diligence and zeal that they would shortly become valuable soldiers. Indeed, it is probable, that had the summer months been any other than one uninterrupted series of rains and storms, the close of 1860 would have seen 250,000 or 300,000 Volunteers in efficient training.

GREAT FIRES IN LONDON.—The metropolis has witnessed two destructive fires within a few days.

On the 7th inst., a fire broke out in the extensive premises of Messrs. Skipper and East, in Eastcheap. The firm are very largely engaged in the printing business, and in the manufacture of ledgers, account-books, and other kinds of mercantile stationery. The fire occurred immediately after the premises were opened for business; and notwithstanding that assistance was immediately at hand, and that the brigade engines were speedily in action, the fire could not be subdued until one of the great floating engines was brought to the nearest wharf. By these united exertions the fire was got under in the afternoon. A large part of Messrs. Skipper's premises and stock was destroyed, and the rest much damaged. The neighbouring houses also suffered much injury; and at one time fears were entertained for the safety of the beautiful church of St. Dunstan's.

On the 16th, at 3 A.M., a very destructive fire occurred in the extensive premises of Mr. Matthews, currier and leather merchant, in Bermondsey. The fire originated in the stores, where were kept the materials for japanning leather. These are of a most inflammable nature, and the flames consequently extended with great ra-

pidity to the rest of the workshops. The bright glare of the flames summoned nearly all the engines of the brigade; but, notwithstanding their exertions, the whole range of buildings was destroyed.

9. BURGLARY AND OUTRAGE.—At the York assizes, Michael O'Brien, aged 40, was charged with burglary in the dwelling-house of the Rev. John Wynn, and stealing therein one coat and about 25*l.* in gold, and other articles, his property; also, with assaulting the said John Wynn, with intent to murder him, at Nappa, on the 1st of January last.

This was a very brutal affair. On the night of the 31st of December last Mr. Wynn and his household, which consisted of one or two women servants and a boy, retired to rest at 10 o'clock, leaving all safe. About 3 o'clock on the following morning the boy came to his master's bedside and told him that there were strangers in the house. Mr. Wynn rose, and immediately heavy footsteps were heard upon the stairs. Thereon, the boy took refuge in his bedroom and got under the bed, while Mr. Wynn secreted himself in a dark closet, opposite his own bedroom. The burglars having searched the boy's room, without discovering his concealment, proceeded to the closet, when Mr. Wynn presented himself. He then found that the burglars consisted of two persons, one of whom was taller than the other, and the features of both of whom were concealed. The taller man had in his hand a hay spade, while the lesser man carried a lamp. Mr. Wynn, on being struck with the hay spade on the head and severely hurt, immediately grappled the taller man, when a fierce

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performing his duties for several weeks. The police traced the burglars for some distance, but failed in capturing them; but the prosecutor had recognized the voice of the prisoner, who was the shorter burglar, as that of a man who had formerly been in his service, and he was apprehended. There were other circumstances which showed the prisoner to be guilty; but the boy who had witnessed the struggle from his hiding-place, was able to declare that the accused was the shorter of the two ruffians. The taller has not been discovered.

The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the learned Judge, who said that it was not the fault of the prisoner or his companion that they had not committed murder, passed sentence of death, to be commuted to penal servitude for

became angry and fired revolvers, grazing Witcher's clothing. The latter fired, and shot both dead. A grandson of Witcher, named Smith, attempted to enter, when the third Clemens fired upon him. Smith immediately killed him with a bowie knife. Captain Witcher is a veteran of seventy-five years, and seems to possess all the promptitude which is acquired by long experience.

14. THE LUTON MURDER.—At Bedford Assizes Joseph Castle was indicted for the wilful murder of Jane Castle, his wife, at Luton, on the 9th of August. The circumstances connected with the commission of this murder showed great and careful premeditation. The prisoner and the deceased woman had been married about two years, lodging in a house belonging to the prisoner's uncle, at Ware, in Hertfordshire. They had not lived happily together, and a day or two previous to the 8th of August there had been some wrangling between them, and the wife had determined to return to her mother. The deceased accordingly, on the morning of Monday, the 8th of August, left Ware on foot, accompanied by a young girl, a cousin of the prisoner, who carried a bundle of clothes for her, "repeatedly," as the girl said, "looking back, dreading lest her husband should be following her." The girl left her at Hertford, and she went on alone, stopping a short time at a house at Cromer Hyde. It was shown that very shortly after she had left, the prisoner was there making inquiries about her. In the mean time the deceased had arrived at Luton, and then went to her mother's house. She slept there that night, and appeared in great distress.

The next morning the prisoner came, and found her in bed at about half-past 6 o'clock, and endeavoured to persuade her to return with him. What passed between them that morning is not known; but at about half-past 10 o'clock they left her mother's house together, and were shortly afterwards seen ascending a rising ground called Sommer's-hill. On the side opposite to that on which they ascended is a mound and old chalk-pit called the Dell. Here the body of the deceased was found before 12 o'clock that morning, about two hours after she had left her mother's house. Death had been caused by a deep stab in the throat, but there were other wounds and marks, which proved that a desperate struggle had taken place in the road above the chalk-pit. In a barley-field, seven yards from the body, that afternoon a knife was found covered with fresh blood. This knife was shown to have been used by the prisoner's uncle, and to have been used by the prisoner and the deceased while lodging in the uncle's house. That same afternoon the prisoner went on to Welwyn, thirteen miles distant, and gave himself up to a police-constable, saying, "I am your prisoner. I have had a row with my wife, and cannot tell what the consequence was." Shortly afterwards a constable from Luton arrived, and told the prisoner that he had come to take him into custody on the charge of murdering his wife at Sommeries. The prisoner replied, "Murder! murder!" He appeared much excited at the time, and on his way back to Luton, while in custody, he said that he had never been in trouble before in his life, and this would not have happened if she (meaning his wife)

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Episcopal Church, in so far as he
taught (1) that "the Eucharistic
Sacrifice is the same substantially
with that of the cross;" (2) that
"supreme adoration is due to the
body and blood of Christ myste-
riously present in the gifts," and
that "the worship is due not to the
gifts, but to Christ in the gifts;"
(3) "that in some sense the wicked
do receive Christ indeed, to their
condemnation and loss," whereby
the doctrines (1) of the oneness of
the oblation of Christ finished on
the cross, of the perfect propitia-
tion which He there once made,
and of the Holy Eucharist being
a memorial or commemoration of
His death and sacrifice on the
cross; (2) of the non-adoration of
the sacramental bread and wine,
and non-corporal presence of
Christ's natural flesh and blood

to a certain extent inconsistent therewith; find that the third charge of the presentment is not proven. But in consideration of the explanations and modifications offered by the respondent in his answers in reference to the first charge; and in consideration, also, that the respondent now only asks toleration for his opinions, and does not claim for them the authority of the Church, or any right to enforce them on those subject to his jurisdiction, we, the College of Bishops, feel that we shall best discharge our duty in this painful case by limiting our sentence to a declaration of censure and admonition; and we do now solemnly admonish, and in all brotherly love entreat, the Bishop of Brechin to be more careful for the future, so that no fresh occasion may be given for trouble and offence, such as has arisen from the delivery and publication of the primary charge to his clergy complained of in the presentment."

15. SHOCKING MORTALITY ON BOARD A TRANSPORT-SHIP.—On the morning of Thursday, the *Great Tasmania*, transport, arrived at Liverpool from Calcutta. She was known to have on board a large number of troops, and rumours immediately spread throughout the port that she was one vast lazaret-house. A steamer was engaged, and the vessel communicated with. When the officials went on board, the ship presented a shocking spectacle. There were, or there had been, within her decks, beside the crew, upwards of 1000 officers and soldiers, with women and children. More than 300 of these unfortunates were in the last stage of prostration from dysentery, scurvy, and fever—reduced to mere skeletons, their

bones and sinews merely covered with skin, and their faces, pallid and emaciated, more like those of corpses than living beings. About 140 were in such a fearful condition, that had the arrival of the ship been delayed but a few days they must have died. Many of them lay on the bare decks with most scanty covering, others, fortunate enough to be provided with hammocks, lay without any other covering than their ordinary apparel. The stench on the decks was sickening—below, pestilential. Immediate steps were taken to afford relief to the sufferers, and to remove from the ship her plague-stricken freight. A large quantity of beef, bread, and vegetables was sent on board. Spring carts were sent down to the beach to convey the sick to the infirmaries, and sixty rugs. This supply of clothing was insufficient even to cover the unfortunates, many of whom were consequently placed in the carts half naked. One died on the way. He had on nothing but a pair of drawers and a flannel shirt—both saturated with wet—and so, it was said, he had lain for weeks exposed to the weather. Three others died before the following night, and three corpses were removed from the ship. Others died in days or weeks after. How many may be said to have been restored to permanent health?

From the evidence of the military officers, it appeared that the troops embarked on board the *Great Tasmania* consisted of portions of nearly every European regiment in the late East India Company's army. They were all men who had taken share in the "strike," or whatever it may be most properly called, on occasion

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

f the Company's own. The same of insubordination characterized this outbreak to actuate the men and had been, so decided. Many at distant stations whole course of nce to the place was a continued t and starvation. those at Calcutta ee better—contis and debauchery stitutions. Thus, able force, which strength of the y exertions with- n history, debili- e and the climate, y the wildest ex- for embarkation.

gaged as an emigration ship, and was then licensed to carry 400 passengers; nor was any person allowed to embark who had any contagious or dangerous disease. On board this vessel were now packed more than 1000 adults, all in the lowest physical and moral condition, and without proper clothing, bedding, or covering. There was but one medical officer, aided by a dispenser, on board. The ship sailed from the Hoogley on the 9th November. A fortnight afterwards the beef was found to be bad, and was condemned by a committee of officers and the surgeon. (Indian beef is altogether unsuited for ship purposes.) Next the beer became undrinkable, and was thrown overboard. On the 29th December the biscuit was examined and



at every muster they were found deficient 50 or 100—the men, in fact, threw them overboard to save themselves the trouble of bringing them up to muster (or perhaps of cleansing them); the decks became foul with all the fœtor of disease; then came scurvy, the terrible consequence of foul air and bad food. During the voyage nearly 500 men were affected, and became so debilitated that they could scarcely be prevailed upon to take food. When the ship put into St. Helena on the 22nd January there had been many deaths; many succumbed to scurvy in February; and when the ship entered the Mersey on the 15th March, the survivors issued from her as the survivors of a plague-stricken city. In all about eighty persons perished on this disastrous voyage.

16. MURDER AT STAMFORD.—An old lady of some property, and eccentric habits, residing at Stamford, has been found murdered, under horrible circumstances. The neighbours observed that the house of the deceased (whose name was Elizabeth Pulley) had not been opened for two days, and this circumstance giving rise to alarm, notice was given to the police, who, with a clerk to the deceased's solicitor, proceeded to the house. The front door was locked; but by scaling the garden wall entrance was gained to the house by the back-door, which was found open. On entering the kitchen, the body of Miss Pulley was found lying on the hearthstone in front of the fire-place. The deceased was fully dressed, a small bonnet lay against the head, and by her left side, between the body and the fire-place, was an upright brass candlestick, which seemed to have fallen from her hand. The clothes were

partly burnt off, and the body was also much injured by fire. Materials for fire were arranged in the grate; but they had not been lighted. The various articles about the room did not appear to have been disarranged. In the breakfast-room, opposite the kitchen, there was on the table a bottle containing sherry, with a wine-glass, which had been used, by the side of it. About three glasses of wine had been taken from the bottle. The other rooms in the house presented no noticeable indications, though some drawers appeared to be in a confused and tumbled state. The observation of the examiners does not seem to have been very acute, for, notwithstanding some circumstances which should have aroused suspicion, they came to the conclusion that either the deceased had had a fit, and, in falling, had set her clothes on fire, or that she had accidentally set her clothes on fire and been burnt to death.

When, however, inquiries were made into the deceased's effects, a cheque for upwards of 500*l.*, and another for 116*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, were missed; next, it was found that some jewellery, which the deceased was known to wear, was gone. Indications of violence appeared on a diligent search. What was thought a human bone, but proved to be a tooth, with human hair adhering to it, was found among the ashes; then pieces of burnt cord; and then it was found that all the plate, of which the deceased was known to possess a quantity, had disappeared; and also her desk, in which she was accustomed to keep small articles of value. It was now thought that she had been murdered, and that the murderer, after plundering the house, had set fire to her clothes, pos-

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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 conceal his crime.
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received in payment one 10*l.* note
 issued by the bank, and the rest in
 coin. No such sum of money was
 found in the house; but Corby had
 paid some arrears of rent with
 such a note. It was found also
 that Corby had given to a woman
 a pair of boots, which were identi-
 fied as a pair which had been sold
 by the maker to Miss Pulley.

The inquiries into the perpetra-
 tion and circumstances of so terri-
 ble a crime were protracted to a
 great length, and every result
 tended to prove conclusively that
 Corby was the murderer, and that
 he had committed the crime on
 the night of the 16th March. All
 speculation on the subject was,
 however, cut short by the deter-
 mined suicide of the accused. He
 was confined in a cell in Stamford



large portion of the missing plate was discovered in a rather singular manner. Two men were fishing in the back-water of some mills near Stamford, when their attention was attracted to something glittering on the bottom. By a dexterous use of their hooks they succeeded in drawing out about thirty silver spoons, forks, &c., all of which were part of the plunder of Miss Pulley's house.

16. A SHIP'S CREW POISONED.—About a fortnight ago, a Prussian brig *Heinrich Gustav*, in entering the harbour of Ramsay, Isle of Man, ran upon a bank, and finally became a total wreck. The master and crew were berthed ashore. On the 16th instant the captain's son was taken violently ill, and after enduring great pain died: at the same time the rest of the crew became similarly affected, and before morning three died. On inquiry, it was found that when the master, in conjunction with others, purchased the vessel, there was on board as part of the stores a can, of which the contents were unknown; but which was supposed to be arrowroot. In the confusion of the wreck this can was taken ashore along with an earthenware jar of arrowroot, and other cook's stores. When, therefore, the contents of the earthen jar were exhausted, the captain's son brought to the cook this fatal can, and the cook added to the mess four table-spoonfuls of arsenic—for such in fact was the white material in the can. The captain's son died in twenty minutes after he had taken his share of the supper.

18. FALL OF THURSTON CHURCH TOWER.—Shortly before midnight of Sunday, the 18th instant—and therefore but a few hours after evening service—the tower of

Thurston Church (near Bury St. Edmund's) fell with a great crash, bringing down at the same time the roof of the nave and aisles to the extent of thirty-five feet, with three pillars and arches on one side and two on the other, and burying in the ruins the peal of five bells and the font, shattering the pews and the great door, and much injuring the organ (nearly a new one), which had been placed at the west end of the north aisle, close to the tower. The tower was about seventy-five feet high, the lower part of the fourteenth century, the upper of a later date. The church also dates from the fourteenth century, but with many later alterations.

19. CURIOUS WILL CASE.—The Assize Court at Derby has been engaged for three days in trying a will case, which involves some very curious circumstances.

The testator, George Nuttall, was a surveyor, residing at Matlock—a business-like and shrewd man, not overburdened with education, nor very careful in morals—for he lived on terms of more than cousinhood with a female cousin; whose sister served them in the lower capacity of maid-servant. This latter, in time, married a young man named Else, whom the testator had brought up in his office, and employed in copying documents, keeping accounts, and sometimes in writing his letters. Besides his illegitimate children, the testator's next relatives were cousins. By inheritance and fortunate building speculations, the testator had accumulated a nice property of some 1200*l.* a year of real estate, 10,000*l.* personalty. He died on the 7th of March, 1856; and on search being immediately made, his will, duly executed, was

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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then, on Else or young Newbold
taking it up, a paper was observed
pinned within it, which proved to
be a second codicil, by which Else
was benefited to a still further
amount—he received, in fact, a
considerable estate. This was not
the end of these testamentary dis-
coveries. A third codicil was found
under more extraordinary circum-
stances in October, 1857. Else
was then occupying George Nut-
tall's house, having before resided
in a house of which the yearly
rent was 6*l.*, and had determined
to furnish a room to which access
from the house was had by going
through the yard up a flight of
stone steps, through a hay cham-
ber. The room adjoined to Mr.
Nuttall's bed-chamber, but there
was no communication between

validity of the original will, without the interlineations (which were void) was not disputed: the genuineness of the three codicils was the matter on which the court had to determine. The marvels and confusion of this strange story do not end here; the glorious uncertainty of the law has added its mystifications to circumstances already sufficiently obscure. The Court of Chancery, being first applied to to settle the difficulties, after due deliberation, transferred the decision to the Courts of Common Law. The result cannot be described as satisfactory. The first jury found that the codicils were genuine; a new trial was obtained, and the second jury found that they were forged; and now passing back from the sharp fever of common law to the wasting consumption of Chancery, the estate of the late George Nuttall seems likely to end—like the great case of *Jarndyce v. Jarndyce*—in costs.

21. TRAGEDY ON THE HIGH SEAS. — The American journals contain an account of a terrible tragedy perpetrated in the highway of New York harbour. On the morning of the 21st of March, three men, while in the bay off Staten Island, discovered an oyster-sloop with her sails torn to shreds and hanging over her side, which, with the general appearance of the craft, induced them to believe that she had been abandoned. They boarded the sloop, which proved to be the *E. A. Johnson*, of Islip, Long Island. No living thing was on board. The deck was full of clotted blood and hair. On entering the cabin large pools of blood were found on both sides of the stove, and in the companion way. The starboard quarter on the outside had much blood on

it, apparently finger prints. Her boat was gone. From the articles found, it was clear that she had not been honestly abandoned. She was towed into harbour, and examined by the proper officers. The deck of the vessel presented the appearance of a slaughterhouse. Everything was covered with blood from stem to stern; matted hair was found upon the deck, and full and complete evidence of a terrible massacre was plain. An examination was next made of the cabin, and the sight here, if possible, was worse than upon the deck. Floor, tables, chairs, and washstand were besmeared with gore, and everything was disarranged, giving evidence of a furious struggle. A hammer, weighing about three pounds, was found upon the floor, covered, like all else, with blood. Considerable hair was also found upon it, and it seemed to be the instrument with which the murderous assaults had been committed. From appearances it was judged that the crew, being attacked in the cabin, made a desperate resistance, and that during the struggle all available means of attack and defence were used. After the examination of the cabin had been concluded the deck was again visited, and a close inspection of it still more satisfied everybody that a barbarous murder had been committed. From the cabin door there was an unbroken line of blood to the guards; but there was the appearance of a struggle, as the pool was very large; then, again, marks of bloody hands were seen upon the guard, and a hatchet mark. Blood ran down the outer side also. Forward, at the mast, there was more evidence of a terrible struggle. A ~~man~~ ~~of~~ blood, yet fresh, lay ~~at~~

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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despatched him in the same way
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 then, he said, proceeded to the
 cabin, and with an axe attacked
 Captain Burr. He was a powerful
 man and fought desperately, but
 "we" finally despatched him.
 "We" left the bodies on the deck
 for about an hour, and then threw
 them overboard. When asked how
 he felt after the murder while
 alone at sea, he replied that the
 Devil had sustained him but had
 now deserted him. He also con-
 fessed having been concerned in
 the mutiny and murders on board
 the ship *Saladin* in 1844 near the
 coast of Nova Scotia, but gave no
 particulars. His execution, on the
 13th of July, was attended by more
 than 10,000 persons. The horrible
 occurrence had excited the utmost
 interest at New York and all its

the traffic on the river, and caused a distressing accident. As a canal-boat, laden with coal, was passing under the bridge, she struck against the piles, and immediately capsized. At the time there were seven persons on board, viz. the captain, named Whitehouse, his wife, three children, a sister of Mrs. Whitehouse, and a boatman named Causer. The captain was steering, the children were in the cabin, Mrs. Whitehouse was washing in the hatchway, and Causer was rowing. Whitehouse contrived to hold on by the piles, and seizing his wife by the hair of the head, held her suspended until a boat came out to their assistance. Causer swam ashore, but the three children and Mrs. Whitehouse's sister, aged fifteen, were all drowned.

The other misfortune occurred at Portsmouth, to a boat belonging to H.M.S. the *Firebrand*, lying at Spithead.

Between 1 and 2 P.M., the galley, with her usual crew, six in number, and a stoker who had obtained leave to go on shore to see his wife, was despatched from the ship to the shore for the purpose of bringing off Commander Bruce, who was on shore receiving his orders. It had been blowing heavily all day from the southwest, with a good deal of sea at times. In the harbour channel, where the ebb had made out strong at the time the boat left the vessel for the shore, there was a heavy sea, caused by the meeting of the tide and wind. As the boat, under a lug sail, got into this broken water, she buried her bow in the trough of the sea, and, not rising again, filled and turned over. The men clung to the keel, and the boat turned over again, the coxswain got into her with another

man clinging to the opposite gunwale. The remainder of the crew appear to have had hold of the boat, but dropped off one by one from exhaustion, and the heavy sea with the strong ebb, before aid could reach them. The disaster was witnessed from the shore, and several boats put off, but as the wind blew fresh on shore, and the sea was heavy, they were unable to reach the spot. The coxswain and his companion in misfortune would also have perished had not a steam-tug been lying in the harbour with her steam up. Her captain immediately pushed out, and arrived in time to save the two men on the boat.

24. THE INDIAN MUTINEERS.—**KHAN BAHADOOR KHAN.**—One of the most atrocious of the Indian revolvers has met his just doom by the hands of the hangman—Khan Bahadoor Khan, of Bareilly. This miscreant was the descendant and representative of the former ruler of Rohilkund, who died in battle resisting our most unjust invasion of that country; his family were displaced and reduced to poverty. The descendant of this unfortunate patriot was a dangerous wanderer in our States, when it was thought safer to make some provision for him rather than that his sense of injuries should be exasperated by the bitterness of poverty. He was made a Sudder Ameer, or native judge, and had afterwards retired on a small pension. When, therefore, the mutiny broke out, and the sepoy stationed at Bareilly had murdered their officers, Khan Bahadoor Khan put himself at the head of the movement, as a prince asserting his right to his ancestral dominions. As we certainly had a claim upon the gratitude of

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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 n prisoner was

occupation of Elijah Pryce, with
 intent to defraud.

The peculiarity of this case was,
 the deliberate manner in which
 the prisoner and his associates
 were prepared to burn all Liver-
 pool down to conceal their pecula-
 tions. The prosecutor, Mr. Elijah
 Pryce, is in partnership with Mr.
 Lace as a general broker at Liver-
 pool, and the prisoner had been
 their warehouseman since October,
 1853. In the course of December
 last they had 113 casks of olive
 oil warehoused in Carson's cellar
 B, in Basinghall Street, Liver-
 pool. The room immediately above
 the cellar was occupied by a man
 named Duffy. The warehouse was
 locked up safely on the night of
 the 31st of December last, but in
 the course of that night a fire was
 discovered in the cellar where the

placed over the hole in the floor across the joists, so as to catch the flames from the wood below when set on fire. The prisoner had absconded, but, on being traced and captured, he made a confession of the whole affair. He said that Duffy had proposed to him a scheme for robbing his employers. For this purpose he hired a cellar in Wolstenholme Square, in the name of "Stewart." The confederates then broke a hole through the flooring between the prosecutor's and Duffy's rooms, through which they pumped the oil into the upper room, and placed it in casks. It was then sent, as in the regular course of business, to the store in Wolstenholme Square, as was also a quantity of valona, which they seem to have stolen from a room above Duffy's. When they had stolen as much as they thought they could purloin without discovery, Duffy brought five or six sacks of rosin-chips, which they poured down the hole in the floor into the prosecutor's room, and spread about in the room above, and then poured upon them four gallons of naphtha. At 12 o'clock of New Year's night the two worthies struck a light and set fire to the combustibles. Most fortunately for the neighbourhood, their plan did not prove effectual. Duffy, who was probably the greater villain of the two, has escaped capture.

The prisoner was found *Guilty*, and sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude.

29. THE ASHCOMBE MURDER.—At the Devizes Assizes, Serafin Manzano, a Spaniard, was indicted for the wilful murder of Anastasia Trowbridge, at Ashcombe, on the 3rd of November last. The pri-

soner claimed the privilege of being tried by a mixed jury.

An interpreter being sworn, the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The husband of the unfortunate woman lived with his wife in a cottage at a lonely place called Ashcombe, in the parish of Tollard Royal. On the morning of the 3rd day of November last, the prosecutor breakfasted with his wife at half-past 6. He was employed on the roads about half a mile from his cottage. At 7 o'clock he went to work. About 1 o'clock he returned home to his dinner. When his wife went out she was in the habit of placing the key of the door in a hole made for that purpose. On returning home, the prosecutor found the door locked, and on searching for the key it was not to be found. This aroused his suspicions, and he looked in at the window, but could not see anything. He then went round to the back of the house, and, on looking through a window there, he saw his wife's feet on the ground, she apparently lying down. He immediately broke two panes of glass, opened the hasp of the window, and got into the room, when he discovered his wife lying with her back to the wall, her face covered with blood, and quite dead. The poor man immediately ran to the nearest cottages, and returned with assistance. On going up-stairs the room was found very much disturbed; the things were scattered about, and on the prosecutor coming up he discovered that some clothes had been carried away, and among other things two coats, a pair of leggings, a hat, an umbrella, and a pair of boots, one of the coats being a tweed, and the other a blue

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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signs. After the murder the whole
 of the clothes he then wore were
 found in the wood. On the morn-
 ing of the murder a man was seen
 coming from the cottage with a
 bundle, and being hallooed to,
 limped hastily away. Next day
 he was seen twenty miles off,
 having in his possession every
 article of dress, and the umbrella,
 which had been stolen from the
 cottage; and for several days after-
 wards was offering these articles
 for sale. When apprehended at
 Southampton he was lame, and one
 of his fingers was cut as by some
 sharp instrument.

The prisoner attempted to ac-
 count for his possession of the
 clothes by saying that he had met
 a man, woman, and child in a shed
 where they passed the night, and
 that he had exchanged clothes with

uncontrollable, and was, indeed, the immediate cause of last year's catastrophe. For these reasons, and because the state of the tide would not otherwise have suited the usual course, the match was appointed to come off at the early hour of 8.30 A.M. This precaution had the effect of thinning the numbers of the equestrians and pedestrians who gallop and rush along the towing-paths on these occasions—to the infinite danger of their own lives and limbs; but the steam-boats were as numerous, as crowded, and as forward as ever. The Oxford crew, on consideration of their past performances, were rather the favourites; they pulled in the same boat as last year. The Cambridge crew had discarded their unfortunate embarkation, and propelled a new and stronger boat, built expressly for the occasion by Searles. The boats started from Putney-bridge on the most even terms; but after a brief struggle the Oxonians began to push in advance: the Cambridge men now warmed to their work, with such steady and well-trained power, that they again became even, and at Hammersmith-bridge were a clear length a-head. The Oxonians made the most strenuous exertions to recover the lost ground, and by a desperate spurt had closed up the space between the boats: but again the steady power of their opponents prevailed, and at Barnes railway-bridge it was clear that the race was lost. As the Cambridge boat passed the winning-post the Oxonians tossed up their oars in token of an honourable defeat.

THE WEATHER.—The weather of the year 1860 is perhaps the most extraordinary on record—certainly some of its phenomena find

no parallel since the commencement of trustworthy observations.

The brief notice of the last quarter of 1859 records the sudden rise in the temperature on the last two days of the year—the first day of 1860 presented a still greater increase: it was no less than 16° warmer than the average. On the 2nd January, the thermometer began to fall, but still continued above the average, until the 25th, when a period of cold weather set in, which lasted to the end of the quarter. The highest reading of the thermometer at Greenwich was 50°5, the lowest 23°2. The result of these variations was, that the general temperature of the winter quarter was 1¼° daily in defect of the average temperature of the preceding nineteen years; but if compared with the preceding year, January was ¼°, February 7¼°, and March 5¼° colder than in 1859.

The most remarkable of the atmospherical phenomena of the quarter, and of the whole year, were the frequent and great changes in the pressure of the atmosphere and an almost continuous succession of gales of wind. The rapid rises and falls of the barometer can only be appreciated by a daily scale: but on the 26th January the mercury *rose* 1½ in.; *fell* ¾ in. on the 27th; *rose* ¾ in. on the 28th. On the 3rd February it *rose* 1¼ in.; and on many subsequent days a variation of 1 in. or ¾ in. was marked. The air has been in "rapid motion" for times equalling in the aggregate twelve hours of each day; and each gale was of more than usual duration. From January 20th the wind blew for forty successive hours, the pressure frequently rising to 18 lbs. the square

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

rd the wind blew
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 ssures of the same
 0 A.M., February
 y for forty hours,
 or forty-six hours,
 licating a force of
 e 7th February
 a gale of thirty
 th of forty-seven
 0th of fifty-seven
 27th of forty-two
 this latter storm
 o a hurricane, a
 being registered.
 rmy weather con-
 d of the quarter.
 the population
 y affected by the
 s being but very
 e average. The
 re somewhat in

castle, are very extensive collieries,
 at which several engines are em-
 ployed in pumping, winding, and
 other labours. These are put in
 action by six huge boilers, each
 32 feet in length by 6 feet 10 in. in
 diameter. Five of these were in
 full operation at 9.30 A.M., when
 one of them exploded with terrific
 force, tearing the brickwork of the
 bed on which it rested into frag-
 ments, and scattering them around.
 The exploded boiler flew into the
 air to the height of the furnace
 chimney, and the principal por-
 tion, weighing about six tons, tak-
 ing an easterly direction, alighted
 in a garden on the opposite side of
 the North Road, about 150 yards
 distant, where it lay spread out
 into a huge sheet. A smaller
 fragment fell on the road, about

ruins ; when these were removed, four men were taken out quite dead ; another was found with his skull smashed in by descending bricks ; from twenty-five to thirty others were struck, and more or less injured by the flying materials.

Many other fatal occurrences from the same cause are recorded in the country newspapers of this period. As at Tunstall, Norfolk, on the 21st April, when one person was killed, and others injured, by the explosion of an agricultural engine ; on the 19th May, at saw-mills at Newton Green, Ayr, when two men and three boys were slain ; at the end of May, when four accidents occurred in South Staffordshire, by which two men were killed, and others injured ; at Wintorpe, near Newark, on June 15th, when Mr. Ingledew, a millwright, and one of his men, lost their lives, from the scalding steam and water.

S. SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT FALCON DOCK.—A singular and fatal accident occurred at the Falcon Dock, Bankside, Southwark. In the afternoon a carter in the employ of Mr. Chamberlayne, a carman, was sent to the dock to take a load of bricks from a barge that was lying at the dock. He had a cart and one horse ; and it being nearly low water at the time he arrived, he drove into the water close to the barge, and was about to commence loading. At this spot there is a very sudden fall in the shore ; and whether the horse had reached forward to drink, or from some other cause, he stumbled forward into deep water. The carter, who was in the cart, and had the reins in his hand, was seen to make a strong effort to pull the horse up, but did not

succeed, and in an instant horse, cart, and man sank in deep water, the accident being witnessed by a number of persons who were close to the spot. An alarm was, of course, immediately given, and drags were procured, which were used at once, but, strange to say, no trace of either cart, horse, harness, or the unfortunate driver could be discovered. Some time afterwards the cart, without its wheels, and the body of the horse secured by the harness in the shafts, were found floating in the river below London Bridge. The corpse of the man was discovered near a month after the accident close to the spot where it had occurred.

NUMEROUS FIRES WITH LOSS OF LIFE.—Numerous fires, each attended with loss of life, have recently occurred.

On the 4th April, a fire broke out in the extensive tallow-melting premises of Messrs. Brown, in Somers Town. Mrs. Brown and a servant were rescued by the bravery of a police constable ; but on a subsequent search of the ruins, the blackened corpse of Mr. Brown's son, aged 4 years, were found.

On the same day, there was a fire in Whitechapel. The family were all rescued by the intrepid exertions of Conductor S. Wood, of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire ; but the occurrence is note-worthy, as the same brave fellow has now rescued 110 persons from perishing in the flames.

On the 6th instant, a coffee-shop in Wellington-street, Strand, was found to be in flames. The fire-escapes were quickly at and all the inmates were, supposed, removed.

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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MURDER BY AN
Great excitement
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committed. It
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were marks of blows about the
room, as though by a stick. The
circumstances of that dreadful
night are only matter of conjec-
ture; but from a statement of the
poor maniac, it is supposed that
the old man and his son went to
the woman's room to coerce her
into quiet; and that on their
striking her, she had turned upon
them with a maniac's strength and
fury, and strangled both with her
hands.

12. BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.—
The immense activity of commerce
and manufactures at this period
produced a corresponding demand
for money, and the Bank Directors
had, on the 29th March, raised
their rate of discount to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per
cent. On the 12th April, they
made a further advance to 5 per



the other discount houses is supposed to have originated in resentment at the application of the Bank rule against rediscounting. Matters soon reverted to their former confidence, and on the 11th May the rate of discount was reduced to $4\frac{1}{2}$, and on the 24th to 4 per cent.

17. EXTENSIVE FIRE AT GREENWICH.—At an early hour in the morning, an extensive conflagration commenced at Wood's wharf, Greenwich, opposite the Seamen's Hospital Ship. The buildings are such as are generally found on the water-side, ancient, built of timber, close-packed, and scrambling. They were occupied by sail-makers, shipwrights, boat-builders, and by numerous poor families. The flames spread with great rapidity over these tenements, driving the inhabitants forth into the streets, naked from their beds. Their humble furniture was consumed; and also, unfortunately, many of the workshops, where their daily bread is earned. A considerable quantity of timber and spars, cordage, and other materials, were destroyed. Altogether nearly fifty houses and workshops were consumed.

— GREAT PRIZE-FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPION'S BELT—SAYERS AND HEENAN --The early volumes of the ANNUAL REGISTER chronicle the heroic combats of the champions of the prize-ring. Those were the palmy days of the noble science of self-defence—when Broughton and Jackson and Bourke, Gully, Belcher, Cribb and Spring, and a host of worthies of the fist carried their colours within the stakes, nor withdrew them while one spark of vital force remained to maintain them flying. In those days prize-fighting was a national sport, and a
VOL. CII.

prize-fighter a companion for a Peer—nay, for a Prince—when a nobleman was proud of the honour of being a “judicious bottle-holder” to a champion of the ring, and when a Prince of the Blood Royal “backed,” and almost “seconded” Broughton in a prize-fight fought in a metropolitan church-yard!—when a successful career in the ring and on the turf elevated a prize-fighter to the House of Commons, and more than one hero retired on his laurels to a respectable and respected social circle. Those days, with all that professional sense of honour which became almost a virtue, and all their instances of baseness and their evil teachings to the multitude, have long since passed away; the champions are gone, their patrons are dust, their virtues have become mythical; and with them has gone the interest of the respectable portion of society. It is singular, therefore, that these pages should now, in these days of humanity and refinement, be called upon to record one of the highest exhibitions of this science which has hitherto been known; a prize-fight which produced two champions equal in skill and courage to the best of those which graced “the Middle Ages” of the Regency; which was marked by as much rectitude as is to be found in the highest days of the ring; and which enveloped two mighty nations in such an entrancing interest that the totality of England and America might be said to have been committed for a space to the championship of Tom Sayers and John Heenan. The “fast” world had talked for months past of the approaching combat *en champ clos*; but it is an amusing retrospect to recall how, when hour

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ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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lenge. Heenan came over to Eng-
land, and went into training under
the most skilful professors of the
art gladiatorial. It is thought that
Sayers, too confident, did not give
himself such careful attention as
was required by his age and recent
habits. The fight was appointed
to come off; but public opinion
was scandalized that an exhibition
of so notorious a character should
be offered by civilized England in
the middle of the nineteenth cen-
tury; the police were, therefore,
on the alert, and the intended
meeting was repeatedly anticipated.
By these interruptions the matter
got talked of, the national spirit
warmed up, public opinion chang-
ed, and when the final arrangement
was made, although some thousands
of persons, high and low, had "the
office" in time to be present at the



ped it was impossible to refrain from a murmur of admiration at the appearance he presented.

"In height he is about six feet two, with exceedingly long arms, deep chest, and wide and powerful shoulders. His appearance was truly formidable. Exercise and long training had developed the immense muscles of his arms and shoulders till they appeared like masses of bone beneath the thin covering of skin. There seemed not an ounce of superfluous flesh. His ribs showed like those of a greyhound, save where they were crossed by powerful thews and sinews, and as he threw up his long sinewy arms and inflated his huge chest with the morning air he looked the most formidable of the tribe of gladiators who have ever entered the arena. Every movement showed the sinews and muscles working like lithe machinery beneath their thin fine covering, and every gesture was made with that natural grace and freedom which always seem to belong to the highest development of physical power. Sayers looked at him long and earnestly, and as one who saw in his every movement a dangerous customer, and he too stripped in turn. The contrast between the men was then still more marked than before. Sayers is only about five feet eight; his chest is not broad, nor are his arms powerful, and it is only in the strong muscles of the shoulders that one sees anything to account for his tremendous powers of hitting. Sayers, too, looked hard as flint, but his deficiencies in regard to his antagonist in height, weight, and strength, and above all, length of arm, made it almost a matter of surprise how he could hope to contest with him at all. When to

these disadvantages are added the superior height of the ground on which Heenan stood, and the light of the sun full in Sayers' eyes, it will be seen how tremendous were the obstacles with which he had to contend."

Umpires and a referee having been appointed, there was a toss for choice of position, which, being won by Heenan, he selected (surely not according to the ancient chivalrous rule of "equal partition of sun and wind") the highest ground, where he would have the sun on his back, whereby Sayers was placed in such a position that he would have the full glare in his eyes. The men shook hands, and the champions were left face to face.

Although a contest which excited such general interest is proper to be recorded in this *Chronicle*, it is not necessary that the details of the combat should be set forth in the language of the Ring; and, indeed, were that peculiar slang musical as "the hum of bees on Hybla," it would only relate the shocking spectacle of two fine creatures knocking each other to pieces. A general account will suffice. At the outset, then, the American's imposing height and immense stretch of arm gave him such conspicuous advantage that the Englishman was repeatedly dashed down to the ground; whence, however, he rose smiling and confident like a new Antæus, and then exerting all his skill of arm and leg, went in under his opponent's guard and administered such terrible punishment that Heenan's face was cut up and swollen, until he in some degree lost the power of sight. About the eighth or ninth round it was observed that Sayers had ceased

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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 it he placed it
 It then became
 stopping one of
 blows one of the
 re-arm had been
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 s left arm only!
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 ould have decided
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 side were singu-
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 other. Heenan
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 scles, so that he
 ee where to hit or
 ands also were so
 en he succeeded
 eavy blow which
 nent off his legs,
 arm than if it had

meant to strangle him; in the
 struggle that ensued Heenan got
 Sayers' neck over the rope, and
 bearing his weight upon him so
 nearly strangled him, that his life
 was saved only by the umpires
 cutting the ropes.

At this time, when all that was
 noble in the contest had disap-
 peared, and nothing but its brut-
 ality was left, the police appeared
 in strength; a rough struggle en-
 sued between them and the mob;
 the ring was broken into. The
 police, however, were pinned in
 by the mere weight of their as-
 sailants, and several rounds were
 accomplished before they could
 stop the fight. This indecisive
 termination gave rise to much
 squabbling between the backers
 of the respective parties. Hee-
 nan's friends claimed the victory



one of which was given to each champion, Sayers throwing up the champion's belt to public competition, and retiring from the active practice of the "profession."

19. IMMENSE FRAUDS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.—The mercantile public were greatly excited by a report which obtained currency that a fraud of immense magnitude on one of our largest banking institutions had been discovered; and direction was given to the rumour by a large fall in the shares of the Union Bank of London. It soon became known that William George Pullinger, the chief cashier of that establishment, had been given into custody. An investigation was made by the board of directors, and their report showed that a defalcation to an enormous amount had taken place. According to this statement, William George Pullinger was appointed a cashier of this bank in April, 1839, having previously held a similar situation in the banking house of Sir Claude Scott and Co., and after sixteen years of most efficient, zealous, and, it is still believed, faithful service in subordinate capacities, was, about five years ago, raised to the situation of chief cashier; and such was the confidence reposed in him by the directors and manager, and their satisfaction with the manner in which he discharged his duties, that, about three months previously, they voluntarily raised his salary to 600*l.* per annum. His duties as chief cashier were, to superintend the other cashiers, to procure cheques for money to keep their tills supplied; and it devolved upon him to pay all cheques, gold and silver coin, bank notes, &c., which were not required for the purposes of this bank, to the Bank of

England, accompanied by a docket specifying the particulars of each payment, and by the "pass-book" of the Bank of England, which was necessarily in his official charge; and an account of these payments was also furnished by Pullinger to the principal ledger-keeper. In the ordinary course of business, Pullinger daily sent a junior clerk for the pass-book, which contained the acknowledgment by the Bank of England of the cash paid in, and it was the duty of Pullinger to deliver the pass-book to the ledger-keeper, whose duty it would then become to check the entries in it against the Bank of England, by the items in his ledger. The ledger-keeper, on finding his account tally with the pass-book, would report the Bank of England balance to the accountant, to be posted in the general ledger, when any error in the Bank of England balance would disturb the general balance of the day, and become the subject of investigation.

"On Thursday last, the 19th inst., in consequence of some information, application was made to the Bank of England for their statement of the balance of this bank, when a deficit of no less than 263,070*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* was discovered. Pullinger, who was absent at the time, attending the funeral of a relative, was immediately followed by a director and the manager, and brought back, when he at once confessed that from losses on the Stock Exchange he had from time to time, since his appointment as chief cashier, abstracted large sums from the cheques taken over to the Bank of England, which he had concealed from the ledger-keeper, by exhibiting to him a fabricated pass-book

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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306,636*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*,
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shade, and even
Redpath. The
n the latter case,
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mple. The whole
yments into the
d passed through

on race horses, and kept racers
under the name of a well-known
trainer, and that he had advanced
large sums to keep afloat one of
the opera houses. But there was
nothing to justify any of these ru-
mours except the first. Pullinger
was a remarkably steady, quiet,
unobtrusive middle-aged clerk —
there was nothing about his habits
or ways to engender suspicion—
unlike Redpath, there were no
marks of expenditure in excess of
his ostensible position; he had no
vice except the one vice of jobbing
on the Stock Exchange, and this
he had in such large proportion as
to stand him in stead of all others,
and to land him a defaulter of his
employers' money to the extent of
more than a quarter of a million.

Pullinger, in order to conceal



Court, on the 15th May, on two indictments, to which he pleaded *Guilty*, and Mr. Baron CHANNELL, weighing the guilt of the crime, and the extent of the depredation, sentenced him to fourteen years' penal servitude on the first indictment, and to six years' on the second.

A young clerk of the bank was, in the first instance, charged as an accomplice, but it appeared clearly that he had no guilty knowledge of the transactions it fell to his duty to record.

GREAT COMMERCIAL FRAUDS.—Others of those monstrous frauds which seem only perpetrated by men of business, or under their auspices, came to light about this time, spreading abroad a general feeling of insecurity.

At Aberdeen, a case resembling that of the notorious brothers Hall occurred. There was in that city a firm of advocates, of high repute and very extensive practice; the partners being John and Anthony Blaikie. Suddenly this phantasm of honesty and wealth was dissolved into air by the flight of the senior partner, and it was then found that the firm had been insolvent for many years—in fact, that its nominal capital consisted in the very shadowy asset of a debt due from the elder partner to himself and brother, which had not only never assumed shape and substance, but had been increasing in apparent bulk year by year. Nor was this the worst; for by some mysterious process the insubstantial nothing had strange power to convert substance into its own likeness.

“The mist-like ‘balance’ clasp’d the air,
As clouds with clouds embrace.”

The “firm,” having no capital of

its own, so dealt with the capital of other people, that when it was discovered that Mr. John Blaikie had disappeared, it was discovered that 200,000*l.* of their clients' money had disappeared also. The defalcation in this case was satisfactorily accounted for—to the satisfaction, that is, of accountants; for speculations in shares to the extent of 1,800,000*l.* in two years resulted in a loss of 32,000*l.*, and a reckless investment in India and China produce, cotton, iron, copper and gold mines, and projects in every variety, summed up the deficient balance.

A very heartless case came before the Court of Bankruptcy in March. The delinquent, one Evans, was a scrivener (the trading description of an attorney) at Farnham. His uncle had been a local practitioner of eminence and trust at Farnham. On retiring from business, he gave over his practice to his nephew. This man used his position and influence to plunder his clients in every direction. He was co-trustee with a gentleman named Payne for 20,000*l.* Mr. Payne fell ill, and was on his death-bed. At this moment Evans presented himself at his house, attended by two clerks, on professional business. Mrs. Payne refused to permit them access to her dying husband; but they used such importunity that compliance became the most prudent course. The interview obtained, in Mrs. Payne's presence, they sought to obtain the dying man's signature to a deed. This Mrs. Payne resisted with such perseverance that her absence was obtained by violence; and the faithful guardian being removed, the moribund trustee's signature was placed to a document which enabled Evans to

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

appropriate every
trust-money. The
d filed a bill to
ey. Evans was
e unhappy widow
000*l.* trust-money
as, in the ordinary
business, was in pos-
sion of property
belonging to his
deceased wife, he
lent out on "ad-
vances upon good se-
curities and accounting

Evans himself
acted as broker
for under various
names.

In one case he
obtained a bill
of a bond in order
to defraud the
The farmers,
small residents of
the district, were
his victims. He
to their several
Commissioner de-
clared them to be
cruel and heart-
less.

Demetrio to a young lady, and by
her to certain merchants at Cork
before the bankruptcy. The story
was this: Antonio had a brother
called Nicholas, who lived in great
state at boarding-houses, and was
accounted by the ladies therein as
a great Eastern merchant. As
they could not get on by fair means
they took the opposite course.
Besides the place of business
already spoken of, they engaged a
counting-house in Gresham-house,
and two others in the neighbour-
hood of Old Broad-street, and
established sham firms under the
names of Lebous and Co., Dalgo
and Co., and John Lambe. They
then hired a number of boys to
act as clerks at each of these
counting-houses, without payment.
Their only employment in the
offices was to fill up bills of ex-

who represented in his own person the firm of Lebous Brothers, started by the mail train for Dover, and has never been heard of since. But the assignees of the bankrupt were not destined to receive this cargo; for Lebous and Co. had, it was said, previously transferred it to one Miss Mary Anne Bridget Martin for valuable consideration, and this young lady had in turn assigned it to certain merchants at Cork. Of the integrity of these latter there was no doubt, the question was, whether they or Demetrio's creditors were to suffer. From the testimony of Miss Martin, in the witness-box, it appeared that that young lady resided at Lansdowne-row, Notting-hill. Her mother was of Dutch extraction, and at the decease of her parents she became entitled—as she represented it—to money amounting in all to a considerable sum. With this money she entered upon this speculation in Russian corn. Evidence was given on the other side, and it was elicited from herself, in the course of cross-examination, that, though she might be possessed of unbounded wealth, she was always in trouble with the small tradesmen in her neighbourhood. For example, we find this lady, just at the moment that she is engaged in her corn speculation, paying to her laundress 1*l.* on account one week, and 7*s.* at another. She gave the very plausible excuse that she was speculating with her money at the time, and therefore was not able to square accounts with her tradesmen. It was, however, curious that this lady had received Nicholas Demetrio as a lodger, and that, although she was obliged to sue him for a sum he owed her for board and lodging, they remained, by the lady's own

admission, fast friends until the period of the bankruptcy. It was more curious that in August of last year she should have consented to act upon the casual suggestion of a person named John Lambe, not forthcoming and whose address she never knew, who recommended her to invest her spare capital in the purchase of a cargo of barley. It was still more curious that, on Sunday, the 21st of August, Miss Martin, accompanied by a lady, should have met Mr. Lambe in Kensington-gardens and with a young foreign gentleman, Lebous Brothers, who had the corn to sell. In a few days the transaction was completed, and Miss Martin received a receipt in the name of Lebous Brothers for 1899*l.* Lambe and Lebous have disappeared, and Nicholas Demetrio is not to be found. This gentleman was very unfortunate, for, independently of the losses he had incurred in consequence of his brother's bankruptcy, he had insured a house at Kensington, and a fire unfortunately took place a day or two after the policy was effected. Miss Martin, too, was unfortunate, for she stoutly maintained throughout her examination that she had purchased the cargo of the *Gloria* for value, but the jury could not be brought to believe her statement, and decided in favour of the assignees.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS AT AIRDRIE.—Two of these accidents, each occasioning loss of life, have occurred at Airdrie.

On the 20th April one of the boilers at the pits of the Summerlee Company burst with terrible force. The manager of the works and the engine-man were standing on the boiler at the moment, inspecting it; one was blown thirty, the

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

and instantly
at work at the
in some distance,
he fell upon him
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blown to the dis-
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TEN TO DEATH.
incident has oc-
e school of the
estbourne. This
s restricted to
a few pupils, the
n a high rank of
a large sum for
n of their child-
mmodation and

labouring under disease. He had
water on the brain. He was stolid
and stupid, and he could not learn.
He was silent when asked to repeat
a sum in arithmetic which he had
just been taught, and he did not
know, or, as his schoolmaster
thought, affected not to know, the
difference between a sixpence and
a shilling. This was a case for
medical custody and gentle treat-
ment. Mr. Hopley took a peda-
gogue's view of it, and thought it
was a case of obduracy, to be
broken down by force. He flogged
the boy, and, as it did him no
good, he told the father that the
punishment must be increased
until the authority of the school-
master was established. Up to
this point there is not much to be
said. The fate of the poor brain-



disease of the heart, and wished a certificate from the surgeon and immediate burial. At one moment it appeared likely that the whole affair would be hushed up. But mysterious stories of midnight shrieks and blood-stained instruments of punishment began to be whispered about. The servants had seen blood upon the linen in Mrs. Hopley's room, and had heard sounds which convinced them that the miserable wife had spent the night in the frightful task of preparing the body to pass a superficial investigation, and in getting rid of the traces of violence which would testify against her husband. Then came the real investigation. The gloves and the stockings were stripped off, and the legs and the arms of the corpse were found to be coated with extravasated blood, "the cellular membranes under the skin of the thighs were reduced to a perfect jelly; in fact, all torn to pieces and lacerated by the blows that had been inflicted." There were two holes in the right leg about the size of a sixpence, and an inch deep, which appeared to have been made by jobbing a thick stick into the flesh. The appearance was that of a human creature who had been mangled by an infuriated and merciless assailant. All these appearances coincided but too faithfully with what was now learnt of the conduct of the schoolmaster. A servant girl who slept next to the pupil-room heard the boy crying and screaming under blows, and her master talking and beating. She listened at 10 o'clock, when the torture was going on, and she awoke at 12, and it was still proceeding. Then the cries suddenly ceased, and nothing after was heard during that unquiet night but the stealthy

movements of the wife, who was, with womanly devotion, doing her fearful task of hiding the traces of the tragedy. Others of the servants had heard or witnessed part of the sufferings of the unhappy victim—had heard the blows, the exclamations—the midnight screams—and then (if the expression may be allowed) the horrid silence. They heard the steps of the unhappy wife, the pouring out of water; they witnessed the stained fluid, the wetted clothing, the gore-spotted flooring and carpet, and, in the morning, the wild attempts to conceal the tragedy of the night. The narrative of these uneducated women told the tale of horror with a dramatic force beyond the reach of art. The superficial attempts of the awe-stricken family to give a natural appearance to the death could not impose upon persons who had witnessed the sufferings and heard the cries of the victim, and the shocking result became bruited abroad. The brother of the poor lad (a clergyman) came to Eastbourne to inquire into the truth of the rumours current of his relative's death. It would probably be uncharitable to remark too severely upon the statements made by the conscience-smitten man to conceal his crime; it may well be excused to a man placed in so terrible a position by the consciousness of unpardonable cruelty and the dread of the consequences to his good name, that he should represent in a non-criminal light the circumstances of the deed; but he said that when, as his latest act, he again fetched the rope and inflicted punishment, he himself burst into tears, and that then the poor lad placed his head upon his breast and asked to be allowed to say his lesson, and that he then

before he left him. He clasped his hands in prayer. "Heaven knows my duty by that poor man," said the brother, and he stepped the whole of the night, and Mr. Hopley was in the custody. The delinquent's presence before the court was a thrill of horror to the whole group throughout the night. The prisoner was taken away on the 23rd of the month, and the whole horrid scene was repeated, he was sentenced to a term of servitude.

FIRE AT ACCIDENT.—A fire, of respectable dimensions, lost their lives through their own inexperience, and a. Two parties

on fire; but their exertions were directed, and happily with success, to preventing the conflagration extending to the large distillery stores of Messrs. Harman, which were immediately at the back, and which contained an immense quantity of spirits, the ignition of which would have extended destruction far and wide. About 4 o'clock, the roof and flooring of Messrs. Johnson's premises, and of the house adjoining, fell bodily to the ground, well-nigh overwhelming the firemen in its unexpected ruin. About an hour afterwards, the walls, and some heavy stacks of chimneys, fell upon the burning ruins, and checked the flames, so that the engines succeeded in extinguishing the fire about 7 o'clock. The value of the property destroyed in the fire here amounted

examined the carriages, the rails, and every feature of the scene within a minute or two of the occurrence itself.

By common consent, it is allowed that nothing was wrong in the train or its arrangements. It left the station within a minute of its exact time; it proceeded at its proper speed—40 or 50 miles an hour—towards its first stopping-place, which was Hitchin, and it had arrived at Hatfield without anything to affect its punctuality or safety, when the accident suddenly occurred. At that spot there was a crossing, and on this crossing some platelayers had been at work repairing the rails. As the engine passed over this point of the line, it began to oscillate violently, and at the same moment the guard's bell rang. The driver attempted instantly to pull up; but in another minute the guard's break next to his tender became detached, and he was forced to put on steam again, lest this van should run into the engine, from the impetus it had acquired. In a short time, however, he contrived to stop, and it was then seen that a bad accident had occurred, the fifth carriage had been thrown off the line, dragging with it the remainder of the train in frightful confusion. In this state some of the carriages, being partly thrown across the road, they came in contact with the loaded trucks of the coal train which was passing at the same moment, smashing four of them, and then mounted the platform of the down station, and, after traversing nearly the whole length of the platform, and carrying away some of the roof, the coupling of the sixth carriage broke, and the hinder portion of the train was thrown over onto

the line, the carriages being shattered. The sixth carriage came in contact with the water-crane, and broke it away. At the same time, the wheels and axles of the fifth carriage were carried away, the body thrown on its side, and dragged along until it became a mere wreck. It may be readily supposed that the officers and spectators on the platform of the Hatfield station witnessed the destruction of the train with terror and amazement. When the ruin had subsided, they hurried to rescue the unfortunate passengers, whose shrieks for aid were loud above the din. These were about fifty in number—those in the latter part of the train were with difficulty extricated, all more or less seriously hurt (the official report limits the number to eight), and some bleeding. The body of a gentleman was seen lying across the metals, behind the remains of the fifth carriage. He was shockingly mutilated, and though alive when picked up, died in a few minutes. He proved to be Mr. Pym, a gentleman of independent fortune, son of a late director of the line. Besides the casualties to the passengers, a plate-layer lost his life in a singular manner. On the plate-layers being warned of the approach of the train they left off work, and stood on the side of the line until it had passed. As the wheel of the engine passed over the rails, one of the lengths was seen to be raised up and sent with great force in the direction of the men, one of whom was struck and killed on the spot. It was the displacement of this rail that caused the entire mischief—for of course the carriages, as they came upon the vacancy, lost their steadiness and ran off the course. It appeared, on inquiry, that this rail

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

time in wear, and had become flat. The ballast was , and the length being chiselled parallelism per- operations had with great care; press train had four before with t on close exami- nd that a crack il, of long stand- he change in the alteration of the er circumstances, o a fatal defect.
ON OF "THE LIVERPOOL.—The ing called "The he first stone of y Prince Albert, ony in 1846, was

and perished horribly. The "Home," which was one of the prides of Liverpool, was erected at the cost of 30,000*l.*, but was not insured for more than a third of that sum.

GREAT JEWEL ROBBERIES.— The principal jewellers of London and Paris were about this time plundered of jewels of enormous value by two persons, a male and a female, who performed their operations with such dexterity that they long escaped detection. They were at length captured in London, and brought before a magistrate on a charge of having stolen from Mr. Emanuel, the great jeweller and diamond merchant, of Hanover Square, a diamond locket, of the value of 2000*l.*; and from Messrs. Hunt and Roskell four diamond bracelets, worth

part of an extensive confederacy with agents abroad. An accomplice in the Paris robbery was taken, and sentenced to the *travaux forcés* for ten years. The woman had been convicted for a small theft, and was known to the police as a dexterous shop-lifter; the man had also been previously convicted. These dexterous plunderers were again found *Guilty*, and sentenced, the man to ten, the woman to four years' penal servitude.

MR. BRUNEL'S PICTURES. — The pictures and works of art collected by the late Mr. Brunel were known to be of great beauty and value. The most celebrated of his pictures he bequeathed to the National collection; the remainder have been sold by his executors. Of the China, many specimens brought high prices: one fine old Chelsea vase went for 219*l.* Of his pictures, a landscape, with Breton cows, by Rosa Bonheur, was put up at 500*l.*, and excited so spirited a competition, that it was finally sold for 1350 guineas. The pictures painted by commission, for Mr. Brunel to adorn his "Shakspeare Room," gave rise to an animated scene. Egg's "Launce offering his Dog Crab to Sylvia," brought 630 guineas; Leslie's "Henry VIII. discovering himself to Cardinal Wolsey," 960 guineas; the companion picture, "Queen Catherine and Griffiths," 810 guineas; Clarkson Stanfield's "Witches" of Macbeth, 510 guineas; Sir Edwin Landseer's famous production, "Titania and Bottom," excited lively competition; it was put up at 2000 guineas, and knocked down for 2800 guineas. There were some excellent works of Callcott, Lee, Cope and other

worthies of the English school, which brought high prices.

PICTURES BY ENGLISH MASTERS. — The best works of the modern English painters are held in the highest esteem. Various collections were dispersed this season, the choicest works bringing great prices. To name some of the most striking examples:—Sir E. Landseer's "Uncle Tom and his Wife for Sale," 808*l.* 10*s.*; Roberts' "Interior of the Duomo of Milan," 1070*l.*; Clarkson Stanfield's "Port na Spania, Giant's Causeway," 1300*l.*; Maclise's "Sleeping Beauty," 900*l.*; Faed's "Sunday in the Backwoods of Canada," 1310*l.* These were part of the collection of a private gentleman, Mr. Houldsworth, of Cranston Hill. The whole produced to his executors 11,300*l.* Of the collection of Mr. Bradley, of Leamington, Linnel's "Storm in Harvest" brought 630 guineas; Müller's "Salmon Trap, Wales," 600*l.* Of the collection of Mr. Briscoe, of Wolverhampton, Frith's "Duel Scene in *Twelfth Night*," 420 guineas. (At another sale, Frith's "Measuring Heights" produced 800 guineas.) Stanfield's "Castle of Ischia," 530 guineas; his "Cittara, Gulf of Salerno," and "Bay of Baïæ," 460 guineas and 680 guineas; a Landscape by Nasmyth, 560 guineas.

The greatest of English masters, Turner, has in no degree fallen from his pre-eminence. His celebrated work, "The Grand Canal, Venice," was sold for 2400 guineas; and his "Ostend" for 1650 guineas.

SALE OF ENGRAVINGS. — The late Mr. Johnson, Radcliffe Observer in the University of Oxford, spent many years and much connoisseurship and money, in collect-

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

vings. The con-
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 then esteemed
 y single prints
 to 50*l.* or 60*l.* ;
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l. The original
 Raffaele for the
 he Murder of the
 ght 190*l.* The
 roduced 3359*l.*

and other antagonisms. In an
 eddy float a group of ducks, who
 seem quite at home in circum-
 stances so foreign to the others.

The passiveness of the domestic
 group is contrasted by the vigorous
 efforts made by the male members
 of the family to save some of
 the farm-stock. The animals are
 painted with all that identity with
 nature with which Landseer is
 peculiarly gifted; the struggling
 and perishing ox is depicted with
 terrible force. It is well known
 that Sir Edwin has meditated
 this picture for many years as his
chef d'œuvre: those works, how-
 ever, which are the most deli-
 liberately studied are not always
 those that are the most effective;
 and this great picture is an ex-
 ample of the criticism. The title
 is a misnomer—instead of the



Tuileries" excites the feelings vividly; and the "Marriage of the Princess Royal," by Mr. Phillips, is a good delineation of an unpictorial subject. In landscapes the strength of the English school was unmistakably exhibited; few finer works have been painted than Mr. Dyce's "Coast-scene, Pegwell Bay." Creswick, Stanfield, Lee, Linnell, Witherington and Redgrave exhibited works possessing their characteristic excellences, but not calling for especial notice: a younger painter, Mr. McCallum, sent two works which mark a rising artist. In poetic landscape Mr. Danby had a very remarkable work, "Phœbus rising over the Sea, and welcoming Venus Aphrodite as she rises born from the Foam"—a masterpiece of combined fancy and nature; and a shipwreck by the same artist appals the imagination by its vague, undefined terrors. After Landseer, Cooper holds the highest place as an animal painter, and his "Sheep in a Snow Drift" combines truth of animal life with a highly-poetic landscape. Mr. Ansdell's "Shepherd and Dogs lost in the Snow" and "Buy a Dog, Marm?" are admirable. Mr. Millais sends one picture, a companion to his "Huguenots" and "Release." It is entitled "The Black Brunswicker," and represents a young soldier of that famous corps departing from Brussels, for that fatal field where so many perished. The agony of the departure draws the secret of her love from a maiden who arrests him at the door. The story is told with much subtle expression of sentiment in the features. The colouring and details are wonderfully true and realistic.

Of works which it is difficult to class, those which attracted much

attention were—Mr. Hick's "Post-office at 6 P.M." a capital following of Mr. Frith, who sends a pleasing "Claude Duval;" O'Neill's "Volunteer," an animated but painful picture suggested by an heroic incident in the wreck of the *Royal Charter*; and Mr. Hook's Cornish fishing-scene, "Stand Clear!" Portraits were numerous, and many good, such as Sir W. Gordon's "Sir Alexander Gordon Cumming," Mr. Knight's "Mr. Langley," and Mr. Watt's "Duke of Argyll."

Of sculpture little is to be said. The most noticeable of imaginative works were two by Signor Monti; and a shield to be presented to Sir John Pakington, by Mr. Armstead. Of portrait sculpture there were many examples—some excellent.

5. FATAL ACCIDENT IN LOMBARD STREET.—Among the magnificent alterations made by private enterprise in the City, the buildings at the corner of Lombard Street and Nicholas Lane were in course of demolition for the purpose of reconstructing the offices of a bank. The upper floors had been demolished, and the bricks, amounting to nearly seven tons weight, had been placed upon the second floor. The great mass was too heavy for the ancient and now-dilapidated building, and the whole gave way and fell in a confused heap into the basement. Four men, who were engaged in cleaning the bricks, were overwhelmed with the mass of rubbish, and were killed.

9. CASE OF THE REV. MR. HATCH.—One of the most extraordinary cases that has at any time occupied the English tribunals has occupied the Central Criminal Court five days. The first proceedings were taken last year; but as the details of the charge made against the accused were of an in-

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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 the case was not
 for record in a
 ription. The un-
 who was thus con-
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will serve for a sufficient record of
 a *cause célèbre*.

The Rev. Mr. Hatch, the ac-
 cused in the first, the prosecutor in
 the second case, is a clergyman of
 the Church of England, in the
 43rd year of his age. After pass-
 ing through the usual course of
 study at Eton and Cambridge, he
 went to New South Wales as a
 tutor, married in the colony, re-
 turned to England after a short
 residence there, and in 1851 was
 appointed to the chaplaincy of
 Wandsworth Gaol, with a salary of
 250*l.* a year and a residence. Last
 year he determined on advertising
 for some young lady pupils, and on
 the 11th of August Eugenia Plum-
 mer, a girl 11 years of age, the
 daughter of wealthy parents, was
 brought by her father to his house,

her husband had been placed by the accusation, by his subsequent injudicious conduct, and the apparent impossibility of offering negative evidence, that she lost her presence of mind, and had thrown her husband and herself upon the mercy of the accusers in such terms as were tantamount to an admission of guilt. This wife, moreover, by the nature of the case the sole witness who could have negatived the evidence of the prosecution, is disabled by our law from being a witness for or against her husband.

It is difficult to give such an outline of the case as to show the nature of the charge, and yet to maintain the proper reserve. It was alleged that immediately after the arrival of the elder child, and then of the younger, Mr. Hatch commenced a course of indecent treatment and conversation; and in particular that the girls, one of whom was 11 and the other 7 years old, being admitted into the bed-room before Mr. and Mrs. Hatch had risen, and being sometimes allowed to get into the bed, Mr. Hatch frequently treated them with great indecency, and that other acts had been committed in the bed-room, Mrs. Hatch being in the room or in a dressing-room adjoining. All these acts and conversations the children narrated with steadfast countenance, with perfect mastery of the language descriptive of matters usually left in decent obscurity, making their stories agree in every essential, and withstanding the ordeal of skilful cross-examination. In fact, the impression was, that they were truthfully describing what had been submitted to their senses, the descriptive language being afterwards supplied by the examination of their friends.

Upon a prosecution for perjury the law allows a wife to be a witness, and Mrs. Hatch was placed in the box, as were also a young girl, Mr. Hatch's adopted daughter, a governess residing in the house, a young French lady who was staying at the house as a visitor, and many relatives and friends of the family. The general evidence of the inmates could do no more than affirm that none of the transactions charged were committed in their presence, or came within the general scope of their observation or suspicion. The feeling which their evidence conveyed was, that Mr. Hatch was a kindly, right-minded family-man, fond of children, and in his conversation and demeanour such as became a clergyman. Their direct testimony, and that of friends and visitors, excluded the possibility of the truth of some of the circumstances alleged by the children. Something was also proved as to a sudden enmity having been exhibited by the parents of the children towards Mr. and Mrs. Hatch. The case for the prosecution established a strong case of the improbability of any of these allegations against Mr. Hatch being true.

In defence of the present accused, Mr. Serjeant Shee insisted on the truth of the tale as originally told, supporting his argument on the frank simplicity of the children's narrative, their consistency, and adherence in a common tale; and he pointed out how inconclusive was the evidence now adduced to prove the falseness of their testimony. The youngest child, Stephanie Augusta Plummer, an artless-looking child, now 8 years old, was first placed in the witness-box. She told her tale (which is unfit for repetition) with

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Mr. James, sup-
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required. This
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ace?" "Yes."
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"Not very far."
are from me?"
"Not so far."
which had now
of the auditors
the conduct and
other, who was

He said, "It was impossible to conceive a more important or extraordinary inquiry. There was contradiction upon contradiction; he confessed that he felt utterly incapable of presenting to them any theory as to the probability of truth being on one side or the other." His Lordship then pointed out numerous improbabilities in the tale of the children and inconsistencies in the conduct of the parents, supposing the facts to have been as they stated.

The jury deliberated about two hours, and then delivered their verdict in writing as follows:—

"We find the prisoner, Mary Eugenia Plummer, *Guilty*; and while we recommend her to the utmost extent of mercy, we venture at the same time to express a hope that your Lordship, if you

racter, for it placed in jeopardy not only the property but the liberty and lives of Her Majesty's subjects; but he thought, in her case, she had made a statement that was not true for a particular purpose, and he should not enter into the question whether her parents were justified in believing that statement, and in preferring the charges they subsequently did against Mr. Hatch. She certainly was not responsible for that proceeding, and there was good reason to believe that she was labouring under a want of education, both religious and moral, and had imbibed habits of untruthfulness which, if not checked, might lead to great mischief. His impression was, that she had told this story originally for the purpose of being taken away from Mr. Hatch's and not being sent back, and that she had afterwards been led to persist in it by the interrogatories that had been put to her by others, and that she did not scruple at last to make the same statement while under the sanction of an oath." He then said that it was understood "that her friends proposed to place her where she would receive a proper education, and if proper guarantees were given that that would be so, no doubt that would receive proper consideration by the authorities, and the sentence would be merely a formal one; but the duty of the Court was to award the punishment awarded by law, and the least was three weeks' imprisonment, and then to be sent to a reformatory school for two years."

Ultimately a lady of known benevolence and great judgment in the treatment of juvenile offenders, proposed to take the unfortunate child under her charge, and

to remove her entirely from the evil influences that had so degraded her childhood; and the Home Secretary consequently remitted the punishment awarded.

Immediately that the result of the trial was known a notification was sent to Mr. Hatch, in Newgate, that it was the intention of the Home Secretary to grant him a free pardon; and he was discharged, having undergone for six months all the indignities to which convicts are subjected.

12. EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AND PROMPT CAPTURE.—A wealthy Liverpool merchant having bills, &c., to the value of 11,500*l.* to deposit in Heywood's bank, was proceeding towards their establishment with these securities in his hand. Having occasion to use his handkerchief he for the moment placed them in his pocket; when he returned his hand, the valuables were gone! A passing thief had seized the favourable moment and escaped. The merchant immediately hurried to the Liverpool police-court to detail his loss. On his way he met two London detective officers, whom he informed of the robbery. The merchant and officers passed on towards the post-office, and met coming therefrom a man whom the latter recognized as an acquaintance, and immediately captured him. On him they found a receipt for a registered letter. Steps were taken for intercepting the missive, and sure enough it was found to contain the whole of the stolen securities. The thief and his confederate were tried and convicted.

15. MURDER AND SUICIDE IN SHOREDITCH.—A shocking tragedy has occurred in Shoreditch. A journeyman pipe-maker named Radden, lived in Philip Street

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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 e ceiling below.
 t so extensively
 s nearly severed
 e must have died
 ithout struggle

to these pages to record has oc-
 curred at Sandown Fort, in the
 Isle of Wight.
 At 2.20 P.M. Sergeant William
 Henry Whitworth, of the Royal Ar-
 tillery, was seen coming across the
 parade ground in the village of San-
 down, some distance from the fort.
 He was hurried and staggering in
 his step as he crossed over towards
 the officers' quarters. Several
 officers of the Isle of Wight, Ar-
 tillery, Militia, and others, were
 standing on the steps, and when
 Whitworth approached Captain
 Robinson, he threw himself upon
 his knees before him, and hold-
 ing up his hands, exclaimed,
 "For God's sake, sir, save me!"
 He then gave Captain Robinson
 his watch, an envelope with some
 papers, and some money, and said,

eastern end of the village. It is of very old date, and is consequently in a very dilapidated state. No sentries do duty at the fort, the custom being to lock the gates at 9.30 p.m. each day, and the keys are kept in the quarters of the officers' servants. The persons in the fort at the time the murders are supposed to have been committed were Captain Manners and Lieutenant Brigstock, with three private soldiers (officers' servants) belonging to the Isle of Wight Artillery Militia; Corporal Easley, of the Royal Engineers, and wife; and the murderer, Sergeant William Henry Whitworth, of the Royal Artillery, with his wife and children, who had charge of the fort as master-gunner. On crossing the shallow moat of the fort by the narrow wooden bridge, and entering by the gateway, you enter upon the small square, or parade of the fort, thirty-five paces square, three sides of the enclosure being formed by the officers' and men's quarters, and the fourth by the entrance gateway. The central building opposite the gateway is the original keep of the fort, now used for officers' quarters. The buildings on each side are of more modern erection. In those on the right of the square live Corporal Easley and his wife. On the left of the square, nearest the officers' quarters, live the three soldier servants, while in the part of the building adjoining them, and nearest the fort entrance gate, lived Sergeant Whitworth and his unfortunate wife and family. On opening the door of the house the appearance of the dresser, with the crockery, &c., upon it, with the pans and pails, &c., show it to have been the living room. In front of the fireplace stood two

chairs, on which were hung two printed children's frocks which had been placed there to dry. A staircase to the right of this room led to a bedroom, in which was a bedstead with bedding on it, but no clothing, and nothing disturbed beyond the absence of the clothing from the bed, the bedding being perfectly even. On the stairs, however, were two or three spots of blood. At the foot of this staircase, at a distance of about six feet, another door led into a room on the ground-floor, which had been used as an office by Whitworth, his letter-book lying on the table, with a number of official forms and envelopes. The flooring of this room was covered with bloody footprints of naked feet and feet with stockings on, some of the footprints being those of two children of different ages, and others those of a man; the latter, in some places, with the mark of the stocking on the foot plainly impressed on the floor, and in other parts with the naked foot, as distinctly marked on the boarded flooring. These footprints crossed and recrossed each other, and led into the entrance to the kitchen, the only chance of escape from the house, but there took back an abrupt turn towards the stairs in the room leading to the second sleeping-room above. On these stairs the footprints were thicker and more intermingled with blood. From the marks in the rooms below and on the stairs, it would appear that some of the children had escaped from the room, and had been pursued by the murderer and driven upstairs again, where he completed his horrible work. On going upstairs and entering the room, the sight was indescribably dreadful. Opposite the

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

low, with folding
inside. At the
of the room was
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vo prayer-books,
family articles.
room was covered
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chamber candle-
floor was found
appeared to have
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Whitworth's boots
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blood upon them.
f the room stood
a line with each
uter edge of that
lay Mrs. Whit-
ith the exception
throat gashed in
uner as to show

while he deprived them of life.
In the room with the bodies was
found a sword, or common ship's
cutlass, with the point sharp; it
was bespattered with blood, but, as
far as could be judged, had not
been used. The razor was covered
with blood, and a part of the edge
was turned, as though from coming
in contact with some hard sub-
stance. From the circumstances
disclosed at the inquest, it ap-
peared that Whitworth and his
wife were of highly respectable
conduct, and lived upon the most
affectionate terms; their children,
also were well-conducted, clean,
and apparently happy. The hum-
ble home was kept in excellent
order—the garden, in particular,
had been kept with great care;
but the family were reserved, and
had little intercourse with their

Thursday morning the second girl was seen with her hat and shawl on, going out of the fort; but the bedroom blinds were down the whole of that day. On Friday morning the bed-room shutters were closed. About half-past 1 that afternoon a neighbour remarked to his wife, "There is the window-shutter moving; they are getting up." Soon after 2 o'clock a boatman, on the road between the fort and barracks, met Whitworth running towards the barracks. He stopped him and asked what was the matter; he answered, "Horrid! they've murdered my six children and poor wife!" The boatman said, "Nonsense." Whitworth replied, "Yes, they have; and I have been watching out two or three nights, and there is a man standing down there with two pistols, one in each hand." After a few more hurried expressions he rushed on towards the barracks. In the house were found some scraps of paper, on which incoherent sentences were written, all having the same tendency to indicate a plot of others for the murder of the family.

The area of the fort, as before stated, is extremely small, and the dimensions of the court-yard only thirty-five paces; the buildings surrounding this small space were occupied by sixteen persons; yet of these seven were slain, under such circumstances as indicated that some, at least, had struggled with their murderer, without giving the slightest alarm to the other eight. Captain Manners, the officer in charge of the fort, sat up smoking in the room of a brother-officer until half-past 12 that night, and no noise was heard—the night was perfectly quiet. The surgeon who

examined the bodies early in the afternoon was of opinion that they had been dead about fifteen hours.

In the meanwhile the unfortunate man—unfortunate, indeed, that even his unwitting hand had committed such deeds—fortunate, that having committed them, his mind was utterly unconscious of his misery—was examined in the hospital. He had inflicted severe wounds on his neck, but none of the larger vessels were injured—probably owing to the razor having been blunted and jagged in the slaughter of his victims. He was perfectly unconscious of his actions, and exhausted by loss of blood. Afterwards he spoke incoherently of his family, enumerating his children by name, and spoke ramblingly of his duties and his garden.

The poor fellow, whose age was stated to be 30, was placed at the bar, at the Winchester assizes, on the charge of murder. When placed in the dock, he stared vacantly about the Court, and muttered incoherent sentences. A jury was empannelled to try whether he was in a state of mind capable of understanding and pleading to the indictment. The gaol-surgeon deposed that the prisoner's mental powers were almost entirely extinct, owing to softening of the brain; and the jury accordingly found that he was incapable of pleading. The poor man, who during this inquiry had placed his arm round the neck of the turnkey who had him in charge, and smiled at, and pointed to, the Judge, was then removed.

22. EPSOM RACES.—Probably the mythical "Clerk of the Weather-Office" had got leave of absence, and had an engagement for the Derby; for the Epsom week

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

re exceptions in
 ever recorded."
 e Derby-day were
 rous, as respecta-
 al as heretofore.
 won by Mr. J.
 s;" the Woodcote
 undee;" the Der-
 s "Thormanby,"
 st favourites, the
 Umpire," easily.
 3 started. Value of
 Besides this very
 Mr. Merry is said
 bets. The Oaks
 Castwood's "But-
 down in the list
 6 subscribers, 16
 of the stakes

THE "MALABAR."
 r and Oriental
 ship *Malabar*

Pichelee. The French Ambassa-
 dor, Baron Gros, was also sent
 with a similar object and similarly
 escorted. The two Ministers Ple-
 nipotentiary, with a large suite, had
 proceeded from Suez, in the *Simla*,
 and were now awaiting the arrival
 of the steamer from China, in the
 harbour of Point de Galle, Ceylon.
 The *Malabar* entered the harbour
 on the 20th May, and was anchored
 by the pilot in the usual anchorage;
 but it appears she was not secured
 in the effectual manner which the
 port regulations, founded on the
 dangerous character of the climate
 and the exposed nature of the an-
 chorage, require. The reason as-
 signed for this carelessness deserves
 notice, since, in the doctrine of
 chances, the same calamity may
 occur at any time. It is not deemed
 necessary to secure the mail steamer



without a moment's warning, snapped the mooring hawser, and so turned her completely round, and then drove her on a reef which lay "quite convenient," and her bottom was immediately crushed in. Fortunately the *Malabar* was built in five compartments, and she did not, therefore, go down; but the gale had raised a terrific sea on the rocks, and it seemed that in a short space she must be ground to pieces. The confusion on board was terrible; the affrighted passengers seemed about to rush to one certain death to avoid one probable. But the commander and his officers were faithful and firm, and the two Ambassadors set an example of composure and fortitude, which had a great effect in restoring order. By a rare combination of presence of mind and courage the engines were got to work, the anchor raised, and the ship moved a-head. The movement was most critical—the bay is not wide—will she live to traverse the space? The water gains rapidly: it is up to her stern-posts; the saloon and cabins are full; she is logged and moves heavily! A boat is lowered to save the women. Slowly the strand is reached—the anchors are dropped, the vessel veered and quietly beached by the stern. It was full time, for a few minutes later the water reached the engine-room. The difficulties remaining to be overcome now seem trifling; yet before any person can be landed the boats are swamped. The females are first put ashore, then the male passengers, and lastly the Ambassadors and their *suites*. No life was lost. The ship soon sunk to the level of the water, and with her all her contents. The Ambassadors' state dresses, their credentials and state papers, and

all the *insignia* of their honours. Baron Gros lost a large sum in specie and a valuable service of plate. In like manner the passengers lost all their outfit, amounting in the aggregate to a large value. The whole of the specie and a large part of the indestructible valuables were subsequently recovered by the divers.

26. DESTRUCTIVE GALE.—A heavy gale commenced on Saturday, which raged continuously for ninety hours, and during which the wind-gauge occasionally marked a pressure of 28 lbs. to the square foot. Its effects were felt over the whole of the kingdom, and every succeeding day brought accounts of loss of life and property. In the metropolis, houses were unroofed, chimney-stacks blown down, the river was like a sea, and almost unnavigable; and the banks were inundated by the restrained waters. In the country districts, the damage was in proportion—trees were uprooted or stripped of their limbs, stacks dispersed over the country, cottages unroofed, and sheep killed by hundreds. In the north the temperature fell below freezing point, and the piercing gale brought with it snow and sleet. It was, however, at sea that the most disastrous consequences ensued—probably no other gale in recent years has produced such widespread disaster. The men-of-war at Portsmouth and Plymouth dragged their anchors, and all communication with the shore was cut off; at Liverpool, the shipping in the docks and the river was much injured by collisions; more than one vessel was sunk. On the north-eastern coast the loss of life and shipping was frightful—not less than 150 wrecks and casualties were reported. Several

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

along the coast, were lost—one, on an excursion people on board, the cattle boats Rotterdam, and all their deck board, the vessels aping by what e. During the hurricane, on Monday, were seen to go ash, and not one crew was saved; men on the sands coast, and were in the sight of roned the beach, in to render aid. ships, dismasted or hull, ran for harbours. Fur-

YARMOUTH FISHERMEN.—The terrible gale of this day was more fatal to the fishing vessels along the east coast than to the merchant leviathans of the deep. The fishermen of Yarmouth, Lowestoff, and other places on the coast, were pursuing their occupations, when the storm came upon them before they could draw in their nets or even cut themselves loose from them. So utter and so sudden was the destruction, that none survived to tell the tale. Their return was awaited in vain by their distracted families, and their fate was only ascertained by the wrecks of their vessels, which were picked up at sea, or were driven on shore. By this fearful calamity, 180 steady and industrious men, in the prime of life, earning a livelihood by

sented to Lady Franklin and Sir Leopold McClintock; to the former, as a testimony of "the services rendered to science by her late gallant husband, and also as a token of respect and admiration for the devotedness with which she has pursued those inquiries which have resulted in clearing up the fate of the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, and at the same time in making important additions to our geographical knowledge of the Arctic regions."

Lady Franklin, in acknowledging the honour, claims for her husband "the crowning discovery of the North-West passage by himself and his companions, which cost them their lives,"—a claim which seems to have been acknowledged by the cheers of the members, when Sir R. Murchison made the same claim in returning thanks on behalf of Lady Franklin for the medal. The medal was given to Sir Leopold McClintock "in acknowledgment of the very great and valuable services you have performed—services which are appreciated not only throughout this country, but, I may say, throughout all Europe and America."

30. SINGULAR ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—An accident of a most extraordinary character, fortunately unattended by fatal results, occurred at the London terminus of the Great Northern Railway, King's-cross, to a return excursion train, conveying passengers from Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Huddersfield, and other large towns in the north of England.

The train, which consisted of 35 carriages, two of them luggage-vans, was due at King's-cross at 6.10 P.M., and was punctual in its arrival. From some cause, how-

ever, the engine, instead of slackening its speed, as is usual on entering the station, behaved itself more as a runaway than one under proper guidance, and, dashing at full pace through the station, actually leaped the platform at the end of it, a height of between five and six feet, carrying with it the tender, the break, and one or two carriages, and, proceeding on its fearful and precipitous course, ran down the inclined plane immediately under the clock tower and across the Old St. Pancras-road, burst through the enclosure of the Metropolitan Railway Works, and but for the immense quantity of earth lying there (the stuff excavated from the New-road tunnel), would have buried itself in the shaft of that undertaking. In passing under the archway the funnel and steam-cap of the engine came in contact with the strong iron girder, and were smashed off the engine. Fortunately the pitch of this girder was a few feet higher than the body of the engine itself, or it would have been torn from the abutments of brickwork which sustain it, involving the demolition of a large portion of the roof of the building, with the probable destruction of every person in the train.

The engine, tender, and break were completely destroyed. The other carriages were more or less injured, and many of the passengers sustained serious wounds and contusions, though happily none proved mortal.

The fireman, Church, on finding that the train was rushing to destruction, leaped from the tender, and falling flat upon the ground escaped unhurt. The driver, Thos. Annis, however, remained firm at his post, and never left the engine. How he escaped unhurt is one of

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

which baffle explanation. The official account of the "Cincinnati accident" to the effect that it had not been properly investigated, and that the inquiry before the committee developed another set of circumstances, the witnesses denying the responsibility of the break after the accident, and the guard sitting on the track; the break was not as the accused declared, but the breaks in force and that then seen were probably the same. He sat on the ground. On cross-examination he admitted that he had passed of ale and beer, the most extraordinary rains, which are attended with large numbers of people, require the utmost care, and those which are

injured. The property destroyed in Cincinnati alone was estimated at half a million dollars. Nearly all the railroads leading out of the city were stopped up by fallen trees. The boats on the Ohio were sunk or injured. A train on the Covington and Lexington Railway was thrown off the track, and the locomotive and baggage-car were demolished, but the passengers escaped without injury. Scarcely a house in Cincinnati has escaped uninjured.

On the 30th a tornado passed over part of the State of New York, unroofing the houses in the villages and doing much damage.

On the 3rd June a very fearful tornado passed over the eastern part of Iowa and the north-east portion of Illinois. It lasted only two minutes and a half but in that

ner and his companions, by starvation, on the coast of Terra de Fuego. Since that lamentable event the Patagonian Missionary Society have changed their plan of operations, having their central station and depôt in the Falkland Islands, and hold their communication with Terra del Fuego by a mission ship, the *Allen Gardiner*. A party of nine natives had been brought from thence to the Falklands for instruction, and for the sake of showing them the mode of civilized life—the mission, on their part, deriving the advantage of a knowledge of the language. After a stay of 19 months they embarked for their return on board the *Allen Gardiner*, under the command of Captain Fell, with his brother as chief officer, a crew of six men, and Mr. G. Phillips, catechist. Before landing the natives the captain searched their bundles, in consequence of some trifling articles being missed. This gave offence and one man showed great anger on being detected in possession of an article not his own; it is not thought, however, that this was the cause of what afterwards happened, but simply a desire to plunder the vessel. The ship had remained six days off Terra del Fuego, the Europeans mixing with some 300 natives who had assembled with every appearance of friendliness, when, on Sunday, the 6th of November, the party proceeded at half-past 10 to celebrate Divine worship, not in the ship but on the beach, leaving the cook in charge of the ship, the boat on shore unguarded, and themselves without arms within their grasp, though the dangerous character of the natives was well known, and they appear to have been about. And these, soon after the service

began, set upon the party with clubs, massacred them all, and then made for the boat. The cook, seeing his danger, jumped into the ship's gig, rowed for his life, and though pursued, succeeded in reaching the shore and escaping into the woods. After four days he ventured, in his extreme misery, to approach the natives, and, strange to say, was treated with kindness and lived with them for three months, until a vessel which had been sent to look for the party arrived and took him off. The *Allen Gardiner* was found rifled of everything, but her hull and spars were uninjured.

JUNE.

4. IMPUDENT FRAUD.—A well-dressed young woman, named Clara Jones, was placed at the bar of the Thames Police Court, charged with stealing fifty yards of black silk, nine and a quarter yards of Valenciennes lace, and ten yards of black velvet, value 17l. 10s., the property of Mr. Joseph Haslam, linendraper, of No. 10, Queen's-buildings, Brompton.

The evidence of the immediate victim will show the ingenious and impudent mode in which the theft was effected.

Mr. Wade, salesman to Mr. Haslam, said, that he took a parcel of goods to the address mentioned by the prisoner (a most comfortable house in Brompton) in consequence of some entertainment by Mr. Haslam, who determined to be more than cautious, and left Mr. Wade, porter in the passage of the

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

the silks while he
with the other goods.
came out of a bed-
drawing-room, and
the muslin robes
from the city. The
prisoner valued them very much,
and would like to see the
silks to be
folded up,
and unfolded
the prisoner examined
them for some time,
there was an invalid
in the adjoining room,
with hesitation he al-
lowed to bring out
the muslin robes
from the bedroom, for
she stated, of
the invalid lady.
When the prisoner
was absent he
went to the bedroom say-
ing, "I must see

from the bedroom again she said
the niece of the invalid lady was
gone over the way, and she would
fetch her to see the muslin robes.
He thought he had a hostage in
the invalid lady, and made no
objection to that, but as she was
leaving the room, and before she
had reached the third stair, he
made an excuse, and said, "I
should like to see the short length
of silk; I am afraid there is some
mistake in the measurement." The
prisoner was not at all disconcerted,
and went into the bedroom, brought
out the piece of silk, and handed
it to him. He looked at it, and
found it to be quite right. He
requested the prisoner to leave the
silk on the table and he would take
care of it until her return. She
very promptly replied, "No, I



had been duped as well as himself.

Mr. YARDLEY.—And she got away with the silks, lace, robes, and velvet?

Witness.—With everything, sir.

Mr. YARDLEY.—And there was no invalid lady in the bedroom?

Witness.—None whatever, sir. The prisoner played the part of the invalid lady as well as her own.

It was soon discovered that many other tradesmen had been victimized by a similar device.

The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to two years' hard labour.

5. ASCOT RACES.—The Ascot Meeting of 1860 was marred by the continued bad weather. Even the presence of the Queen on the Cup-day failed to propitiate the skye influences, and the great race was run in a down-pour of rain through a concourse of people of whom little could be seen for the umbrellas.

Her Majesty's Vase was won by Captain Christie's "Horror;" the Queen's plate by Baron Rothschild's filly, by King Tom; the Ascot Stakes by Lord Strathmore's "Mouravief;" the Royal Hunt Cup, by Mr. Sargent's "Crater;" the Ascot Cup, by Mr. Hamilton's "Rupeo"—"Butterfly," the winner of the Oaks, second; the famous "Promised Land," the first favourite, a bad third.

9. PROCLAMATION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PIETY.—By the change of manners and the improvement of morals the time-honoured proclamation "for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the Preventing and Punishment of Vice, Profaneness, and Immorality," had become obsolete; and though always read at assizes and sessions, was totally disregarded by the clergy, who were

commanded to read it in their churches and chapels four times in the year at least. In accordance with an address of the House of Commons, the ancient Form has been revised, and the following Proclamation—from which it will be observed the injunction to the clergy has been omitted—has been issued:—

BY THE QUEEN.

Victoria R.—We, most seriously and religiously considering that it is our indispensable duty to be careful above all other things to preserve and advance the honour and service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress all vice, profaneness, debauchery, and immorality, which are so highly displeasing to God and so great a reproach to our religion and Government; to the intent, therefore, that religion, piety, and good manners may flourish and increase under our Administration and Government, we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby declare our Royal purpose and resolution to discountenance and punish all manner of vice, profaneness, and immorality in all persons of whatsoever degree or quality within this our realm; and we do expect and require that all persons of honour, or in place of authority, will give good example by their own virtue and piety, and to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing persons of dissolute and immoral lives; and we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all our loving subjects, of what degree or quality soever, from playing on the Lord's day, at dice, cards, or any other game whatsoever, either in public or private houses, or other place or places

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

we do hereby re-
and them, and
cently and reve-
the worship of
ord's day. Our
is, and we do
charge and com-
judges, mayors,
of the peace, and
ers and ministers,
and civil, and all
ts whom it may
very vigilant and
discovery and the
tion and punish-
ons who shall be
e, immoral, or dis-
; and that they
ffectually to sup-
gaming-houses and
d and other dis-
and also to sup-
at all gaming what-

court immediately before the charge
is given.

"Given at our Court of Buck-
ingham Palace this 9th day of
June, 1860.

"GOD save the QUEEN."

9. THE CHANNEL FLEET IN THE
FRITH OF FORTH.—The good people
of Scotland have been greatly de-
lighted with the extraordinary
spectacle of a British fleet in the
Frith of Forth. The Channel
squadron, consisting of nine line-
of-battle ships (three of them three-
deckers), three frigates, and two
steam-sloops, steamed up the Frith
and anchored in St. Margaret's
Hope, ten miles above the capital.
The people of Edinburgh went in
flotillas to see so unprecedented a
sight. A fatal accident occurred
to one of these excursion parties;
seized, and five

most extensive (if not the most extensive) spinning-mill in the country, having about 120,000 spindles mostly with the latest improvements, and a quality of yarn was spun in it which generally commanded a good market. The loss is estimated at 120,000*l.* to 150,000*l.*

On the 4th July, the Caledonian Distillery, at Glasgow, was in part destroyed. These premises were burnt in 1856, and had since been rebuilt upon a plan which separated the buildings in which the several processes are carried on. Consequently, although property to the value of 10,000*l.* was destroyed, the most important and valuable part of the establishment was uninjured.

On the 10th July, a valuable weaving-mill, at Holmfirth, with forty-eight looms, mules, and other machinery for spinning, carding, and weaving wool, valued at 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* was burnt.

16. THE GRENADIER GUARDS AND THE SCOTS FUSILIERS.— These famous regiments of the Household Brigade have, within a few days of each other, celebrated their second centenary anniversary.

On the 16th, the Grenadiers, including in their festivities many officers formerly in the regiment, and some distinguished officers of the army and civilians, dined in the banquet-hall of St. James' Palace, the Prince Consort, their colonel, presiding. His Royal Highness gave a history of the regiment. It was originally formed of those gallant Royalists who had followed their Sovereign Charles II. into exile. During this period of banishment, these gentlemen had no resource but their swords, and they were enrolled by the Duke of York into six regiments, the first

of which, as containing in its ranks some of the most eminent of the cavaliers, was called "The Royal Regiment of Guards." At the close of the unsuccessful war in the Netherlands, these corps were dispersed; but on the Restoration they were re-embodied in one regiment under Lord Wentworth in 1660, and sent to garrison Dunkirk. On the sale of that town the corps returned to England, and in 1665 was united to "the King's Regiment of Guards," raised at the Restoration by Colonel Russell. The combined regiment comprised twenty-four companies of 100 men each, to which four companies of Grenadiers were subsequently added, and they received the style of "The First Regiment of Foot Guards;" by which designation they were known, until the Prince Regent, in commemoration of their having defeated the French Imperial Guard at Waterloo, added the distinguishing title of "Grenadiers." Although the Household Brigade have been considered the corps especially charged with the defence of the place wherein the Sovereign resides—and especially are the garrison of the metropolis—yet they have always formed the reserve of the British army, always the first to be put in motion when need arose. It was perhaps in the first capacity that they fought for James II. at Sedgemoor, and for William III. in Flanders: for George II. at Dettingen and Fontenoy;—in the second that they followed Marlborough to Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. Since those glorious days they fought for George III. against his revolted American provinces; under the Duke of York in the Netherlands, where their valour at Lincelles was such that they were permitted

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

victory on their
 ; under Moore,
 nish campaign,
 tory at Corunna;
 long career of
 ington through-
 sharing in the
 the Pyrenees,
 lles, and Nive ;
 apoleon from the
 t of his renown-
 d at Waterloo.
 es, the value of
 serve has been
 In 1826, when
 intelligence of
 rtugal by Don
 message was
 liament on the
 nd the first de-
 expeditionary
 Tagus on the
 eding rapidly

nelcy of the Earl of Linlithgow.
 Their title was "The Scotch
 Guards," under which designation
 they continued to be known until
 William IV. changed it to "The
 Scots Fusilier Guards" in 1831.
 The services of this regiment have
 been most distinguished. In 1689
 it served in the Netherlands, under
 the Earl of Marlborough, and
 shared in the victories of Walcourt
 and Fleurus; under William III.
 at the sieges of Mons and Namur,
 the doubtful fight of Steenkirk,
 and the defeat of Landen: under
 General Stanhope in Spain, at the
 victories of Almanara and Sara-
 gossa; under George II., at Det-
 tingen, and Cumberland at Fon-
 tenoy; George III. from 1778 to
 1782 in America; in 1793 at Lin-
 celles; in 1801 at the famous
 landing in Egypt, and the battle



age, and of the return passage, are described with great animation in *The Times* of the 16th July and 28th August.

The machinery being in excellent order, the great ship made rapid way over the waters; the incidents being, of course, varied by the direction and strength of the wind, and the roughness of the waves. In many respects the vessel fully answered the expectations of her builders. Her vast bulk aided the fineness of her lines in cutting through the opposing waves without any apparent shock—to those which rolled upon her sides she rose with an easy swing, and they passed to leeward, seemingly disarmed of their fury; others struck her with full force, but no vibration or shock was communicated to the vast mass. It was speedily discovered that there were two prime defects in her appointments—it was impossible to raise the steam in the boilers which animate the paddle-wheel engines to the full power; and the wheels themselves are not so placed as to act on the water with effect. On the 21st, the power of the ship was to be put to a strong test. A strong north-westerly gale had raised a rough sea. "It has always been said that she never could or would pitch, but the truth is that this ship does just the same on a small scale that ordinary vessels in a sea may do on a very large one. The motion in her is reduced in exact proportion with her immense height, bulk, and power, and the *Great Eastern* against a head sea makes a slow majestic rise and fall, where a steamer of 2000 or even 3000 tons would be labouring heavily, and perhaps taking in green seas over her bows. On this Thursday

she dipped down below her hawse pipes. It was a fine sight to watch her motion from the bows, splitting the great waves before her into two streams of water, like double fountains, and to look along her immense expanse of deck as she rose and fell with a motion so easy and so regular that the duration of each movement could be timed to the very second."

On the 23rd, the ship being off the banks of Newfoundland, the temperature decreased so rapidly, that it was feared that floating icebergs were near, and the speed was slackened, and precautions taken against accident; and on the 26th, when not more than 450 miles from New York, the ship ran into a dense fog, through which she had to feel her way. These circumstances materially affected the duration of the voyage. The most anxious part of the whole navigation was now at hand—the passage over the shoals and bars which impede the approach to New York harbour; and the ship was repeatedly stopped to take soundings. All dangers were boldly passed, and the dawn of the 27th showed the coast in a dim blue line, with the spit of Sandy-Hook lying like a haze across the sea. The lighthouse was passed at 7.20 A.M., and the *Great Eastern* had completed her first transatlantic voyage.

From Sandy-Hook, the *Great Eastern* passed into the harbour, stirring up the sand on the bar, but escaping all danger by the admirable readiness with which she answers her helm. The advent of the great ship had been expected in America with an eagerness which cast into the shade even the interest taken in her at home. She was a sudden and great "fact."

ty had not been mishaps, or by bition. There- her arrival tele- ay was studded ers, and steam- engers marked r progress with all the shipping flags, the bells on roared, the were crowded elcomers. Even Fort Hamilton fourteen guns. and jubilation, was run along- easily as if she r. hibited to the Americans, who resent the high

ever been performed in before. From Halifax, excepting that the weather was somewhat thick, the voyage to England was performed under favourable circumstances; and the vessel ran into Milford Haven, 2980 miles, in less than eleven days, having averaged a speed throughout of fourteen knots an hour. She found in Milford Haven the magnificent Channel Squadron, with the noble flag-ship the *Royal Albert*, of 121 guns. These former leviathans of the deep were diminished to small fry by the immense proportions of the *Great Eastern*, whose length and height of hull and beautiful lines rendered the line-of-battle ships clumsy in appearance. But the tall masts and taut rigging of the latter, and

The following are the logs of the outward and homeward runs:—
 Outward.—June 17th, 285 miles; 18th, 296; 19th, —; 20th, 276; 21st, 304; 22nd, 280; 23rd, 302; 24th, 299; 25th, 295; 26th, 333; 27th, 251. Homeward.—August 17th, 238; 18th, 335; 19th, 73; 20th, 818; 21st, 806; 22nd, 320; 23rd, 840; 24th, 320; 25th, 810; 26th, 341.

23. GREAT VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.—The special levee on the 7th of March was a great day for the officers of the Rifle Volunteers, and the spectacle of some 2500 representatives of distinct corps assembling around the Sovereign gave the first apparent sign how wide and general was the Volunteer movement. This 23rd of June was a still greater day for the Volunteer army and for the country, for it proved how earnestly and efficiently the corps represented had devoted themselves to training and discipline.

Her Majesty having expressed her willingness to review—or “inspect”—the Volunteers in Hyde Park, on the 23rd of June, arrangements were made, whereby every corps that had attained a certain excellence might be present by its efficient members. The number and strength of the corps that offered themselves for inspection caused great surprise. The numerous companies that had been formed in London and Westminster, and the densely-peopled metropolitan counties, were known to be strong and to have been attentive to drill; but Bristol, Gloucester, Stroud, Bath, Birmingham, Coventry, Manchester, Nottingham, Staffordshire, Worcester-shire, Cheshire—not to name the districts nearer the metropolis—announced that they were prepared

to be strongly and well represented. That London and Westminster should be present in force was not surprising, for they contain thousands of youths whose time is to some extent at their disposal; but Wordsworth, who lamented the tendency of the age to “change swords for ledgers,” would have been astonished to see the alacrity with which the commercial men of the city, and the manufacturers of the centre and north, exchanged “their ledgers for swords.” The authorities found that they would have to make arrangements for placing 20,000 men in review order. As the time approached, and it became evident how earnest the Volunteers were to show “the mettle of their pasture,” the review became a national spectacle, a “general holiday” was arranged, London prepared to empty itself into Hyde Park, and the provinces to precipitate themselves into London.

The Board of Works and the War Office had resolved, in their innocence, to prepare ample accommodation for the public—meaning the genteel public, who leave their cards at the Departments—and had erected platform accommodation for 17,000 persons—applications were made for at least ten times that number of places; and but for a broad space (though all too narrow for the occasion) strongly fenced in in front of the platforms, but a small part of gentility could have taken share in the spectacle. This inclosure was intended for officers in uniform, official gentlemen, and Volunteers not in their ranks. But it was so densely packed that the bonds of discipline were frequently broken, and the inmates leaped the fence and occupied the grass without. Much laughter

occasioned by the
ity exercised by
Jones in com-
-General Sir G.
himself within
galleries and en-
across the Park
ne; the Queen's
entre, with the
anted before it.
were ranged in
north and south
with an exterior
es in carriages.
lofty mansions
Park on the
e clustered with
wing-room floor

day exhibited a
along the main
south, east and

being the first to reach King's
Cross; the river steamboats land-
ed their freight at convenient
piers; the suburban bodies as-
sembled at appointed stations, and
the metropolitan forces formed
their ranks at their respective
head-quarters. The times of
marching for each corps were so
arranged that no body should cross
the other, but that each should
join up to the corps with which
it was to be brigaded at specified
points. From 12 o'clock to half-
past 12 the suburban corps might
have been seen converging towards
local centres, each corps preceded
by its band; and soon after the
interior centres, each animated by
its proper force. As these were
joined by their assigned allies, the
aggregated battalions marched for-
ward to the common rendezvous

smoke from the incandescent Indian herb wanting to throw a harmonizing haze over the scene.

The Queen arrived on the ground in an open carriage at 4 P.M. Her Majesty was accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, and Prince Arthur. The Prince Consort was on horseback, with the Prince of Wales. Others of the Royal Family and *suite* were in carriages. The Royal *cortège* was attended by a magnificent following of aides-de-camp, general officers, staff officers, and foreign officers of distinction, and by the Lords-Lieutenants of the counties whose corps formed part of the reviewed force. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the official head of the army, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary of State for War, were also in attendance on Her Majesty. Remarkable among the group of officers was Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, a veteran before any other person present had entered the service, for he now counted 70 years of military duty. As the Royal *cortège* swept on to the ground, the Volunteer army stood to arms, and the bands played the National Anthem. The scene now presented was one worthy of note in a nation's history. On one side, from north to south, stood the thick lines of the Volunteers—their somewhat sombre ranks varied by masses of dark uniforms, with an occasional mass of scarlet, the whole thrown into relief by the back-ground of the trees. From West to East, parallel to the Bayswater-road and the Serpentine, dense lines of people extended, raised head above head by precarious elevations—a wide fringe of eager faces. Parallel to Park-lane a glittering line of uniforms and

gay dresses gave a varied and rich fringe to the mass of youth and beauty that rose in the galleries above; and around on north and east the noble mansions, speckled with gay groups, enclosed the arena with a loftier rampart. The green rectangular space enclosed by the living lines was broken and animated by the scarlet coats of the Life Guards and Foot Guards, who kept the ground.

Her Majesty, followed by the whole of her brilliant Court, drove to the extreme left of the line of the Volunteers on the Bayswater-road, and thence passed along the whole front to where the extreme right rested on the lofty houses at the Albert Gate; and then turning drew up on the open ground, in front of which floated the royal standard. The bands of the Household brigade were placed in front, and in the space between the Volunteers were to march by. The interest of this defiling consisted solely in the appearance each corps presented in passing by. The march was commenced by the mounted corps—few in number, but admirable for their equipment and the beauty of their horses. The infantry corps were led by the Artillery Company—to whom, as the oldest volunteer body existing—in fact it is the oldest military body of any kind in Europe—the priority was assigned. They are a scarlet corps, and being veterans in drill, looked like a first-rate regiment of the line. For an hour and a half corps after corps stepped before their Sovereign, offering the spontaneous devotion of noble and patriotic hearts. The long succession was closed by the 25th Cheshire. When the whole had passed and the corps had returned to their original position, the whole line advanced in

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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force. The whole details of the
review had been committed to the
able hands of Colonel McMurdo,
the Inspector of Volunteers. The
nature of the inspection required
but few movements, but those were
executed to perfection. The army
officers on the ground, and the pri-
vates scattered among the crowd,
could not refrain from exclama-
tions of delight at the beauty of
the marching of some of the corps.
The favourite corps were loudly
cheered as they passed by the specta-
tors, but some as they marched
past, compelled a continued cheer
of applause from the gazing mul-
titudes.

The excitement of the day did
not end with the review. To a
late hour the streets were thronged
with multitudes parading under the

by Lord Elcho. The Second Division was under the command of Major-Gen. Lord Rokeby, K.C.B.; the first Brigade was commanded by Col. Thorold; the Second Brigade by Col. the Marquis of Donegal, G.C.H.; the Third Brigade by Brig.-Gen. Russell, C.B.; the Fourth Brigade by Brig.-Gen. Taylor. Of the great force thus spontaneously assembled, and entirely at their own charges, about 15,000 belonged to metropolitan corps, and 6,000 to the provinces. Some of the corps mustered very strong. Woolwich sent no fewer than 1800 men; Manchester near 2000; the City of London 1800. The special corps of the barristers (The Inns of Court, or 23rd Middlesex) mustered 450 strong.

When it is remembered that this Volunteer army has been formed in a time of peace, and when no danger hangs imminent over our country, the numbers assembled on this occasion in Hyde-park, are very creditable to the national spirit; but they afford no indication of what we may do in times of war and invasion. During the great French war, when the inhabitants of England and Wales numbered only 8,500,000 (and they now amount to near 20,000,000), and those were divided into antagonistic factions, old George the Third reviewed in Hyde-park 12,000 Volunteers, all Londoners. In 1803, the ranks of the Volunteers had so increased, under the conviction of an impending invasion, that it was found necessary to review them on two separate days. On the 28th October, the eastern metropolis placed in array in Hyde-park 12,401 men, in so dense a fog that the King could not see both ends of the line at the same

time; and the spectators could see nothing at all; on the 28th the west end legions mustered 14,676; total of strictly London volunteers 27,077. The regiments of London and its immediate environs are stated to number 46,000 men; and of the three kingdoms 390,000.* In 1860, the 80,000,000 of the United Kingdom are united in feeling and attached with one mind to our sovereign and constitution. In case of imminent danger we ought to present at the least 1,250,000 citizens in arms. The actual number present in Hyde-park is officially returned as 20,890.

The Commander-in-Chief issued a general order, by command of the Queen, in which His Royal Highness spoke in the highest terms of the efficiency displayed by the various corps, and of Her Majesty's appreciation of the loyalty and devotion exhibited by the Volunteer movement.

27. SHOCKING MURDER AND SUICIDE.—At 9.15 A.M., just as the great tide of business and official life pours from the suburban districts, a park-keeper on the north side of Hyde-Park observed a man discharge a pistol at his own person; he then crossed the road and discharged a second: he then fell on his right knee, and, throwing his head backwards, cut his throat with a knife. When the passers-by reached the spot, the suicide was quite dead—a severe pistol-wound was on his forehead, but the gash on the right side of his neck had been inflicted with surgical precision, and had proved instantly fatal. The suicide was by appearance a foreigner; on his left breast had been tattooed the

* The volumes of the ANNUAL REGISTER for these years abound in interesting details.

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

femmes infidèles," was then burst open by the constable, and a most frightful spectacle presented itself, for on the floor was the body of the wife, headless, and quite naked: two pieces of canvass were lying on the stomach. A search about the room, which was covered with blood, led to the discovery of the head of the murdered woman, thrown into a coal cupboard, having previously been wrapped in a towel, evidently for the purpose of being conveyed away. On an examination of the body, it was found that attempts had been made to sever the legs and arms of the murdered woman from her body. On a table was a large knife open, and in the room a saw, with a quantity of blood and hair upon it. There were several cuts on the head, and an



him to the extremest degree, and that he spoke of his wife with bitter resentment. To one of these persons he came on Tuesday morning: "he was then very excited and nearly like a madman. He told me by degrees what he had done—not all but nearly all. That he had killed his wife. He said he had done it on Saturday night." At first he stated that he had knocked her down, and concluded by saying that he had cut her throat. His brother stated that he was in the habit of going to Dr. Kahn's Museum, and studying the arteries about the neck and throat, and especially familiarising himself with the position of the jugular vein. These witnesses generally concurred in describing the suicide as in some respects a maniac.

29. THE ROAD CHILD MURDER.—A murder has been committed at Road, in Wiltshire, the perpetrators and circumstances of which are so utterly mysterious, that it has occupied the attention of the public to an extraordinary degree—a crime committed under circumstances which at first sight would seem to render detection easy and prompt, but which has baffled the acutest researches of the detective police, and the long-continued and repeated investigations of the magistrates; and the solution of which has eluded even a consistent and probable conjecture.

At Road, a small village about three miles from Trowbridge, and four miles from Frome, is a house of three stories, standing in its own grounds, the residence of Mr. S. S. Kent, a sub-inspector of factories of that district. The family consisted of Mr. Kent, his wife, three daughters—Mary Anne, aged 29; Elizabeth, 27; Constance,

16; and a son, William Saville, 15 years old,—his children by a former wife; a daughter, Mary Amelia, aged 5 years; a son, Francis Saville, aged 3 years and 10 months; and a daughter about 2 years old,—the children of the present Mrs. Kent; together with three female servants,—the nursemaid, cook, and housemaid. These twelve persons were the inmates of the house on the evening of the 29th June. The arrangements for sleeping were thus distributed: On the first floor, Mr. and Mrs. Kent, and the child Mary Amelia, slept in the same room; in another room, the nursemaid, Elizabeth Gough, with the boy Francis Saville and the youngest girl. On the second floor, William Saville slept in a room by himself; Constance also in a room by herself; the two eldest daughters slept together; and in a room between that of these sisters and that of Constance, the cook and housemaid. There were only two sleeping chambers on the first floor, but there were also a lumber-room and spare-room on that floor over the drawing-room; and a lumber-room and bed-room on the second floor. On the ground floor were—on one side of the hall the dining-room, on the other the library and drawing-room, the latter a large apartment with three windows looking upon the lawn. A lamp was usually kept burning through the night in the hall, and was seen alight throughout the night of the 29th June. A man and boy were employed in the garden and about the house, and an assistant nursemaid; but these did not sleep on the premises. It is necessary to describe the arrangements of "the nursery," or room in which the nursemaid and two children slept, somewhat minutely.

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'At 5 o'clock.' I then asked her why she had not come to tell me before. She said she had not done so because she thought I had gone into the nursery and taken him out. I said to her, 'How dare you say so! You know I never do such a thing.' The boy was a very heavy child, and the nurse knew that I was not able to carry him; in fact, I had never taken him out of his cot—at any rate, while the nurse was asleep." It should here be stated that Mrs. Kent was at this time large with child, and very near her confinement. Mrs. Kent now roused her husband, who had been awakened by the knock at the door and the subsequent conversation. Inquiry was made of the other members of the family whether the missing



night-dress; this and the blanket were much stained with blood and night-soil. They laid the body on the blanket and carried it into the kitchen. The evidence of the surgeon, on the first examination, describing the appearance of the corpse was as follows:—

Joshua Parsons.—I am a surgeon, residing at Bickington. I attend Mr. Kent's family. I was called in on the 30th of last month, about half-past 8 in the morning. Master W. Kent came for me. On my arrival I saw the body of Francis Saville Kent in the laundry. He had his night-dress on. He was enveloped in a blanket. The blanket and the night-clothes were stained with blood. I observed nothing more than the stains of blood and soil on the clothes. There was a mark of an incision on the night-dress and flannel on the left side, cutting through the cartilage of the two ribs. The mouth of the child had a blackened appearance, with the tongue protruded between the teeth. My impression was, that that blackened appearance had been produced by forcible pressure on it during life. I examined the interior of the mouth, lips, and cheeks, and found no abrasion such as would lead me to suppose that anything had been forcibly pushed into it. I then saw a large incision of the throat extending from one ear to the other, and dividing the whole of the structures down to the spine. I made a *post mortem* examination of the body. I found all the internal organs of the body completely drained of blood. The stomach was in a healthy state, and I saw no reason to suspect the administration of a narcotic or poisonous drug. I found that the stab in

the chest had not penetrated the heart, but had pushed it out of its place, and had penetrated the diaphragm, and had slightly wounded the outer coat of the stomach, on the right of it. There were also two very slight incisions on the right hand, which appeared to have been made after death. The child appeared to have been dead at least five hours. I think the incision of the throat, and not the stab, was the immediate cause of death. A long pointed knife, in my opinion, would be the instrument to have caused such wounds. The deceased was a very heavy child for his age. In my judgment, the incision in the chest was made by a pointed knife, but not with the point coming obliquely, but a dagger-shaped knife, like a carving-knife. I came to that conclusion from the way in which the clothes are cut. It would have required very great force to inflict such a blow through the night-dress and to the depth to which it had penetrated. The ribs of a child are very flexible, and the great amount of force necessary for such a blow would depress the ribs and cause the heart to diverge forward from its natural position, and if the clothes had not been cut the heart must have been penetrated.

Such being the ascertained facts of this mysterious tragedy, we will endeavour to trace out the collateral incidents step by step.

And first, as to the nursery. Elizabeth Gough, the nursemaid, after describing the arrangements of the chamber, said: "I last saw the little boy in his bed at five minutes past 11 o'clock. I first observed that he was not in his bed at 5 o'clock, when I got up in my own bed to cover up

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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—smoother than I should have expected. I said, 'Do you mean to say that this is where the child was taken from?' She replied, 'Yes.' The clothes were turned down, and I saw the mark of the little fellow's head on the pillow. I said to the nurse, 'Have you lost anything out of the nursery except the child?' She replied, there was a blanket taken or drawn, I forget which word she used, from the cot; but there was nothing else missing." This was expressed by another officer: "She said, Nothing but a small blanket that was between the sheet and the quilt; she said it might have been drawn out without removing the quilt."

Foley, the superintendent of the Wilts constabulary, gave this account of his examination of the



seen very well. The prisoner showed me where she and the other child slept. She said she woke about 5 o'clock and missed the child; but, thinking its mother had taken it into her room, she laid down again and slept till 6."

The nurse also stated to Wolfe, another officer: "The first time I missed the blanket was after the child was found." This officer said "that on the statement of the nurse that she knelt up in the bed, looked across towards the cot, and missed the child, he had tried the experiment by kneeling on the bed and looking towards the cot; a garment of a dark colour was put in the cot in the position where the child was lying, but he could not see it. The sides of the cot were of thick canework. Looking over the cot you could only see about four inches into the cot; looking sideways, you could not see into the canework. If she had stood up she could have looked into it."

Captain Meredith, the chief of the Wilts constabulary, said: "She (the nursemaid) described the bedclothes as having been tucked in by her on the night of the murder, and she then described how she found the clothes when she missed the boy in the morning. She said the sheet and counterpane were turned twice down, so as to come below the centre of the bed, and that was the state of them when I saw them. It was quite impossible to see whether there was a blanket between the sheet and counterpane. If a blanket had been withdrawn from between the sheet and counterpane, as I saw them, the clothes must have been adjusted afterwards."

VOL. CII.

The blanket is 1½ yard in length and 1 yard in width; it would not allow much to be tucked in at the side, but it is quite long enough to be tucked in at the bottom of the cot.

It was the custom to burn a "Child's night-light" in the nursery, which would burn not quite six hours. This was lighted this night about 11 o'clock, and had burnt out when the nursemaid woke at 5 o'clock.

The general arrangement of the house, so far as it can be gathered from the evidence—for no plan has been produced—has already been described. The cook stated that it was her duty, before retiring to bed, to secure the doors and windows of the back of the house. She had done so on the night of the murder, and in the morning found the fastenings at the back of the house as she had left them the night before.

The evidence of Sarah Cox, the housemaid, was important. It was her duty to shut up and secure the fastenings of the front of the house. She deposed that she had done so on the night in question; in particular, that she secured the windows of the drawing-room by a small hasp, and then fastened and bolted the shutters, and locked and bolted the door, having a light with her for the purpose. She observed nothing to suggest that anyone was at that time concealed in any of the rooms. The shutters, as is the common mode, were secured by a bar and hasp. On coming down stairs the next morning she found everything as she had left it the night before, except the drawing-room. The door of this room from the passage was open and the shutters of one of the windows were open, and the window was a little way—a few inches

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The privy where the body of
the child was found is described
as being about twenty-five feet
from the house, or about 200
feet from the centre window of
the drawing-room, going round the
house. It had a peculiarity; be-
low the seat there was an inclined
"splash-board," with a space be-
tween its further edge and the
wall. The cesspool below was
large and full of soil. The body
of the child and the blanket lay
over the open space, which was
not sufficiently wide to allow them
to pass into the cesspool below;
and the suggestion was that the
wound on the body of the child
had been occasioned by an attempt
to force it through the aperture.
On the floor of the privy were



It was surrounded by a wall eight or ten feet high; the gate was so placed that a person passing from the drawing-room window to the privy must pass close to this gate. In the stable-yard was kept a Newfoundland dog, which was always unchained at night and allowed to go about the yard at pleasure. It was turned loose at 10 o'clock on the night of the 29th June. This dog, which was aged, was frequently heard barking at strangers; but was not heard by anyone to bark during this night.

The officers who searched the house found no signs that any person had been concealed in any part of it; there were no marks of blood, or any suspicious signs, in any part. The clothes of the inmates were examined, but none were found stained with blood or otherwise suspiciously marked. The shoes and boots of the household bore no foul dirt; none of the knives were missing; those found were all in proper state; the garden tools were in the usual state; no instrument calculated to inflict such wounds as the child's corpse exhibited were missed—in short, no signs or indications pointing to the circumstances of the murder or the perpetrators were discoverable.

There was nothing to show with any exactness the time when the crime was committed. Mrs. Kent appears to have retired to bed between 10 and 11 o'clock; Mr. Kent, by his own account, between half-past 11 and 12 o'clock. The pill which was administered to the child between 8 and 9 (according to Mrs. Kent's statement it must have been nearer 8) would not, the doctor said, operate under six hours, and very probably it

might be more—eight or twelve hours. He found, on examination of the corpse, no traces of this pill—one grain of blue pill and three grains of compound rhubarb—it might have passed from the stomach into the lower bowels; it had certainly not operated. The doctor stated that when he first saw the corpse at 9 A.M. life had probably been extinct five or six hours. This would place the probable hour of death between 2 and 4 in the morning.

Of the twelve persons who were in the house on the night of the 29th June, the two youngest surviving children were of such tender age as to place them out of question. The two elder girls, who slept together, cleared each other from any absence from their bed-chamber that night; so also did the two servant-maids; and it has not been suggested that there was any reason to doubt their truth. Constance and William also made statements which have the appearance of being true. The account given by the nurse-maid, Elizabeth Gough, has already been stated, and accorded with those of the other witnesses so far as they were concurrent.

Mr. Kent, at a late stage of the proceedings, voluntarily submitted to examination. That part of his statement which relates to his proceedings on the night of the 29th has already been given. Mrs. Kent also was examined. She stated that on the night of the 29th she saw the child in bed about 8 o'clock; the nurse assisted in putting him into bed; he was covered with a sheet, a blanket and a quilt; there was no part of the blanket exposed. She returned to the room a little before 9 o'clock, when the nurse had gone

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proved very unsatisfactory, and
legal proceedings were subsequently
taken to set it aside, and to have an
inquiry on a writ of *ad melius in-
quirendum*. The grounds alleged
were improper conduct on the part
of the coroner; his refusal to
summon for examination all the
members of Mr. Kent's family,
against whom the popular fury
raged with indiscriminate violence;
and his bringing the inquiry to
an abrupt termination, contrary to
the wish of the jurymen. But
these charges were satisfactorily
answered; and it appeared that in
fact such was the excitement of
the jury and the populace, that
they quite lost self-control, and
proposed courses which were rather
calculated to impede than to pro-
mote the course of justice. The

The excitement of the people of the neighbourhood had now risen to an uncontrollable height, and had taken the turn of accusing Constance Kent and William—a girl of sixteen and a lad of fourteen—of having murdered their little brother out of petty jealousy. Whicher, an experienced London detective, had been sent down to assist the local police, and he, having obtained a warrant, took Constance into custody, and she was placed before the magistrates as the murderess. The grounds on which this accusation was made were so frivolous, and the evidence by which it was attempted to be supported so childish, that the proceeding can only be described as absurd and cruel. The ground of arrest was, that one of the young lady's night-dresses was missing. It appeared by the young lady's list that she had three of these articles; the housemaid deposed, that when, on the Monday after the murder, she collected the family linen to be sent to the washerwoman, she received from Miss Constance that which she had worn the week before; it was soiled exactly as such an article worn for a week would be; she placed it in the basket, placing other clothes of bulk on the top of all; the other two night-dresses of Miss Constance, which had been brought home from the wash, the servant aired for use. The servant said that when she had packed the clothes-baskets, Miss Constance came and asked her to get her a glass of water, and followed her as she did so to the top of the back stair; she was not gone a minute, and when she returned with the water her young mistress was standing where she had left her; drank the water and retired.

The clothes-baskets had no appearance of having been touched. The baskets were delivered by the cook to the laundress and her daughter the same morning. According to the statement of the laundress, when she opened the clothes-baskets at her own house, Miss Constance's dress was missing: nor has it since been found. The suggestion was, that either during the absence of the maid for the glass of water, or in the interval between the packing by the house-maid and the delivery by the cook, Miss Constance had opened the basket and taken away the dress. It was not, however, suggested that there had been any suspicious conduct on the young lady's part, nor was there any conceivable motive why she should wish to abstract this dress, since it was not doubted that there were no marks whatever upon it: nor did her accusers attempt to account for their own failure to discover some trace of the garment—concealment or destruction by fire was almost impossible, as the house was then in possession of the police, who were investigating the case with eager jealousy; nor was the evidence of the laundress so clear as to be worthy of full reliance. The only other evidence to support the charge was singularly empty and vexatious. Whicher produced two of the poor girl's schoolfellows, who deposed to some silly expressions of jealousy by the young lady, while resident at the boarding-school, respecting the greater attention received by the children of the second family.

As regards the *animus* of Constance towards her brother, the housemaid was asked, "Did you observe anything in Miss Cou-

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persede the established courts of
justice, which are governed by well-
known and carefully-defined rules,
and to establish in their stead, by
the royal authority, a commission
exercising a new and arbitrary
power of examination, unknown to
the English law, would be highly
unconstitutional. "The rules,"
said this judicious reply, "which
govern our ordinary courts are in-
tended, not only for the detection
of guilt, but also for the protection
of innocence from unjust accusa-
tions; and when the crime is of so
grievous a nature as to excite a
strong feeling of horror and indig-
nation in the public mind, a strict
adherence to those rules is abso-
lutely necessary for the fair and
impartial administration of jus-



examining Mr. Kent and his family, Elizabeth Gough was again arrested on a warrant and placed at the bar. Mr. Saunders, instructed by Mr. Slack, appeared on behalf of the Crown. This, the third legal investigation, certainly did nothing to clear up the mystery; on the contrary, many statements and supposed facts produced on the previous occasions were now withdrawn, or explained, or contradicted; while, on the other hand, a plentiful crop of errors, rumours, and vague statements, sprung up. The facts, as they have been already stated, are such as stood the test of inquiry. The more noticeable points of the present examination, not before stated, were these: the flannel found in the privy, with congealed blood upon it, had been tried on the cook and the housemaid, neither of whom it fitted; but on being tried on the nursemaid did fit. But it was admitted that this article was of the very commonest pattern, such as any woman might cut out for herself from an old petticoat, and would fit any woman of the nursemaid's width; and, indeed, did fit the person who tried it on her. The inference from the undisturbed state of the bed-clothes on the child's cot, notwithstanding that the blanket had been withdrawn, was much weakened by an uncertainty whether the nursemaid had represented the arrangement as being the identical and untouched disposition of the articles as she found them, or as being arranged to show the condition in which she found them; implying that she had, on missing the child, touched or altered the then condition of the clothes, and had afterwards re-arranged them in illustration. The gardener admitted that

a person might pass from the drawing-room window to the privy without attracting the dog's notice, and that the dog was more usually at the other end of the yard.

The evidence of the surgeon upon this occasion came to a different conclusion from that which he had stated when examined before. He said: "The cut in the throat divided two large arteries. At the time, my impression was that the throat was not cut in the place where the body was found, because I saw no jets of blood on the person of the child. If the heart was beating when the throat was cut the blood would have come out from the arteries in jets. It has since occurred to me, that probably circulation was stopped by pressure on the mouth before the cut was made. In that case life might have been almost extinguished, but not quite, before the throat was cut. The heart might cease to beat a few moments before death took place. I have no doubt that the stab in the side was done after death. My impression is, though I cannot say positively, that the child was first suffocated by pressure on the mouth, and then stabbed in the side. I think the wound in the chest had nothing to do with the death, but I cannot say positively whether the child was dead when the first wound was inflicted in the throat. The suffocation might not have been carried to the extent of producing death. I was not originally of opinion that the child was suffocated in the first instance, but subsequent reflection has brought me to that conclusion." Since, however, this gentleman stated, on his first examination, "I found all the internal organs of the body completely drained of blood," it does

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night in the house. Mr. Kent ad-
mitted them after the rest of the
family had gone to bed—after 11
o'clock. He put them into the
kitchen, supplied them with re-
freshments, and then, without
their knowledge, *locked them in*.
These vigilant detectives did not
discover the fact until past 2
o'clock, when they made so much
noise at the door that Mr. Kent
came and unlocked it. One of
them left, and the other he let out
of the house about half-past 5
o'clock. It does not appear that
Mr. Kent had gone to bed that
night. He offered no intelligible
explanation of his conduct.

Thus far, however strange the
circumstances might appear, the
evidence had been entirely con-
sistent; but this examination pro-

quently when questioned privately by the police—steadily declared that she first knew that the blanket had been removed from the cot by the dead body of the child being brought in wrapped in it. If there be an innocent explanation of this discrepancy, it is probably this—that the nurse, when she missed the child, had touched or removed the clothes upon the cot, and so became aware that the blanket was gone, and had mentioned the fact to Mr. or Mrs. Kent; but had, in the terror and distraction of so terrible a morning, confused the order of time. Or perhaps Mrs. Kent, when she hurried into the nursery, had herself discovered that the blanket was gone.

Upon this occasion all but the two youngest of Mr. Kent's family were examined.

It appears that so far from the nurse-maid having shown any desire to avoid the sight of the corpse, as had been reported against her, she had frequently entered the room in which it was laid-out to kiss her dead charge, and assisted to place it in the coffin.

Inquiries had been made into the previous conduct of the young woman, and it was found to have been excellent. While detained in the house of a policeman under *surveillance*, her behaviour was decorous, her statements frank and consistent, and the questions of her guardians answered without impatience; nor did she at any time seem to avoid the subject of the murder as dangerous.

These proceedings ended in the accused being again discharged.

A fourth inquiry, of a very anomalous and irregular character, was instituted under the direction of a single magistrate, Mr. Saunders.

So far, however, from eliciting any explanation of the mystery, it served only to confound and render more obscure the few facts already known; in fact, suspicions, rumours, anonymous letters, assertions and contradictions, were admitted as a kind of evidence, to such confusion of the judgment, that if there was anything of truth, it became impossible to discriminate it from the false.

Thus, by the failure of all these investigations, regular and irregular, the Road murder remains inexplicable. Although the circle of suspicion is strangely narrowed, we are in the dark on every point. We cannot even conceive to ourselves either the motive, or the manner, or any circumstances of the crime, without violence to probability or reason. It is as hard to presume innocence as guilt, and guilt as innocence. Although the nursemaid, from whose chamber the child was taken, would naturally be the first object of suspicion, yet so little did any other fact seem to point to her as the murderess, that the public fury alighted first upon two persons who slept in two other rooms upon another floor; and the practised skill of a London detective selected one of these as the criminal. These facts show that there is no impossibility, nor even very great improbability, in the supposition that some person may have entered the nurse's room while she was asleep and carried off the child, without disturbing her. When inquiry is turned towards the father, the motives for his not committing murder are infinitely stronger than any discoverable inducements to commit it. If the suggestion be considered, that the crime originated in

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

been discovered
 have admitted a
 bed, the proba-
 visitor was a
 use is very nearly
 e was an inmate ;
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 stige of blood or
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 t within the pre-
 stranger, in with-
 move with him all
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 IDERE COLLEC-
 es.—Twenty-one
 s, a portion of
 videre collection,
 auction. As all
 the very highest
 t patrons of art

ters. Cooke's noble picture, "The
 Goodwin Sands," produced 739 gs.
 The twenty-one pictures produced
 together the enormous sum of
 22,575*l*.

On the same occasion, some re-
 markable works, belonging to the
 late Rev. S. Colby, were sold. A
 pair of portraits of Mr. Ellison and
 his wife, by Rembrandt, master-
 pieces of life painting, produced
 1800 gs.; and two paintings by
 Boucher 1250 gs.

Twenty-five pictures were dis-
 posed of at this sale in about an
 hour and a half, for the aggregate
 sum of 25,887*l*.

STATE OF IRELAND.—Although
 the physical and with it the moral
 condition of Ireland has unques-
 tionably improved, yet the annals
 of the year have been marked by

crimes." This optimist, however, then proceeds to give an account of a "murder" in Mayo, a "wilful murder" in Meath, and two "homicides" in Dungannon.

The state of the King's County and Westmeath has given the authorities some anxiety. In January, Mr. Dunne, a large landowner, and agent for the estates of Sir C. H. Coote, was followed and shot at his own door in Tullamore: he was dangerously wounded. On the 28th of the same month, a miller, Mr. Hewitson, was attacked and robbed at Ballyduff, and so injured that he died. On the 30th a serious outrage was perpetrated at Clouteutin, near Banagher. The house of an old man, named M'Nally, was attacked, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, by a large party of men, armed with heavy bludgeons, who forced open the outer door, and having thus effected an entrance, they also forced the door of an inner room, and dragged Christopher M'Nally, the son of the owner of the house, out of bed, forced him into the kitchen, and from thence outside the door, where the ruffians beat him with their murderous weapons, inflicting severe wounds on his head and body. Whilst the party was beating M'Nally another fellow kept "watch and ward" over the elder M'Nally, and gave him some rough treatment. M'Nally's wife screamed loudly for assistance, and her cries attracted the attention of some neighbours, on whose approach her husband's assailants fled. The noise was also heard by a police patrol, who followed up the traces and captured the probable evil-doers. In this case the sufferer had incurred just re-

sentment by his conduct to a girl in the village. The locality of these offences is the King's County. In February, a poor fellow named Harrison, "Lord Plunkett's ploughman," was shot dead close to his own house, in Mayo, probably because his master had recently evicted his tenants. In the same county a Mrs. Walsh was murdered at Kilcoula.

THE WEATHER.—The weather of the Spring Quarter exhibited in all its disadvantages the cold, wet, stormy character of this miserable year. The days and nights of April were remarkably cold; and though in May they were even slightly warmer than usual, the season retrograded instead of advancing in June, and that month was colder than any June since 1821. It should have been at least 7° warmer than May, and was much colder. This bitter summer was aggravated by a rainfall greater than has been recorded since 1815—indeed, in the south of England, the wet was unexampled—and by a rapid succession of severe gales.

The daily defect of temperature in the first five weeks was 3½°, and of the last five weeks 4½°. In June, the mean heat of the days was not less than 6½° below the average—this day temperature of June was lower than any that has been recorded since the registers were commenced in 1840; and in miserable contrast to the glorious weather of several preceding Junes.

The changes in the barometric pressure during this have been as frequent, though not perhaps so sudden and extensive, as in the preceding quarter.

The fall of rain during the quarter was excessive. In June,

so general was the activity of trade, that pauperism exhibited a continued though slight decrease compared with 1859, but very considerable when compared with 1858.

The cold season greatly affected the leafage and blooming of trees and shrubs. The few warm days of May gave life to the vegetable world; but the succeeding cold checked the expanding energy of nature; and the "Spring" was as late as it was ungenial.

EARTHQUAKE AT LIMA.—Accounts have been received of a destructive earthquake which has occurred in Peru.

On the 22nd of April the severest shock of earthquake took place at Lima and its neighbourhood, on the west coast of South America, that has been experienced there within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. A reliable correspondent, writing from Lima, states:—"I was at the time on a visit at the house of my friend, Mr. R., together with several other people, among whom were the American Minister, wife, and daughter; on the first oscillation we all rushed out; it was frightful, the earth heaving, accompanied by a tremendous subterranean noise, the houses and walls falling, the women screaming, and in the midst of such a thick cloud of dust that we could not see the ground we were standing on. The shock lasted for the space of about fifty seconds; the wind gradually drew off the thick cloud of dust, raised by the trembling of the earth and the falling of walls and rubbish. The sight was then somewhat ludicrous, the whole population in the open air begrimed with dirt, many on their knees crying out 'Misericordia!' and the women fainting all round. Several houses and

walls were thrown down, and nearly every house more or less injured; the one in which I was at the time, though not entirely thrown down, was rendered uninhabitable. My house scarcely suffered at all, being new and strongly built, a few bottles and crockery being the extent of the damage. Two poor women were killed, and several injured. Of people who were bathing at the time, some were injured and some were killed by the cliff falling upon them. Had the shock taken place during the night, or during church time, the loss of life would have been very great; indeed, it was so severe, that we expected Lima would have been laid in ruins; but, to our surprise, less damage occurred there than in Chorrillos, the houses of this city being very massively built in order to resist such accidents. A great deal of damage has been done, though few lives have been lost. The earth continued trembling at intervals for thirty-six hours after, and the next morning (Monday) at 6.45 A.M. another very severe shock was felt, though not so strong as the one on the previous day. This, of course, added greatly to the panic generally felt. The shops were closed, and all business suspended, everybody remaining at the doors of their houses ready to run at a moment's warning. Many people went into the fields, and the two following nights were passed by thousands in the open air. On Monday evening the image of Our Lord of the Miracles was taken out of his church and carried in grand procession, followed by an immense concourse of people, to visit St. Peter, where it remained all night, and was conveyed back again the next morning. This act

building presented a scene resembling the orgies of a lunatic asylum broke loose. Much mischief might have been done to the building, had not a strong body of police entered, and by a sudden exertion of vigour expelled the ruffians. Outrages of as determined a nature were recommenced at the evening service of the following Sunday. The morning service had been performed in comparative quiet, although the sermon was preached by the Rev. F. G. Lee, a gentleman who had been prohibited by the Bishop of London some time before, on account of the extraordinary vestments he wore, and other peculiar conduct. Probably the reverend gentleman had somewhat toned down his pretensions, for on this occasion he wore a plain white *surplice*, which, though objected to by the parishioners, did not give such glaring offence. The great cross over the altar had been removed, and some of the smaller altar decorations had been taken away. These concessions appeared to have produced a sedative effect.

Perhaps Mr. Lee was not immediately recognized; but it got abroad that he was to preach in the evening, and long before the church doors were opened a riotous mob of near 4000 persons had assembled. No sooner was the building filled than this "congregation" commenced howling and yelling fearfully. When the choristers entered in procession, the storm burst forth in fury: yells and execrations were shouted forth; and cries of "Fire!" rendered more terrifying by the turning off several of the gas-lights. When the reader commenced the Lessons, there were vociferous cries of "Off! off!" "No Popery!" and a body

of men and boys in the gallery began to sing, "Rule Britannia;" the famous chorus being taken up with tremendous energy by the mob in all parts of the church. When Mr. Lee ascended the pulpit, the same yells and hootings were shouted, and the rev. gentleman was assailed with the filthiest epithets the language can produce. As he preached, the mob again sang, "Rule Britannia!" and then commenced, "We won't go home till morning," which proved so popular, that it was kept up to the close of the address. The rector and churchwardens had removed all prayer-books, cushions, hassocks, and everything which could be used as a missile; this form of outrage was therefore pretermitted, but the mob did all the mischief they could contrive. The interior of the church was now a ruin, and filthily dirty. The mob seemed disposed to remain and continue their orgies through the night; but the sudden entry of a party of police put them to flight. Three boys and a woman were brought before the magistrate for their misconduct on this occasion, but no act could be distinctly proved against them, and they were discharged—the magistrates taking the opportunity of declaring their intention of punishing with the utmost rigour of the law any proved offender.

Proceedings of a similar disgraceful character continued for some weeks. The Bishop of London, exercising an authority which the rector protested against, caused the crosses and inscriptions to be removed from the altar, and divine service was performed under the inspection perhaps not to the great edification—of 3000 policemen. This strong guard prevented

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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 Friday (that holy day
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 These proceedings
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 with no excess of

The lighting of the tapers, the
 gaudy spectacle of the altar, added
 fuel to their passions. They took
 possession of the seats within the
 rails, and were turned out by the
 churchwarden. When the rector
 and a procession of priests and
 choristers appeared, the mob
 pressed in upon them and drove
 them back. A second advance
 was successful, and the service
 was performed amid disgraceful
 uproar. As the clergymen and
 choristers quitted the church, a
 violent attack was made upon
 them, and had it not been for
 the prompt and energetic inter-
 position of a strong body of police,
 they would probably have received
 injuries.

Notwithstanding that these pro-
 fane outrages had been brought

St. Mary-le-bone, to take charge of the parish. But even in parting Mr. King left his sting behind, for he put this gentleman under such stipulations as had well-nigh rendered his attempts to reconcile the feuds abortive. He was under obligations to continue some of the former objectionable practices, such as preaching in a surplice, retaining the services of the choristers and the chanting of the Psalms. Now, had the rev. gentleman undertaken to preach Manichæism or Pantheism, or any other *ism*, the populace would have known nothing about it; but the vestments and choir are palpable objects, and were precisely those matters against which the fury of the mob had been directed. At first, therefore, Mr. Hansard's efforts were of small avail; but by perseverance in conciliatory measures, whenever they were left open to him, and by the aroused feeling of the parishioners, and perhaps because the amusement had staled, he gradually succeeded in obtaining a decent respect for the performance of divine service in the much-vexed parish of St. George's-in-the-East.

This quietude does not promise to be of long duration. Mr. King, apparently restored to a sense of decorum by the refreshment of travel, consented to submit the case between himself and his parishioners to the Bishop of London — no great deference, it might be supposed, to his own diocesan. The Bishop issued a monition directing the Psalms to be read, the sermons to be preached in a black gown, the super-altar and credence-table to be removed, and the choristers to be abolished. Sensible people would probably think that such moderate injunctions, issued by the authority

charged with the spiritual supervision of the district, and offering such an easy mode of escape from a position of difficulty and disgrace, would have been thankfully obeyed. A tender conscience may be scandalized at certain acts of commission; but the omission of acts not enjoined can offend no one. So did not think Mr. Bryan King, who addressed a "public and solemn protest" against the conduct of the Bishop; and Mr. Hansard, who found his engagements to the rector irreconcilable to the directions of the diocesan, thought it right to resign his unenviable appointment; and the reverend rector threatens a renewal of the war when the year of truce shall have expired. "Even you, my Lord, can scarcely be sanguine enough to imagine that I shall respect the acts of your late illegal aggression upon my return to my charge."

INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.

—The *Chronicle* for 1857 records the establishment of a Fund for the relief of our countrymen who were reduced to destitution by the Indian Mutiny. It is there stated that up to February, 1858, sums amounting to 312,000*l.* had been received. Of course, the larger portion of the subscriptions was collected while the necessity for relief was most urgent; but the application of the Fund had hardly commenced. The General Committee have now published their Report for 1859, which may be taken to represent the whole operation of the Fund, both as to receipts and disbursements. It appears, from this interesting document, that the total receipts from subscriptions, interest, and repayments amount to 455,821*l.*; that there has been remitted to India,

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

<p>distributed, 137,286<i>l.</i>; in England in gifts and in expenses of marriage; and that there is, to defray the allowed to the widows 39,145<i>l.</i> The nature of the aid given appreciated by the extent of relief administered the commencement December, 1859, by the Relief Committee:—</p> <p><i>EXPENSES—Donations.</i></p> <p>... .. £5,504 1 0</p> <p>of)... 14,715 3 9</p> <p>of)... 2530 6 4</p> <p>of) ... 3476 3 1</p> <p>of) ... 5257 11 4</p> <p>of) ... 3638 9 3</p> <p>of Or-</p> <p>of) ... 12,546 13 8</p> <p>of) ... 147 0 8</p>	<p>352 Female ditto, ditto, till 15 ditto £1221 8 0</p> <p>30 Male ditto, at institution, till 13 ditto 401 15 0</p> <p>59 Female ditto, ditto, till 15 ditto 770 0 0</p> <p>60 Widows, Sisters, and Mothers of Deceased Officers and others, for life 2564 0 2</p> <p>19 Male Orphans of Officers and others, till 19 years of age, unless previously provided for ... 550 0 0</p> <p>20 Female ditto, till marriage 497 15 0</p> <p>90 To be provided for at Calcutta, Bombay, and Lahore 3157 10 0</p> <hr/> <p>1458 £17,314 10 0</p> <p>and to provide for the temporary maintenance and ultimate outfit</p>
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by the universal interest taken by the inhabitants of Switzerland in their *Tir Fédéral* and *Tirs Cantonnements*, and the independence thereby secured to a small nation inhabiting a strong country surrounded by great military States. It was with the view of establishing a national meeting for competition in rifle-shooting, and thereby encouraging county meetings for the same purpose—and the success of the project must have astonished the most sanguine—that this Association was formed.

The Association was constituted under the most favourable auspices. Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary of State for War, accepted the office of President; the Prince Consort brought it into immediate connection with the Sovereign by becoming the Patron; and Her Majesty immediately announced her intention of founding a prize of 250*l.*, to be annually competed for by Volunteers; and the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief of the regular army, not only became a member, but promised an annual prize. The direct purpose of the institution was, of course, purely national, and especially directed to the excellence of the Rifle corps. But the English people have learned that the greatest perfection is attained by free competition; and the National Rifle Association therefore discarded the narrow view which would have confined the competition to our own countrymen. Therefore, of sixty-seven prizes, while the chief honour and twenty-six other matches were appropriated to Volunteers only, the second prize and thirty-nine more were open to all comers. This was a bold challenge, and exposed the Volunteer

army to the utmost disadvantage—for while the corps had scarcely been in existence six months, and of that period the greater part had been spent in drill, the repute of the Swiss marksmen was great, and our own army had for long been subject to a course of instruction which must needs have produced many excellent shots. Fortunately, a piece of ground, well suited for the purpose of the meeting, was discovered in the immediate neighbourhood of London—a portion of Wimbledon Common, where the ground drops down from the village into a deep straight hollow, and rises again to the London and Kingston road—affording an extreme range of 1000 yards, without any danger of stray bullets reaching an inhabited country. Numerous butts with targets were erected, affording ranges from 200 yards to 1000. The upper part of the ground was enclosed by a palisading, in which were ammunition tents, refreshment booths, &c.

Her Majesty, besides the handsome prize she had offered, announced her intention of opening the proceedings by firing the first shot. The contest had already created a considerable degree of interest; but this intelligence, despite the badness of the weather, brought thousands to the ground, of whom the largest part were on horseback or in carriages, so that the ground appeared a rival to the hill on Epsom downs on a Derby Day. The Queen came upon the ground at 4 P.M., accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and others of the Royal Family. The usual ceremony of addresses and gracious answers having been gone through, Her Majesty advanced to the firing-

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

Whitworth rifle had
adjusted to the
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nd copses of Wim-
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ts, and the smart-

“pool,” anyone being allowed to shoot on payment of one shilling, the “pool” to be ultimately divided among the “bull’s-eyes.” This innovation obtained an immense popularity, and contributed in no small degree to keep the meeting “alive” during the week. The receipts amounted to no less than 440*l.*

The great interest of the meeting was, of course, centred in the two principal contests—that for the Queen’s prize for 250*l.*, with the gold medal of the Association—this for Volunteers only; and Prince Albert’s prize of 100*l.*, for all comers.

The competitors for the former were reduced to forty by a previous competition, the candidates being the winners of the Associa-

1000 yards; total points, twenty-four (greatest possible score sixty), while Mr. Sharp made no more than five points, and stood thirty-first on the list. Thus Mr. Ross became the champion rifle-shot of England. He is a very young man, the son of a celebrated deer-stalker.

The Prince Consort's prize of 100*l.* was won by Lieut. de Lacy, of the 12th Regiment, with twenty-two points; a Swiss gentleman, M. Peter, was third, with eighteen points.

The prizes were delivered to the winners at the Crystal Palace with great applause.

There can be no question that the Rifle meeting at Wimbledon was a very great success; it showed that our rifles, both the Enfield and the Whitworth, are indisputably superior to any weapon in possession of the continental nations; and it showed also that the English have an aptitude for accurate and steady shooting, which will make them at least equal, and probably, as a general rule, superior to any other race. As to the superiority of our weapons, there appeared some singular anomalies. The Enfield, with which our troops are armed, is a most accurate weapon at the shorter ranges—up to 400 yards; but at the longer ranges the Whitworth is superior; while either was proved so superior to the celebrated Swiss rifle, that the marksmen from that country declared that they had “fired with arms which had astonished them.” But it is right to add, that creditable as the firing at the Wimbledon meeting was to the Volunteers who now tried their skill for the first time in a national competition, it was not absolutely good; the few months of the summer (bad as it

was) sufficed to educate a great number of marksmen whose performances at the provincial meetings greatly surpassed any, and as a matter of general comparison, greatly surpassed all that had been done at Wimbledon. A few words as to the celebrated Swiss marksmen. As before said, seventeen of these entered as competitors. In justice to these gentlemen, it should be said, that the Swiss rifle, though a very beautiful weapon, is not adapted for the longer ranges required by the conditions of this competition. They were willingly supplied with the very best weapons the Association or private gentlemen could spare, and they admitted them to have been far superior to their own; but it could not be supposed that they could show their best with strange weapons. They were also not a little astonished at the immense ranges of Wimbledon Common, and declared it “a shooting-ground unequalled in their own country.” It seems that they do not practice at a longer range than about 200 yards; and were, therefore, quite new hands at 900 or 1000. Their success was accordingly—of seven prizes at 200 yards they won five; at 300 yards they won two of seven; at 500 yards they also won two of seven; at 600 yards of seven they won none; but the Duke of Cambridge's prize for breach-loaders at 1000 yards was won by M. Knecht, of Zurich. The best shooting made by a Swiss—or, indeed, by any competitor—was made by M. Thorel, of Geneva, at 500 yards, for Mr. Fairbairn's prize of a Whitworth rifle. M. Thorel made nine points out of ten; the competition for this prize was, however, confined exclusively to the Swiss.

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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RAILWAY ACCIDENT. —
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six persons, namely,
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a pointsman, the
railway porter. The

from the engine. The accident
also resulted in injury to several
persons sitting on the stone bul-
warks beneath the railway on the
north side. To their great aston-
ishment the engine and the stone-
work came down upon them while
engaged in reading; and beside
the bruises inflicted by the stones,
they were much scalded by the
steam from the disabled engine.
The engine was afterwards found
lying bottom upwards on the beach,
the tender close behind it on its
side. The engine-driver was about
42 years of age, and has left a
widow and three children, the
widow having by this sad event
been deprived at once of husband,
son, and brother.

ORANGE RIOT AT LURGAN. —
Although the outrageous celebra-

Not so terminated an affray at Derrymacash, near Lurgan, county Down. The 2nd July had gone off in noise: but the Orangemen were not satisfied; they resolved, in order to avoid the penalties of the Procession Act, to have a "musical meeting," to consist entirely of *drummers and fifers*, to play a selection of tunes, some of which might *accidentally* be party tunes. On the 12th, the Protestant community (most of whom happened to be members of Orange Lodges) poured into Lurgan, to the number of some 5000. After performing their selection of music, which, to have a better effect, was executed by a perambulating orchestra, the assembly dispersed, each body enlivening its march home by lively tunes. It happened that some of these tunes, and the general aspect of the meeting, were offensive to the Catholic community. Perhaps the chapel-yard at Derrymacash affords a good position, whence the worshippers may look down upon anybody marching along the road—indeed, a stone or stone's dropped from a practised hand might fall with some force on the heads below. By some accident, the Roman Catholic peasantry happened to have assembled at this spot, who assailed the Protestant ranks with jeers and abuse. This was returned by the Protestants, who were now probably inflamed with drink and exultation. Some of them had procured arms, and shots were fired. One bullet was directed against the cross at the gable end of the chapel. Whether the shot took effect or not does not appear; but the insult was the signal for an attack by the Catholics on the Protestants (that, at least, seems the probable version). A skirmish ensued, in

which there were many broken heads and bruises; the Protestants became exasperated, loaded their guns and pistols with ball, and fired among their opponents, two of whom were mortally wounded, while fifteen or sixteen other persons on both sides were hurt.

The same spirit of religious party was displayed at Londonderry—where the judge of assize, the bishop and clergy, were grievously insulted by the display of Orange flags on the cathedral towers.

12. SINGULAR TRIAL FOR ATTEMPTED CHILD-MURDER.—At the Oxford Assizes a young woman, named Ann Barker, was charged with the attempt to murder her male child by throwing it into a deep well.

The circumstances of the discovery of the crime are extraordinary. In the chalky downs around Nettlebed is a very deep excavation or well, which the neighbourhood believe to be of Roman construction. It is situated in the midst of a wood called Ipsden-wood, is 134 feet in depth, and of a regular diameter of 3 feet 3 inches: it has never been known to contain any water. This curious piece of antiquity is naturally a subject of interest and pride to the neighbourhood. On Thursday, the 19th of April, a blacksmith's apprentice, a stranger to the neighbourhood, happened to be at Berrin's-wood, and met a man named Grace, who was going home from his work. Some conversation took place, in the course of which Grace said he was going home through the shaw and by the old well. The young blacksmith was curious about the old well, and wished to see it, and Grace took him into the wood, and showed him the mouth of the well,

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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was a child crying
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in rescuing a living
pending fate. A

to her stepfather's, who lived near
Ipsden-wood. Here, one day, she
was seen coming out of the wood
with the child, and said she had
been looking at the well, adding,
"What a dangerous place it is."
On the morning of the 18th of
April she left her stepfather's
cottage with her child, stating that
she was going to return to her
aunt's at Henley; and about half-
an-hour afterwards was seen walk-
ing along the Henley road "in a
very orderly manner," but without
any child. Arrived at her aunt's,
she said that she had placed her
child out to nurse at a Mrs.
Wood's. On the providential dis-
covery of the poor little victim she
was taken into custody.

The child was produced in
court, and seemed now a fat,

or gave the slightest alarm. The child was born soon after, and wrapped by the mother in a flannel; and the prisoner, at the mother's request, took it up from the floor where it was lying and placed it on a bed, while she lay upon the bare bedstead in the same room. The prisoner's subsequent conduct was equally unfeeling, but happily it is not necessary to relate it. The circumstances becoming known, a surgeon and the inspector of police came to the cottage; the child was then healthy, and breathed well, but did not take any nourishment from the mother. At their departure, the prisoner again produced a pistol, and threatened to shoot the poor woman if she said the child was his. From this time till 12 o'clock the following day, the poor creature was left without food or light; she then had some gruel brought her by a son of the prisoner. About 3 in the afternoon of the same day, the prisoner came up and asked to see the child, which Foulk showed him. He put one arm over and the other beneath it, as if fondling it, and handled it very much about the cheeks and throat. About 4 o'clock he came again, and again acted in the same manner; the baby then lay on Foulk's right arm, and the prisoner Cowley lay across her as if he was going to kiss the child, and put his hands round its neck. Foulk noticing that he had made its cheek red, told him to desist, and that that was not the way to kiss a new-born babe. He was on and off the bed several times. Foulk said to him, "Don't: if you do, you'll kill the child," and cried, feeling that she was herself hurt about the body. The prisoner answered, "It would be a good thing if you and the

child would both die;" but he left her, as she told him that she wanted rest, and she fell asleep. On waking, she saw the prisoner sitting on a box in the room. She stretched out her arm to take the child, and observed that its face looked dark, and its finger-nails purple, and she said to the prisoner, "Look how dark the child looks in the face," and desired him to let William go and ask the doctor to come before bedtime. The prisoner said that it was no use having a doctor to a baby like that; but she again desired that Mr. Webster might be sent for, adding that he had told her that if anything happened to the child she would be answerable. The prisoner replied, "You and the child may both die." The doctor did not come. The prisoner and his son then went to bed. In a quarter of an hour the child seemed to grow worse, became dark in the face, and made a noise in the throat. Foulk called out many times, and declared that if the prisoner did not let William go for Mr. Webster she would get up and go for him herself. She heard the door open, and directly after saw the prisoner come up to the child. He handled it while it was in her arms, about the throat and top of the chest, and she noticed two drops of blood in its nose, and a gurgle in its throat. She cried, and said, "My child is dead." He said, "Dead! not it; it would be a good job." He then went away. This was about 7 p.m. In about an hour after Mr. Webster arrived, and rapped at the door, which the prisoner would not open. He therefore forced it and went upstairs, and found the child dead. On examination, death was found to have resulted from congestion of

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the door, Mrs. Skein and the pri-
soner still being in the house. Mrs.
Clarke's daughter, who was up-
stairs, came down, and saw the
prisoner standing near the de-
ceased with his sword sheathed.
She ran upstairs, called out loudly,
and then jumped out of the win-
dow. Some persons came and
looked into the room where the
prisoner and the deceased were,
and they saw the prisoner "hack-
ing" with his sword at something
on the floor. They then proceeded
to break open the door, and the
prisoner rushed out with his sword
reeking with blood. Upon their
going into the room, they found
the deceased lying on the floor
with her head most dreadfully
cut. She, however, lingered for
two months, and then died from



from the use of a deadly weapon legal malice, which constitutes the crime of murder. If you are satisfied that the death of the deceased was produced by this deadly weapon, and by the infliction of the injuries with it, and that these injuries were inflicted under the circumstances stated, the fact of the prisoner being in a state of excitement produced by his own act in taking liquor, does not by the law reduce the crime of murder below the offence of murder. I am unable upon this evidence to suggest to you anything that would reduce the offence below that of murder. The learned counsel has referred to cases where the intent has been the gist of the case. But I am unaware that that has ever been extended to a case where a deadly weapon had been used; but I direct you, upon my responsibility, that if you are satisfied that the evidence shows the injuries inflicted by the prisoner under the circumstances to have caused the death of the deceased, there is nothing in the excitement which has been spoken to on this occasion, produced or increased by the act of the prisoner becoming intoxicated, which will reduce it below the crime of murder.

Although the learned Judge had thus laid down the law in unmistakable terms, to the great surprise of his lordship, the foreman, after a long consultation, said "My Lord, there is no chance of our agreeing: some of the jury are in doubt about the malice."

His Lordship again, with much distinctness, explained the law. The wise jury then submitted doubts whether death had been occasioned by the wound. Medical witnesses were recalled, and

stated that it was so beyond doubt. They said six weeks was a long time. The medical witnesses said six months would not have altered the case. A wise juror: "If she had been a young woman, might she not have recovered?" The judge: "Gentlemen, has a man a right to take away a woman's life because she is old?" On this rather strong rebuff, the jury retired, and remained four hours in consultation; and then returned into court to suggest fresh difficulties. It appeared that the dissentients had been now reduced to one; and this one—not without a strong hint from the Judge—was finally compelled to coincide with the obstinate eleven, and find a verdict of *Guilty*; but they recommended the prisoner to mercy in strong terms.

18. ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—As recorded in the volume for 1858 the Sun greatly disappointed his admirers, by the invisibility of his total eclipse on the 15th of March of that year. On this 18th of July, an obscuration of his disc, almost total, was foretold by astronomers, and there was much eagerness to witness the phenomenon. Unfortunately, the morning broke with a dense fog, which continued, with more or less opacity, during the whole period of the transit of the moon's shadow. From this unfortunate condition of the atmosphere, the moment of commencement (at 1 h. 38 m. 34 s. P.M.) was not observable. At 2.20 there was a perceptible diminution of sun-light, the air became cooler, and the distant atmosphere of an indigo blue. After 3 P.M. the light rapidly increased, and the strange colour of the sky disappeared. Throughout the whole adumbration the mutilated disc of

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

could be gazed on by the naked eye, giving his effulgence to the atmosphere. The most remarkable phenomenon, to an observer, was that recorded by the barometer, which fell at the highest note during the forenoon of the 10th; the mercury in the instrument fell to 65.7 inches of mercury.

For a few nights, in the month of June, a comet was visible to the naked eye, and its position was in the constellation of the middle and end of the constellation. Its position was in the constellation of the middle and end of the constellation. It was so distant, when by many under circumstances, it did not appear as a popular object, and was not observed.

their other companions, all resided in the same scattered village on the Nottinghamshire side. Spenser was somewhat intoxicated, but was able to walk, and knew what he was about. He stopped at the house of one of his companions, which was not more than 200 yards before his own; but between them there was a point at which several roads met. By the side of one of the roads—not that by which Spenser's house stood—was a barn, from the back of which there was easy access across a field to the road in which stood the house of the prisoner, who was a blacksmith.

At twenty minutes after 11 that night, the village schoolmaster, whose house was from 80 to 100 yards from the barn, heard the report of fire-arms, succeeded by a



bring a man to the ground and stun him; but they would not necessarily prevent his speaking. The throat of the deceased was cut in two places with wounds sharply severing the great vessels of the neck in such a manner as must have caused a sudden and great effusion of blood, and almost immediate death. In the middle of the road, about fifteen feet from the body of Spenser, lay his umbrella and stick; his hat was found close to the barn; about twelve yards from it, Isaac Fenton, one of those who were first on the spot, found two pistols lying, and on one of them was part of an exploded cap. Patches of blood were on the side of the bank, and marks of feet appeared beside the body, as of some one having stood there. Two of the pockets of the murdered man were found to have been turned out—one of these was a secret or inner pocket; a third pocket was not turned out, but was marked as by a dirty hand. The bullets extracted from the corpse fitted the pistols.

The prisoner Fenton was known to be possessed of pistols; and on being taken into custody and searched, there were found on his person two bullets and five caps. One of the bullets (the other was imperfect) corresponded with those taken from the body, and fitted the pistols, as did the caps. Fenton, on being required to produce his pistols, said he had had a pair, but had parted with them. The pistols themselves were identified as a pair which had belonged to the prisoner's father, on whose death the prisoner had taken possession of his cottage and all his furniture. To bring the crime directly home to the accused, footmarks corresponding in length and

width to the prisoner's shoes were traced from the barn across the field to the road on which was the prisoner's house. One of these footprints was stained with the black mud of the ditch where the corpse was found. The prisoner's boots were found to have been carefully washed, and in his house were found a pair of overalls lying soaking in water, which, on examination, showed clearly red marks of blood; the water also was tinted with blood. On a hat and band were found three marks of blood. A scarf, the same as that worn by the prisoner on the day of the murder, was found, the lower ends of which were wet to the extent of ten inches, and on being examined also showed blood. Blood was also on the wristband of his shirt.

The counsel for the prisoner attempted to show that all these circumstances (and others more minute not here narrated) were inconclusive to prove that the prisoner was the murderer.

The jury found the prisoner *Guilty*. He was executed on the 1st August. While in gaol, he made a statement, clearly false, in which he admitted that he was an accessory to the murder, but denied that he had had a share in the deed, or that he was actually present at it. He said he had lent his pistols to "the man who committed the murder;" but though his statement necessarily pointed to James Fenton, he afterwards said, "It was not James Fenton—I had rather not say who it was."

21. GOODWOOD RACES.—This favourite and pleasing meeting, popular among professional turfites and now the best attended by aristocratic admirers of racing, is usually held among scenes of ripening corn, or perhaps amid the

ANNUAL REGISTER.

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for he was successively deprived of his licence, first in Somersetshire by the bishop of the diocese, and subsequently by the Bishop of Ely. It was while curate of the parish of Stoke, in the latter diocese, that he became acquainted with the family of Mr. Josias Nottidge, consisting apparently of his wife and four daughters, residing at home, and of a son or sons out in the world. Being thus an out-cast from the regular ministry, in the year 1843 he repaired to Brighton, and there opened a chapel of his own, which he called the Cave of Adullam, and probably the name was well chosen. Thither he was followed by the four young ladies—though their mother was still living—with whom he kept up a clandestine correspondence. In the four following years the ruin of his wits—crediting him with an original enthusiasm—was complete, or his schemes for securing to himself a luxurious and idle existence at the expense of his dupes were sufficiently matured. The scene of his earliest pastoral labours was chosen as the apt spot for the development of his more splendid fortunes; so to Somersetshire he repaired once more with his followers, among whom the four half-witted sisters occupied a conspicuous place. Their father had died in the interval, leaving a fortune of between 5000*l.* and 6000*l.* to each. With the money he procured from them and others, or, as he would say, with their free-will offerings, he purchased a little property of about two hundred acres. On this ground he reconstructed the mansion-house, which has since obtained sufficient notoriety under the name of the Agapemone. It was calculated to ac-

commodate some fifty or sixty inmates. There were around it extensive pleasure-grounds, and gardens, and conservatories, and bothouses, and all the appliances of a comfortable country-house; but the grounds were surrounded with lofty walls, blood-hounds ranged the walks at freedom, and the strictest precautions were adopted to shield the inmates from the prurient curiosity of the profane. The fee-simple was in Brother Prince—he was not so absorbed in spiritual considerations but that he guarded his private interests carefully upon so capital a point. There was, however, more than this. By some strange mental twist the Prophet had a great fancy for horses and fine equipages. In the Agapemone were to be found horses of great value, both for riding and driving. Brother Prince himself seems to have taken huge delight in driving about the country in a carriage drawn by four horses, and attended by lacqueys of imposing appearance, who treated their employer with a deference suitable to a spiritual essence incarnate. The privilege of using this vehicle was occasionally conceded to the disciples, and seems to have been held forth conspicuously as one of the great temporal advantages to be enjoyed by the faithful who had cast in their lot with the High Priest of the New Dispensation.

Meanwhile, strange stories got abroad. Many ladies were received into the Agapemone, and the neighbours believed that the practices of Mormonism might in many particulars be advantageously compared with those of the Agapemoneites. There was a public trial some years ago, in which it appeared in evidence, rightly or wrongly, that the Prophet selected female disciples

ANNUAL REGISTER.

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The wretched lady talk-
settlement in favour of
dren she might have by
riage. She was told, "
be no occasion for anyth-
sort. You will have
Your marriage will



July, 1846, the marriages were solemnized at Swansea. Poor Mrs. Thomas seems to have had even at that period some suspicion of the Prophet's true character. She endeavoured to dissuade her husband from obeying a summons which he received from him at Ilfracombe, and which ran thus:—"Brother Thomas, I command you to arise and come to Weymouth. Amen!" Thomas, at the instigation of his wife, delayed to obey this mandate; but Prince sent one of his emissaries to bring the husband and wife before him; and they having obeyed, Prince assailed the wife with priestly objurgation, saying she had "sinned against God's holy spirit;" and for some time prevented cohabitation. In February, 1846, Prince became aware that Mrs. Thomas was pregnant. He expressed great indignation; and Thomas, who was then with Prince, at Weymouth, wrote a letter to her, in which he said "The Servant of the Lord' told me that you would not be in your present state unless you had rebelled months ago." Mrs. Thomas was then directed to leave Weymouth, and being forbidden to join her husband at Weymouth, went to reside with her relatives. A child was born to her in June, 1846; in 1850, an attempt was made by Thomas to take the child from her; but this was resisted by the lady and her friends, who made an application to Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, who appointed Mrs. Thomas and her mother guardians of the child. [See the volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER, 1850.]

In the meanwhile, Prince had got the eldest sister also, Louisa Jane, into his toils. In December, 1845, this lady, who was then 41

years of age, went to reside at Weymouth, in order to be near Prince, under whose influence she placed herself. With some difficulty, her brother and brother-in-law succeeded in withdrawing her from this fearful position, and removed her to her mother's house. She appeared to her friends to betray symptoms of insanity; and in November, 1846, she was, upon the usual medical certificates, placed in confinement. She remained in confinement until the 15th of May, 1848, when she was released by order of the Lunacy Commissioners, those gentlemen being of opinion that, although she laboured under extraordinary and irrational notions on the subject of religion, she had exhibited no other indications of insanity, and that her bodily health would suffer by her confinement being prolonged. In the mean time—viz., in 1847, Prince and his followers had taken up their abode at the Agapemone, at Spaxton, near Bridgewater. The impostor and his agents were lying in wait, and on the very day of her release she was met by Brother Thomas, who took her on the same or the following day to Prince's broker, with a view of making a transfer to Prince of the stock then standing in her name, about 5,728*l.* Three per Cent. Annuities. Not knowing the amount of stock standing in her name, she was then unable to make the proposed transfer, and went with Thomas to the Agapemone on the 16th or 17th of May, 1848. About a fortnight later she made the transfer of the above amount to Prince, having in the mean time ascertained the amount of stock to which she was entitled. Afterwards she brought an action against her relatives for false im-

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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insane; that, as to the transfer
 after her release, she had every
 reason to disinherit her relations,
 who had locked her up on a false
 pretence, and in bestowing her
 property on Prince, who was to
 her not only the object of her
 religious reverence, but who under-
 took to provide, and who to her
 death had actually provided, her
 with all the comforts and luxuries
 of life; moreover, subsequent to
 the transfer, she had brought her
 case under the cognizance of the
 superior Judges of the land, by her
 action for false imprisonment, and
 her wrong and her sanity had been
 affirmed by the Judges and by a
 jury of the people. The transfer
 had moreover been acquiesced in
 by the lady's family for eleven
 years. He said that other persons,
 against whom there was no immu-



couraged by the defendant for his own purposes. A gift made under the influence of delusion or deception, whether relating to matters spiritual or matters temporal, cannot be valid. Of the undue dominion of the defendant over the mind of Miss Nottidge there was ample evidence—instancing that this man, by falsely and blasphemously pretending that he had a direct Divine mission, had imposed on these weak women, and obtained a gift of the whole of their fortunes. As to Miss Louisa Jane Nottidge, the case was very clear: she had fortunately escaped the degradation of such a marriage as had been made the means of conveying all the money of her sisters into the pocket of the defendant; but the defendant's own statements showed that he had obtained this gift of all her property by imposing a belief upon her weak mind that he sustained a supernatural character. This successful imposture was the influencing motive for the gift, and therefore vitiated it entirely. The Vice-Chancellor concluded by decreeing that the transfer had been improperly obtained, and must be set aside, and the money restored to the plaintiff as the legal personal representative of the deceased; and that the defendant should pay all costs of the suit.

30. **DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AT SHADWELL.**—Two fires, by which a large amount of property was destroyed, have occurred at Shadwell.

On 30th July an extensive fire broke out in the rope-manufactory of Messrs. Reed and Co., Government contractors. Although numerous engines quickly arrived, and the great steam-floating en-

gine was brought up from Rotherhithe, the flames spread from the rope factory to the spinning factory, and thence to the engine-house and rigging lofts; all of which were destroyed. Some small houses on the opposite side of the street caught fire and were much burnt, and the furniture of the dwellers greatly damaged.

On the 7th September a much more destructive conflagration destroyed the immense rope, line, and twine factory of Messrs. Frost Brothers. The premises, which covered nearly a quarter of a mile of ground, consisted principally of a rope-walk, built of wood, having three floors, with contiguous offices, passing through one of the arches of the Blackwall Railway, and extending in a continuous line a quarter of a mile in length from King David-lane, in Shadwell, to the Commercial-road. In a depôt at the Shadwell end there were upwards of 200 tons of St. Petersburg and Riga hemp, more than 100 tons of manufactured ropes, some 30 tons of the most costly shipping and fishing twines, and large quantities of white yarn to be twisted into rope; while at the opposite extremity of the premises 300 bales of Manilla hemp were housed. The aggregate value of these materials would be about 15,000*l.* The whole of this valuable stock in trade was burnt, together with the buildings in which it was stored. The spinning machinery, which was of great value, was housed at the Commercial-road end of the premises, as were also two steam-engines—one of great power—by which it was all set in motion. The whole of this costly machinery, except the engines which propelled it, was consumed; and the various edifices

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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great damage to the corn over an
extensive area. About 2 P.M. a
labourer and his team of three
horses, at work on Baylis' farm,
were struck by lightning, and all
killed instantaneously. The roof of
the infantry barracks in Sheet-street
was injured; and the wires of the
electric telegraph of the railway,
near Slough, were bent and twist-
ed in an extraordinary manner,
and all communication inter-
rupted.

AUGUST.

2. THE EMBLETON MURDER.—

At the Carlisle assizes George
LIGHTNING.—Not-
At the Carlisle assizes George



circumstance suggested suicide, however improbable. When, however, the surgeon examined the body, he at once pronounced that deceased could not have died by her own hand. The gash in the throat had been effected by three efforts, one of which had severed the carotid artery and the jugular vein, and another had severed the spinal chord—either gash would have effectually prevented the same hand from inflicting the other. There was also a small wound in the neck, such as might have been made by a knife thrown with force. It was clear therefore, that the poor girl had been murdered, and suspicion immediately pointed to her fellow-servant as the murderer. He was therefore taken into custody. Many strange expressions indicative of an attempt to do injury to the deceased woman were proved against him; but from what cause they originated did not appear:—though he perpetually quarrelled with the deceased, he seems in truth to have had a concealed admiration for her. Indeed, when the circumstances are taken into consideration with the strange statement or confession which he subsequently made, it would appear that he must have been weak-minded. The necessity for proving the case against him was removed by a statement he made to the police on his apprehension. He said that, the deceased asked him to mend her clog; that on his refusal she threw a knife at him; that he threw it back to her, and that it stuck in her throat; that she then requested him "to put her away altogether," and that he had thereon inflicted a second wound; whereon, she said, it did not seem to go far enough, and said "Give us another;" he gave

her a third gash, and then she stood a little bit, and then dropped.

The jury, of course, found him *Guilty* of wilful murder, and he was executed. Before his death he retracted his former statement, and said that a quarrel had arisen between them with respect to a half-crown which he had lent her; that he had rushed upon her in a passion, and after a long struggle, during which she had dragged him from the kitchen and down a passage, he overpowered and murdered her.

4. MURDER THROUGH JEALOUSY.

—At the Birmingham Assizes, Francis Price was charged with the murder of Sarah Platt on the 18th April. The prisoner was a shoemaker, and had been working at his trade in Birmingham some four or five months. He had very soon after his arrival become acquainted with the deceased at an harmonic meeting; he courted her, and, until within a short period before her death, she had been attached to him. Some differences arose between them previously to the 16th of April, partly from there having been reports respecting a woman whose acquaintance the prisoner was anxious she should discontinue. At 7 in the morning of the 16th he went to the Swan-with-two-Necks, in Birmingham, where the deceased had been living as servant some months, and in the presence of her fellow-servant, Ellen Cain, endeavoured to persuade her to make up her difference with him. This for some time she refused to do; but ultimately the quarrel was partly made up. On the 18th of April Henry Evans, a police-constable of Birmingham, who had known the prisoner three or four months, met him, and while walking with him the prisoner said

ANNUAL REGISTER.

could see Sarah, and half severing the c
ceased, and that he tery; it was a wound whi
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commercial occupations, is an hereditary feeling in Scotland; and hence the number and excellence of the officers and men whom Scotland, and especially the Highlands, contribute to the Royal armies; and although the Saxon descent of the Lowlanders has inclined them to the adoption of the more gainful occupations of commerce, the small and the great, their early history and national traditions still leaven the spirit and animate the feelings of the townsmen. The Rifle Volunteer movement, therefore, took early and deep root in all the races north of the Tweed; and before the middle of the year some 30,000 men were enrolled and had acquired a considerable—some corps a very considerable—degree of military discipline. The fame of the English Riflemen in Hyde Park raised a strong desire in the breasts of their Scottish brethren-in-arms to be permitted to show their Sovereign what they also could do; and Her Majesty graciously intimated her desire to review the Scottish Riflemen when she should next journey northward to Balmoral. The effect of the intelligence was electrical. The remotest and most sparsely inhabited districts prepared to send their musters, and it is not a little creditable to the zeal which animated all, that of 30,000 men, many dwelling in lands beyond railways, at least 18,000 appeared in battle array before the Queen at Edinburgh.

The ground chosen for the review was singularly adapted for a military display. The line taken up by the corps extended from the wall of Holyrood Palace to the rising ground at the eastern extremity of the park. On the

northern side, directly facing Arthur's Seat, was a spacious gallery, which was filled by the most distinguished personages, including of course, the highest of the Scottish nobility. The great mass of spectators, reckoned at hundreds of thousands, occupied the vast natural slopes of the mountain, rising slope above slope to the peaked summit, and broken by the picturesque cliffs and crags of that most picturesque of hills; while lower down an immense multitude were ranged on the vast expanse of hill-ground sloping down in front of Salisbury Crag. The view presented to all these spectators was in the highest degree romantic. In the grassy hollow below was the long line of the Volunteers, massed in battalions, their ranks flanked by the quaint towers of Holyrood; while still further to the west rose, pile above pile, the antique buildings of the ancient capital, terminated by the fortress-rock. Behind rose the Calton-hill, and far beyond that the blue Frith, and the distant hills.

The force assembled was ranged in two divisions; the first of which consisted of Mounted Rifles 84, Artillery (two brigades) 3451, Engineers 211, Rifles (three brigades) 8501; total 12,247. The second division, Rifles (four brigades) 8257; total on the ground 20,522. Of these, about 18,000 were Scottish corps, the number being made up of corps from the southern side of the border. The uniforms of the several corps were very similar, in colour and design, to those of the English Riflemen; and it was especially remarked that the Highland costume, which affords such opportunity for gorgeous display, was not generally adopted even by the Highland companies.

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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ter corps of artillery has been specially recommended to its inhabitants ; and, therefore, besides sending a large quota to the county rifle corps, each of the cinque ports, and large places along the coast, have raised a company of artillery. The men of these corps, like the members of every other body in the kingdom, have worked at their drill with indefatigable industry and intelligence, and have attained a high degree of expertness in their science. Dover, having a vast extent of fortifications, to man which would seriously weaken the regular army in case of invasion, has been very diligent in providing Volunteers capable of working the numerous guns of the fortresses above them ; and as Dover is a large place, the artillery



instructor of the corps. The corps were engaged in target-practice, and had made some excellent shots from each gun. Ten rounds had been fired, when simultaneously with the explosion of the eleventh round, a cry was heard, the men in the battery were covered with dirt and stones; and then it was said that some men had been injured. On looking round the officers found that the middle gun (No. 2) had burst into fragments, that the gunner who fired the piece had been wounded in the head, and that another had his arm broken and was otherwise injured. Serjeant Matthews, who had got upon the parapet and was looking down into the ditch, exclaimed, "There are some people hurt in the ditch, sir!" And it was then discovered that six persons were lying moaning at the bottom. It appears that when the guns have been loaded and are laid at the target, all the gunners except those who are to fire them draw aside, and that on this occasion a part of the men present had withdrawn to the parapet. What occurred is forcibly described by a witness. "On No. 2 gun being fired for the fourth time, I saw from fifty to sixty pieces blown upwards from the gun, and in the midst of them a huge fragment, which ascended higher than all the rest. It rose at least fifty feet into the air. At the same instant I saw four persons swept off the parapet, the nearest to me, whom I have since ascertained to be Mr. Thompson, turning several summersaults in the air before falling. I saw, also, two falling together, and a fourth descending singly." Six persons had, in fact, been blown over—Lieutenant Thompson, who appeared to be injured in

the back, and who died in half an hour; Serjeant Monger, who received mortal injury by the concussion; Mr. Harris, a young gentleman, nephew of Captain Wollaston, the captain of the company, who was present as a spectator, and who received so severe a concussion of the brain that he was taken to the hospital in a dangerous condition; gunner Boulding, who was hurt, but not very seriously; and two others, who received no injury.

On examining the gun, it was found to have burst near the trunnions, the muzzle dropping to the ground, and the breach being blown thirty yards to the rear. The middle portion was blown into fragments, the largest of which, a piece three feet long, fell into the trench beside the injured persons, but apparently without striking them; two other fragments were blown into the goods station of the South Eastern Railway.

An inquiry into the history of the gun brought out some curious details. It was no less than 55 years old, having been cast in 1805. It was immediately put on service in the *Edgar*, and afterwards in the *Barham* and the *Asia*. It was returned to Woolwich in 1845, and was then searched (examined) for the last time. It was sentenced to be revented; and having been thus repaired, was issued to the works at Dover, in 1850, where it was placed in Archcliff fort, apparently without being tested. Since that time the gun had been fired about 180 times. The artillery officers stated that 1000 rounds may be taken as the "life" of a gun—the bursting of all cast-iron guns is only a matter of time, and upon examination they can, within a

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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the building and the stables runs
a very narrow ditch, and it was
suggested that the water con-
stantly running down had under-
mined the foundations. It is
averred that the west wall had
been out of the perpendicular for
several days, and that many per-
sons had stated it would soon fall.
In the building there were about
twenty men, women, and children,
at the time of the fall. At a
quarter past 2 o'clock, one of those
engaged in the second storey heard
cries of, "It's coming, it's com-
ing." Several shrieks followed,
and she was immediately buried
amongst the *débris* of the building.
The noise of the fall attracted the
attention of the neighbourhood;
and the most active efforts were
made to rescue those who lay

drink. Later in the day, he by accident met his wife, and they were seen walking together towards the girl's house, and when at the door, the prisoner was heard by a witness (Miss Deitrichen) to invite her in, but she repeatedly refused, but at last he caught hold of her shawl and pulled her up the steps into the lobby, and they then went into the parlour, where his daughter, who was in bad health, was lying in bed. Soon after, some noise was heard in the parlour, the prisoner being very excited, and the daughter (who has since died from the effects of the fright and previous ill-health) exclaimed, "Be quiet; don't make such a noise here;" when he said to the deceased, "You will see what I will do for you." Soon after, the daughter called out, "Oh, murder! murder! he has stabbed her;" and upon the witness going into the room, the prisoner was found standing over the deceased with a large knife in his hand, stabbing the deceased in the breast and shoulders. The prisoner was secured; and the deceased was conveyed to the Royal Infirmary, where she lingered until the 6th instant, when she expired.

The evidence being conclusive, the jury speedily returned a verdict of *Guilty* of wilful murder, and he was sentenced to death. This sentence was carried out on the 8th September.

A HIGH SHERIFF FINED 500*l.*—A very extraordinary and painful scene was witnessed at the Assize Court of Guildford. The "Judges of the land" are among the few institutions which have preserved, amid the disenchanting innovations of time, the superstitious reverence of the people. "There is a divinity doth edge a judge" which all

classes are agreed not to inquire into too closely. The office of High Sheriff is also one of our time-honoured institutions, which, though shorn of much of its actual importance, is still an object of honourable and honoured ambition to our gentry. Yet at the Guildford Assizes a high sheriff rudely rent the veil of majesty that shrouded Sir Colin Blackburn, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Queen's Bench; and Sir Colin, with much indignation, fined the high sheriff 500*l.* for the sacrilege.

Mr. Evelyn, of The Rookery, near Guildford, the offender, is a gentleman of an historical county, family, long seated at Wootton in Surrey, and personally is one of the most popular of country gentlemen. Being such, his nomination to the office of high sheriff of his county was hailed with great satisfaction by his neighbours, and as the county assize is the great occasion on which this ancient officer personally executes his office, his friends delighted to assemble round him in more than usual numbers, horse and foot; and therefore magistrates and grand jurymen came in from all quarters in numbers far greater than were required for the duties. The high sheriff, consequently, with his usual kindliness, suggested to the judge sitting in the Crown Court that when the grand jury should bring in their last presentment, and his lordship should thank them, as is the custom, for their attendance, he should add a word of thanks for those who had come, though they had not been called. This suggestion was perhaps ill taken by the judge—perhaps he looked upon the proceeding as an ill-judged innovation, or possibly he looked upon the grand

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

as obsolete and the nuisances. At any ed the grand jury in ; formula, and added

o, my lord and gen- lenly interposed the when his lordship's without uttering the rtesy; and to the as- the tipstaffs and the igh sheriff actually ly the omission which , have been made by he judge loudly or- sit down, and not to proceedings of the e high sheriff would

Again and again went forth, but the ful to his country till endeavoured to aks. Then did the

duty of the judge. The interpo- sition of friends brought about a *rapprochement* between two esti- mable men, the sheriff made the *amende*, and the judge remitted the fine.

Unfortunately the high sheriff, who in this dispute had the sym- pathy of his friends, was so inju- dicious as to commit himself to another controversy with the same judge. The assize courts at Guild- ford are discreditable to the county. They are little better than sheds, with open gratings at the ends, so that the judges of assize are open to public inspection like wild beasts; and in return have the privilege of gazing from the bench on the traffic passing through a busy market-place:—the courts are fur- ther open to the objection that the noises of the low crowds that es-

Chancellor and other judges, summoned the high sheriff to appear before him. Mr. Evelyn was still so ill-advised as to defend the propriety of his proceedings. The Lord Chief Justice, with great temper and good feeling, endeavoured to recall him to a true sense of his position and the sober certainty of facts, but with the inevitable conclusion of inflicting a fine of 500*l*.

15. FATAL ACCIDENTS TO ENGLISH TOURISTS IN THE ALPS.—The spirit of enterprise which compels Englishmen to scale every mountain, trace every river to its source, cross every desert, and traverse every sea—to drink tea in China, eat it in Tartary, to dine off buffalo humps in the prairies, or snakes in Australia—and all for the fun of the thing—however much it may tend to maintain the national energy, nevertheless must submit to reverses. Fortune must be propitiated by victims. Such a sacrifice has been needlessly offered in the persons of three English tourists, among the well-known and oft-traversed passes of Mont Blanc.

“On Wednesday, the 15th of August, three English travellers—viz., Mr. J. M. Rochester and Mr. F. Vavasour, both of Cardiff, and Mr. B. Fuller, of London, left the Montanvert, near Chamouny, at 5 o'clock in the morning, with the intention of crossing the Col du Géant for Cormayeur, attended by three guides, of whom Frederic Tairraz, the brother of the well-known Jean Tairraz, who keeps the Hotel de Mont Blanc at Aosta, was the chief; a porter carrying their knapsacks. The weather seemed favourable. Some time, however, before they reached the summit, a thick fog came on, ac-

companied by a storm of hail and rain.

“The travellers were extremely fatigued by the long ascent, rendered more difficult by a recent fall of snow, into which they sank up to their knees. This, and the state of the weather, caused the guides to urge them to turn back. They, however, refused to comply with this advice, alleging that they were too tired to return, and preferred proceeding. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon they reached the summit. The travellers had been tied together by a new rope, of sufficient strength, at intervals of ten feet; two guides held the ends of the rope twisted round their hands, one preceding the party, the other following, while Tairraz walked with the travellers, grasping the rope from time to time. In this manner they descended for a considerable distance without any accident, the guides continually urging the travellers to plant their heels firmly in the snow, and to walk as steadily as they were able. About 6 o'clock they reached a place where it is necessary to traverse a steep projecting ridge by a muddy and slippery path, the descent of which was, however, gradual. This path was then covered by fresh and sloppy snow to the depth of about a foot. The tired travellers were advancing on this path with unsteady steps, when all at once, at the very angle of the ridge, one of them slipped, fell, and dragged with him his two companions, with the three guides, over a steep and long slope of snow. The two guides at the ends of the rope made every effort in their power to arrest their progress, but in vain; and seeing that they were all upon the point of being launched

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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by no other term than "devilish."
 On this occasion 3000 persons
 were in the church, of whom a
 third were boys and girls—always
 the foremost in mischief. The
 procession of priests and choristers
 was the signal for the commence-
 ment of every description of noise,
 and the most horrid execrations
 were hurled at the procession. One
 favourite mode of annoyance had
 been to "say" the responses in the
 loudest possible voice, in order to
 drown the "chant" of the choir.
 This irreverent proceeding was
 now extended into blasphemy, for
 the miscreants substituted imita-
 tive responses equally indecent and
 wicked. The preacher delivered
 an excellent and moderate dis-
 course, which was for the most part
 inaudible; but having delivered

building presented a scene resembling the orgies of a lunatic asylum broke loose. Much mischief might have been done to the building, had not a strong body of police entered, and by a sudden exertion of vigour expelled the ruffians. Outrages of as determined a nature were recommenced at the evening service of the following Sunday. The morning service had been performed in comparative quiet, although the sermon was preached by the Rev. F. G. Lee, a gentleman who had been prohibited by the Bishop of London some time before, on account of the extraordinary vestments he wore, and other peculiar conduct. Probably the reverend gentleman had somewhat toned down his pretensions, for on this occasion he wore a plain white *surplice*, which, though objected to by the parishioners, did not give such glaring offence. The great cross over the altar had been removed, and some of the smaller altar decorations had been taken away. These concessions appeared to have produced a sedative effect.

Perhaps Mr. Lee was not immediately recognized; but it got abroad that he was to preach in the evening, and long before the church doors were opened a riotous mob of near 1000 persons had assembled. No sooner was the building filled than this "congregation" commenced howling and yelling fearfully. When the choristers entered in procession, the storm burst forth in fury: yells and execrations were shouted forth; and cries of "Fire!" rendered more terrifying by the turning off several of the gas-lights. When the reader commenced the Lessons, there were vociferous cries of "Off! off!" "No Popery!" and a body

of men and boys in the gallery began to sing, "Rule Britannia;" the famous chorus being taken up with tremendous energy by the mob in all parts of the church. When Mr. Lee ascended the pulpit, the same yells and hootings were shouted, and the rev. gentleman was assailed with the filthiest epithets the language can produce. As he preached, the mob again sang, "Rule Britannia!" and then commenced, "We won't go home till morning," which proved so popular, that it was kept up to the close of the address. The rector and churchwardens had removed all prayer-books, cushions, hassocks, and everything which could be used as a missile; this form of outrage was therefore pretermitted, but the mob did all the mischief they could contrive. The interior of the church was now a ruin, and filthily dirty. The mob seemed disposed to remain and continue their orgies through the night; but the sudden entry of a party of police put them to flight. Three boys and a woman were brought before the magistrate for their misconduct on this occasion, but no act could be distinctly proved against them, and they were discharged—the magistrates taking the opportunity of declaring their intention of punishing with the utmost rigour of the law any proved offender.

Proceedings of a similar disgraceful character continued for some weeks. The Bishop of London, exercising an authority which the rector protested against, caused the crosses and inscriptions to be removed from the altar, and divine service was performed under the inspection—perhaps not to the great edification—of 300 policemen. This strong guard prevented

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

his friend, "That was
" when, on looking
Watson, he heard the
n exclaim, "Hallo!"
disappear downwards
y as if through a
loud rumbling noise
his fall succeeded,
which there was a
ence, broken by a
ich lasted for a few
all was still. It
y-five minutes past
Cook and the guide
the snow, and look-
cavity which Mr.
ade, but they could
g but an apparently
y of ice. After
minutes in vain for a
eir urgent entreaties
Watson to speak to

hands. Mr. Cook and the guide
accordingly descended to Sölden
where, with the aid of the kind-
hearted *curé*, ropes and men were
procured, with whom Mr. Cook re-
turned at once. It was past 2
o'clock when they left Sölden, and
it was not till about half-past 5
o'clock in the afternoon that they
reached the scene of the disaster.
Here a young man named Joseph
Carlinger, of Kayser, near Sölden,
whose heroism cannot be too highly
commended, was lowered into the
abyss, and after he had descended,
at the imminent danger of his
life, to a depth of about ninety
feet English, he discovered the
body of the unfortunate gentleman
in a recumbent position, so far as
he could judge by touching it with
his hands, for the darkness was so



with the men from the chalets, he abstained from recrossing the snow to join Mr. Cook, but remained in safety upon the rocks at some distance. He is to be put upon his trial for his conduct.

17. DESTRUCTION OF THE WEST KENT WHARF.—Within the last two years enormous warehouses have been erected on the Southwark side of London Bridge, at one angle of a creek that runs in the direction of St. Saviour's Church. These buildings were of great extent; one block seven stories high, another nine, exclusive of very extensive cellarage. These warehouses were leased to Messrs. Hartley, well known for their extensive carrying business. In the ordinary course of their trade as wharfingers, their warehouses were filled from top to bottom with valuable commodities—grain, hops, bacon, cheese, oil, butter, lard; on one floor were 15,000 quarters of corn and 12,000 quarters of oats; besides seeds, feathers, jute, wool, and other stores. In the buildings thus stocked with articles of a most combustible character, a fire broke out between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, which wrapped the whole in flames in a very short time, though the destruction was extended over a considerable period. From the land side, nearly all the engines of the fire-brigade poured continuous streams on selected parts of the buildings, while, from the water's edge, both the powerful floating engines threw enormous volumes of water on the burning masses. All these great appliances produced no effect upon a conflagration fed by such inflammable materials. The flames rose high above the roofs, illuminated the broad river, and threw a

VOL. CIL

ghastly light over the bridges, St. Paul's, the Monument, the Tower, and the London churches. There was no difficulty in reading small print at a considerable distance. Towards the morning the violence of the conflagration appeared to abate, but the fire continued its active destructive force for two entire days; and when, a full fortnight after, the labourers were engaged in rescuing salvage from the ruins, the smouldering masses broke forth into flames. The destruction of property by this catastrophe is larger than has occurred for many years; the stock and buildings totally destroyed or rendered almost valueless are estimated at not less than 200,000*l*. It proved, indeed, that a very considerable amount of the valuable goods in the buildings had not been actually consumed, but was capable of being converted to some use. The origin of the misfortune was in this case clearly ascertained. A clerk who had neglected to ship certain goods as ordered, anxious to retrieve his negligence, went into one of the rooms, and lighted a jet of gas; a kind of explosion set fire to some bales of jute, and, though the man gave an immediate alarm, he and his assistants could not prevent the spread of the fire.

18. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. — In Phoenix-place, Ratcliff-cross, stood on Saturday night a large range of manufacturing premises, termed the Ratcliff-cross Wharf, situate in Narrow-street, but extending into Phoenix-place, which was formerly known as Ratcliff-high-way. The premises were in the occupation of Messrs. Parkinson and Salmon, wholesale biscuit bakers to the army and navy, and were termed the Phoenix Mills. They stretched in one direction

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ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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 et, and comprised
 engines, and other
 valuable machinery,
 of flour and other
 in the manufacture
 immense. At the
 stood two houses,
 micated with the
 ion of the factory,
 high, and used as
 floor in these houses,
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 ment for the expedi-

The next premises
 n side belonged to
 Kempton and Co.,
 nants and carriers.
 wo houses, numbered
 the workshops and
 covered a great space
 about 11 o'clock on

lation on the throat. It was re-
 cognized as the corpse of a very
 young woman, of respectable con-
 nections, who had left her home
 on the previous afternoon, unknown
 to her friends, carrying with her a
 bundle of clothes. She was seen
 that night in the High-street of
 Edinburgh with a soldier of the
 13th Light Dragoons; again, at
 midnight, in the company of two
 dragoons; and again, at 2 o'clock
 in the morning, by the sentries on
 duty in the front of the palace,
 wandering about; and lastly, in
 the park behind the palace, with
 three soldiers. One of these was
 seen to strike her with a switch.
 She left the party crying; but
 suddenly turned round and rejoined
 them, and went away with them.
 At 4 o'clock, her corpse was dis-

sentries, who should have heard any remarkable noise during the stillness of the night.

26. GREAT FIRE IN LONG-ACRE —DESTRUCTION OF ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the coach-factory of Messrs. Kesterton, at the corner of Long-Acre and Endell-street. The materials used in this business are of the most inflammable character—dry and seasoned wood, spirits of wine, and varnish. The premises also are singularly constructed, the main apartment consisting of a large hall, open to the roof, round which wound a kind of spiral balcony, on which were placed the carriages in process of building, the finished carriages being on the ground area. The rest of the building consisted of workshops, in which the different processes were carried on. It is no wonder, therefore, that when materials so combustible once took fire in a building so well adapted to promote combustion, the flames should spread over the whole with great rapidity. Such was the case; and all the exertions of the brigade engines, and the powerful efforts of the new steam fire-engine of Messrs. Shand and Mason, could do nothing to abate their fury. From the peculiar formation of the building the whole interior was presented to the eye, and as ceiling after ceiling fell in with tremendous crashes, and the massive beams and girders, charred and burning, broke down, tearing and rending everything in their passage, the whole building became one tremendous blazing furnace, throwing up showers of burning fragments, which, in descending, looked like myriads of stars; and, although large masses of smoke

were continually surging up, they could rarely for a moment obscure the intense glare, rendering it only more lurid.

The flames had now spread to the roof of St. Martin's Hall, and it gradually became apparent that there was little chance of preventing the noble concert-room from sharing the fate of the other edifice. The fire gradually gained entire possession of the concert-room, completely destroying it, and of the fine organ by which it was adorned not a vestige remains. A lamentable accident occurred to a fireman, who was engaged directing the hose. Some melted lead poured down upon his face and neck; he was quickly conveyed to King's College Hospital.

The first stone of St. Martin's Hall was laid by Viscount Morpeth (now Earl of Carlisle) on the 21st of June, 1847. It was built by Alderman Cubitt, from the design of Mr. R. Westmacott, on a site which it is understood was presented to Mr. Hullah by one of the great civic companies. The style of architecture was Elizabethan, with iron arched and panelled roof of immense span, and the hall would comfortably accommodate 3000 persons. It was first opened on the 11th of February, 1850.

27. THE DUNGANNON TRAGEDY.—In the CHRONICLE of the last volume, p. 181, is given an account of a remarkable series of crimes (generally known as "the Dungannon Tragedy") committed by a disgraced police-constable, Holden. He assassinated, under very extraordinary circumstances, his serjeant, McClelland, and that his sub-inspector, Matthews, recovered from his wounds was owing to no want of ferocity on

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

assailant.* Holden
the recent Tyrone
of course, found
hibited throughout
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death by hanging
pon him, he inter-
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be shot instead;
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on of treachery and
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nfortunate man to
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could not possibly

on the right by the Armenian
quarter, on the left by that of St.
Catherine, and extending eastward
to the new hospital of St. Roch,
where the gardens commence. All
this space is filled with very old
houses, built exclusively of wood,
and inhabited principally by
Greeks.

“Owing to the strength of the
wind the flames for seven hours
did their work of destruction. At
2 P.M. the fire reached the extreme
end of the Rue des Roses. In this
street the fifth house on each side
is of stone; on the right side the
great establishment of the Deacon-
esses, recently increased by the
adjunction of the ancient Papasian
house; on the left the house of
Roboly. Every effort was made
here to arrest the progress of the



event which, the line being a single one, interrupted the progress of the other trains at the appointed times, and made it necessary to announce by telegraph to certain of the stations the alterations which had been determined on as to the places at which trains should pass each other; the object of such alterations being to enable the traffic to be carried on with as little delay as possible. The 12.40 P.M. passenger train left Shrewsbury about half an hour late and proceeded to Church Stretton, where it should have awaited the arrival of a local goods train. In consequence, however, of some misconstruction of the telegraph message which had been forwarded there, the passenger train was allowed to proceed under the impression that it was to pass the goods train at Onibury. Thus going on, and proceeding at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, down an incline of about 1 in 100, near Wistanston, the driver of the passenger train, immediately he had passed round a sharp curve, saw the goods train, which he had expected to meet at Onibury, approaching within a distance of 300 yards. He immediately shut off the steam, reversed the engine, and applied the break; but such was the impetus of the train going down a descending gradient that its speed was but slightly arrested, and it ran with fearful force into the goods train, which was ascending the incline at a speed of about eight miles an hour. The carriages were, of course, much crushed; three passengers were very severely injured, and seven or eight others less dangerously. One of the wounded, Mr. Jobson, an eminent corn-merchant of

Shrewsbury, died of the injuries he had received.

31. FIRE AT BLACKWALL. — About midnight a fire broke out in the extensive premises of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, which in a few hours destroyed property of the aggregate value of about 10,000*l.*, and the effect of which, beyond the immediate loss, will be seriously to retard the completion of the new armour-clad frigate *Warrior*. The works of the Company are located on both sides of Bow-creek, Victoria Docks. Many huge specimens of naval architecture have been built here from time to time. Large subsidiary ironworks are carried on; the ground on the opposite side was, until the fire, occupied by sawing, moulding, planing-mills, and smithies, replete with elaborate and costly machinery, driven by a steam-engine of 60-horse power. Of this machinery, some of which was new, the various buildings in which it was housed, and the steam-engine itself, only ruins remain; and a large quantity of valuable timber, principally teak, mahogany, and Dantzic oak, which was being fashioned and adapted for use, served to make a huge bonfire in the dead of night, visible for eight or ten miles round. The fire was discovered by a watchman; he gave an alarm; work-people residing near rendered aid; by degrees, fire-engines and firemen, in great numbers, arrived at the spot. The quantity of water on the land side was small. The fire continued to burn until 5 in the morning. From the adjacent creek the large floating engine, which had come from its mooring-place at Southwark-bridge, played for some hours with

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has always considered itself not a
fraction, but an integral part of the
Queen's dominions, being a county
palatine, and subject to a peculiar
jurisdiction of the Queen in the
right of her Duchy of Lancaster.
The Duchy of Lancaster resolved
to have its own review; and the
Earl of Derby, the territorial mag-
nate of the county, offered the use
of his baronial park at Knowsley.
Preparations were made for a *fête*
upon a grand scale. Stands were
erected to receive all the rank and
beauty of Lancashire. Thither,
accordingly, Liverpool, Manches-
ter, and all the other towns of this
densely-peopled district poured
forth their thousands, until the
noble demesne was occupied by a
force of interested holiday-makers,
computed at the wide range of be-



had attained a most praiseworthy degree of efficiency.

But the magnate of Lancashire, in inviting the Volunteers to his demesnes, entertained ideas of hospitality on a princely scale. It is "well known" that an Englishman cannot fight if he is "out of beef." Lord Derby had resolved to test the Volunteers' stomach for eating as well as for fighting, and had provided a commissariat upon a scale and with an excellence of arrangement which seems unattainable by professional soldiers. Baskets, each containing sixty meat-pies and rolls (a company being taken at sixty men), were stowed away in ten large tents, two for each brigade, each tent in two compartments, appropriated to twenty battalions. These were drawn up on ground immediately behind the position; and, therefore, when the review was over and the men piled arms, the officers had no difficulty whatever in supplying to every company its basket of provisions, and a beer-can of three gallons of famous Knowsley ale. The statistics of this abundant catering will be viewed with a sigh by the soldier of the Crimean camp. The number of pies provided was 11,340, weighing between five and six tons, several thousand rolls, and twenty-five hogsheads of ale. The general public were amply catered for by the same able hand that provisioned the army, Mr. Morrish, of Liverpool:—3000 Melton-Mowbray pies, 1000 dozen large veal and ham pies, 500 dozen small, 500 lbs. of Cheshire cheese, and some 5000 lbs. of ham, tongue and beef, cut into sandwiches, with a due proportion of bread, and an indescribable mass of buns and pastry, formed the eatables; and

to wash them down, tens of thousands of bottles of ale and porter, soda-water, lemonade, sixty barrels mild ale, fifty barrels Allsopp, and lastly, but not least considerate, twenty water-carts of spring water.

The other "inspections" of the Volunteer force which have gathered together large masses of that array to exhibit their zeal and efficiency, were those of the Volunteers of the three Ridings of Yorkshire, held on Knavesmire, near the ancient city of York, the metropolis of the North of England; where Sir George Wetherall reviewed 5000 men, whom he declared to be equal in appearance to the finest troops he had ever seen, and who had performed the evolutions of a field-day to admiration; and another on a larger scale at Gloucester, where about 7000 men of the Westland shires underwent a satisfactory inspection, under unfavourable circumstances of sky and soil.

The metropolitan corps were so well satisfied with their appearance in Hyde Park, that they were seized with the desire to burn powder, and to make one step further towards the actual horrors of war—in short, to have a "sham fight." This came off in the presence of thousands of spectators on the 14th July, in the grounds of Camden Park, near Chiselmur. The field of battle consisted of one of those dells which are common among the Surrey hills, affording on one slope a good defensible position, and on the other a good cover under which the assailants may advance; with a small stream and broken ground at the bottom which would test their solidity and steadiness in marching. The Volunteers were divided into two

armies. The de-
 s merely nominal,
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 of resistance—it
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with hospitals for the sick and wounded.

4. FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY DISAS-
 TER AT HELMSHORE.—A terrible
 accident, occasioning the loss of
 many lives and many fractured
 limbs, occurred about eighteen
 miles north of Manchester, near
 the Helmsore station of the Lan-
 cashire and Yorkshire Railway.

A fête had been announced to
 take place at the Bellevue Gardens,
 Manchester, on the 3rd instant,
 which proved so acceptable to the
 district about that many thou-
 sands of visitors were attracted
 thither from all the towns and vil-
 lages about. Between 2000 and
 3000 of these pleasure-seekers
 came from Colne, Burnley, Ac-
 crington, and other places situated
 along the line of the East Lanca-
 shire Railway. As they probably



Helmshore is situated at the top of a steep incline. The train arrived at the station, and was brought to a stand-still in the usual manner by the application of the breaks, and the guards alighted to assist the passengers. The breaks were released in readiness for the next start, and at that moment a snap, as of fractured iron, was heard, and the guards, looking back, saw the latter portion of their train, consisting of seventeen carriages and a break-van, detached from the rest, and in motion slowly descending the incline. One of the guards rushed forward, caught his break-van and applied the break. But it was too late—the accumulated velocity of the train overcame the power of the break, and the carriages with their living freight continued to descend with momentarily increasing speed. The third train was now so close behind as to be about to ascend the incline. The engine-driver, on turning a curve in the line, saw the descending carriages, and reversed his engine; but before he could stop his train, the other was upon it. Although the returning carriages had not acquired a great velocity, and the advancing train had been considerably retarded, the collision of two bodies of such great *momentum* was frightful. The two rearmost of the runaway carriages were crushed to pieces, and their passengers scattered over the line killed or maimed; the other carriages were dashed one upon another with a great shock, and the closely-packed excursionists within crushed upon each other with great force. The advancing train received the blow upon its engine, and the passengers received little injury beyond the inconveniences

of a sudden concussion. The scene which followed was very frightful. The people in the last train threw themselves frantically from the carriages, and scattered about the line in terror and confusion; the people at the station learnt the catastrophe in a moment, and rushed down wildly to search for their friends amid shrieks and cries; the railway officials hurried down with lights, and, impeded by the terror and clamours of the excited crowd, endeavoured to remedy the disaster and rescue the sufferers. When all had been drawn forth from the ruins, it was found that ten persons had been slain (one of whom had died of suffocation), twenty-two had arms or legs (sometimes both) fractured and other bones broken, while very many others had received contusions of a most serious character. Some of the wounded subsequently died; and in the end no fewer than eleven persons lost their lives by this terrible disaster; and seventy-seven were injured.

The coroner's inquiry, assisted by the science of the distinguished officers of the Board of Trade, threw very little light on the cause of this catastrophe. One thing only appeared certain—that the coupling which had given way, though it had done duty for a long while without showing any symptom of fracture, was formed of bad iron; and the most plausible conjecture seems to be that the sudden release of the breaks had caused a kind of jerk along the line of carriages by which the faulty iron, now exposed to a strain which was beyond its strength, was ruptured.

So far as the ordinary duty of the railway officers is concerned, these trains seem to have been especially well attended to; since

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passengers at Man-
be provided for,
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himself took charge
ary guards of the
When he saw what
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it should be enforced by the most
urgent demand of the probable
victims themselves.

8. DREADFUL CATASTROPHE ON
LAKE MICHIGAN.—The American
mail-steamer has brought intelli-
gence of a terrible disaster which
occurred early in the morning of
the 8th September on Lake Michi-
gan, by which nearly 300 persons,
most of highly respectable condi-
tion, were almost instantaneously
hurried into eternity. The natural
feeling of dismay at so great a
calamity was brought home to the
feelings of Englishmen, by the
circumstance that a well-known
Englishman and his son were
among the victims.

The *Lady Elgin* was a fine
steamer—at least, she was 300
feet in length and of 1000 tons'
burden—but whether validity of



festivity and enjoyment, made merry in spite of the skies, and at 2 o'clock in the morning the dance was still kept up in the saloon. It wanted, then, but an hour of dawn, when suddenly a crash was heard, and it was found that a schooner had run into the *Lady Elgin*, just abaft the paddle-box on the port side. This was the accident; but the consequences at first seemed by no means alarming. It was not like the impact of an iceberg or the shock of striking upon a reef. The music was, indeed, stopped, and the dance suspended, but the ladies were not terrified, nor did even the ship's officers suspect the fatal truth. The captain called out to one of the porters to fetch a light, so that they might look over the side of the vessel and see what harm had been done, but the survey did not reveal any serious mischief. It was not supposed that the leak was dangerous, and, moreover, they were but ten miles from shore. Presently, however, it was discovered that the water was rushing into the fire-hole, and that it could not be stopped by such expedients as the emergency suggested. Orders were then given for lowering a boat, but not, as it appears, with the view of taking anybody from the vessel. What the captain desired was that two or three hands should go round in the boat to the side where the steamer had been struck, and see if the leak could not be stopped from without. The boat, however, had only one oar, and she could not be got round, while every minute now was precipitating the catastrophe. The water poured into the steamer, the boat was driven off by the gale, and in the space, as is reckoned, of about a quarter of an hour the engine of the ill-fated vessel fell

through her bottom, and her hull went down, leaving nothing but her hurricane deck, two boats, and some fragments, afloat upon the waves.

The greater part of the unfortunate travellers must have perished in a mass in the cabins, or clustered together upon the deck. Thirteen persons escaped in one boat, and in the other eight. About seventy despairing wretches floated upon the hurricane deck, watching with wistful eyes the shore as the wind and current drove their frail embarcation along—uncertain how long this precarious refuge would hold together. The dreaded disruption actually occurred, for the floating wreck broke up into four pieces, each bearing away a portion of the terrified refugees. It seems, also, by the account of the people in the boats, that others of the passengers clung to other floating wreck and spars; and that the wind drifted the whole—the boats, the wrecks, the spars, and the bodies of the drowned—up the lake, until they were driven ashore under high cliffs and far from any habitations. Here the miserable survivors were about to perish by another danger. There was a high surf rolling upon the beach under the steep bluffs, and the country is so sparsely settled that there was but little assistance from the shore. The waves caught the pieces of wreck as they approached the beach, and rolled them over, washing off numerous unhappy persons—others were crushed on the beach, and many were killed by blows from the agitated wreck—both the boats were upset on landing. Of the 355 persons supposed to be on board the *Lady Elgin*, about 100 were saved.

It may be asked what assistance

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

the *Augusta*) ren-
 ssel whose destruc-
 caused? It seems
 the first idea is
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 and received all the
 he steamer actually
 the collision, and
 her crew on board,
 must sink; and on
 the captain and
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 the land as quickly
 therefore filled and
 ad there been the
 prudence in the
 e steam-boat, many
 ve been saved by
 ch, if they could
 y persons, might
 y from the wreck,

"corning-house," containing about
 three tons, and in which six men
 were working, suddenly exploded,
 and the whole of the unfortunate
 men were blown to atoms. Frag-
 ments of their bodies, black and
 burned to such a degree as in some
 cases to preclude identification,
 were found scattered about at 200
 yards' distance. Another building,
 distant about eighty yards, ex-
 ploded simultaneously with the
 "corning-house," but fortunately
 no person happened to be in it at
 the time. The cause of this most
 melancholy accident is not known,
 and must remain a mystery, as no
 one who probably could have thrown
 light on it survived to tell the tale.
 The roar of the explosion is said
 to have been heard even at In-
 verary, thirty miles distant.

account of the expenses of the Festivals is quite unconnected with the contributions received at the doors, which are applied, without diminution, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the clergy of the three dioceses. These voluntary oblations at Worcester reached the largest amount yet received—namely, 1241*l.* At the Hereford festival, in 1858, the amount collected was 1064*l.*; at Gloucester, in 1859, 1143*l.*

11. DONCASTER RACES.—The Great Northern meeting, notwithstanding that the continued wet weather had greatly diminished the enjoyment of out-of-door amusement, was extremely well attended. The interest taken in the St. Leger was very great. The old rivalry between the north and the south ran high, excited by the successes of the Yorkshire stables at the meeting of 1859. The Champagne Stakes were won by the Earl of Stamford's Walloon; the Great Yorkshire Handicap by Mr. Osborne's Moorhen. For the great event of the meeting, the St. Leger Stakes, Thormanby, the winner of the Derby, was first favourite, at 5 to 2; Sabreur, the winner of the Goodwood Cup, second, at 100 to 30. After a very exciting race, the prize was won by Lord Ailesbury's St. Alban's, who stood fourth in the betting at 8 to 1. The second horse was Mr. Jaques' High Treason, who stood at 1000 to 30. The favourite, Thormanby, was fifth; Sabreur was beaten at half the distance; Wizard, the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, and second for the Derby, was third; Sweet sauce, the winner of the Goodwood Cup, Wallace, the winner of the Goodwood Stakes, were not even placed. 168 sub-

scribers—fifteen started. On Friday, Sabreur, who made so conspicuous a failure in the St. Leger, won the Doncaster Cup, beating Thormanby, and the favourite, White Rose.

13. EXECUTION OF A MARINE.—The correspondence from the fleet in China relates a very unusual occurrence—the execution of a Marine, for attempting to murder two of his officers. The man, John Dalliger, fully deserved his fate, for his crime was attended with most aggravating circumstances. He joined the *Leven* about five months ago, from the Marine Battalion, with a bad character, the corner of his certificate being cut off. Lieutenant Hudson, in the hope of enabling him to re-establish his character, took him as his own servant. On the 8th inst., Lieutenant Hudson missed some brandy and wine from his cabin, charged Dalliger with the theft, and told him he should be punished. Next morning, as he lay on the sofa after breakfast, Dalliger stole round and shot him in the back of the neck, after which he shot the second master. Before being executed he made a statement confessing his crime, for which he was heartily sorry, regarding his death as only too little punishment, and "begging pardon of those two whom he had so nearly destroyed in his anger."

"Punctually at the hour ordered, a boat from every vessel in the fleet assembled about the flagship, the *Leven* being moored just astern. A large open space was kept, and at a signal from the Admiral the boats approached the *Leven* in two equal divisions. A rope was extended on either side, to which the boats were strung after all the bowmen had gone on

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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OF H.M. SHIP "AN-
—The steam screw
hip *Anson*, of 91
hed from the dock-
sh, in the presence
10,000 spectators.
is to consist of

challenged by White, of Bermond-
sey, whom he had defeated last year
on the Tyne. The race was rowed
on the water between Putney
bridge and Mortlake, about four-
and-a-half miles. At the start the
men were even—perhaps White
drew slightly in advance; but
Chambers' steady and scientific
rowing speedily sent him a-head,
and he won the match without
much difficulty.

19. NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
—The Festivals at Norwich have
obtained a high rank, not only
from the excellence of the per-
formances, but from the many new
compositions which have been there
introduced to notice—works upon
which so excellent a judgment had
been exercised, that many have
become classics of the highest
order and most have received the

that this Festival produced a larger sum for the charitable purposes to which the surplus is devoted.

22. **THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO COBOURG.**—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have paid a visit to the ancestral states of the Saxe-Cobourg Gothas. The Royal pair, with their daughter, the Princess Alice, embarked in the *Victoria and Albert*, at Gravesend, on the 22nd, and reached Antwerp the following evening. The next day the King of the Belgians, Her Majesty's uncle, came on board, and escorted the travellers through his dominions. At Aix-la-Chapelle, the Prince Regent of Prussia joined Her Majesty, and accompanied the party for a part of the route to Frankfort. At Frankfort the Princess of Prussia and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden were awaiting to welcome them. Cobourg was reached on the 25th, and here they were received by their hosts, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, and had the satisfaction of finding the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia awaiting their arrival.

The festivities which were intended to enliven the visit of the illustrious guests were prevented by a melancholy incident, the death of the Dowager Duchess of Cobourg, the mother of the Prince Consort. The Royal travellers left Cobourg on the 10th October, and passed through Mayence to Coblenz and Aix-la-Chapelle, accompanied by their daughter and her husband; arrived at Brussels on Saturday, and, Her Majesty having caught cold, abided there the guests of the King until Tuesday: on that evening arrived at Antwerp, embarked in the yacht, and arrived at Gravesend on the

17th. During the sojourn at Cobourg, the Prince Consort and party drove the woods of Woldpare for boar, and killed four of those beasts of chase. On returning from an excursion, his Royal Highness met with what might have been a serious accident. His horses ran away, and the Prince, leaping out of the carriage, received some injuries about the head and face. Lord John Russell was the Secretary of State in attendance.

26. **FATAL PANIC AT STOCKPORT.**—*Six Lives lost.*—Six lives have been sacrificed in a narrow street at Stockport. There was a great display of fireworks on the anniversary of the opening of the People's Park. A vast mass collected on the high ground about the market-place to witness the spectacle. When it was over, the mob retired through a steep narrow street. A drunken woman fell in the van, others stumbled over her, the crowd pressed on, trampling those beneath; and in this way six were killed, three of them children, and several were wounded, some mortally.

NIAGARA ILLUMINATED.—*The Times'* Correspondent, who is permitted to travel in the train of the Prince of Wales, gives a most picturesque account of His Royal Highness' visit to the Falls of Niagara, when that mighty phenomenon of Nature was illuminated for the first, and possibly for the last time.

"His (the Prince's) first view of the cataracts was on Friday night last, when he saw them as no man had ever seen them before, and as they will probably never be seen again—he saw the falls of Niagara illuminated. At the first idea, it seems about as feasible to light up the Atlantic as those great out-

like Erie, and Mr. when he started the d on as well mean- s, but chimerical, to term. Mr. Black- persevered, and had gal lights made of which it was pos- ture. About twenty placed in a row s, beneath Clifton ing the American more were placed Rock, and twenty he sheet of water nce to which from ide I have already 10 o'clock at night, it, and their effect grand, magical, and all power of words in an instant, the water, glowing as

were changed from white to red. Niagara seemed turned to blood in colour, but so bright, so lurid in its deep effulgence, that a river of seething, roaring, hellish fire, seemed to have taken the place in an instant of these cold, stern, eternal falls. None could look upon this scene, the huge, fiery, blood-red mass, dark-looking and clotted in the centre, without a feeling of awe. You could not speak, so sublime were its terrors, nor move your gaze away from the blazing caldron underneath the falls, where the river seemed in its frothy red foam like boiling blood."

THE WEATHER.—The Registrar-General, the judicial estimator of the weather and its effects, describes the ungenial Summer quarter of 1860 in few but striking terms. "The temperature," he



gust, and September, of the year 1860. In 1817, a singularly cold period reduced the average temperature of the summer quarter to the same degree of cold as the present—namely, to 56°2; but the average of the *four* months in 1817 was one degree higher. The barometric pressure of the quarter was also very low: that in August was lower than for twenty preceding years. The rain-fall, though not so appalling as in the previous quarter, was such as to raise the apprehensions of the husbandman and horticulturists to the highest. The total fall during the quarter amounted 9·6 in. or 2·1 in. (more than one-fourth) in excess. The total rain-fall since January 1 is 25·1 in., or 6·9 in. (more than one-fourth) above the usual quantity. In 1824, there fell in the same nine months 25·4 in.; and in 1828, 26·5 in. The little town of Lampeter must have thought a second deluge at hand, for there fell there, in nine months, 42·6 in. of rain; at Clifton, 31·0 in.; at Little Bridy, 36·8 in.; at Truro, 35·1 in. While the ground and growing corn were thus sodden with the rain, the sun had almost ceased to shine, and when he did show his once-genial face, his aspect was cold and watery. Nor did the strong and continuous winds in any way assist the farmer in drying his crops, for the air itself was saturated with moisture, and could absorb no more. The average humidity of the air was 85, and frequently indicated complete saturation. The cereal crops were, therefore, necessarily very backward, but, except in low and ill-drained lands, where the roots and blade were rotted, they did not exhibit so marked a deterioration

Vol. CII.

as might have been expected. In many districts wheat did not flower before the very end of July; the ear ripened very irregularly, and in many districts did not ripen at all. In a very few places corn was cut on the 6th August. In some districts the grass was left unmown until the middle of September. Notwithstanding the miserable state of the atmosphere, the great phenomena of life presented a most favourable aspect. Marriages exceeded the average; and though the births (164,062) fell somewhat short of those of the prolific summer quarter of 1859, they greatly exceeded those of the corresponding quarters of any previous year. The excess of births over deaths during the quarter was 77,639; the natural increase of the population of England and Wales was therefore 844 *daily*; and if the increase of Ireland and Scotland was in similar proportion, the daily increase of Her Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom is not fewer than 1266—an increase exceeding any on record.

The price of provisions has increased with the decreasing prospects of the harvest. Wheat has risen 34 per cent.; beef, 7 per cent.; mutton, 11 per cent.; potatoes, 59 per cent. Wheat was 59s. 1d. a quarter; potatoes, 135s. a ton. Notwithstanding this considerable increase of the price of food, and the suspension of agricultural labour by the incessant bad weather, such is the activity of commerce and manufacture, that pauperism continues to diminish. On an average, 769,360 persons were in receipt of relief; while the number in the corresponding period of 1859 was 783,449.

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ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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 REAMER.—In April,
 er, of Newcastle,
 e Galway Company
 the largest afloat,
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 fished at sea by the
 of the waves and
 e vessel, which was
mnought, was 370
 by 40 feet beam,
 ines of 800-horse
), and was of 3000
 en.
ghi left Galway, on
 vard voyage, for St.
 ston, on the 25th
 th a crew of 124

was seen through the gratings,
 washing about in the hold. In
 fact, it had been reported that
 water was gaining ground in the
 ship's bilge. As this increase was
 not observable in other parts of
 the ship, the inference was obvious
 that the cause was local, and that
 by applying the action of the pumps
 to this part and closing up the
 access to other parts—and the ship
 was built in compartments—the
 danger might have been obviated.
 Instead of this, the pumps were
 applied to reduce the water in the
 ship generally; at first with appa-
 rent effect, but the leak soon got
 ahead again, and by 9 A.M. of Sun-
 day it had risen to the furnaces on
 the port side, and, owing to the
 extraordinary list of the ship, put
 out some of the fires in the fore

changed to extreme terror when the word was passed around in low tones, 'The ship is on fire!' accompanied by the smell of burning wood. The fire appeared between the decks. Gangs were immediately formed, with pumps and buckets, to extinguish the flames, taking the water from the sea and passing it in buckets. As the fire gained the sailors began to slacken work, all eyes staring around the horizon in hopes to see some means of safety. Several false reports of a vessel in sight were made, but at last we discovered a sail to the northward, and soon after another to the westward, both very low down; but it became plain at 1 o'clock that both were nearing us, and the vessel steering north had three masts, and the one west only two. We soon found out that the latter was passing, while the other still neared without showing any sign that she noticed us, which kept us in extreme anxiety and doubt until she bore directly for us, evidently showing that she observed the steamer's flags of distress, which had been hoisted since midday. We then commenced to steer away and launch boats, which was a very difficult job, the ship lying almost on her side in the trough of the sea.

"By this time the fire had cut off all communication with the saloon. The first quarter boat lowered was struck by the counter and lost, which caused hesitation about launching the others. But the worst of our fears was, that supposing the boats should ride the sea, which then showed signs of moderating, and that we could safely launch and fill them with passengers, there was no chance of remaining but a short time on

board, the fire making such progress. The flames were momentarily expected to burst out and sweep the decks, the fire gangs having given up all hopes of extinguishing them, but continuing to apply wet blankets, &c. The side of the ship was then so hot that when she rolled it would hiss and make steam of the sea water.

"The gallant little Yankee brig sailed alongside and hove to, seeing our deplorable situation, and showing every sign of anxiety for us; but we began to think it would be impossible to stow all our numbers on board, she looked so small. We have since ascertained that she was only 198 tons burthen. Captain Leitch made all haste to get us into the boats. Captain Wilson, the commander of the brig, however, resolved to stand by her until every person was saved, and commencing with the women and children. But, with all the exertions that could be made, when the sun went down only about 200 had been got aboard the brig: though some of the *Connaught's* boats, on reaching the brig, are said to have refused to return, the gallant American persevered until he had got the whole crew and passengers in safety. Scarcely a parcel of baggage was saved, the trunks and even money of the cabin passengers being left below during the confusion and the alarm which called them on deck in the morning, after which communication was cut off by the water and the flames. The *Connaught* had 10,000*l.* in gold on board, Government money, taken at St. John's, which was lost with the ship. Two small mail bags were saved."

8. LIVERPOOL FREE LIBRARY.—
A princely merchant of the present day has made to his city a gift

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

merchant princes of
 ame of 1857, it is
 lliam Brown, mer-
 ool, had endowed
 Free Library and
 magnificent pre-
 completed at the
 and was this day
 the donor to the
 l solemnly "inau-
 occasion, speeches,

ifice, which is the
 ads in close prox-
 ising St. George's
 a Corinthian order,
 asement which is
 spacious flight of
 ef feature of the
 eat entrance hall;
 is not allowed to
 he expense of the
 ined for the real

of a marble statue in the hall of
 the building—"not," the mayor
 gracefully said, "that the present
 generation require to be provided
 with his likeness—but it is desir-
 able that we should be able to
 transmit to our children, and our
 children's children, a faithful like-
 ness of their fathers' friend."

10. GREAT FIRE AT LIMEHOUSE.
 —The immense sugar-house and
 refinery of Messrs. Goodhart, in
 Horseferry-road, Limehouse, was
 entirely destroyed by fire. The
 factory was one of the largest in
 the metropolis. It was nine stories
 in height, some 200 ft. in length,
 and 80 ft. in depth, and flanked
 the river entrance of the Regent's
 Canal Dock.

The outbreak of the fire was
 discovered at 6 o'clock, before the
 workmen had left. On the upper-



floors, which will account for the rapid extension of the fire.

Within less than a quarter of an hour after the alarm had been given the whole of the upper portion of the entire range of premises was in flames. The brigade engines and both the floats were got into action. The work of destruction, however, made most rapid progress. The flames gradually made their way downwards through the several floors to the basement, and the whole block of buildings in less than an hour was one mass of fire. Through some hundred windows flames were issuing with the most intense fierceness; a large body of fire rose high into the air, and the scene altogether was one of much grandeur. The concourse of people viewing the conflagration was immense. The fire rather burnt itself out than was extinguished by any exertions of the firemen. A vast body of fire remained smouldering for many days in the blackened and riven ruins. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at 30,000*l*.

10. SINGULAR DESTRUCTION OF A PERUVIAN FRIGATE.—The Peruvian frigate *Callao* (*Auperimac*) has been destroyed in a most singular manner. It being necessary to dock the ship in the dry dock at San Lorenzo, the engineer was consulted. He recommended the removal of the guns and heavier portions of the ship's weights. This was done. There was a very large concourse of people to view the operation of docking, including the President, minister of war, and invited guests, on board the government steamer *Ucayali*. On the arrival of the company at about 10 A.M. the vessel was floated into the dock, and on to the dock platform. Owing to the depth of the

frigate's keel and the shape of her bottom, the keel *only* was held by and in contact with the chocks of the platform. The hydraulic pumps were set to work for raising the platform, and soon the frigate rose out of the water; she did not rise quite level owing to the weight of her anchors and chains at the bows. When this was corrected some of the stanchions of the dock broke; this was not deemed of importance. All seemed to be going on well, and so long as she was to a certain depth in the water and evenly balanced, she was safe. The higher she rose, however, the more top-heavy she became. The crew were on board the ship and moving about in all directions. Suddenly the frigate gave one or two slight rolls, and then pitched over on her starboard-beam; at the second surge the three masts snapped about half way up from the deck, her star-board ports being open she rapidly filled with water; and here began a scene of horror impossible to describe. The water was filled with men and women, wounded, dying, all screaming for help. Boats were promptly sent to their assistance, or the loss of life would have been still more fearful. Of the number who were below at the time very few escaped. It is not known how many have been lost, but it cannot fall short of 150. The sick in the ships' hospital were among the sufferers. The wounded that could be removed who did not require amputation were brought over to *Callao*, the rest remaining on the island. The number of broken heads, arms, and legs, was great. Captain Kerr, of the English ship *Golconda*, lowered his boats and did good service in saving some thirty or forty lives. The *Callao* was a fine

and was built at
Messrs. Green and
is a splendid spe-
architecture. All
her proved fruit-
went entirely to

**KILD-MURDER AND
BRADFORD.**—Another
cated crimes has
at Bradford. An
named Gowland,
lived in Baker-end-
wn. At night of
the police received
something terrible
at the house; and
r, they found two
one four, and the
of age, lying upon
on the ground
mother, Margaret

about ten minutes past 6 o'clock
on Sunday night, the 21st instant,
when he left her at home, with
her sister Annie, aged two years,
and their mother. At 10 o'clock
he returned home and knocked at
the door without receiving any
answer. He repeated the knock-
ing, and called out, but still there
was no reply. He lighted a pipe,
and sauntered about the street
about twenty minutes, after which
he knocked at the door again, and
then heard a slight noise, and
afterwards a noise as if something
had been thrown against the door.
He called out, "Margaret, honey,
why don't you open the door?"
and in a minute afterwards he
heard the lock unturned within.
He opened the door and entered
the house, found all in darkness,

M. Blondin on a tight-rope stretched over the St. Lawrence, near the Falls of Niagara, are spoken of disparagingly, as though there was something mythical in the narratives. Without placing the value of tight-rope dancing higher than before, it is just that due credit should be given to the greatest *artists* in that peculiar walk. The following is taken from the letter of *The Times'* correspondent, who was permitted to accompany the Prince of Wales, and who witnessed M. Blondin's performance when he exhibited before the Prince:—

“ It (the rope) is stretched between two of the steepest cliffs over the rapids, about 230 feet from where the waters boil, and roar, and plunge on in massive waves at the rate of some twenty miles an hour. To see him venture out on this thin cord, and turn summersaults in the centre, standing on his head, or settling down holding by his hands, revolve backwards over the rope like a Catherine-wheel, is bad enough for nervous people; but on Saturday, after keeping every one's hair on end for twenty minutes thus, he proposed to carry a man across on his back. The mere physical exertion of carrying a man a distance of half a mile is no slight feat, but when that half mile has to be traversed on a tight-rope higher than the Monument, from a sea of boiling rapids underneath, where one false movement, the tremor of a single nerve, a moment's gust of wind, would hurry both to an instant and dreadful death, the attempt is so full of sickening terror, that not many can bring themselves to witness it, and those who do, remain cold, trembling, and

silent, till the dreadful venture is safely passed. Blondin took the matter coolly enough, and, though his Royal Highness was urgent with him not to attempt it, he replied that there was far less danger in the feat than appeared to lookers-on, and that as he had everywhere announced his intention of performing it, before relinquishing his attempts for the season, he felt bound to go on. He accordingly divested himself of his Indian chief's head-dress and beadwork coat, and put two strong straps crosswise over his broad muscular shoulders, each strap fitted with a flat iron hook, to rest on his hips, for there his adventurous companion was to rest his legs. Mr. Calcourt was the man to be carried, and this person, in addition to his own coolness and confidence in Blondin, has himself a sufficient knowledge of the rope to enable him to stand on it alone whenever Blondin himself wanted rest. All the preparations were soon made. Blondin stood steadily on the rope, and Calcourt, grasping him round the neck, gently and slowly hoisted first one leg into the hook, and then the other, and then, allowing his limbs to swing as relaxed as possible, the attempt commenced. Of course, with a rope nearly half a mile long, no power can draw it straight. It, therefore, slopes rapidly down at both sides from the edges of the cliffs in which it is secured. This made the attempt look doubly fearful, for it seemed impossible, as Blondin went down the steep incline of cord with slow, cautious, trembling feet, with body carefully thrown back to keep his balance, that he could avoid slipping and being dashed to fragments on the

ANNUAL REGISTER.

... far down beneath. ... ver, he passed it ... about five minutes ... tre of the rope and ... Calcourt, gently ... gs from the hooks, ... ood upon the rope, ... rested. Getting up ... gain was an awful ... ice Calcourt missed ... s to the hooks, and ... lated considerably ... forts made on his ... however, his daring ... s seated, and the ... ; and after three ... ervals of rest, the ... safely gained. The ... occupied a quarter ... Blondin then per ... ally dangerous task ... along the rope on ... ree feet high, and

... siderable. Beside the v ... were dismasted or disa ... were wrecked, but only ... crews were drowned.

The consequences of ... to the numerous vessels ... the Tyne were terrible. ... was strewed with wrec ... money value of the vess ... not including the cargoe ... mated at 50,000*l*. Ma ... vessels perished with ... crews. Several pilot-bo ... their brave and skilfu ... were lost. The numbe ... wrecked on the British ... this month is 151; the ... lives lost, 63; the num ... 224.

The gales extended ... Baltic, with which our ... ports have such great i ... and many valuable ves



It is related, and it is believed truly, that a large ship was wrecked upon one of these sterile spots. The inhabitants had witnessed the disaster with compassion, not unmixed with gratification, at the prospect of a supply of wreck-wood for the winter's fuel. The crew had succeeded in getting a line to the shore, and the people were humanely engaged in drawing the poor mariners to land, when an aged and experienced islander addressed his countrymen in few and nervous words, pointing out the privation to which such a sudden influx of consumers would reduce them. The islanders were struck with the force of his remarks, cut the ropes, and the seamen were swept away to death. St. Kilda, the most outlying of the British Islands, is one of those desolate lands. It is the property of one gentleman, Mr. Macleod. The small rents are consumed in attempted improvements, or in meeting the wants of the half-famished tenantry. Ill-fed, ill-clad, and ill-lodged, these poor people possess in full measure the improvidence which seems to be the correlative of habitual poverty. Many of the natives have been compelled to emigrate to better lands; privation and exposure have kept down any natural increase; the island, like a sheep-walk, will maintain a certain number—the laws of nature keep down excess. The chronic misery of St. Kilda has called forth the benevolence of an individual—who was perhaps a native, and who recalled with a shudder amid the genial warmth of the West Indies, the biting blasts of his paternal cottage—who bequeathed a fund for the improvement of the island,

applicable under the management of the Highland and Agricultural Society. The Duke of Athole and Mr. Maxwell, the President and Secretary, had visited the place in H.M.S. *Porcupine*, for the purpose of determining how the fund could best be employed. The storm of the 5th October swept over this ill-blessed shore, and reduced the poor inhabitants to the extreme of misery. Every house in the island was unroofed, the scanty crops blown into the sea, with the very soil in which they grow, every shed and shelter was swept away, and the people exposed at once to cold and starvation. The large boat by which only a communication could be kept up with the civilized world was blown out of its shelter and destroyed; and their miseries would have been irremediable had it not been for a fortunate misfortune. The *Porcupine* was still in that quarter, taking soundings. She was caught in the hurricane, narrowly escaped shipwreck, and took shelter under the lee of St. Kilda. Captain Otter did his best to assist the starving inhabitants—landed a few gallons of meal, a barrel of biscuit, and some sails and boat-covers to protect the sick until the houses should be re-thatched. Excepting this aid there was no food left on the island but a few potatoes and salted birds. Captain Otter communicated the disastrous condition of the islanders to the Society, and large contributions in money, meal, potatoes, cheese, sugar, and tobacco, were speedily contributed for their relief.

EMBER.

EXPLOSION OF A
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ailway, the greater
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the suburbs. At 10
st inst., an engine
the contractor to
rt-waggons through
of the tunnel which
with the Great
ay, had been brought

STEAM-SHIP "TONNING."—*Thirteen Lives Lost.*—The *Tonning* was a fine paddle-steamer, trading between London and Touning, with which place a large cattle trade has sprung up. She left Touning on Friday, with a large number of cattle (360) and 270 sheep on board, and some men in charge of them. Her crew consisted of twenty-seven men and a boy. At 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, she was about fifty miles east of Yarmouth, in the midst of the fleet of fishing boats out on the herring voyage. While among the fleet, the steamer hove to for the purpose of procuring a few fish for the crew. She had not been hove to above two or three minutes, when a tremendous explosion of one or both her boilers took place, blowing up her decks, part of her



sion. The surviving wounded were brought to the beach by the fishing boats, and taken to the hospital. Of these two, the chief mate and a Dutch cattle dealer, died. No cause could be discovered for the disaster. The vessel was towed into Yarmouth Harbour by the smacks.

4. **DESTRUCTION OF MESSRS. CHAPPELL'S PIANOFORTE FACTORY.**—A fire occurred this morning at an early hour, in the premises of Messrs. T. Chappell and Co., patent pianoforte manufacturers, Crown-street, Soho. The premises, which covered an immense space of ground, were approached by a pair of gates in Phoenix-street, a narrow thoroughfare, principally occupied by poor people. The factory was five floors high, each floor being filled with goods of a costly character; there being also on the premises an extensive and valuable assortment of rosewood, maple, walnut-tree, and other veneers, as well as a vast amount of hard and soft wood used in the manufacture of the instruments. A strong smell of fire had pervaded the neighbourhood for some time; but the premises being enclosed by gates, the police had no opportunity of detecting the site of the fire. Suddenly an immense body of sparks and flame was shot forth from within the gates, and it was perceived that the whole premises were enveloped in flame. Although the engine station is close at hand, and the engines were got to work immediately, any attempt to subdue the flames was ineffectual; for such is the dry and combustible nature of the materials used in the manufacture, that they were ignited and consumed before an effort could be made to extinguish them. In the midst of

the conflagration, an explosion, probably of spirits of wine and varnish, took place, by which burning materials were scattered around and some persons burnt and injured; one woman was struck and killed. Messrs. Chappell have lost the whole of their valuable tools.

7. **COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR MOUNTAIN ASH.**—A fatal explosion occurred at the Lower Duffrin Colliery, near Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire. These collieries are so extensive, that they employ near 600 men. Of these, about 500 were actually at work when the explosion occurred. As soon as the men were aware that an accident had happened in one portion of the mine, a general rush was made to the surface; and when a muster was made a considerable number were missing. A search was immediately made, and nine dead bodies were found, dreadfully burnt and injured; and very many others yet living, but greatly injured by the effects of the fire-blast. Of these, three subsequently died. By the side of one of the dead men was found his lamp with the wire-gauze removed, and the explosion which hurried himself and so many of his comrades to a terrible death, was probably occasioned by his recklessness.

On December 3, an explosion which destroyed three men, took place near Maryport. In this case the safety-lamps had been *twice* extinguished by the foul gases, and the men each time returned and re-lighted them. The third time the gas ignited, apparently by the action of a lamp in bad condition.

On the 24th of the same month, two men lost their lives in a pit

the Gartsherrie Iron equal recklessness. to wait until report ide that the works nd entering a foul r lamps ignited the hey were killed.

ROBBERY AND PROMPT etween 11 and 12 ie night of the 9th utches and jewellery if about 1000*l.* were e shop of Mr. Cohen, ind jeweller, High- ld, and a few hours ers were cleverly ap- id the whole of the ed. Mr. Cohen has he outskirts of the is family reside. His leep on the premises t. About 11 o'clock ht he went home to

concealed; they proceeded to the residence of the mother of one of the thieves, and with another key, also found about the prisoners, let themselves in, and after a minute search discovered thirty-four gold watches, forty-one silver watches, and about a hundred other articles in gold and silver.

11. DESTRUCTION OF THE KILDARE STREET CLUB HOUSE.—*Three Lives Lost.*—The famous Kildare Street Club-house, Dublin, has been totally destroyed by fire. The fire broke out about 4 o'clock in the morning, and although numerous engines were promptly in attendance, there being a great deficiency of water, the whole interior of the building, with the valuable furniture, pictures, and library of 15,000 volumes, fell a prey to the flames. The plate was con-



drovers in charge of the cattle. The goods trucks were placed next to the engine, then followed the cattle, then the drovers' carriage, and last of all the guards' van. This train had started from Holyrood the previous morning. The other train was that known as the "limited mail" train, also from Edinburgh, driven with far greater speed than the other, so that at some one point on the road it was necessary that the cattle-train should be "shunted" off the line in order to let the mail train pass it. At 1.25 on Friday morning the cattle train arrived at Tamworth and stopped there about ten minutes; so that it started again at 1.35. The mail-train was due at Tamworth at 1.50, and was allowed three minutes' stoppage, so that there would be about twenty-four minutes between the two trains at this point. From Tamworth the line runs by the successive stations of Polesworth, Atherstone, and Nuneaton, and at one of these it was evidently indispensable that the cattle-train should get out of the way. It attempted to do so at Atherstone, but was a moment too late. Part of the train had got on to another line, but the guards' van, the drovers' van, and one, or perhaps two, of the cattle-trucks were still in the way, when the mail-train came up at full speed and caught them. The result is expressively given in the evidence of the driver who survived to tell the story. "The engine," says he, "went over the guards' van, and a second-class carriage containing the drovers, and one cattle-truck." Of course, every one of these unfortunate drovers was killed; the fireman of the mail-engine was found, with one of the bullocks, dead and charred under the sur-

nace of the locomotive; and the only wonder is, that the havoc under such frightful circumstances was not more extensive still.

The scene of the disaster presented a terrible spectacle. Four of the hind carriages of the cattle-train were shivered to pieces, and the fragments scattered over the line in every direction. The engine and tender of the mail-train were also completely smashed, and were thrown over into the ditch, the massive coupling chains being snapped asunder as though they were slight wires. The cattle in the trucks were scattered, killed, or maimed, over the line.

On searching the fragments of the carriages and breaks, the bodies of nine drovers, who accompanied the cattle, were found frightfully mutilated and crushed—some of them were already quite dead; others showed some signs of animation for a short space, and then they also expired; one only had sufficient life left to him to be taken to a neighbouring house, where he also died shortly. These nine men were all the passengers conveyed by this train, and were all in one carriage; they were all, probably, asleep, and were crushed to death in that state of insensibility.

The fireman of the engine of the mail train, the only servant of the company who lost his life, was at first supposed to have escaped; but, as he was not to be found, a further search was instituted, and the body was eventually got out from under the engine and tender, together with the carcass of a bullock, both bodies being nearly roasted by the fire of the engine, and dreadfully scalded by the hot water.

The officials and passengers of

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

(with the exception of the unfortunate fireman) especially a comparatively slight engine-driver was with his engine, but not hurt. The Postmen were working in their van, which was much shaken, and the passengers, among whom was a man from Montrose, only received a slight shock, and were not at all hurt.

The collision belongs to a class of preventible accidents which arose simply from the practice of cutting the train too close." The cattle were not a "special train," and had no place in the rules; nor was it likely to impede progress

posed that the train could arrive there before the mail. The driver obeyed orders and proceeded. It was a slippery night, and the train lost time. The driver could not "shunt" at Polesworth, because the siding is not of sufficient length for such a train—and had no appropriate signals—he therefore ran on to Atherstone, at which place he arrived in twenty-five minutes, instead of twenty; thus losing five minutes. The driver, whose sole orders were "to make the best of his way," was not aware that the mail could not be far off, and he therefore resolved to shunt at Atherstone, where there was a sufficient siding. It was very true that the mail-train was not far off; it had left Tamworth one minute before its ap-

tended by the Marquess of La Grange and two ladies in waiting; and took first-class tickets for London. Arrived at London Bridge, the party engaged the ordinary street cabs, and drove to Claridge's hotel, where they were fortunate enough to find apartments disengaged. So privately had the whole journey been managed, that Her Majesty had been some time at the hotel before her rank was known. The Empress, on the following day, paid a visit to the Crystal Palace, and then went by railway to Edinburgh. It was found impossible to preserve altogether the strict privacy designed: for the Scotch claim the Empress as a country-woman, a Kilpatrick; and the people assembled at all points of the journey to welcome her arrival with acclamations: and at Edinburgh and Glasgow the Lord Provosts were permitted to offer addresses of congratulation. After a rapid tour from Edinburgh to Dunkeld, Taymouth Castle, Stirling and Glasgow, Hamilton Palace, and the far-famed scenery of Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond, the Empress returned to London by way of Manchester and Leamington. On the 4th December, the Empress was received by Her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and returned to London the same day. Her Majesty returned to Paris on the 18th, in greatly-improved health.

22. FIRE AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION, CLERKENWELL.—A fire broke out in the Clerkenwell Prison, which was attended by a very singular consequence. The building destroyed contained, among others, the room in which the dresses of the prisoners are deposited, when they are stripped

and clothed with the prison dress; and in which they are required to re-clothe themselves on release. As these depôts were totally destroyed, some 1400 prisoners will receive a new outfit on their discharge.

24. STATUE TO THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY—ENGINEERING FEAT.—A bronze statue of the Marquess of Anglesey, who commanded the cavalry at Waterloo, was erected by subscription of the inhabitants of Anglesey and its neighbourhood. At the Anglesey end of the railway tube, which spans the Menai Straits, is an elevated plateau of rock on which a handsome fluted Doric column of grey marble was erected in 1818, to commemorate the military achievements of the Marquess. It forms a conspicuous object for miles round. Upon the summit of this column the statue has been placed. It is the work of the sculptor Noble, who has produced a very fine work of art. The statue is 12 ft. 4 in. high, in the full costume of the hussar of the beginning of the century, and is a striking likeness, in face, figure, and mien, of the noble Marquess. The statue was elevated to its position by a somewhat ingenious process. The rock on which the column stands, presents a surface too small for the erection of the usual system of scaffolds, &c. It was therefore necessary to adopt some other plan. Two scaffold-poles were erected parallel to the column, resembling a double mast, which carried a topmast, rising about 20 feet higher than the column. On the capital itself was raised a short mast to the same height. Transverse beams, on which a travelling truck worked, joined these by the head: this

ANNUAL REGISTER.

ure was made as possible by bolts and the hoisting was perfect-fall, working on the travelling truck. which weighed $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons, was hoisted about 70 feet by tackle-ropes twisted, and in the process to a stand, it remained suspended for half-an-hour, until it could be untwisted. The operation was accomplished with safety, and the apparatus was packed along the transverse of the statue was poised in its intended position on the ground, lowered, and fixed.

WACKEY CHILD MURDERER
Central Criminal Court
otherwise Emma
indicted for the

next morning she showed her lady a small basket, and she was going to send it down to her sister-in-law child. In the evening she came to her house, saying she was going to service. She had always professed the greatest fondness for her baby, and had taken the best care of it.

On the 19th September the lady found in the privy bottom of her garden, that a male child. It was much decomposed; but was shockingly mutilated. The head had been taken off at the shoulder bone, there were cuts upon the chest, and the nose, and ears were crushed. It was the opinion of the surgeons that the child



earnestness. During the painful suspense of her imprisonment in the condemned cell, her sufferings were truly pitiable. No female has been executed in England for many years: the case of this poor creature was certainly not comparable for atrocity to those of Celestina Sommer and Mary Ann Harris, who were reprieved; and she had the palliation, such as it is, of "her seduction, poverty, and mental anguish at the time," as the jury stated, when, after delivering their verdict, they earnestly recommended her to mercy. When, therefore, it was announced that Her Majesty had been pleased to extend her mercy to the prisoner, the public feeling ratified the commutation of the sentence.

STATE OF IRELAND.—DREADFUL ASSASSINATION. — After a short period of comparative quiet, the Riband Association in Ireland has put its blood-stained code into full activity. The summer and autumn of 1860 have been marked by crimes as atrocious as the worst that were committed during the old days of oppression and misrule.

On the 22nd October, an assassination of a peculiarly heinous character was perpetrated in Clare. Mr. Sheehy, an alderman of Limerick—a man of decidedly popular opinion and an active public man—left that city for his residence in Feakle, in Clare. This was a cottage of small dimensions, situated on a property he had purchased some time since in the Encumbered Estates Court, and some distance from any other dwelling. When Alderman Sheehy wished to spend a few days at this abode, he engaged a woman from the village, who retired to her own house at night. The alderman consequently was alone in the

dwelling during the night. On the night of the tragedy the attendant was dismissed, as usual. In the morning the cottage was found destroyed by fire; and the ruins being searched, the corpse of the unfortunate proprietor was discovered, almost consumed—the body, arms, and left leg a charred mass, while the skull had partly escaped. It was at first thought that the poor man had perished in the fire that had destroyed his dwelling; but when removing his remains, discoveries were made which placed it beyond doubt that he had been the victim of a most diabolical crime. The corpse was lying in a pool of dried blood, with which the remnants of his trousers were also saturated—a strong proof that neither fire nor suffocation was the cause of death. Under the corpse were found the barrels and burnt stocks of a pair of pistols. From other indications, it is supposed that the murderers had forced open a back door, shot down their victim, and then set fire to the house. Alderman Sheehy, in purchasing his property, had bought with it a plentiful crop of disputes. He had had several suits with his tenants, and had evicted some. The police were aware that he had incurred the enmity of two notorious factions of the district by these proceedings, and had given him notice that he was in danger.

In November, Mr. James Murray, steward of Mr. Adair, of Glenrie, near Letterkenny, in Donegal, fell a victim to the land quarrel. Mr. Murray left his home on the morning of Tuesday, the 13th instant, with the purpose of looking round the property. He first put a loaded revolver in his pocket, and told his wife that

ANNUAL REGISTER.

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In October, Mr. Slato
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removing certain tenants then under ejection."

The local journals teem with accounts of attacks made upon tenant-farmers and small proprietors, who have incurred the hostility of the secret tribunal.

THE WEATHER.—STORMS AND WRECKS.—The month of November has presented no contrast to the preceding months in respect of stormy weather and its accompanying losses. In the north of Scotland, on the 21st, it blew a hurricane over Caithness, when many vessels were wrecked on that iron-bound coast, but in the cases mentioned the crews were saved by the gallant exertions of the life-boats. On the 23rd, another violent gale was experienced at Shields. Besides the usual stranding of Tyne vessels, a large barque, with a valuable cargo, was driven ashore under the cliffs of Frenchmen's Bay. The vessel went to pieces; but the crew were drawn up man by man by a line thrown from the top of the cliffs to the wreck below. On the 27th a large vessel was driven on Black-water Bank, Wexford; all her crew perished. On the 14th, a sloop was capsized in the Trent, and all her seven seamen perished. On the 21st, the Ostend and Dover mail-packet ran down a Scotch brig, which immediately sank. In the month, 162 vessels were wrecked or damaged, 57 men drowned, and 291 rescued.

DECEMBER.

1. **AWELL COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT RISCA.** 142 *Lives lost.*—A most disastrous colliery explosion occurred at the Black Vein Pit,

Risca, about six miles from Newport. This mine produces a quality of coal very useful for steam purposes, but which is highly explosive, and the works have therefore been conducted—or were supposed to be conducted—with great attention to ventilation, lighting, &c. The pit was examined in the usual manner on the morning of the 1st instant, and being pronounced safe, about 200 miners descended to their work. Soon after 9 A.M., a terrible explosion was heard far above the surface; and it was ascertained that the gas had taken fire at some distance in the workings, which in all their tracings extend 3 miles. When sufficient ventilation had been obtained to make a descent safe, the workings were explored as far as practicable. Some of the miners who were near the shafts had escaped the fiery blast, and the still more fatal "choke-damp;" but many who were brought up to the surface alive died subsequently. As the searchers penetrated the works, they came upon the corpses of the perished. By mid-day twelve had been discovered; by 4 o'clock forty more. These were sent up the shaft, and conveyed to their late homes in carts and newly constructed biers. The aspect of the country when the news of this terrible disaster spread abroad, was such as may be imagined and has often before been described. The women and children left their cottages, and rushed shrieking and wailing to the pit's mouth, and there awaited in convulsed silence the appearance of the corpses, or seized with frantic shrieks the recognised form of some husband, father, or brother; and as the bier conveyed the unfortunate deceased to his former home, the rocks and

ANNUAL REGISTER.

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signs of fire; the corpses of sixty-five bore the marks of burns, three were evidently burnt to death; and three died from injuries caused by the "falls."

1. FATAL GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION AT NORWICH.—An alarming explosion of gunpowder took place at Norwich, in the shop of Mr. R. Marrison, gunsmith, &c., Orford-place, Orford-hill. On that day, Mr. Marrison, placed behind the counter of his shop, 40lbs. of gunpowder and a quantity of fireworks and ball cartridges, in anticipation of the demands of market-day. Shortly before 7 p.m., Mr. Marrison went out to speak to the occupier of the adjoining premises, leaving in his own shop a youth about 12 years of age. He had not been absent more than three minutes, when a terrific explosion took place, the whole 40lbs. of powder having by some means become ignited. The results of the explosion were most serious; the shop and house of Mr. Marrison was reduced to a complete wreck, and the stock of guns, &c., to a mass of almost useless rubbish. The shop of Mr. Franklin, printseller, was almost as seriously injured, the windows being blown out and the stock rendered valueless. The next shop occupied by Mr. Boston, pawnbroker, the "Napier" tavern, on the other side of Mr. Marrison's shop, suffered severely; the opposite shop front was blown in, and, singularly enough, one of the caisters which exploded came down one of the chimneys. Of course, amid so much demolition of property, the human beings in the shattered buildings did not remain unhurt. The house in which the explosion took place was discovered, immediately afterwards, to be on fire; the Norwich fire bri-

gade, under the direction of Mr. Hitchman, the chief constable, were promptly on the spot, and a good supply of water being obtained, the flames were speedily subdued. As soon as this result was attained, an active search was commenced for the boy, and after about an hour his body was found in the *débris* at the rear of the shop. The poor lad was quite dead. Mr. Marrison himself, who, as before stated, was in the shop of Mr. Franklin at the time the accident occurred, was for some time buried with his neighbour beneath a mass of rubbish. A married sister of Franklin's, Mrs. Dady, was at the moment when the accident happened in a room over his shop, extending partly over Marrison's premises; the ceiling of this apartment was blown away, the room generally gutted, and the unfortunate woman must have fallen through to the floor below; she was much injured, fearfully burnt about the arms and upper part of her body, and was removed to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, where she died a few days after.

5. EXTRAORDINARY MURDER IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE IN FRANCE.—Since the introduction of railways into France, more than one person has been found by the guards dead in a carriage, under circumstances which left it doubtful whether the deceased had perished by his own hand, or was the victim of violence. These affairs, however, made very little sensation, until—according to the recipe of the rev. canon Smith, for bringing railway directors to their senses, that a bishop should be killed or burnt alive—a judge of high distinction was found in a first-class carriage murdered and plundered. The circumstances

ANNUAL REGISTER.

to deserve the at-
tention of the rail-
way officials, even
of the channel. M.
Magistrate of high re-
putation, President of one of
the chambers of the Imperial
Court of Paris on Saturday, the
15th, for his estate at
Noisy-le-Sec, about twenty miles from
Paris, on the Wednesday eve-
ning, he desired to re-
turn to Paris, and took a first-class
night-train of the
Paris and Troyes railway at the Troyes
station. The distance from
Troyes to Paris is a little over 100
miles. The train was due at the
Paris terminus at about
midnight, but arrived there in its
usual time, but when the
murderer opened the door of

The murderer had de-
posited his weapons and his
bag, leaving no clue, unless
the neckerchief, for the
assistance of the police. A
number of articles which M. Poin-
caré had with him, were a
rug and bag, a garde
a gold watch and chain,
and a monnaie. These were
found, and their re-appear-
ance probably prove the only
means of detection of the murder.

The manner and time
in which the assassin escaped
from the train discovered more exactly
than had been anticipated.
The station on the line before
Paris is Noisy-le-Sec, dis-
tance five miles from the
Paris terminus, about as many miles from

robbery. Nevertheless, there were circumstances which would have attracted the attention of a thief towards M. Poinot. He had gone into the country to receive his rents, and might be supposed to be bringing money back with him. He had a large leathern bag strapped over his shoulder, as Frenchmen carry such appendages, and it was apparently well filled. As it happened, indeed, the contents were not valuable. They were simply such records as a man would naturally carry to and fro between his residence in town and his house in the country. The unfortunate gentleman had got with him, besides his *Parfait Jardinier*—his *Loudon*, as we should say,—plans of his buildings, sketches of improvements in prospect, and receipts for moneys.

The circumstances surrounding the deed were exceptional, but nevertheless, such as are possible at any time. It seems that when the deceased took his seat at Troyes the compartment was empty, and the train left that station with M. Poinot alone in the carriage. Afterwards other passengers, including perhaps the murderer, got in; but it appears to have been observed that at the last station where the train stopped before Noisy there were two passengers in the compartment, and two only—M. Poinot and his murderer.

It was the weariest hour of the morning, and most of the passengers would be asleep; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that although the cries of the victim were heard the pistol-shots escaped notice. In order to escape, the assassin had to leap from a carriage-door on to the line, though

the train was moving at a good pace, and though he had encumbered himself with a heavy rug. He did hurt himself by the jump, but not so seriously as to be prevented from limping away and carrying with him all clue to his track.

The police appear to have had a suspicion of the murderer, recognizing in the description an escaped *forçat* named Judd, who, about two months before was suspected of having committed a somewhat similar crime. A Russian gentleman was found lying on the line between Paris and Mulhausen, mortally injured. It could not be ascertained whether he had fallen from the train through accident or violence; but a bag, containing Russian and French notes and coin, his property, was missing. In a carriage one of the cushions was found turned upside down and stained with blood, and a broken knife beneath it. Some time afterwards, Judd being arrested for another crime, there was found on him Russian coins and notes, and French money, to a large value. He made his escape from his cell, and had not since been heard of.

M. Poinot commenced life as simple clerk to an *avoué* at Bar-sur-Aube. He afterwards became advocate, and pleaded before the Civil Tribunal of Troyes. Among his clients at that place were the family of M. Casimir Périer. M. Poinot was 30 years in the magistracy. After having been *Procureur du Roi* at Troyes, he was appointed, in 1833, substitute at the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. He was afterwards named substitute of the *Procureur-General* of Paris, and, on the 14th of April, 1847.

ANNUAL REGISTER.

Advocate-General
court. He was dis-
29th of February,
e Revolution), but
7 May of that year
a judge of the Court
Paris. On the 6th
7, he was named
ne of the Chambers
Court. The fune-
s M. Poinsoot took
hurch of St. Louis

BLATON MURDER.—
n Assizes, Thomas
7, was indicted for
ler of John Baty on
ember last.

d was a man of dis-
much given to dog-
gging; and was also
fellow, especially

terest enough in the
name what he had seen
police, therefore, went to
and found the body was
Baty, quite dead. There
large wound on the head
the temple; but no blood
body or drawers, and the
were dry and clean.

yards nearer to Wins-
was a "stream" of blood
stone wall bordering the
blood on the edge of
opposite the blood on
The blow on the forehead
as would be inflicted by
blunt instrument, such
preserver.

At 4 o'clock in the
the murder, the prison
the cottage where he
While there a company

strong gave him a shilling; and he then said he would go straight south. They then parted. All this time the prisoner was much agitated.

The police, on search, found the coat, waistcoat, and trousers, and the Morgan Rattler, in the places indicated, and they were identified as those of the prisoner.

In the meanwhile, the conscience-stricken murderer had wandered away for nights and days over the pathless fells of the north, ever haunted with the fear of pursuit and detection, until, from anxiety and want of food, he was so incredibly shaken and altered as to be scarcely recognizable; and even when placed in the dock, he was in so weak a state that he was allowed a seat, although a witness described his former person as a "lusty-looking labourer, like the people of the district." He found a temporary rest after ten days of Cain-like wandering at Port Mulgrave, in Yorkshire. But, either impelled by some old associations, or by a chance that looks like a providence, he took lodgings at the house of a previous acquaintance. The district had been much excited by the narrative of the murder, and the knowledge that the police were engaged in tracing the murderer through the wolds. He was challenged with being the fugitive, and made no attempt at denial. He was then wearing the coat and waistcoat, trousers and boots of the murdered man. His captors took him to Gateshead.

The prisoner had engaged no counsel, and the Judge, according to the merciful practice of the English courts, assigned the defence to Mr. Liddell, an eminent barrister of that circuit. This gentleman, by

a skilful examination of the witnesses, attempted to show that the death of Baty was owing to congestion, not produced by the blow he had received, but by drink and exposure to the cold: and next argued the probability of the story told by the prisoner, that he and Baty had quarrelled, and that, in the struggle that followed, the prisoner had struck him the blow which, unfortunately, had proved fatal—thereby reducing the crime to manslaughter.

The learned Judge, however, pointed out that even if drink and cold had made that blow fatal, which would not have been so under other circumstances, that would not make the crime less than murder; and that the admitted circumstance, that Baty had stripped the dead body of its clothes, was quite inconsistent with the suggestion that the death was the result of merely a drunken squabble.

The jury, after a long consultation, found the prisoner *GUILTY* of wilful murder, and he was sentenced to death.

8. THE URPETH MURDER.—At the same assizes, Milner Lockey was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Harrison, on the 20th of September last.

About nine miles from Durham, and a mile from the Newcastle and Durham road, is a mill called Urpeth Mill, attached to which is a small cottage. This cottage consists of two rooms, one above the other. The upper one was occupied as a sleeping room. A person named Bell lived at the mill, and in the cottage, Mrs. Lockey, the prisoner's wife, and three children by a former husband. The prisoner and his wife had been married about a year; but some fourteen weeks

ANNUAL REGISTER.

9th of September, and gave Harrison a stab taken place, the breast, from which the blood gushed out. About this time this wound the deceased mother then closed with Harrison, and, after a violent struggle, succeeded in getting from him. Alarm was given, and in the confusion the prisoner disappeared, and was not again till the next morning he was found in an outbuilding at the mill. The prisoner was taken before the magistrates, and sentenced to the effect that Mrs. Lockey in the bedchamber, and that it was evident that he was mad. jealous he was mad.

On this statement, a committee of the circumstances of the prisoner's counsel baseless; because if, when he was mad, he would not have been taken to the mill.

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On this statement, a committee of the circumstances of the prisoner's counsel baseless; because if, when he was mad, he would not have been taken to the mill.

his death under such circumstances as, after a full and fair consideration, would reduce the crime to manslaughter.

The jury, after long consideration, returned a verdict of *Guilty* of wilful murder; and sentence of death was passed.

Both the unhappy convicts, Smith and Lockey, paid the penalty of their crimes on the 27th December. Smith, during the interval since his trial, had exhibited the same feeling that had driven him to wander, foodless and shelterless, over the wilds until his capture: he was utterly broken by terror and remorse. Lockey, on the contrary, seemed senseless to his position, and indulged in a reckless levity. Yet, strange to say, on the scaffold, the temperament of each seemed reversed. Smith suffered with patient firmness, while Lockey's mental and physical strength seemed to have collapsed.

8. THE WYBERTON MURDER.—At the Lincoln assizes, Thomas Richardson, labourer, was charged with the wilful murder of Alexander M'Brian, by shooting at him on the 25th day of October, at Wyberton. The deceased, a policeman, was on duty on the night of the 24th of October, and the course of his beat lay through Wyberton churchyard. It appeared from a deposition made by him before the magistrates, and in presence of the prisoner, that about 1 A.M. on the 25th, while going along a pathway by the churchyard, he saw a man, who was a stranger to him, and who, upon his approach, pulled a billycock hat, which he wore, over his face, and sned off. Noticing that there was something bulky in the pocket of

the man's jacket, M'Brian called to him, "Hollo! what are you off with there?" The man upon this turned round, and, as M'Brian said, "shot slap into me." The charge of the gun lodged in the part of the arm between the elbow and the shoulder, entering it in a mass, and inflicting a large wound, into which a button, torn by the force of the discharge from M'Brian's coat, and also a portion of the lining of the sleeve, were driven. Notwithstanding the severity of the injury, M'Brian managed to reach the house of the Rev. Mr. Moore, which was near the spot, and knocked at the door. Mr. Moore, on being roused, looked at a clock at the foot of his bed and noticed the time, which was six minutes past 1. He led the wounded man in, gave him a little brandy, bound up his wound as well as he could, and sent him in a cart, under the care of the groom, to the lock-up, where M'Brian lived. M'Brian gave a description of the man who had wounded him, and on the following morning, a Superintendent Manton and another police constable went to the house of the prisoner, which was about 450 yards distant from the spot where the shot had been fired, and there found a double-barrelled gun, the left barrel of which was still loaded, while the right barrel had all the appearance of having been discharged within 24 hours. A billycock hat was also found in a back kitchen of the house. The shot found in the wounded man's body corresponded with the shot in the undischarged barrel of the gun. The most damnatory piece of evidence was very singular. Some pieces of printed paper.

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Times newspaper.
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spent the afternoon in drinking at various places, that he had committed the act under some sudden impulse of intoxication.

12. DOUBLE MURDER AT ALDERSHOTT.—At the Winchester Assizes, James Johnson, a private of the 41st Regiment of Foot, was indicted for the wilful murder of Owen Chipt, at Aldershott, on the 29th September last. Besides the indictment for the murder of Sergeant Chipt, there was a second indictment against him for the murder of Corporal Coles, at the same time and place.

When brought up and placed in the dock, the prisoner, who is a very young man, slapped his hands and made strange noises, to try and make those who beheld him believe him to be insane. The learned

Sergeant Chipt. This was ten minutes before I heard a shot. In a short time I heard a shot fired, and the prisoner was then facing Chipt's back, with the rifle on his hip, and the muzzle towards the sergeant's back. The sergeant jumped up from the form and made a grasp at the rifle which the prisoner had in his hand, and he said, "You villain, you have shot me." Corporal Coles put his hand to his breast and said, "My God, I am shot!" Both the men then fell down dead. About 7 o'clock that morning Chipt told the prisoner to go and clean the fire-grate. Chipt told him he was not doing it properly. He said he could not polish it. He then took a dirty brush out of the coalbox and rubbed it over the grate. The colour-sergeant, who was standing by, said he had a great mind to confine him, and Chipt said he would put him in the guard-room. The prisoner said he would rather be put in the guardroom than threatened. Chipt ordered him to be taken to the guardroom, and he was put in the guardroom. He afterwards returned, and said he had got 12 days' extra drill. I saw him a little before 1 o'clock with his rifle, but I don't know what he was doing with it.

Cross-examined—I have known the prisoner since March, 1858. He has been in the regiment ever since. Every man keeps his own rifle at the back of his cot, which is folded up during the day. That is when they clean their rifles. We all dined in that same room at the same table that day. After dinner I saw the prisoner rubbing the barrel of his rifle with his handkerchief, close to his cot. The prisoner had been out the day before at ball practice. It is the duty

of each man, as soon as he comes home after ball practice, to clean his rifle; and it is the duty of the officer in charge to see that the rifles are unloaded. The prisoner had a good conduct stripe. The rifles are examined before we are dismissed, but sometimes they are not examined at all.

William Sutcliffe, a private in the 41st, corroborated the evidence of the last witness as regarded the deaths of the sergeant and the corporal. "A splash of blood came up to my face. When I found I was not hurt I ran round the table, and another private was taking the rifle from the prisoner. I said, 'You are after shooting the sergeant and the corporal.' He said he did not intend shooting the corporal or any other of the men. He did not mention the sergeant. The cap must be put on the nipple."

John Morley, also a private in the 41st Regiment—I heard the rifle go off; I took it from the prisoner, and then seized him by his two arms, and said, "You've shot two men." He said, "You need not fear me; I did not intend to do you any harm nor any other man, only for the one. I am sorry I have shot John Coles." This was just after I seized him.

From the evidence of the colour-sergeant, it appeared that the prisoner had many rounds of ball cartridge in his ammunition pouch; and that after he returned from the firing-party on the 28th, the colour-sergeant saw that the prisoner washed out his rifle, and the water pouring out of the nipple-hole.

After the prisoner had been secured he pretended to be drunk, and tumbled about; but when taken to the police station he walked well, and was quite well.

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

a stated that when
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 quite dead.
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 n as to the occasion.

this skilful move in the following
 circular to the Prefects:—
 "Monsieur le Préfet,—The Em-
 peror, as made known by a notice
 inserted in the *Moniteur* of the
 16th instant, has decided that
 from the 1st of January next, and
 by reciprocity, the subjects of the
 Queen of Great Britain and Ire-
 land coming into France, will be
 admitted to circulate on the ter-
 ritory of the empire without pas-
 ports. I request you, in conse-
 quence, to give the necessary
 instructions, that English subjects
 may be received in France on the
 simple declaration of their nation-
 ality. Such among them as shall
 desire to be provided with a voucher
 which will allow them to claim
 the advantages which are accorded
 to foreigners provided with pass-

or gendarme. He will enter a town as though he were not a suspected malefactor, and quit it without a vague suspicion that he is watched as though he may have stolen something—no more two-franc pieces to the *commissionaire*, no more detention at a dirty auberge until he shall have been tolled, while his steamer leaves in her wake two white lines across the blue Mediterranean, or his bi-weekly diligence climbs the Alpine steep before his eyes.

The exemption in favour of Englishmen must necessarily tend towards a general abolition of the system. Englishmen abroad, whatever their imperious behaviour, are certainly not evil-doers; and the exemption will probably be extended to foreigners of all lands; thence to Frenchmen themselves, and probably with no ill results; for the evil of the passport system is, that while innocent-minded persons are careless as to the regularity of their passports, and are therefore subject to detention, rogues and conspirators are careful to have everything *en règle*, and are thus excused the necessity of giving an account of themselves. Should it prove that the safety of France is not compromised by the discontinuance of this vexatious system, the other Governments will probably follow their example.

17. THE NEW COINAGE.—BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.—

VICTORIA, R.—Whereas we have thought fit to order that certain pieces of money of bronze or mixed metal should be coined, which should be called 'penny pieces,' 'halfpenny pieces,' and 'farthing pieces,' every such penny having for the obverse impression our effigy laureated with the inscription 'Victoria D. G. Britt.

Reg. F. D.,' and for the reverse impression the figure of Britannia seated upon a rock in the sea, her right hand resting upon a shield, and holding in her left the trident, with a ship and pharos in the distance, and the inscription 'one penny,' with the date of the year; and every such halfpenny piece having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy and inscription, and for the reverse the figure of Britannia, with the same emblems as described for the penny, and the inscription 'halfpenny,' with the date of the year; and every such farthing piece having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy and inscription, and for the reverse the figure of Britannia, with the same emblems as described for the penny, and the inscription 'farthing,' with the date of the year; all which said moneys of bronze or mixed metal have been and shall be coined in a mixed metal or bronze, composed of copper, tin, and zinc; and whereas pieces of money of the description aforesaid have been coined at our Mint, and will be coined there, we have, therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation; and we do hereby ordain, declare, and command that all such pieces of money of bronze or mixed metal so coined, and to be coined as aforesaid, shall be current and lawful money of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall pass and be received as current and lawful money of the said kingdom, every such penny piece as of the value of one penny of present lawful money, every such halfpenny piece as of the value of one halfpenny of present lawful money, and every such farthing piece as of the value

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

ing of present lawful
ided that no person
ged to take more of
ieces in any one pay-
all be of the value of
ate aforesaid, or take
halfpenny or farthing
one payment than
ae value of sixpence
aforesaid. Given at
Windsor, this 17th
mber, 1860, and in
of our reign.

l save the Queen."
ER AT WOLVERHAMPTON
ie Stafford Assizes,
gg, bricklayer, was
the wilful murder of
y Ann Twigg, on the
, 1860, at Wolver-
pal witness in this

and put a chair behind it. The
prisoner was awake, and sitting on
the screen. The deceased came
down and tried to get prisoner to
bed, but he would not go, and he
lay down on the screen. He was
drunk. The witness made the
prisoner comfortable, and put a
chair for his legs. Witness pulled
one shoe off and the deceased
another, and they then both went
up stairs to bed. In about a quar-
ter of an hour the prisoner called
out, "Sam, get up and get a light."
The witness refused, saying he had
to be up at 4 o'clock, but the de-
ceased got up, and was poking the
fire, and then she came to the
bottom of the stairs, and said "Oh,
Sam, he has stabbed me." Wit-
ness heard the prisoner say, "Give
us a kiss, Polly," and immediately

A statement made by the deceased to the Magistrates on her death-bed fully corroborated this account.

The prisoner, who on his examination by the Magistrates seemed overwhelmed with remorse, and had merely said, "I was very helpless drunk," now appeared very submissive to his fate. When the judge assumed the ominous black cap, he knelt down to receive sentence with patient resignation, and was raised by the gaoler; and when his doom had been pronounced, was led away in tears. He was executed on the 5th Jan.

18. THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.—The annual performance of a Latin play by the Westminster scholars, has been anticipated with eagerness by many generations of Old Westminsters, and has always proved a favourite spectacle to statesmen and divines, who recall the year in which —, now Secretary of State, or —, the present Bishop of —, played *Chœrea*, or *Sosia*, or *Sostrata*. The selection was always confined to the *Plays* of Terence, and of these the *Andria*, *Eunuchus*, *Adelphi*, and *Phormio*, followed in almost uninterrupted succession. This had one or two very great advantages. The scholars had the opportunity of learning the traditionary stage-action, knew what points told, and what characters were best put forward or thrown into the background. The auditors knew the plot, the leading points, and were in sympathy with the youthful mimes, and were ready to throw in the needful applause where they knew that applause was expected. Both, probably, derived the greatest advantage from their familiarity with the language, and acted and understood as in a speech not foreign.

VOL. CII.

If, as was sometimes the case, some enterprising Master introduced the *Hecyra*, or *Heautontimorumenos*, though from Terence's familiar volume, both parties, especially the audience, followed the dialogue with tardiness, and the point and ready answer were wanting. This winter the scholars have ventured beyond Terence himself, with a success creditable to themselves and their instructors, and have performed the *Trinummus* of Plautus. The prologue and epilogue, both well spoken of as classical compositions, referred to the proposed removal of the school to some other site; the latter was a very capital sequel to the play. In the comedy, the principal character is a young spendthrift, who has sold all his estates, save one farm, which he refuses to sell at any price, on the same principle that induced Charles Surface to refuse to sell the portrait of his uncle. In the epilogue he is introduced as continuing his mal-practices, and attempting to sell the precincts of Westminster School; the ghost of Dr. Busby rises to protest against this profanity, but his perturbed spirit is appeased by the assurance that whatever else is sold off, the birch will be retained.

19. THE SAVILLE LIBRARY AND MANUSCRIPTS.—In the reign of James the First lived three learned men of the same family. Sir John Saville, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, Sir Henry Saville, Provost of Eton, well known as the editor of St. Chrysostom, and of the collection of English historians known as *Scriptores post Bedam*, and Sir John Saville, the younger. These gentlemen were the ancestors of the present Earl of Moxborough. The libraries and manuscripts of these scholars came by

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ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

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 they have now been
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 A portion of the
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of his workes, "The Assemble of
 Foules," "Proverbes of Lydgale,"
 &c.; woodcut in title, black letter,
 woodcuts, very fine copy; "at Lon-
 don, in Flete Strete, by Richarde
 Pynson," n. d.; 3. "The Boke of
 Troylus and Cresyde," newly print-
 ed by a trewe cotype, woodcuts, black
 letter, woodcut on title, very large
 copy; at "London, by Richarde
 Pynson," n. d.; in one volume, ex-
 ceedingly large copies, with uncut
 leaves throughout, original un-
 pressed calf binding—1857. "The
 Booke of Common Prayer; the
 Psalter, or Psalmes of David, after
 the translation of the Great Bible;"
 black letter, 4to. By Robert
 Barker, anno 1604. "The Whole
 Booke of Psalmes, collected into
 English meetre by Sternhold,
 Whittingham, Hopkins, and others

old oak covers, in its primitive covering of goatskin; sine loco, aut anno, aut typog. (circa 1485); an exceedingly rare book—20*l*. "Missale ad Usus Celeberrime Ecclesie Eboracensis, Optimis Characteribus Recenter Impressum, Cura Pervigili Maximaquo Luca-bratione Mendis quampluribus Emendatum, Sumptibus et Expen-sis Johannis Gactrel," &c.; Oli-vier (Rouen, 1516); folio, black letter, with woodcuts, in the origi-nal oak covers; impressed sides. Printed by "M. P. Holivier;" a volume of the most extraordinary rarity; not more than three copies are known to exist—390*l*. "Par-kerus (Matt.) De Antiquitate Bri-tannicæ Ecclesie, et privilegiis Ecclesie Cantuariensis cum Archie-piscopis ejusdem 70;" a most rare volume—85 guineas. The total amount produced by the sale of this ancient family library was 2120*l*.

The books, though rare and valuable, were by no means the most valuable portion of the Saville library. The manuscripts were, many of them, of singular interest, and called forth great competition when offered for sale in February, 1801. Sixty-five volumes, many of them in a very dilapidated state, produced no less than 3010*l*. The following were the most interesting:—"Henrici Huntingdonensis His-toria Anglorum," manuscript on vellum, written in the reign of King Stephen, prior to his death, probably in 1147, as it does not contain the last six years of his reign—240*l*. Another copy of the same history written in the 14th century, and having a continuation to the year 1200—175*l*. A Nor-man-French Chronicle of English Affairs, in verse, written on vellum, prior to the year 1300—380*l*. "Vita S. Augustini," followed by

"Ven. Bedæ Vita S. Cuthberti, Vita S. Columbi, Vitæ S. Oswaldi, S. Aidani et S. Edwardi Confessoria," manuscript on vellum, written about 1160, imperfect—110*l*. "Folcardi Monachi Vita et Miracula S. Joannis de Beverlay," manuscript of the 14th century, on vellum—81*l*. "Taxatio Ecclesiastica Spiritualium et Temporalium Angliæ, temp. Edwardi I. (1292-93)," an official document, as by it not only were the Papal but also the King's taxes collected throughout all England. This copy is very curious, as it fixes the value of the various livings at about one-third more than that published by the Record Commission from a similar record existing in the British Museum—90*l*. "Bedæ Historia Ecclesiastica," written in the 10th century on vellum, for the priory of Kirkham, Yorkshire—100*l*. "Norman-French Chan-sons," written before 1300, and formerly belonging to Sir William de Morley (with his autograph)—150*l*. "Charlemagne," a poetical romance, in Norman-French (the famous Aspremont), two copies, both written about 1300, but pre-senting considerable variations in the readings—each 100*l*. A curious volume of English poetry and prose, including verses by William Lichfield, Parson of All Hallows, who died in 1447, Chaucer, Lyd-gate, &c.—88*l*.


20. BOILER EXPLOSION IN HETTON COLLIERY.—23 LIVES LOST.—An explosion of a very serious character occurred in the Hetton pit, in the Wear coalfield. The working had been discontinued for a few days, while some repairs were executed, and the furnaces were extinguished. On the 20th it was again put in work, and the pitmen, about 200 in number, resumed

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

occupations without any inconvenience. Work in the evening, of "stonemen," or aided for the purpose of the road and rolley t. About 9 o'clock a terrific explosion. The not appear to have w n instantaneously, f them found their shaft, though some d by the way. Ar- haft, they signalled above; but the state and machinery was assistance could be : they were there- to an anxious delay hours before they ht up to the surface.

ton, at Leeds, on the 8th of October last, with intent to murder him.

It appeared that the prosecutor is a grocer and drug-dealer, carrying on business at New Wortley, near Leeds. He lived alone at his place of business, and occasionally had a charwoman, the prisoner's wife, to clean up his house. She was perfectly aware of his habits; that he dwelt alone in the house, and that he received a considerable amount of money from his customers on Saturdays. On Saturday night, the 6th of October, while the prisoner's wife was still at the prosecutor's house, the prisoner called for her. He wore a crape hatband round his hat. The prosecutor knew him well. On the following day the prosecutor



the head, which knocked him down and put out the light. He was stunned by this blow, but was not rendered insensible, and he immediately attempted to get up, when he received another blow on the head. After this blow he was not conscious of other injuries he received, but he still endeavoured to get up, and caught hold of the prisoner and grappled with him, and both went down. They struggled together all round the room, sometimes one being uppermost, and sometimes the other, till at length they got to the foot of the stairs. There the prosecutor began to feel weak from loss of blood, and he shouted out "Murder!" and the name of Mrs. Horner, his next-door neighbour. The prisoner then covered his mouth with his hand to stop his cries, and the prosecutor bit his finger or thumb, and in the course of this struggle the prosecutor was himself bitten on the nose by the prisoner. The prosecutor then gave over struggling, and the prisoner ran up the stairs and into the prosecutor's bed-room, and was heard by him stamping about the room. The prosecutor contrived to crawl into his shop on his hands and knees, and to his shop door, which he tried to open, but he could not undo the bolts; and, fearing to go back into the sitting-room, he went down into the cellar under the shop, which was used as a warehouse, and contrived to open the cellar-flap door, out of which he got into Cross-street. On coming into the light, for it was just break of day, he found himself covered with blood. Mrs. Horner had heard the scuffle and ran into the street in time to recognize the assailant as he was leaving the house. She assisted Mr. Lupton into his

house. On going up stairs to his bed-room, the bed was found to be turned over, and the room ransacked to find money or valuables. On the floor of the bed-room was found an old hat with a hatband round it, which did not belong to the prosecutor. On being examined, it was ascertained that the prosecutor had five scalp wounds on his head. Three of these appeared to have been inflicted by a heavy instrument, and the skull was fractured by one blow. A heavy blow from a hatchet such as was found under a chair would be likely to cause such wounds. There were other wounds on the head and a stab in the back affecting the vertebræ. An opposite neighbour who was aroused by the noise saw the prisoner leave the house; within half-an-hour of this time he was seen at Beeston Rhyda, a village about a mile and a quarter from New Wortley, where his mother lived, going towards her house, and then had on a cap; and it was observed by one witness that there was a mark of blood on the left knee of a pair of black trousers that he wore. He wore a coat buttoned up to the neck. A step-brother at his mother's house was awoke by him a little before 6 in the morning, asking him to lend him his coat. At that time the prisoner was in his mother's room. At 7 o'clock the prisoner was taken into custody at his own house. It was discovered that his wife had pawned a pair of black trousers, and the left knee of those trousers was found to be smeared with blood. On examining his fireplace a quantity of ashes, the remains of burnt calico, were found. A waistcoat was found by the police marked with stains of blood, and that waistcoat was

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

tailor who made it
 ide for the prisoner
 re. The hatchet
 secutor's house was
 g to the prisoner's
 der a mat close to
 at the police-office
 was found open, the
 it and marked with
 soner had a wound
 s thumb. He was
 presence of the pro-
 d as soon as he saw
 s the man." The
 was in great dan-
 ree weeks. On the
 ecution it was sug-
 e motive for this
 ge was the expecta-
 r; that the savage-
 ack was in order to
 ent certain identifi-

The father and mother were al-
 most frantic, knowing that the
 three children were in the second-
 floor back room, and could not be
 approached. As soon as the fire
 was subdued, firemen Yelland and
 Ford went in search of the miss-
 ing bodies, and found Sarah
 Hopps, 12, Elizabeth Hopps, 8,
 and Henry Hopps, 6, burned to a
 cinder.

THE COLD CHRISTMAS. — The
 admirers of "real Christmas wea-
 ther" will never wish for such
 another example of it as was af-
 forded by this Christmas of 1860.
 The cold set in with great inten-
 sity during the previous week, and
 several very heavy falls of snow
 covered the landscape with its
 snowy mantle, which lay undis-
 turbed for several weeks. The



mer Royal takes no account; and a gleaning from their correspondence will preserve some interesting particulars. The morning of Monday, the 24th, had been decidedly frosty; but towards the evening the cold became intense, and Christmas Eve was the coldest night, and Christmas Day the coldest day, recorded for fifty years. Mr. Lowe, of the Nottingham Observatory, sends "a report of perhaps the most extraordinary cold ever known in England—exceeding every record but one, and that record is generally thought to be erroneous, and, indeed, thought to be a degree of cold impossible in England. This morning (Christmas Day) the temperature at four feet above the ground was 8 deg. below zero, and on the grass 13·8 deg. below zero, or 45·8 deg. of frost." The Rev. Mr. Cross, of Brigg, in Lincolnshire, recorded —11 deg. under a shed, and —12·0 on grass. At Wallingford the thermometer stood at zero at 7.50 a.m. At Cheadle, in Staffordshire, a thermometer registered 15 deg. below zero; at Penicuik, near Edinburgh, 14 deg. below zero.

The ice in the Parks became so thick as to put danger out of the question, and the surface was crowded with persons who enjoyed their sports with intense eagerness. Of late years, the favourite time for this exercise has been the night, and by the clear light of the moon torch-races, quadrilles, and "ice railway trains" were executed with great effect. The trees were illuminated by paper lanterns, fires blazed on the ice, and fireworks sparkled and exploded in all directions. Unfortunately, as the frost continued, crowds of "roughs" found their way to the

Serpentine and other frozen waters, whose reckless behaviour spoiled the harmless amusements of the well-disposed, and rendered the night sports dangerous and blackguardly. Great masses of ice or frozen snow floated on the bosom of the Thames in long lines, causing a loud roaring noise as they ground together. At low water, when the masses were aground, it was possible to pass across the river by leaping from berg to berg; and where weirs or bridges, or other obstructions, prevented a free current, similar accumulations took place; but the Thames was nowhere frozen over. All traffic, whether by steam-boats or barges, was stopped.

In the country districts the canals were frozen up: large masses of ice choked the estuaries and rendered navigation dangerous. The Severn and the Avon were completely frozen up; the former above Worcester, and the latter throughout its whole course through Gloucestershire and Worcestershire. The rivers, owing to the previous wet weather and the thaw, had flooded the adjacent country to a great extent; the shallow waters were now frozen, and were converted into immense fields of ice. In Essex all the marsh-lands in the neighbourhood of London were thus glazed over. Everywhere the freezing of the water-pipes occasioned the greatest inconvenience. In the lake district the cold was most severe. Derwentwater was frozen over, presenting a beautiful oval floor of ice, three miles and a half long by two miles wide. At Berwick a most distressing incident is recorded. Five industrious men put out to sea to fish. When they attempted to re-enter the Tweed the

ing masses of ice,
7 the strong current
as in flood—barred

A dense fog pre-
ople on shore, who
ies, from perceiving

In this frightful
ed about from 8 P.M.
Then their cries were
e. At daylight the
ed up in a sinking
he poor fishermen

unfortunate persons,
rts of the country,
o have been frozen
nense flocks of birds
l in flight—particu-
and red-wings; and
died by thousands
haustion.

it cold on the cele-

At an early hour the next morn-
ing the Park and Tower guns fired
the usual salute.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT
DUBLIN.—A strange tale comes
from Dublin. "On Thursday a
person in the garb of a gentle-
man called at the establishment of
Messrs. Hyam and Co., Dame-
street, clothiers, and gave orders
for the supply of a large quantity
of ready-made clothing, which he
ordered to be sent to his hotel.
He paid 5s. as a deposit for the
bonâ fide character of his order, and
left Mr. Hyam's establishment.
The goods were duly forwarded by
a porter named Mulholland. This
porter, while conveying the goods
to their destination, was met by a
young man of dark complexion,
and apparently of about 20 years

wanted? The stranger replied 'Yes,' and while Mulholland was searching in his pocket for a match, drew a pistol from his vest, and fired it into the porter's face. The weapon, which was loaded with a conical bullet, exploded so near the person of the intended victim that it singed his hair, and the ball passed through the cartilage of his nose, and lodged in the plastered wall of the stable. Mulholland, on being shot, fell to the ground, and on his attempting to rise he was grappled by the assassin, who attempted to strangle him. In the struggle which ensued, Mulholland got the fellow's finger in his mouth and bit it severely, and then called out loudly for help from the police. The assassin, fearing detection, made off, possibly overhearing the approaching steps of some constables who came up speedily on hearing the outcry. Mulholland was conveyed to the Richmond hospital. In the stable to which Mulholland had been inveigled, when light was obtained, it was at once perceived by the constables for what terrible purposes this stable had been taken at rent, a week ago, by the assassin and his associates, who are supposed to have come over here from England. At one side of the stable, near to the wall, a grave was recently dug; the shovel and pickaxe which had been used for providing a grave for a man yet living remained on the margin of the excavation, which was about six and a half feet in length, five feet in depth, and about four feet in width. The arrangements for the 'burial' of the victim or victims, as the case might be, seemed to be tolerably perfect. The large stones were carefully put aside to serve as an upper covering to renew the pavement of the stable,

and thus baffle suspicion and prevent detection; and doubtless, the poor porter, whose body was destined to occupy that pit, would, in all probability, be supposed to have absconded with the money paid to him for the goods intrusted to him for delivery. The pistol with which the intended murder was to have been accomplished lay upon the ground, near the stable door."

The Dublin police immediately recognised in the description of the villain a youth of respectable connections, but irregular habits. He was traced without difficulty, and arrested. His behaviour was as singular as his meditated crime. When put on his trial he pleaded *Guilty*; his friends intending to apply for a mitigation of punishment on the ground of insanity.

29. LAUNCH OF THE IRON-CASED LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP, "WARRIOR."—There was launched to-day, from the yard of the Thames Iron Ship-building Company, a fighting ship, which for size and armament, offensive and defensive, surpasses any engine of war that has as yet floated on the seas. Should the *Warrior*, and her sister-ship the *Black Prince*, constructing on the Clyde, prove as adapted for maritime warfare as their designers anticipate, the whole naval system of England will be changed, and vessels carrying a few enormous guns and clad in impenetrable armour will supersede our noble two and three-deckers, built with so much science and at so great expense.

The first suggestion of ships to be covered with plates of mail, and armed with guns of the most formidable power, is claimed by the Americans, by whom some experiments were tried at the public expense. The Emperor of the

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

skill in the science of ship-building, well known, ordered the construction of iron rams cased in iron plates, and on the occasion of the Crimean war; and on the occasion of our Government's purchase of four similar vessels from the French, they were ordered. The French, in fact, brought their iron rams against the former, and the former with complete success. These vessels were not built at the close of the war, but were built in the first years of the present century, and were found to be rotten in their hulls, and had since been used only as targets. These vessels proved the excellence of iron plates for resistance to the impetuosity of the ram, and the impenetrability of iron. In the meanwhile, our Government was urged to adopt iron rams, or ves-

in depth: her tonnage—builders' measure—6177 tons; and the total weight of her engines 9000 tons; her engines of 1200 horse-power. Her lines are designed for speed, and it is calculated she will steam over 14 knots an hour. Her method of construction is new. Instead of a keel, there is an immense girder of wrought scrap-iron, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and 3 feet 6 inches deep. To this are bolted the massive ribs—beams an inch thick, but several feet in depth, placed (except where spaces are necessary for portholes) 22 inches apart. The main deck and upper deck are of wrought-iron, cased with wood, carried on wrought-iron beams, to which the ribs, &c., are all bolted as one piece. The ship is first built complete as an ordinary steam-

that such is her strength, speed and momentum, that she could run down, crush, and sink a fleet of line-of-battle-ships in succession—the fore part is strengthened by no less than eight iron decks, with supports and diagonal braces innumerable. The nose or beak of the ship is adapted for this terrible impact, being one immense slab of wrought-iron, 80 feet long, 10 inches thick, and weighing nearly 20 tons. Even this forging is exceeded by the mass of hammered iron, without flaw, through which the screw works at the stern, and which weighs 40 tons. The length of the ship is divided into numerous water-tight compartments, of which the bulk-heads separating the fore and aft divisions—the only part where danger is to be apprehended—from the fighting hull, are built of iron plates and teak of the same thickness as the ship's sides; so that were they riddled by shot, or knocked away altogether, the main body of the hull would remain complete and impenetrable as ever. Within the sides of the vessel are two longitudinal bulk-heads, the spaces between which and the sides are galleries for communication. These afford the means of stopping any shot-holes, should any chance to be made, and being divided into compartments, would confine any leakage within a small space. The *Warrior* can carry in her bunkers fuel for 6½ days' full steaming; but with a little extra stowage, would leave port with coal sufficient for nine days. But she will not, of course, depend upon her engines. She will have masts and yards of iron tubing, and will carry a large expanse of canvas.

The armament of the *Warrior* will be carried upon two decks,

as in a double-banked frigate. As at present arranged, it will consist of thirty-six 68-pounders, 95 cwt. guns, on the main deck, ten Armstrong 70-pounders on the upper deck, and two Armstrong 100-pounders on pivots—in all forty-eight guns. But probably the smooth-bore guns of the old fashion will be speedily superseded by Armstrongs or Whitworths, or whatever more powerful engine of offence science may devise. These guns will be worked on a new description of carriages, combining the two advantages of the slide and the pivot; the main deck port sills will be 8 feet 6 inches from the water—those of the *Gloire* are but 5 feet 9 inches.

Experiments have shown, that although it is possible, with bolts of cold wrought-iron faced with steel, to perforate 4½ inch plates of iron, or to crush them in upon their backings, yet for all practical purposes the armour of the *Warrior* is likely to prove impenetrable. To produce penetration, the bolts must be fired from a very short distance, and the impact must be in a straight line, otherwise the shot will glance off. The great speed and command of motion derivable from steam, should prevent either of these conditions. Hammered round shot at short range merely indent 4½ inch iron plates—cast-iron round shot are broken to fragments. Plates have been broken in when struck many times near the same spot; but this is a contingency most unlikely to occur to a man-of-war in action.

Besides the great advantage to be derived from the offensive powers of a ship clad in iron armour, the advances in the science of destructives have rendered im-

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

necessity. Shells of such terrible fleet of wooden line—would be blown to t to ashes in half an dld be more proper y “fleets;” for two ents, using these t each other, would mutual destruction. shells (Armstrong’s such size, and filled mixtures of such en they burst into gments each piece ntum of an original are filled with a which ignites on he air, and cannot d by water. Others filled with molten eads and lodges in

tract from that superiority on the seas, which we have so long possessed over all other nations.

ARMSTRONG AND WHITWORTH GUNS.—The tremendous weapons referred to in the account of the *Warrior*—the cannon of Sir William Armstrong and of Mr. Whitworth—should have some explanation. The gun invented by the former has been adopted by the British Government, and factories have been built and machinery set up for their manufacture, at very great cost. The gun of Mr. Whitworth has not, as yet, gone beyond the experimental stage; but the result of the trials has been to show that it is a weapon of wonderful range and accuracy.

The cannon of each of these inventors is so essentially different



plete turn, in lengths varying with the diameter of the gun. All the guns above 18-pounders are hooped round with rings of iron forced on by hydraulic pressure—an additional strength which is apparently not required, and which in weight gives the Armstrong guns of the same calibres a most important advantage. The breech-loading arrangement is a hinge at the end of the gun supporting a hoop of iron, in which is the breech or cap which screws on to the end of the piece. The shot is of cast iron, and in form precisely like a nine-pin, with its thickest part at the middle pared off to fit with mechanical precision the hexagonal sides of the bore. Thus the projectile has a bearing surface on the whole of the barrel, and runs freely in or out of the gun, so that in case of an enemy's shot striking the breech and jamming the screw, or other injury to it, the gun could be used as a muzzle-loader with the same facility as an ordinary smooth-bore field-piece. This is not the case with the Armstrong, anything happening to the arrangement of the breech at once rendering the gun useless till another breech is fitted on at the factories at Elswick or Woolwich. With the Whitworth gun there is no chamber for the reception of shot and powder, and no rings—an advantage of the utmost importance. The Armstrong chamber adds to the length of the gun, without being rifled or assisting in impelling the shot in any way. With the Whitworth the gun is rifled throughout its entire length from end to end, and every inch is used to aid the flight and give rotation to the projectile. From the chamber in the Armstrong being of a certain size, it

follows that only shot of a certain length can be used. In the Whitworth, on the contrary, it is contended that shots of any length, or a charge of powder of any strength, can be used indifferently: or any number of shots can be placed one over another. Thus a 12-pounder can be used to fire a 12 lb. bolt at a long range; the bolt may be doubled in length and made a 24-pounder at medium range; or three or four 12-pounders may be placed one over the other, as in the old "double-shotted" guns.

The Armstrong gun has been subjected to many trials. The 12-pounder field gun, adopted for the service, and which has acted with such terrible effect on the Tartar troops, at 7 degrees of elevation carried its shots 2500 yards; at 8 degrees, 2795 yards, and at 9 degrees, upwards of 3000 yards; with such accuracy of aim that every shot but 4 out of 40 would have struck a target 9 feet square. The charge of powder is 1½ lbs.; the weight of the gun 8 cwt. The Armstrong 100-pounder weighs 70 cwt. The longest range obtained by the Armstrong is something over 9000 yards, with a 32 lb. bolt, and 6 lbs. of powder. Such is the facility with which it can be handled that the 12-pounder, with trained men, can be discharged three times in 95 seconds.

The quality in which the Armstrong excels all its competitors is that it can be used as readily for throwing shell as shot. The shell is a terrible missile. By an arrangement in its construction it bursts into any number of pieces of any regulated size; and in experiments it has been no uncommon thing to find that one shell

0 holes in a co-
s at 3000 yards—

last the Whitworth
on the sands at
cashire. The range
ceeded $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles,
was insufficient for
owers of the gun;
in the sea far be-

The guns expe-
were a 3-pounder, a
d an 80-pounder.
with an elevation
ttained a maximum
ards; at 20 degrees,
; 10 degrees, 4281
4, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles!
uracy less marvel-
nge—at 9580 yards
eral deviation was
ards, at 9015 only

exceeds the Armstrong in range,
but does not equal it in accuracy.

The Whitworth 3-pounder is 6
feet in length, and weighs 208 lbs.,
with a bore of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The 80-
pounder is 9 ft. 10 in. long, weighs
4 tons, and its bore 5 inches. The
12-pounder is 7 ft. 9 in. in length,
weighs 8 cwt., and its bore $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.—
The rate of discount fixed by the
Directors on the 24th May (4 per
cent.) remained unaltered to the
8th November, when it was raised
to $4\frac{1}{2}$. As Consols were at the
very fair price of 93 $\frac{1}{2}$, the cause
had to be looked for elsewhere,
and was readily found in the asto-
nishing decrease of the bullion in
the Bank of France. The account
showed a net withdrawal within
the current year of 8,600,000L, or



back by another, and on the 29th our Bank reduced the rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent. Consols, throughout these fluctuations of discount, maintained an even price—between 93 and 93½.

These oscillations in the value of money, accompanied by such steadiness in the price of the public funds, was held to indicate that the trade and commerce of the country were legitimate, and conducted, speaking generally, on a sound basis of capital and prudence. One remarkable exception from this rule is to be found in the gigantic failures in the leather trade. The firms of Streatfeild and Co., Laurence, Mortimore and Co., held the very highest position in the rank of merchants—even the Bank of England had no suspicion of the rottenness of their credit. Their business transactions were immenso; they were connected with numerous houses in town and country; and their drafts on their correspondents were eagerly competed for by all the discount establishments. Suddenly, all this credit collapsed, and with the great houses fell all their adjuncts. Streatfeild and Co. stopped with 750,000*l.* of indebtedness; Laurence, Mortimore and Co. with upwards of 300,000*l.*; J. H. Smith and Co. 168,000*l.*; Smith and Patient, 207,000; T. H. Mortimore, 95,000*l.*; Gibson and Co., 150,000*l.* The *large* failures in the leather trade amounted in all to upwards of two millions and a half. Besides these, the principal failures were those of Messrs. Davis and Co., bankers, of Shore-ditch, 140,000*l.*; and several contractors, whose stoppage was brought about partly by the long protracted strike of the builders last year, and partly by the great

rise in the price of all building materials.

THE WEATHER OF THE QUARTER.—The weather of the Autumn Quarter was unusually cold, and from the 8th December, intense. About the middle of October the temperature of the air fell below the average, and throughout November was not less than 3° in defect. In the beginning of December, on the other hand, there was a considerable access of warmth, the air being on the 5th and 6th 9° above the average. This made the intense cold of the latter part of the month more severely felt. From the 18th to the 23rd the cold was from 7° to 10° below. Christmas Eve and Christmas Day were accompanied by the most intense cold experienced for very many years. The 24th was no less than 15°, and the 25th 16° below the average; and again on the 29th 14° in defect.

The cold of this memorable Christmas Day was not, however, equally intense in all parts:—the temperature, indeed, varied in a very remarkable manner. The temperature of the south coast was between 17° and 20°; gradually decreased to 6°, 7°, and 8°, in the latitude of 51½°, and to 0° (zero) in lat. 51° 50'; was between 0° and 3° between the parallels of 52° and 54°; at Nottingham, the lowest reading was noted as 8°; and above the parallel 54°, the readings gradually increased from 0° to 12°.

The following were the readings marked at stations in the neighbourhood of London:—Lewisham, 7° 5'; Royal Observatory, 8°; Regent's Park, 10° 9'; St. John's Wood, 11°; Leyton, 1° 3'. At Brighton, 3°; Oxford, 1°; Great Berkhamstead, 5°; Royston, 1° 1'.

ANNUAL REGISTER. [1860

; Lampeter, 5° 4; Derby, 2°; Holk- Nottingham -8°; .3°; Liverpool, 16°; -2°; York, -4°; The following places iterness of the frost, being, Guernsey, , 32°; Truro, 26°; Isle of Man, 34°; ough, 16°, along the dinburgh, the gene- as was 18°.

temperature of the n of the atmosphere ns to have been the f that of England. *haw* on Christmas hermometer, on sub- veraged 36° to 38°

the marriages increased; births slightly increased: 683,430 chil- dren were registered in the year, or 3·418 to every 100 persons. Taking one day with another throughout the year, 1867 children were born daily. 422,500 persons, or 2·113 per 100 died within the year. The natural increase of the population of England and Wales in 1860 was, therefore, 260,030 souls; or 713 daily. If the natu- ral increase of Scotland and Ire- land is in the same proportion, the daily additions to the popula- tion of the British Islands will be 1069.

The price of provisions in the Autumn Quarter was as follows:— wheat, 56s. 0d. per qr., or 31 per cent. higher than in the autumn of 1859.

for, whereas the decrease in the former rate has been from 25 to 23 per 1000; in the latter it has been only from 19 to 18. As the average of deaths to population for the last ten years was 22 per 1000, and in 1860, 21 per 1000, and the Boards of Health have been more effective in the city than in the country parishes, it may be said that sanitary science has saved one person in every 1000 from unnecessary death.

Summary of the Number of Persons killed and injured from all causes on all the Railways open for traffic in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1860.

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	30	479
Passengers killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	15	18
Servants of company or of contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	17	47
Servants of company or of contractors killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	104	21
Other persons crossing at level crossings	26	1
Trespassers	53	9
Suicides	3	—
Miscellaneous	7	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total from all causes	255	580
		Miles.
Length of railway open on the 31st December, 1860		10,158
Ditto on 31st December, 1859		10,001
		<hr/>
Increase of mileage during the year		157
		<hr/>
Collisions between passenger trains	12	
Collisions between passenger trains and other trains, or engines	33	
Passenger trains running into sidings, or off their proper line, through points being wrong	2	
Passenger trains, or portions of trains getting off the rails	11	
Axles, or wheels, or machinery of engines attached to passenger trains breaking or getting out of order	3	
Tyres of engines or carriages of passenger trains breaking	3	
Springs or couplings breaking	1	
Bursting of boilers of engines of passenger trains	—	
Trains running into stations at too great speed	1	
Trains coming into collision with gates or carts at level crossings	2	
Total accidents to passenger trains	<hr/>	68
Total accidents to goods and mineral trains		6
		<hr/>
Total to all trains		74

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

TREATIES.

I. INTERNATIONAL.

II. FOREIGN.

I. INTERNATIONAL.

TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
RESPECTING THE
NEGOTIATION OF A TREATY OF
COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

As passed by the House of Commons
in the year 1860.
By *Wm. E. Ashley* to Lord J. Russell.

informed me that he had had a
long conversation with Mr. Cobden,
which might lead to very
important results, if, as he had
reason to believe, Mr. Cobden

the French Government were bound by a public declaration made two years ago to continue the present prohibitive system until the 1st July, 1861.

British coal imported overland to be admitted at the same rate of duties as Belgian coal. Seaborne coals to be subjected to the present duty for five years, when they would be assimilated to coal introduced overland.

The duty on iron to be fixed at a maximum of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The duties on linen and articles of that nature to be reduced from 30 to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On the other hand, the British Government to engage to admit all articles of Parisian manufacture, and silks of all kinds, free of duty; to reduce considerably the duties on French wines, and to admit French brandies at a duty which should not exceed the excise duty levied on spirits distilled in Great Britain.

Such, said Count Walewski, was in a few words the basis of an arrangement which had been laid before the Emperor, who was disposed to submit it to the deliberations of the Council of Ministers. But before doing so, it became necessary that His Majesty should know with more certainty the views of Her Majesty's Government, since it would be useless to discuss a question which, after all, might not be entertained in England. The Emperor, therefore, had desired Count Walewski to see me, and to request me to write, confidentially, to your Lordship upon the subject.

In the course of the conversation, Count Walewski said that neither the Emperor nor himself had

overlooked the advantages which might result to the two countries by increased commercial facilities, as nothing would tend more to allay the irritation which unfortunately prevailed on both sides the Channel.

I told Count Walewski that I would lose no time in writing to your Lordship on this important matter; that I believed that Mr. Cobden, although acting entirely in a private capacity, had reasons for knowing generally that Her Majesty's Government would not be indisposed to entertain the question of a Commercial Treaty, which should be reciprocally advantageous to both countries; but that I was not aware how far the question had been discussed.

I cannot doubt, from various conversations with which I have been honoured by the Emperor, that His Majesty is sincerely bent on accomplishing this commercial reform.

I have only to add that if Her Majesty's Government decide upon pursuing the negotiation, it cannot be entrusted to better hands than those of Mr. Cobden. The merit of whatever may be effected will rest solely with him, and it is but fair that he should have the satisfaction of putting his name to the final arrangement. I could feel no jealousy on such an occasion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 2. Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley and Mr. Cobden.

Foreign Office, January 17, 1860.

My Lord and Sir,—Having received from Earl Cowley an intimation that in an interview which he had had with Count Walewski

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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stood, and would powerfully re-
assure the public mind in the
various countries of Europe.
On this account Her Majesty's
Government are prepared to en-
tertain a negotiation on such a
footing as will, they trust, give
promise not only of a favourable
but of a speedy issue. The
changes which, on their part, it
will be proposed to make, will
not be treated by them as sacri-
fices, unless, indeed, in a fiscal
point of view, of British interests,
to be compensated by similar
sacrifices on the side of France.
For it is their fixed belief that
the most substantial interests of
the two countries will in general
be promoted as well by what Her
Majesty's Government might
offer, as by what they are to re-

very important productions of France. These productions are not, in general, articles of such primary necessity, or of such universal use among the people of the United Kingdom, as to entitle them on these grounds to the first attention of the Government.

They are selected then for relief, in part, indeed, upon commercial grounds, but in part also because of the collateral effects which we anticipate from the conclusion of the Treaty.

Her Majesty's Government consider that in measuring together the changes to be reciprocally made in the Tariffs of the two countries, it is equitable to take into view the relative as well as the absolute nature of those Tariffs.

The rule of the French Tariff is high duty, in general, with a large measure of absolute prohibition.

The rule of the British Tariff is low duty, in general, with a large number of articles absolutely free; and likewise, with a small number of most important exceptions, of articles upon which high duties are imposed for fiscal purposes.

Taking these as the respective points of departure on the two sides, Her Majesty's Government are prepared to admit, as appears also to be the opinion of the French Government, that the proper basis for the operation will be, on the side of France, a general transition, so far as British commodities are concerned, from prohibition or high duty, to duties at a moderate rate: and on the side of England, the total abolition of Customs duty on French

productions, where fiscal considerations will permit it, and reduction to the lowest practicable point, together with the entire abandonment of any protective impost on behalf of a British, and against a French, commodity, where fiscal considerations will not allow total abolition.

Having stated the basis which appears suited to the proceeding, I have now to mention certain reserves which Her Majesty's Government have to make on behalf of England, and which, they presume, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, may also make on behalf of France.

The freedom of each Government to regulate trade in all matters lying beyond the stipulations of the Treaty will remain entire: but it may be well, for the purpose of avoiding misapprehension, to specify points which might otherwise remain open to doubt. The two Governments will be free, for example, to extend to all countries the concessions they engage to make to one another, and this extension will, on the part of England, probably be effected by a simultaneous act.

The two Governments are to be at liberty to regulate all the conditions of import and export, as to place and otherwise, for particular articles, and to designate the ports at which any branch of trade may be carried on, of course with reference to the due economy of Customs establishments, which does not permit a trade imposing difficult and costly duties on officers of the Revenue to be carried on except in places of

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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abolition or limita-
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general revenue at
rade, but merely
ain or to mitigate
ed upon the public
ary establishments
ve ports.
ay be requisite to
time at which the
anges shall take
e side of England,
Government will
with respect to all
which are to be set

duty, and the duty to remain
for the short intervening period
shall not exceed one-half of the
duty now in force, while, as we
believe, it will also be trifling in
reference to the value of the com-
modity.

But the great bulk of the
changes would, as I have said,
be made immediately; and if
there should be any minor excep-
tions of this description I have
named, they could not extend
beyond the 1st of April, 1862.
In one instance, however, of an
important article on which the
duty is to be not abolished but
reduced, under the Treaty, a por-
tion of the change proposed will
stand over till the 1st of April,
1861.

Her Majesty's Government are

pily by necessity postponed, which may be fixed for the commencement of the change from the prohibitory system towards one of practically open trade.

They feel yet more anxious that among the commodities not now prohibited by the French Tariff, a portion, at least, comprising some considerable items, should be selected for early reduction, and should not await the comparatively remote period when alone the relaxation of positive prohibition can commence. An allusion is, indeed, made by Count Walewski to British coal; but such is the market for that commodity both in this country and abroad, that no public interest would be excited upon the question whether the duty charged on it in France is to be high or low, or whether the remission is to be immediate or postponed. Indeed, there still remains more or less of a disposition, which formerly was strong, to view the export of coal with jealousy, or even to subject it to fiscal restriction.

Her Majesty's Government hope you will find no difficulty in inducing the Government of the Emperor to enter into their views on the subject I am now treating. That Government cannot fail to feel that, after every allowance has been made for the difference between the two points of departure respectively, it is necessary that there should be at least a partial approach to correspondence in the times when the prospective arrangements are to take effect.

The repeal of prohibitions will stand over in consequence of a pledge; the transition to low duties may possibly require a fur-

ther term; but there are articles admitted on the list of the French Tariff, which might be, or actually are, now exported from this country, and with respect to which it is allowed, as Her Majesty's Government understand, that the duties are too high, and ought to be reduced. In this class of cases there is no essential change of principle to be made by the French Government, and I am at a loss to conceive any reason which could justify in itself, or could explain to the public in this country, the postponement, for a lengthened time, of all reductions of duty to which any importance could be attached.

In the progressive reform of the English system, it has been found by experience highly inexpedient to introduce long intervals of postponement, which periodically paralyze the operations of trade, and tend to inspire uncertainty when all ought to be definite and clear; and it is only under circumstances of great urgency that any interval at all is required.

The spontaneous offer which I have authorized you to make with regard to proceedings on the side of England, places beyond doubt the value we attach to the principle.

I repeat, that you need not ask the Government of France to adopt a similar promptitude as its general rule of operation: but you will press, with all your power, for the reduction of the duty on some important articles of British export, as essential in order to realize in full the salutary effects which Her Majesty's Government anticipate for the contemplated Treaty.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

proceed briefly to
manner in which
Government pro-
e principles which
down as their guide
e mode of dealing
ies imported from

three commodities
Government of
without doubt,
first importance,
y, wine, and silk.
ct to brandy, the
is 15s. per gallon.
nt to which, for any
s, Her Majesty's Go-
d propose to reduce
d be 10s. per gal-
on British spirits
under the restric-
eise is 8s. per gal-

the duty on brandy to the same
rate as that on British spirits
brought from the Colonies,
namely, 8s. 2d. per gallon.

It would be necessary, however,
to reserve, with a view to this
article, the right of increasing the
duty by an equivalent amount in
case the domestic duty should be
increased; and probably this
might best be done by a general
provision authorizing either Go-
vernment to impose on the im-
portations into either of the two
countries respectively, notwith-
standing the terms of the Treaty,
any duty not greater in amount
than may at any given time be
payable on the corresponding
article of domestic or colonial
production.

The rates to be specified in the

if containing 40 per cent. of proof spirit, or upwards.

2. Wine, containing 26 per cent. and upwards of proof spirit, but under 40 per cent., to pay a duty not exceeding 2s. per gallon.

3. Wine containing 12 per cent. and upwards, but under 26 per cent., to pay a duty not exceeding 1s. 6d. per gallon.

4. Wine containing under 12 per cent. to pay a duty not exceeding 1s. per gallon.

5. Wines which are brought over sea in bottles to pay a duty not exceeding 2s. per gallon. These wines are commonly of high price, and it is important to diminish, as far as possible, the necessity of testing them by the process of distillation, as it spoils, whenever applied, one of the bottles.

6. Wines imported at any port other than such ports as shall be designated for the purpose from time to time by Her Majesty to pay a duty not exceeding 2s. per gallon.

Her Majesty's Government in adopting this arrangement have had the following objects in view:—

They wish effectually to open the British market to cheap wines of a sound character; to maintain some degree of relation between the rates of duty on various classes of wine and their values; to preclude the inducement which an uniform duty of very low amount might offer to the introduction of spirits in the form of wine; and to avoid the serious injury to an important and primary branch of the British revenue which would be the consequence thereof.

A scale thus adjusted would, it is hardly needful to observe, be

eminently favourable to the introduction of wine from France, as the lower wines from that country would enter at the duty of 1s. The regulation that wine imported in bottles should pay 2s. would enable Her Majesty's Government to accede much more readily to the plan, as it would obviate the very serious objection that would be felt in many quarters to any schema which would admit at 1s. 6d. the high-priced clarets and champagnes which are consumed exclusively by the rich, and should impose the higher charge of 2s. on the port, sherry, and Marsala of the Peninsula and of Sicily, which are, even under the present system, known to and relished by the middle classes of the community.

With respect to the third great article now under consideration, namely, silk manufactures, the Queen's Government will propose to Parliament an immediate and total repeal of the duties.

They will proceed in a similar manner with respect to the whole of the extensive and diversified class known as manufactured goods, whether enumerated or unenumerated, subject to the single and slight reserve I have described above, of a power to make, if need be, a very small number of special exceptions for a short time.

Of the articles which it is intended thus to liberate, I send you herewith a list. You will find that, besides manufactured goods, that list contains some articles of produce which are specially imported from France into this country.

The Queen's Government think it right you should be apprised that they may, perhaps, think it

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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article is largely
e article of coffee,
ly taxed, and from
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y, so that by giving
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r coffee, it largely
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without any corre-
fit to consumers.

on chicory, roasted
d upon hops and
ticles which must
the Tariff, will be

ct to the general
ce of the Treaty,

such duties of Excise may
be shown to entail.

I have to add, that over and
above what Her Majesty's Go-
vernment will stipulate by Treaty,
to submit to Parliament, there
are certain articles of produce,
such as butter and eggs, which
must be treated with a view to
fiscal purposes alone, but on
which it is the desire of Her
Majesty's Government to abolish
the duties, either during the
coming session, or when the cir-
cumstances of the Exchequer
may permit it.

With respect to a point of im-
portance in the form of the Treaty,
it is, as you will have observed
from the language of these in-
structions, the opinion of Her
Majesty's Government that the

contingent on the adoption of the proposals by Parliament.

If Parliament adopt the views of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the general grounds and policy of the proceeding, a very short time would probably suffice to convert on both sides what had been conditional into what should be positive, by the fulfilment of the condition.

Should the Government of France propose to provide by the Treaty only a rate of duty *ad valorem* which the Tariff is ultimately to reach, with an engagement to convert this general standard, by a supplemental instrument, into specific rates, you will bear in mind the great importance of stipulating, in clear and definite terms, for such conditions as will insure a due relation between the contemplated duties and the prices in open market. We cannot object to taking the prices in the country of import as the basis of the charge; but those prices should be the French prices under a system of competition, and not under a system of prohibition. The aim of Her Majesty's Government will be sufficiently attained, should it be provided that in the event of failure to agree upon rated duties, the method adopted shall be to charge the goods according to the prices actually ruling in the French market at the time.

In only remains to refer to the time for which the Treaty is to be in force. On this subject you may defer in a great degree to the wishes of the Government of France. Her Majesty's Government, on their part, by no means object to a period of ten or even twenty years. But particular

care should be taken with regard to the eventual power of giving notice for its termination, that the language conveying that power shall be free from ambiguity.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 1.—*Further Correspondence respecting the Negotiation of a Treaty of Commerce with France. Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley and Mr. Cobden.*

Foreign Office, January 26, 1860.

(Extract.)

I have great satisfaction in conveying to you Her Majesty's entire approval of the efforts which you have respectively made, under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, to place the commercial relations between this country and France on a sounder and more satisfactory footing than that on which they have heretofore stood, and Her Majesty's Government are firmly convinced that no measure could have been better calculated to secure the permanence of friendly relations between the respective Governments and the subjects of the two countries, than that which, through your exertions, has now happily been brought to pass.

There are, however, a few particulars in which the provisions of the Treaty are not as precise as it is desirable that the terms of so important an instrument should be.

The first point arises in Article II., where the terms employed are, "English coal" and "English coke" ("houille Anglaise")

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

anglais;") instead of
"British" and "British"
can be no doubt
ies understood that
iding for "British"
; but to avoid leav-
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d "British," which
sed in other parts
for "English."
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stipulated that the
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" shall not exceed
now paid by Bel-
[his would be very
duty now paid on
was uniform. But

the duty on Belgian coal is le-
vied in France, they are content
to leave with you the discretion
of dealing with it as circum-
stances may appear to require.

The next point regards the
additional 10 per cent. which it
is provided, by Article IV., shall
be paid by the French Custom-
house over and above the de-
clared value of goods which it
may claim to take in conse-
quence of presumed short de-
claration of value. It is right
that you should explain to the
French Plenipotentiaries that it
has been ascertained by subse-
quent enquiry that instead of 10
per cent. being paid, as it is
heretofore was, in this country
by the British Custom-house
under such circumstances, the

But if at any future time it should be necessary, for purposes of revenue, to increase the duties on British-distilled spirits, while the duties on French wines, containing a large proportion of proof spirit, remained unaltered, the result would be highly prejudicial to the British revenue.

What, therefore, Her Majesty's Government desire—and the request is so reasonable that they cannot anticipate any serious objection to it on the part of the French Government, especially as the change will not affect the low-priced wines to be admitted at a duty of 1s. the gallon, which are the object of peculiar solicitude on the part of the French Government—is, that a provision should be made as regards the two higher classes of wines, that in the event of the British Government finding it expedient, for purposes of finance, to increase the duty on British-distilled spirits, which now is fixed at 8s. a gallon, and on which basis the duty to be levied on the two higher classes of French wines was calculated, it shall be permissible to the British Government to augment the duty on that class of French wines which will be chargeable with a duty of 2s. a gallon in the proportion of 2*d.* a gallon for every shilling of increase in the duty payable by British distilled spirits; and in the proportion of 1*d.* a gallon on those wines chargeable with a duty of 1s. 6*d.* a gallon, for every additional shilling of duty.

It may, perhaps, be doubted whether the terms of other parts of the Treaty as they now stand would not enable the British Government to do this; but they

think it would be better not to leave such a question as the construction of the Treaty on so important a point open to doubt.

The next point is to be found in Article X., which reserves to each Government the power of levying "landing or harbour dues, in order to pay the expenses of all necessary establishments at the port of importation." The restriction of this provision to imports is obviously a mistake, and Her Majesty's Government would propose to substitute the word "shipping" for "harbour," and to add after the word "importation," the word "or exportation." There is no reason why the two Governments should preclude themselves from levying the small amount evidently contemplated by the Article on goods exported as well as on goods imported; and it is certain that neither Government will be disposed to over-tax the produce of their respective countries about to be exported.

The English version of Article XVI. does not convey the sense of the French version, which is obviously the correct one. The English version says, that "merchandize of British production and manufacture shall pay a maximum duty of 25 per cent.;" whereas the French version says, "aient pour maximum la limite de 25 pour cent.:" the difference being that the English version makes it obligatory on British merchandize to pay the maximum duty of 25 per cent., whereas the French version imports that they shall not pay more than the maximum. This, however, can easily be rectified.

I think it as well also to point

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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the close of Article
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ernment shall be
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be submitted for
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hesitation on the
ench Government
he proposals now
will be sent to

therefore, was arranged for this
afternoon, the Council of Minis-
ters being to meet in the mean-
while.

At the second meeting the
French Plenipotentiaries ad-
mitted the modifications which
we had demanded on the previous
day.

In Article II., your Lordship
will find the words "English coal
and coke" replaced by the words
"British coal and coke."

With regard, however, to the
final paragraph of that Article,
wherein it is stipulated that the
duty leviable on the importation,
whether by land or sea, of coal
and coke, after the expiration of
four years from the ratification
of the Treaty, "shall not exceed

the highest, Belgian coal to the medium, and Prussian coal to the lowest rate of duty; the respective rates being three francs, one-and-a-half francs, and one franc, exclusive of the two decimes war-tax still in vigour. Under these circumstances Mr. Cobden and I thought it better to drop, in this Article, all mention of Belgian coal, and to insert the amount of duty actually, though not specifically, paid by Belgian coal, that is to say, fifteen centimes per 100 kilogrammes, equal to one-and-a-half francs, as the maximum rate to which foreign coal, four years hence, will be subjected. I need hardly add that we endeavoured to induce our French colleagues to agree to accept one franc, the lowest duty now levied on coal in general, as the maximum of future duty, but our endeavours proved unsuccessful.

The French Plenipotentiaries accepted with acknowledgment the insertion of the lower percentage offered by Her Majesty's Government in Article IV.

Your Lordship will also find that the proportionate augmentation of duty claimed by Her Majesty's Government on the importation of superior wines, whenever it may be deemed necessary to augment the excise duty on spirits, has been agreed to by the French Plenipotentiaries. It was, however, considered preferable to consign this stipulation to Article IX., to which your Lordship will see that a second paragraph has been added.

The verbal alterations required by Her Majesty's Government in Articles X., XVI., and XIX., have been made.

A clause has also been added to Article V., by which goods admitted duty free under the head of those now paying 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, are made liable, should they contain excisable matter, to an importation duty equivalent to the Excise duty leviable on such matter.

THE TREATY.

Treaty of Commerce between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French. Signed at Paris, January 23, 1860. (Ratifications exchanged at Paris, February 4, 1860.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, being equally animated with the desire to draw closer the ties of friendship which unite their two people, and wishing to improve and extend the relations of commerce between their respective dominions, have resolved to conclude a Treaty 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, the most Honourable Henry Richard Charles Earl Cowley, Viscount Dangan, Baron Cowley, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of the French; and Richard Cobden, Esquire, a Member of the British Parliament;

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

by the Emperor of
M. Baroche, Grand
Imperial Order of
Honour, &c., &c., &c.,
his Privy Council,
his Council of State,
charged with the
of Foreign Affairs;
er, Grand Officer of
Order of the Legion
&c., &c., &c., Senator,
and Secretary of
Department of Agri-
merce, and Public

having communi-
cated to them their respec-
tive views, found in good and
order, and agreed upon and
approved the following Articles:
By the Emperor
engages that on

Worsted and woollen yarn of
every description;

Yarns of Flax and hemp;

Yarns of hair, enumerated or
non-enumerated;

Cotton manufactures;

Horse-hair manufactures, enu-
merated or non-enumerated;

Worsted and woollen manufac-
tures, enumerated or non-enu-
merated;

Cloth list;

Manufactures of hair;

Silk manufactures;

Manufactures of waste and
floss-silk;

Manufactures of bark and all
other vegetable fibres, enumerated
or non-enumerated;

Manufactures of flax and hemp;

Mixed manufactures of every
description;

Carriages on springs, lined and painted ;

Cabinet ware, carved work, and turnery of every description ; worked ivory and wood ;

Brandies and spirits, including those not distilled from wine, cherries, molasses, or rice ;

Ships and boats.

With respect to refined sugar, and chemical productions of which salt is the basis, the excise of inland duties shall be added to the amount of the above specified duties.

II. His Imperial Majesty engages to reduce the import duties in France on British coal and coke, to the amount of fifteen centimes for the hundred kilogrammes, with the addition of the two decimes.

His Majesty the Emperor also engages, within four years from the date of the ratification of the present Treaty, to establish upon the importation of coal and coke by land and by sea, a uniform duty, which shall not exceed that which is fixed by the preceding paragraph.

III. It is understood that the rates of duty mentioned in the preceding Articles are independent of the differential duties in favour of French shipping, with which duties they shall not interfere.

IV. The duties *ad valorem* stipulated in the present Treaty shall be calculated on the value at the place of production or fabrication of the object imported, with the addition of the cost of transport, insurance, and commission, necessary for the importation into France as far as the port of discharge.

For the levying of these duties, the importer shall make a written

declaration at the Custom-house, stating the value and description of the goods imported. If the Custom-house authorities shall be of opinion that the declared value is insufficient, they shall be at liberty to take the goods on paying to the importer the price declared, with an addition of five per cent.

This payment, together with the restitution of any duty which may have been levied upon such goods, shall be made within the fifteen days following the declaration.

V. Her Britannic Majesty engages to recommend to Parliament to enable her to abolish the duties of importation on the following articles :—

Sulphuric acid, and other mineral acids ;

Agates and carnelians, set ;

Lucifers of every description ;

Percussion caps ;

Arms of every description ;

Jewels, set ;

Toys ;

Corks ;

Brocade of gold and silver ;

Embroideries and needle-work of every description ;

Brass and bronze manufactures, and bronzed metal ;

Canes, walking-canes or sticks, umbrella or parasol sticks, mounted, painted, or otherwise ornamented ;

Hats, of whatever substance they may be made ;

Gloves, stockings, socks, and other articles of cotton or linen, wholly or in part made up ;

Leather manufactures ;

Lace manufactured of cotton, wool, silk, or linen ;

Manufactures of iron and steel ;

Machinery and mechanical in-

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ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

ls, and other in-
other articles of
cast-iron;
ments of steel and
ered with copper
cess;
d artificial flowers;
other leather ar-
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ha;
ruments;
d woollen shawls,
or patterned;
woollen gloves, and
and woollen manu-
merated;
efs, and other ma-

rials liable to Custom or Excise
duties, in the composition of arti-
cles admitted duty free in virtue
of the present paragraph.

VI. Her Britannic Majesty en-
gages also to propose to Parlia-
ment that the duties on the im-
portation of French wine be at
once reduced to a rate not exceed-
ing three shillings a gallon, and
that from the 1st April, 1861, the
duties on importation shall be
regulated as follows:—

1. On wine containing less
than fifteen degrees of proof spirit
verified by Syke's hydrometer,
the duty shall not exceed one
shilling a gallon.

2. On wine containing from
fifteen to twenty-six degrees, the
duty shall not exceed one shilling
and sixpence a gallon.

imum being lower than thirty-seven degrees.

VII. Her Britannic Majesty promises to recommend to Parliament to admit into the United Kingdom merchandize imported from France, at a rate of duty equal to the Excise duty which is or shall be imposed upon articles of the same description in the United Kingdom. At the same time the duty chargeable upon the importation of such merchandize may be augmented by such a sum as shall be an equivalent for the expenses which the system of Excise may entail upon the British producer.

VIII. In accordance with the preceding Article, Her Britannic Majesty undertakes to recommend to Parliament the admission into the United Kingdom of brandies and spirits imported from France, at a duty exactly equal to the Excise duty levied upon home-made spirits, with the addition of a surtax of twopence a gallon, which will make the actual duty payable on French brandies and spirits eight shillings and twopence the gallon.

Her Britannic Majesty also undertakes to recommend to Parliament the admission of rum and tafia imported from the French colonies, at the same duty which is or shall be levied on these same articles imported from the British colonies.

Her Britannic Majesty undertakes to recommend to Parliament the admission of paperhangings imported from France, at a duty equal to the Excise tax, that is to say, at fourteen shillings per hundredweight; and cardboard of the same origin, at a duty which shall not exceed fifteen shillings per hundredweight.

Her Britannic Majesty further undertakes to recommend to Parliament the admission of gold and silver plate imported from France, at a duty equal to the stamp or Excise duty which is charged on British gold and silver plate.

IX. It is understood between the two High Contracting Powers, that if one of them thinks it necessary to establish an Excise tax or inland duty upon any article of home production or manufacture which is comprised among the preceding enumerated articles, the foreign imported article of the same description may be immediately liable to an equivalent duty on importation.

It is equally understood between the High Contracting Powers, that in case the British Government should deem it necessary to increase the Excise duties levied upon home-made spirits, the duties on the importation of wines may be modified in the following manner:—

For every increase of a shilling per gallon of spirits on the Excise duty, there may be, on wines which pay one shilling and sixpence duty, an augmentation not exceeding one penny halfpenny per gallon; and on wines which pay two shillings, an augmentation not exceeding twopence-halfpenny per gallon.

X. The two High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the power of levying upon all articles mentioned in the present Treaty, or upon any other article, landing or shipping dues, in order to pay the expenses of all necessary establishments at the ports of importation and exportation,

But in all that relates to local treatment, the dues and charges

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

basins, docks, roads, canals, and rivers of navigation, the privileges, immunities, and advantages which are granted to national manufactures, or to the goods exported in them, and which are granted to the other country, and to the goods imported or exported.

The High Contracting Parties do not prohibit the exportation of coal, and to levy duties on such exportation. The subjects of one of the Contracting Powers shall enjoy in the dominions of the other the same protection and security in regard to their property in trade-marks and patterns of every

kind, so soon as the necessary legislative sanction shall have been given by Parliament, with the reserve made in Article VI respecting wines.

Further, Her Britannic Majesty reserves to herself the power of retaining, upon special grounds, and by way of exception, during a period not exceeding two years, dated from the 1st of April, 1860, half of the duty on those articles the free admission of which is stipulated by the present Treaty.

The reserve, however, does not apply to articles of silk manufacture.

XV. The engagements contracted by His Majesty the Emperor of the French shall be fulfilled, and the tariffs previously indicated as payable on British

XVII. It is understood between the two High Contracting Powers, as an element of the conversion of the *ad valorem* duties into specific duties, that for the kinds of bar-iron which are at present subjected on importation into France to a duty of ten francs not including the two additional decimes, the duty shall be seven francs on every hundred kilogrammes until the 1st of October, 1864, and six francs from that period, including in both cases the two additional decimes.

XVIII. The arrangements of the present Treaty of Commerce are applicable to Algeria, both for the exportation of her produce, and for the importation of British goods.

XIX. Each of the two High Contracting Powers engages to confer on the other any favour, privilege, or reduction in the Tariff of duties of importation on the articles mentioned in the present Treaty, which the said Power may concede to any third Power. They further engage not to enforce one against the other any prohibition of importation or exportation, which shall not at the same time be applicable to all other nations.

XX. The present Treaty shall not be valid unless her Britannic Majesty shall be authorized by the assent of Her Parliament to execute the engagements contracted by Her in the Articles of the present Treaty.

XXI. The present Treaty shall remain in force for the space of ten years, to date from the day of the exchange of ratifications; and in case neither of the High Contracting Powers shall have notified to the other, twelve months before the expiration of the said period

of ten years, the intention to put an end to its operation, the Treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year, counting from the day on which one or other of the High Contracting Powers shall have announced its intention to put an end to it. The High Contracting Powers reserve to themselves the right to introduce by common consent into this Treaty, any modification which is not opposed to its spirit and principles, and the utility of which shall have been shown by experience.

XXII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within the period of fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(L.S.) COWLEY.
(L.S.) RICHARD COBDEN.
(L.S.) V. BAROCHE.
(L.S.) F. ROUHER.

Additional Article to the Treaty of Commerce concluded at Paris, January 23, 1860, between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French. Signed at Paris, February 25, 1860. (Ratifications exchanged at Paris, February 28, 1860.)

By Article VIII. of the Treaty of Commerce between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Em-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

French, signed at
3rd of January last,
Majesty undertook
to Parliament the
to the United King-
es and spirits im-
France, at a duty
to the Excise duty
home-made spirits,
tion of a surtax of
gallon, which would
ual duty payable on
es and spirits eight
twopence a gallon.
ratification of the
he Government of
e Majesty have as-
the surtax of two-
n is not sufficient
the charges with
nsequence of the
he laws of Customs

made spirits, with the addition
of a surtax of fivepence a gallon

The present Additional Article
shall have the same force and
validity as if it had been inserted
in the Treaty of Commerce of
the 23rd of January last.

It shall be ratified, and the ra-
tifications thereof shall be ex-
changed at Paris within five days
from the date of its signature.

In witness whereof, the respec-
tive Plenipotentiaries have signed
the same, and have affixed thereto
the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, this twenty-fifth
day of February, in the year of
our Lord eighteen hundred and
sixty.

(L.S.) COWLEY.
(L.S.) I. BAROCHE.
(L.S.) E. ROUPE.

view to insure the gradual execution of the aforesaid Treaty within the periods fixed by the same.

In consequence whereof, the undersigned, invested with full powers on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on one side, and of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, on the other, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

1. Instead of a single Convention establishing the specific duties to be paid by British merchandise imported into France, three separate Conventions shall be successively concluded; the first of which shall comprise bar and pig-iron, steel and worked metals, machines, tools and mechanical instruments of all sorts; the second, yarns and manufactures in flax and hemp; the third, all other articles of British production and manufacture enumerated in Article I. of the Treaty of the 23rd of January.

2. These Conventions shall be

negotiated, concluded, and ratified in such a manner as to come into force with respect to the Articles to which they apply, at each of the periods fixed by Article XV. of the Treaty of which they will form the complement. Nevertheless, the last of these Conventions shall be concluded and ratified before the first of November next.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and validity as if it had been inserted in the Treaty of Commerce of the 23rd of January last. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Paris within four days at latest from the date of its signature.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty.

(L.S.) COWLEY.
(L.S.) E. TROUVENEL.

TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between Her Majesty and the Republic of Nicaragua. Signed at Managua, February 11, 1860. (Ratifications exchanged at London, August 2, 1860)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Nicaragua, being desirous to maintain and improve the relations of good understanding which happily subsist between them,

and to promote the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects and citizens, have deemed it expedient to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, and have for that purpose named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Charles Lennox Wyke, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Ma-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

Extraordinary and
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n to the Republics
erica;

cellency the Presi-
ublic of Nicaragua,
edon, Minister for
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having communi-
other their respec-
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the following Ar-

esty the Queen of
ingdom of Great
reland recognizes
ty and independ-
Republic of Ni-
sequently, there
fect, firm, and in-
and sincere friend-
Her Britannic

country; and shall enjoy all the
rights, privileges, and exemptions
in navigation, commerce, and
manufactures, which native sub-
jects or citizens do or shall enjoy
submitting themselves to the law
there established, to which native
subjects or citizens are subjected

The ships of war and post
office packets of each Contracting
Party respectively, shall have li-
berty to enter into all harbours
rivers, and places within the ter-
ritories of the other, to which
the ships of war and packets of
other nations are or may be per-
mitted to come; to anchor there
and to remain and refit; subject
always to the laws of the two
countries respectively.

The High Contracting Parties
further engage that neither will
grant any favour to any other na-

upon her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandize can be from time to time lawfully imported into the Republic of Nicaragua in its own vessels, may be also imported in British vessels; and that no higher or other duties upon the vessel or upon her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other.

And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported from the one country in its own vessels to any foreign country, may in like manner be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country; and that the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in British vessels, or in vessels of the Republic of Nicaragua.

V. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the British dominions of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Nicaragua, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation in the Republic of Nicaragua of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British dominions, than are or shall be payable on the same or the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any article to the territo-

ries of the other, than such as are payable on the exportation of the same or the like article to any other foreign country.

No prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties into the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the same or the like article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties to the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the same or the like article to the territories of all other nations.

VI. No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, corporations, or establishments of whatever kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases upon national vessels.

VII. In order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the preceding Articles are, to their full extent, applicable to British vessels and their cargoes arriving in the ports of Nicaragua, and reciprocally to the vessels of the said Republic and their cargoes arriving in British ports, whether they

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

the ports of the
which they respec-
or from the ports of
ign country; and,
no discriminating
e imposed or col-
e ports of either
e said vessels or
goes, whether such
consist of native or
oduce or manufac-

vessels which, ac-
ne laws of Great
be deemed British
all vessels which,
he laws of the Re-
aragua, are to be
s of that Republic,
purposes of this
ned British vessels
Nicaragua respect-

through stress of weather, pu-
suit of pirates or enemies, and
want of provisions or water, they
shall be received and treated with
humanity, and all favour and pro-
tection shall be given to them for
repairing their ships, procuring
provisions, and placing them-
selves in a situation to continue
their voyage without obstacle or
hindrance of any kind.

XI. If any ship of war or mer-
chant vessel of either of the High
Contracting Parties should be
wrecked on the coasts of the
other, such ship or vessel, or any
parts thereof, and all furniture
and appurtenances belonging
thereunto, and all goods and mer-
chandise which shall be saved
therefrom, or the produce thereof
if sold, shall be faithfully restored

diately, subject to such right of appeal on the part of the person paying the same as may exist in the respective countries. The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties, unless cleared for consumption; in which case they shall be liable only to the same duties as if they had been imported in a national vessel.

XII. The subjects and citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession, *ab intestato*, or in any other manner whatever, every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to hold. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the ordinary form of law, in the same manner as subjects or citizens of the country; and in the absence of such heirs and representatives, the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country under similar circumstances.

In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge than is payable by subjects or citizens of the country. In every case the subjects and citizens of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof; British subjects from the territory of Nicaragua, and Nicaraguan citizens from the British territory, freely,

and without being subject on such exportation to pay any duty as foreigners, and without having to pay any other or higher duties than those to which subjects or citizens of the country are liable.

XIII. Both Contracting Parties promise and engage formally to give their special protection to the persons and property of the subjects or citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice, for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the native subjects or citizens of the country; for which purpose they may either appear in proper person, or employ, in the prosecution or defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions or sentences of the tribunals in all cases which may concern them, and shall enjoy in such cases all the rights and privileges accorded to native subjects or citizens.

XIV. In the event of any subject or citizen of the two Contracting Parties dying without will or testament in the dominions or territories of the other Contracting Party, or in the absence of lawful heirs or representatives, the Consul-General, Consul, or Acting Consul of the nation to which the deceased may belong, shall, so far as the laws of each country will permit, have the right, after a duly made and attested inventory has been signed

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

... possession and
... property which the
... have left, for the
... lawful heirs and
... g immediate notice
... to the authorities of

... subjects of Her Bri-
... residing in the
... Nicaragua, and the
... Republic of Nica-
... in the dominions
... nic Majesty, shall
... from all compul-
... service whatsoever,
... a or land, and from
... s, or military exac-
... isitions; and they
... mpelled, under any
... ever, to pay any
... rordinary charges,
... r taxes, other or

... Consul of the Party concerne
... or by the deputy or representati
... of the Consul: and any pers
... knowingly protecting or harbou
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XVII. British subjects residin
... in the territories of the Republ
... of Nicaragua shall enjoy the mo
... perfect and entire liberty of co
... science, without being annoy
... molested, or disturbed on accou
... of their religious belief. Neith
... shall they be annoyed, moleste
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... cise of their religion, in priva
... houses, or in the chapels or plac
... of worship appointed for that pu
... pose, provided that in so doin
... they observe the decorum due t
... Divine worship, and the respec
... due to the laws of the countr

Contracting Parties, it is agreed that if at any time any rupture, or any interruption of friendly intercourse, should unfortunately take place between the two Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of either of them, established in the territories of the other, who may reside upon the coasts, shall be allowed six months, and those who may reside in the interior a whole year, to wind up their accounts and to dispose of their property; and a safe-conduct shall be given to them to embark at the port which they themselves shall select. The subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties who may be established in the dominions or territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or other occupation or employment, shall be allowed to remain and continue in the exercise of the said trade or occupation, notwithstanding the interruption of friendship between the two countries, in the free enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, so long as they behave peaceably and observe the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to native subjects or citizens. In the same case, debts between individuals, public funds, and the shares of Companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered, or detained.

XIX. It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the pro-

tection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other Party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted.

The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions or territories of the other, shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation.

XX. The Republic of Nicaragua hereby grants to Great Britain, and to British subjects and property, the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the territories of that Republic, on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and upon equal terms by both parties, and their respective subjects and citizens; the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its full and complete right of sovereignty over the same: and, generally, the Republic of Nicaragua engages to grant to Great Britain and to British subjects the same rights and privileges, in all respects, in regard to the transit and the rates of transit, and also as regards all other rights, privileges, or advantages whatsoever, whether relating to the passage and employment of

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

otherwise, which are hereafter be granted to be enjoyed by, and the said nation.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland hereby agrees to give her protection to all persons engaged in communication as aforesaid, to guarantee the innocent use of the said routes, and Her Britannic Majesty agrees to employ her power to induce other nations to give her protection to such persons.

And the Republic of Nicaragua hereby undertakes to establish and maintain two ports, one at each extremity of the communication aforesaid, on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. At these

authorities of Nicaragua, and without any charges or tolls whatever for their transportation, and on any of the said routes of communication. And no higher charges or tolls shall be imposed on the conveyance or transit of the persons and property of subjects of Great Britain or of the subjects and citizens of any other country, across the said routes of communication, than are or may be imposed on the persons or property of citizens of Nicaragua.

And the Republic of Nicaragua hereby concedes the right of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain to enter into contracts with any individuals or Companies to transport the mails of Great Britain along the said routes of

Government of Nicaragua, or of the Minister thereof at London or Paris, or of the competent legally-appointed local authorities, civil or military, employ such force for this and for no other purpose; and when, in the opinion of the Nicaraguan Government, the necessity ceases, such force shall be immediately withdrawn.

In the exceptional case, however, of unforeseen or imminent danger to the lives or properties of British subjects, Her Majesty's forces are authorized to act for their protection without such previous consent having been obtained.

XXIII. It is understood, however, that Her Britannic Majesty, in according protection to such routes of communication, and guaranteeing their neutrality and security, always intends that the protection and guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn if Her Britannic Majesty should deem that the persons or Company undertaking or managing the same, adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this Treaty, either by making unfair discriminations in favour of the commerce of any other nation or nations, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon mails, passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandize, or other articles. The aforesaid protection and guarantee shall not, however, be withdrawn by Her Britannic Majesty without first giving six months' notice to the Republic of Nicaragua.

XXIV. And it is further understood and agreed that, in any

grant or contract which may hereafter be made or entered into by the Government of Nicaragua, having reference to the inter-oceanic routes above referred to, or any of them, the rights and privileges granted by this Convention to Her Britannic Majesty and to British subjects shall be fully protected and reserved; and if any such grant or contract now exist of a valid character, it is further understood that the guarantee and protection of Her Britannic Majesty stipulated in Article XXI. of this Treaty shall be held inoperative and void, until the holders of such grant or contract shall recognize the concessions made in this Treaty to Her Britannic Majesty and to British subjects with respect to such inter-oceanic routes, or any of them, and shall agree to observe, and be governed by, those concessions as fully as if they had been embraced in their original grant or contract; after which recognition and agreement, the said guarantee and protection shall be in full force: provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed either to affirm or deny the validity of any of the said contracts.

XXV. After ten years from the completion of a canal, railroad, or any other route of communication, through the territory of Nicaragua, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, no Company which may have constructed or be in possession of the same shall ever divide, directly, or indirectly, by the issue of new stock, the payment of dividends, or otherwise, more than fifteen per cent. per annum, or at that rate, to its stockholders, from tolls collected thereupon; but

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

olls shall be found
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teen per cent. per

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rned to affect the
Government and
Republic of Costa
assage, by the San
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a force for the term
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of ratifications; and
rty shall notify to
ntention of termi-
me, twelve months
xpiration of the
stipulated above,

binding on both parties beyond
the said twenty years, until twelve
months from the time that one
of the Parties may notify to the
other its intention of terminating
it.

XXVIII. The present Treaty
of Friendship, Commerce, and
Navigation shall be ratified, and
the ratifications shall be ex-
changed at London as soon as
possible within six months from
this date.

In witness whereof the respec-
tive Plenipotentiaries have signed
the same, and have affixed there-
to their respective seals.

Done at Managua, this eleventh
day of February, in the year of
our Lord one thousand eight hun-
dred and sixty.

(L.S.) CHAS. LENNOX WYKE

di Nizza") to France, and renounces, for himself and all his descendants and successors, in favour of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, his rights and titles over the said territories. It is understood between their Majesties that this annexation shall be effected without any constraint of the wishes of the populations, and that the Governments of the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia will concert together as soon as possible upon the best means of appreciating and verifying the manifestations of those wishes.

II. It is equally understood that His Majesty the King of Sardinia cannot transfer the neutralized parts of Savoy, except on the conditions upon which he himself possesses them, and that it will appertain to His Majesty the Emperor of the French to come to an understanding on this subject, both with the Powers represented at the Congress of Vienna, and with the Swiss Confederation, and to give them the guarantees required by the stipulations referred to in this Article.

III. A Mixed Commission shall determine, in a spirit of equity, the frontiers of the two States, taking into account the configuration of the mountains and the requirements of defence.

IV. One or more Mixed Commissions shall be charged to examine and resolve, as soon as possible, the various incidental questions to which the annexation will give rise, such as the settlement of the share to be contributed by Savoy and the arrondissement of Nice ("circondario di Nizza") towards the public

debt of Sardinia, and the execution of the obligations resulting from contracts entered into with the Sardinian Government, which Government, however, reserves the right of itself terminating the labours undertaken for boring the tunnel of the Alps (Mont Cenis).

V. The French Government will secure to the civil and military functionaries belonging by birth to the province of Savoy and to the arrondissement of Nice ("circondario di Nizza"), and who shall become French subjects, the rights due to them on account of the services rendered by them to the Sardinian Government: they shall especially enjoy the advantages resulting from the permanency of the magisterial appointments, and from the guarantees ensured to the army.

VI. Sardinian subjects natives of Savoy and the arrondissement of Nice, at present domiciled in those provinces, who shall desire to preserve their Sardinian nationality, shall enjoy, during the space of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, and provided that they make a previous declaration to the competent authority, the right of transporting their domicile into Italy, and of fixing it there, in which case the character of Sardinian citizens shall be continued to them.

They shall be free to retain their immovable property situated in the territory annexed to France.

VII. As concerns Sardinia, the present Treaty shall be in force as soon as the necessary legislative sanction shall have been given by Parliament.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

present Treaty shall
and the ratifications of
exchanged at Turin
days, or sooner if pos-

which the respective
series have signed it,
to it their armorial

Done in duplicate at Turin
the twenty-fourth day of
month of March of the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hun-
dred and sixty.

(Signed)

TALLEYRAND
BENEDETTI
CAVOUR.
FARINI.

TION FOR THE PACIFICATION OF SYRIA

*between Her Majesty,
or of Austria, the
of the French, the
ent of Prussia, the
f Russia, and the
pecting Measures to
r the Pacification of
med at Paris, Sep-
1860. Ratifications*

Her Majesty the Queen of
United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland, the Right
honourable Henry Richard Charles
Earl Cowley, &c., Ambassador
Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of Her said Majesty
His Majesty the Emperor of
France;

STATE PAPERS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING
TO THE CESSION OF SAVOY AND NICE.

(SAVOY AND NICE PAPERS, No. 2624.)

No. 8.—*Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.*

Foreign Office, July 5, 1859.

My Lord,—I have to state to your Excellency, with reference to the report contained in your despatch of the 4th instant, of a conversation which you had had with Count Walewski, that Her Majesty's Government have learned with extreme concern that the question of annexing Savoy to France has been in agitation.

The Emperor's declaration at Milan that the "enemies" of the Emperor represented him as making war to aggrandize the territories of France, gave great satisfaction in this country. But in Germany it was confidently said that this declaration would not be adhered to.

If Savoy should be annexed to France, it will generally be supposed that the left bank of the Rhine, and the "natural limits," will be the next object; and thus the Emperor will become an object of suspicion to Europe, and kindle the hostility of which his uncle was the victim.

In conforming your language to Count Walewski to the tenour of this despatch, your Excellency will make him understand that the observations of Her Majesty's Government are dictated by the most friendly feelings towards the Emperor.

Count Persigny spoke to me today on the same subject, and I made to him the same remarks I

have made to your Lordship. He dwelt on the little value of Savoy, a bare rock, as he said, but which might avail Piedmont for an attack on France if Sardinia should become a great Power. I purposely abstained from any discussion of the value of Savoy. That part of the subject may be reserved for future comment.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 4.—*Earl Cowley to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received July 9.)

Paris, July 8, 1859.

My Lord,—In the course of the interview which I had with Count Walewski this afternoon, his Excellency said that I might give your Lordship the assurance that the Emperor had abandoned all idea of annexing Savoy to France.

I said that Her Majesty's Government would receive this intelligence with unmixed satisfaction, and that I rejoiced that the Emperor had relinquished a project, the success of which would have been of no real value to France, and would have seriously affected His Majesty's position in the eyes of Europe.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 5.—*Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.*

Foreign Office, July 9, 1859.

My Lord,—I have received

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

ency's despatch of stating that Count I informed you that ve me the assurance eror had abandoned annexing Savoy to

I have to instruct cy to state to Count at Her Majesty's Go ghly appreciate the has prompted His jesty thus distinctly project which, while contributed no real France, would have ly affected the Em- itation in Europe. vers of Europe not considerable import- maintenance of Savoy at relation towards t they would also

Baroche received him this a noon, and in reply to Dr. Ke inquiry whether there was truth in the above rumour, s "Cette question n'a aucun int ni actuel ni prochain;" but should any change occur herea he thought it only just that it sh only be made after a comp understanding between Fr and Switzerland, and with due gard to those provisions of the T ties of 1815 which stipulated in case of the cession of Savo France, a portion of it suffic to insure a good line of defe should be at the same time ce to Switzerland.

Dr. Kern said that Switzerl would of course prefer the *status quo*, but that he was glad to h what his Excellency said with

No. 17.—*Earl Cowley to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received January 26.)

Paris, January 25, 1860.

(Extract.)

It is more than probable that your Lordship has been made acquainted with a rumour prevalent to a certain extent in Paris, that there exists a secret Treaty between France and Sardinia entered into before the late war, by which the latter binds herself, in case her territory should be considerably increased in Italy by the events of the war, to cede Savoy to France.

I have no reason to believe in the existence of this Treaty, and for many reasons am inclined to doubt it; still I cannot undertake upon myself to affirm that some sort of engagement or understanding respecting Savoy has not been entered into between the two Governments.

But let this be as it may, it is my duty to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that the question of the annexation of Savoy to France is beginning to occupy the public mind very seriously, and I cannot doubt is more or less in the contemplation of the French Government, should the Duchies, and more particularly the Romagna, be annexed to Sardinia.

No. 19.—*Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.*

Foreign Office, January 23, 1860.

My Lord,—I have received and laid before the Queen your Lordship's despatch of yesterday, respecting Savoy.

I have no difficulty in giving you instructions as to the language which you should hold,

with regard to the annexation of Savoy and the County of Nice to France.

You will recollect that on the occasion of announcing to Parliament the intelligence of the Preliminaries of Villafranca, I stated the satisfaction which I felt in assuring the House of Commons that no cession of Savoy to France was in contemplation, and that, had it been otherwise, great alarm would have been felt on the Rhine and throughout Germany.

Your Lordship had at this time received the solemn assurance from Count Walewski that the idea of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France had, if once entertained, been abandoned.

I do not wish, at present, to do battle in argument upon the question. If ever entertained, it must be considered by all the Great Powers of Europe, and the grounds of such a proposal critically examined.

But I wish you to state to M. Thouvenel at once the view which we take of this question in connection with the general interests of Europe, and the position of the Emperor of the French.

The Emperor cannot fail to have present to his mind the alarm and anxiety which prevailed in Europe during the past summer; the arming of Prussia and the German Powers; the hopes of revolution excited; the rumours of alliances, offensive and defensive, which agitated the public mind. The Emperor can well recall that period; for he stated how much of glory he was content to forego, how much of noble aspirations to disappoint, in order to give satisfaction and peace to Europe.

It is to be hoped and desired

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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which he would find it diffi-
thereafter to appease.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL

No. 26.—*Lord J. Russell to Sir Hudson.*

Foreign Office, February 6, 1860

Sir,—In speaking to Co-
Cavour respecting the rumour
annexation of Savoy, you
not disguise from Count Cav-
that, in the opinion of Her
jesty's Government, it would
a blot in the escutcheon of
House of Savoy if the King
Sardinia were to yield to Fra-
the cradle of his ancient
illustrious House.

You will likewise point

circulation respecting this subject.

His Excellency replied that he could not account for them; nor could he account for the sudden change in the opinions of many persons, Savoyards, who before the late war had urged that cession, and who now opposed it.

He added that the Sardinian Government had not the slightest intention of ceding, exchanging, or selling Savoy. If the people of Savoy had any grievances which they thought required redress; any proposition to make by which they conceived their position might be bettered; any undue pressure to complain of; they knew perfectly well that they had a constitutional remedy by petition to the Crown through Parliament; that if any such petition were presented, it would be dealt with parliamentarily and openly, and would receive such remedy as Parliament might approve and the Crown sanction.

At this moment, said the Count, Savoy has one battalion of Rifles to protect it; and I can assure you, he added, that the Sardinian Government has no intention of applying military coercion to any portion of the King's subjects, in order to stifle or create a public demonstration: the question of Savoy is left to the good sense and the good feeling of the people of Savoy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

No. 28.—*Earl Cowley to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received February 8.)

Paris, February 5, 1860.
(Extract.)

The interpellations in both Houses of Parliament respecting

the truth of the reported annexation of Savoy to France, together with the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 28th ultimo, stating the views of Her Majesty's Government on this question, determined me to recur to it again with M. Thouvenel. Previously to so doing, I had an opportunity of ascertaining from Count Walowski that he recognized the accuracy of the report which I had sent to your Lordship of his declaration to me in July last, but he reminded me that he had made that declaration in view of the strict accomplishment of the Treaty of Zurich, and that he had more than once afterwards maintained that if Sardinia was to be aggrandised by the annexation of the Duchies, it must be at the cost of Savoy and the County of Nice, which must pass to France. This is perfectly true, and on more than one occasion I alluded to these observations in my private correspondence with your Lordship. I did not think it necessary to notice them officially, because it was understood that all questions arising out of the state of Italy were to be referred to a Congress, and I considered it unadvisable, in face of the previous declarations made to me, to engage Her Majesty's Government in a diplomatic correspondence upon a hypothetical question, which, if it ever assumed a more tangible shape, must necessarily come under the examination of all the Powers represented in the Congress. It is not, however, to be inferred that I allowed Count Walewski to suppose that the realisation of this scheme would be seen with indifference by Her Majesty's Government.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

to M. Thouvenel, did not desire to y controversy with I intend that my should bear any friendly character; wished to ascertain ood—whether there arstanding between and Sardinian Go-d whether he main-clarations of Count

hat his Excellency exactly what I asked, a my despatches of 8th of July last, to p.

nel replied, that not yet an opportunity o the Emperor on ie could only state oninions, which he

contingencies, however, did occur when peace was made. T Emperor had thought that if chances of war had given such large accession of territory Sardinia as would have alter the relative proportions of military strength of the two countries, he might with justice have demanded such territorial cessions of Sardinia as would have preserved those relative proportions. But so long as sole addition made to Sardinia was the province of Lombardy there was no sufficient reason, the Emperor's opinion, for asking of Sardinia the sacrifice of a part of her ancient territory, and therefore Count Walewski had made the declaration referred by me.

The Preliminaries of 1859

would partake of the nature of the arrangements made at Zurich, will not think it necessary to look to the more immediate safety of the French frontier. But the French Government could not consent to the formation of a kingdom of above ten millions of souls in the South of Europe without taking precautions for the future security of France. This would be done not in a spirit of conquest or aggrandisement, but simply as a measure of necessary precaution.

But while the French Government ask for guarantees for the safety of France, they have no intention of violating or infringing upon those which Europe has thought necessary to take for her own safety. The annexation, therefore, of Savoy to France would not break the engagements entered into for the neutrality of the districts of Chablais and Faucigny; indeed, in the opinion of the French Government, it would be well that those districts should be united permanently to Switzerland.

No. 31.—*Earl Cowley to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received February 11.)

Paris, February 10, 1860.

My Lord,—I had an opportunity of seeing the Emperor yesterday, and I had the honour of having some conversation with His Majesty on the subject of the annexation of Savoy to France.

His Majesty did not deny that, under certain eventualities, and on the grounds stated in my despatch of the 5th instant, he might think it right to claim a proper frontier for France; that

he believed that the wish of the Savoyards was to be united to France; and that he could not understand why, in the case of the Duchies, the wishes of the populations were to be attended to, and that the same principle should not prevail with respect to Savoy.

His Majesty, however, disclaimed all intention of annexing Savoy against the will of the Savoyards themselves, and without having consulted the Great Powers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 32.—*Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.*

Foreign Office, February 13, 1860.

(Extract.)

I have laid before the Queen your Excellency's despatch of the 5th instant in respect to Savoy.

M. Thouvenel states, in substance, that the French Government have never concealed their opinions that if the territories of the King of Sardinia greatly increased, the addition of Savoy and Nice to France would be required for the security of the French Empire; that the Treaty of Zurich did not contemplate such an aggrandizement of Sardinia; and therefore the project of annexing Savoy was no longer entertained. But that, if the votes of Central Italy should enlarge the dominions of the King of Sardinia, and place him at the head of 11,000,000 of Italians, the security of France would require the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

I have to state, in reply, that

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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your despatch, and from another
despatch received on the 11th
instant, that the Emperor would
consult the Great Powers of
Europe on this project if seri-
ously entertained, and that it
never entered his thoughts to
constrain either the will of the
King of Sardinia, or that of the
people of Savoy and Nice.

Further correspondence, there-
fore, may be reserved for future
occasion.

No 34.—*Sir J. Hudson to Lord
J. Russell.*—(Received February
16.)

(Extract.)

the kingdom. His Excellency did not speak of French pressure, neither did he appear to fear it.

(ITALIAN PAPERS, PART IV.)

No. 1.—*M. Thouvenot to Count Persigny.*—(Communicated to Lord J. Russell by Count Persigny, March 15.)

Paris, March 13, 1860.

(Translation.)

M. Le Comte.—The Emperor, in his Speech to the Great Bodies of the State, at the opening of the Legislative Session, made known his opinion in anticipation of a re-adjustment of a considerable territory on the other side of the Alps, and announced the intention of submitting to the wisdom and equity of Europe a question which is not raised by the ambition of France, but put, as it were, by events themselves. His Majesty has decided that the moment is come to fulfil this engagement, and I hasten, in conformity with his orders, to put you in a position to communicate our explanations to the Cabinet of London. Solemn acts, freely subscribed to at the end of a campaign fortunate for our arms, have established in the most irrefragable fashion, that we had not for our object a territorial aggrandizement when the force of circumstances induced us to interfere in the affairs of Italy. If the Imperial Government has been able to discern, in the cases in which disinterestedness should not entirely banish prudence, a situation analogous to that which now presents itself, it flatters itself not only that it has not sought to produce this situation, but that it has, on the contrary,

endeavoured in all conjunctures to follow the courses best suited to withdraw it from the chances of the future. The stipulations of Zurich, and those of Villafranca, entirely excluded it. Although the possession of Lombardy fortified Piedmont on the Alps, we, without any hesitation, silenced our own interest, and, far from favouring the development of a state of things which might furnish us with legitimate and pressing reasons for demanding guarantees, we employed, as Europe knows, all our influence to realize, in their literal tenour, the dispositions of the Treaties which reserved the maintenance of the territorial limits in the centre of Italy.

I need not now recur to the circumstances which prevented the success of our efforts. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty was the first to appreciate the character of them. It will suffice to recall the fact that the necessity of occupying ourselves above all, and in the general interest, with the establishment of a definite state of things in the Peninsula, was alone able to determine us to seek in different combinations from that of which we had vainly essayed to effect the triumph, the means of settling the pending questions.

A new situation then pressed on our attention; and without putting ourselves in antagonism with the policy which has constantly inspired the acts, as well as the language, of the Emperor, we had nevertheless to consider the prejudice which new arrangements in Italy might be capable of causing to our own interests.

It is impossible to deny that the formation of a considerable

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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when the question arose of settling eventually the Spanish succession, and later when the question of the Austrian succession was opened, combinations were discussed which extended the possessions of Piedmont in Italy and granted her the acquisition either of Lombardy or of other contiguous territories. In these concessions, much less vast assuredly than that of which there is now question, the annexation of Savoy and the County of Nice was always considered by several of the principal Powers of Europe as a necessary compensation to France. Certain that my meaning cannot be open to false interpretations, I experience no embarrassment in citing a precedent

faithful. But the exceptional character cannot be ignored of the circumstances which determine us to demand that a modification be introduced into the delimitation of the frontier which was finally traced between France and Sardinia. The result of the war has been to make, by the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont, a primary change in the territorial limits of Italy; the annexation of other States to that kingdom constitutes a new change, the consequences of which have a special gravity for us, and it is not at variance with the respect accorded on every occasion by the Government of the Emperor to existing Treaties to demand that they should not be in reality altered to our detriment.

In a communication which addresses itself above all to the good faith of the Cabinets, and which testifies to that which animates the Government of the Emperor, should I hesitate to say that, in restoring Savoy to Piedmont, it was desired to constitute that country guardian of the Alps, in order that it might keep the passes open into France? Unpleasant as this situation was, we loyally resigned ourselves to it during half a century; much further, we again accepted it on our return from a campaign in Italy, which might easily have furnished us with the opportunity of changing it: but should we allow that the conditions which we have scrupulously respected in order to prevent any disturbance of our international relations should be aggravated? and can Europe, on her side, consider it just that, to the weight with which they already pressed on us should be added that of a State the strength

of which will have trebled in the course of a year? In claiming the modification of the Treaties on this point, we confine ourselves, as it were, to demanding that one of their stipulations should not acquire, against the intention even of the Powers which signed them, a graver bearing and a more disadvantageous interpretation.

I hasten to add that the Government of the Emperor has no wish to hold the guarantees which it demands except with the free assent of the King of Sardinia and of the populations. The cession, therefore, which will be made to it will remain exempt from all violence and from all constraint; it is, besides, our firm intention to arrange it, as far as concerns the territories of Savoy subject to eventual neutralization, in such a way as to injure no acquired right and to affect no legitimate interest.

In accord with our interests, and with the will of the King of Sardinia, and not in contradiction to the general interests of Europe, the cession of Savoy and the County of Nice to France, does not, Monsieur, raise any questions incompatible with the best established and most rigorous rules of public right. If the character, the language, and the habits of the populations destined to be united to France assure us that this cession is not contrary to their sentiments; if we think that the configuration of the soil has entwined their commercial interests, as well as their political interests, with ours; if, in fine, we say that the Alps constitute the barrier which ought eternally to separate Italy from France,

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

themselves to conclude that the new de- be established be- ont and us finds its the force of things. e name of ideas of is not as natural we seek the ad- oy and the County ur territory: it is arantee, and under of which the mind e the reproduction. rangers to any ndisement, and still idea of conquest, is to obtain, in the rinciples of public e Treaties may not ore onerous for us on which they were der circumstances

appreciated by the Br vernment with the sent equity which inspire i the amicable spirit whic its relations with Franc understand that, seek legitimate guarantees, w into arrangements with to agree on the neces and dispositions. Thr cumstances, most frequ dependent of their will ments have not always in founding their com on bases uniting the e of true stability, which others than those of ju lightened by the clear hension of reciprocal and thus it is that acts to consecrate peace, hav only resulted in deposit

No. 2.—*Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.*

Foreign Office, March 22, 1860.

My Lord,—I transmit to your Excellency herewith copy of a despatch addressed by M. Thouvenel to the Comte de Persigny, which was placed in my hands by the latter on the 15th instant.

The Emperor of the French pledged himself in His Imperial Majesty's Speech to the Legislative Chambers that he would submit the question of the annexation of Savoy and the County of Nice to France to the wisdom and equity of Europe; and the accompanying despatch—communications similar to which have no doubt been made to the other Great Powers—purports to have been written in redemption of that pledge.

M. Thouvenel's despatch explains the reasons on account of which the Imperial Government makes claim to the cession of Savoy and of Nice, and it states the principles upon which the French Government considers itself justified in making that claim.

It is with great regret that Her Majesty's Government feels obliged to say that they cannot admit the force of those reasons, and that they are unable to subscribe to the justice of those principles.

M. Thouvenel adverts to the events of the last twelve months in support of his arguments. Her Majesty's Government would wish shortly to advert also to those events.

The immediate cause of the war which broke out in Northern Italy in the spring of last year was the invasion of the Pied-

montese territory by the Austrian army.

The Emperor of the French marched a large force to the assistance and support of his ally the King of Sardinia.

The declarations which His Imperial Majesty, upon several occasions, made as to his intentions, and as to the objects of the war, led the Powers of Europe to believe that the war was undertaken without any view to acquisition of territory by France, and that its object was to restore Italy to herself, and to solve, in favour of Italy, that question which it was alleged the conduct of the Austrian Government had brought to an issue, namely, whether Austria should have dominion up to the foot of the Alps, or whether Italy should be free from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic.

M. Thouvenel says that solemn acts, freely concluded after a campaign which had been successful for the arms of France, are an irrefragable proof that the French Government had not for its object any territorial aggrandisement when it was led by the force of events to interfere in the affairs of Italy. But he adds, that though the French Government could not but foresee hypothetical circumstances in which disinterestedness would have to give way to prudence, the Treaties of Villafranca and of Zurich entirely shut out such a contingency.

This statement seems to explain the assurance given to your Excellency by Count Walewski in July 1859, when the Count, being asked as to the truth of rumours that, notwithstanding the declarations and proclamations of

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

there was a negotiation for the cession of France, asserted that if it had ever been entered upon it would have ended in a failure.

Her Majesty's Government are not disposed to follow M. Thouvenel's policy, but the hypothetical case to which he alludes is not the cession of the Duchy of Venetia by France, but the transfer to Piedmont of the Duchy of Savoy, which in such case it is contemplated that Savoy should be ceded to France; and the agreement of Villafranca, and the Treaty of Zurich, by which Austria the possessor of Venetia, the idea of a cession of Venetia to France, which she had been entered upon, as stated by

But Her Majesty's Government would beg to observe that to imagine that Sardinia, even with a population of 12,000,000, would ever think of invading France with a population of 36,000,000, is to suppose that which amounts to a moral impossibility. Sardinia, so augmented, will become a respectable State, capable of attaining a great degree of internal prosperity, and sufficiently strong to defend herself against any other Italian Power; but that the French Empire, the first military Power of the Continent, with a vast, compact territory, full of natural resources, and with a population characteristically warlike, should be in danger of being attacked by her far weaker neighbour, is not in the nature of

her own power to prevent the formation of any such Confederacy. There is no Power in Europe that does not wish to maintain friendly relations with France, and there is none that could hope to reap any advantage from a voluntary and unprovoked rupture with so powerful a State.

But the chances of Sardinia becoming an instrument of such a confederacy have been diminished by the events of late years, and by the new arrangements of Northern and Central Italy.

Till within the last fifteen years the Government of Sardinia was swayed by the influence of Austria, and might have been supposed to be likely, in the event of a war between Austria and France, to give passage through Savoy to any Austrian force which might have wished to enter France in that direction; but of late years Sardinia has broken away from her connection with Austria, and has looked to France, and not in vain, for friendship and support. Sardinia, therefore, is less likely than ever willingly to give passage to a hostile force wishing to enter France, and it is obvious that Sardinia, increased in strength, while the Austrian frontier is thrown back to the Mincio, is less likely than when she was much weaker, and when the Austrian frontier was on the Ticino, to yield on compulsion that passage to Austrian troops which she would not concede of her own free-will.

We may consider, therefore, as groundless the apprehension that Sardinia, retaining possession of Savoy, might open a passage

through that Province into France to the troops of a hostile Confederacy.

It seems, then, to Her Majesty's Government, that the argument in favour of the annexation of Savoy to France, founded on the assumed insecurity of the French territory bordering upon Savoy, falls to the ground when it comes to be fairly examined.

M. Thouvenel says that this demand for the cession of Savoy to France ought not to give umbrage to any Power; that it is founded on a just balance of forces, and is especially pointed out by the nature of things, which has placed the French system of defence at the foot of the western slopes of the Alps.

But Her Majesty's Government must be allowed to remark, that a demand for cession of a neighbour's territory made by a State so powerful as France, and whose former and not very remote policy of territorial aggrandizement brought countless calamities upon Europe, cannot well fail to give umbrage to every State interested in the balance of power and in the maintenance of the general peace. Nor can that umbrage be diminished by the grounds on which the claim is founded; because, if a great military Power like France is to demand the territory of a neighbour upon its own theory of what constitutes geographically its proper system of defence, it is evident that no State could be secure from the aggressions of a more powerful neighbour; that might and not right would henceforward be the rule to determine territorial possession; and that the integrity and independence of the smaller

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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tier, and was at a distance from
the slopes of the Alps. The
words of Article III. on this
point were as follows :

" In the Department of Mont
Blanc, France acquires the sub-
Prefecture of Chambery, with the
exception of the Cantons of
L'Hôpital, St. Pierre d'Albigny,
la Rocette, and Montmelian ; and
also the sub-Prefecture of An-
necy, with the exception of the
portion of the Canton of Faverges
situated to the east of a line
passing between Ourechaise and
Marlens on the side of France,
and Marthod and Ugine on the
opposite side, and which after-
wards follows the crest of the
mountains as far as the frontier
of the Canton of Thones. This
line, together with the limits of

spect for Treaties concluded by preceding Governments of France, and M. Thouvenel declares that this is a principle of conduct to which His Imperial Majesty will always make it to himself a law to remain faithful.

The declaration referred to by M. Thouvenel was no more than might have been expected from the just and enlightened Sovereign by whom it was made; and the assurance given by M. Thouvenel that it will be strictly and inviolably observed must be gratifying to the allies of France, and satisfactory to the whole of Europe. But M. Thouvenel alleges that the present is an exceptional case, that changes which have taken place, and which are about to take place, in Italy, involve changes in the territorial arrangements established by existing Treaties, and that those Treaty arrangements ought not to be altered to the detriment of France.

Her Majesty's Government think they have shown that no detriment or danger to France would be the result of the changes now in progress in Italy; but there is a State in whose integrity and independence all Europe takes a deep interest, and whose integrity and independence France, among other Powers, has pledged herself by Treaty to respect and maintain, and that State would suffer the most serious detriment, and would be exposed to the most serious danger by the proposed transfer of Savoy from Sardinia to France. It is needless to say that this State is Switzerland.

By the Treaties of Vienna, of 1815, the Powers of Europe, France included, acknowledged

and guaranteed the integrity and the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland, and as a security for that integrity and that neutrality, it was stipulated that the provinces of Chablais and of Faucigny, and all that portion of Savoy which is north of Ugine, shall form part of the neutrality of Switzerland, as acknowledged and guaranteed by the Contracting Powers; and it was further stipulated that, in consequence thereof, whenever the Powers, neighbours of Switzerland, should be actually at war, or whenever there should be an imminent danger of war, between them, the troops of the King of Sardinia, the Sovereign of Savoy, which may happen to be in those provinces, shall retire therefrom, passing, if necessary, through the Valais, and that no armed troops of any other Power shall either traverse or be stationed in those provinces and territories, except such troops as the Swiss Confederation shall think proper to place therein.

It is plain that these engagements about Savoy, to which France is a party, were intended as a security for Switzerland against danger coming from France; but what would become of that security if Savoy were annexed to France, and if the very Power against which this access to Switzerland has been barred, should become the owner of the barrier thus erected for the protection of the Confederation? It is, indeed, implied in the despatch of M. Thouvenel, that France, in taking Savoy, would accept also the engagements by which the King of Sardinia is bound, in regard to the neutralized portion of that country; but it is no disparagement to France to say that

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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to France; and he says that the
Alps ought to be the line of separa-
tion between France and Italy,
and that thus the new boundary
which it is proposed to establish
between France and Piedmont
finds its sanction in the force of
things. This statement, indeed,
opens a wide field for conjecture
as to the future, and though it
is immediately followed by the
somewhat inconsistent assurance
that it is not upon the ground
of ideas of nationality, nor upon
that of natural frontiers, that the
cession of Savoy and of Nice is
demanded, those arguments can-
not fail to give rise to the most
serious reflections. Her Majesty's
Government, then, would beg to
submit that no case has been
made out to justify this cession

the early years of the present century, are still fresh in the memory of mankind; their renewal would, indeed, be a deplorable misfortune; and it cannot be surprising that the attention of nations and of their rulers should be directed, with anxious solicitude, to events which have a bearing both on the interests of the present and on the destinies of the future.

Your Excellency will read and give a copy of this despatch to M. Thouvenel.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 5.—*M. Thouvenel to Count Persigny.*—(Communicated to Lord J. Russell by Count Persigny, March 27.)

Paris, March 25, 1860.

(Translation.)

M. le Comte.—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of the despatch from Lord John Russell, which Earl Cowley has been instructed to communicate to me officially, and which contains the reply of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to the statement of the Government of the Emperor, concerning the annexation of Savoy and the Arrondissement of Nice to France.

I cannot but experience a very lively feeling of regret that I have not succeeded, as I desired, in modifying an opinion which was already known to me through the previous communications of the English Ambassador; but the prolongation of any discussion on this subject would have no practical result, and I prefer, rather than provoke a fresh ex-

change of explanations equally painful to both countries, to confine myself to asserting that Lord John Russell's despatch has not the character of a protest. In a word, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty declares that it does not share the opinion of the Government of the Emperor: but this divergence does not constitute an opposition of a nature to affect the relations of the Cabinets of Paris and London. I am sincerely pleased at this, M. le Comte; and there are only two points in Lord John Russell's argument which I wish to examine summarily, so as to leave in the mind of Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State neither a misunderstanding nor a doubt as to our intentions. I believed that I had established that the Emperor, in making use in his Speech to the Great Bodies of the State of the word "revenge," had never had an idea of referring to any diplomatic act, or to any circumstance of other times. The explanations which I have given on this subject to His Majesty's representatives at the German Courts have been everywhere considered as satisfactory as possible, and I had requested you to transmit to Lord John Russell a copy of the despatch which contains them. I renew these explanations to-day with the confidence that, on examining them closer, Her Britannic Majesty's Government will not receive them less favourably than the Powers to whom they were more especially addressed.

As for the neutrality of Switzerland, M. le Comte, which Lord John Russell considers to be menaced by the annexation of Savoy to the territory of the Em-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

content myself with
you that France
greatest interest to
from any injury.
r's Government,
not hesitated, in
the sincerity of its
in this respect, to
Treaty which it has
at Turin a clause

—
understood that His
King of Sardinia
the neutralized
voy, except on the
on which he him-
them, and that it
to His Majesty the
the French to come
ing on this sub-
the Powers repre-
gress of Vienna

(ITALIAN PAPERS, PART VI.)

No. 8.—*M. Thouvenel to M. Tilton*
—(Communicated to Lord J
Russell by Count Persigny
March 20.)

Paris, March 17, 1860.

(Translation.)

Sir,—M. Kern has forwarded
to me the note, copy of which I
have the honour to transmit to
you herewith, and the object of
which is, as you will see, to pro-
test, in the name of his Govern-
ment, against the annexation to
France of the districts of Savoy
subjected contingently to neutral-
ization in virtue of the Treaties
of 1815.

This step could not fail to
cause profound surprise to the

and distribution of power in Europe. His Majesty the King of Sardinia is, therefore, free, within the bounds of his prerogatives, to renounce the possession of Savoy in favour of France. This primary point could not be contested, and is not capable, in strict right, of being the object of any doubt, or of raising any legal difficulty.

In point of fact, however, the exercise of the sovereign right, in the matter of cession, may be subjected, by international stipulations, to conventional restrictions, and it is thus that the Federal Council thinks that it may rely upon a Convention of 1564, and the Treaties of 1815, in pretending that Sardinia cannot dispossess herself of Savoy without disregarding her engagements.

The discussion is consequently reduced to ascertaining in what degree the Sardinian Government is bound by the documents to which I have just alluded.

The Convention of 1564, exclusively concluded between the Seigneurs of Berne and the Duke of Savoy, had for its object a partition and delimitations which more recent events have several times modified without complaint on the part of Switzerland: it referred to a situation and contingencies which have no analogy with the present state of possession; it became, therefore, extinct from the very force of things: and so true is this that no mention was made of it in the Acts of 1813, in which, however, care was taken to refer to the previous Conventions remaining or maintained in force, especially to that of 1754. There remain, therefore, the Treaties of Vienna. What do they stipulate,

and how did the Plenipotentiaries come to an agreement upon the clauses which concern the contingent neutralization of a part of Savoy? It behoves us, in order to define the character and bearing of these clauses, to refer here to the negotiations to which they gave rise. Switzerland solicited, at the Congress of Vienna, as necessary for the defence of the southern frontier, the cession of various territories which were likewise claimed by the Envoys of the King of Sardinia. The Sardinian Plenipotentiaries, after long discussions, consented to the demand of the Swiss Confederation, making, however, their consent dependent on a combination conceived in the interest of Piedmont, and which they initiated; this combination is precisely that one, the effect of which was to extend, in certain cases, the guarantees of the neutrality to the northern part of Savoy. "The Undersigned," declared M. de St. Marsan, in his Memorandum of March 26, "is authorized to consent, in favour of the Canton of Geneva, to the cession of the territory on the following conditions:—that the Provinces of Chablais and Faucigny be comprised in the neutrality of Switzerland; that the Sardinian troops may be able to retire by the route of the Valais; that no armed troops of any Power may stay in or pass through these provinces, with the exception of those which the Swiss Confederation may consider it advisable to place there."

This arrangement thus had for its object to cover a portion of Savoy, and Switzerland, by her acquiescence, took on herself the obligation of ensuring the execution of it, by engaging on the

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

give passage to the
es to re-enter Pied-
e other, to place at
troops in the neu-
ry. The engage-
l by the Confedera-
rice of a territorial
to the Canton of
contingent neutrali-
plais and Faucigny,
stipulated for to the
inia, and the com-
a sacrifice. This
therefore, was not
igned with the view
the Swiss frontier,
assable barrier suffi-
cted, namely, the
claimed by the com-
nt of the Powers;
contrary, imposed
upon Switzerland.

Victor Emanuel propose to con-
clude?

I admit, Sir, however, that it
may be well to examine how the
stipulations of 1815, on this spe-
cial point, are connected with the
general combinations arranged
by common agreement, at that
time, between the Powers who
signed the Treaty of Vienna, with
the view of ensuring the neu-
trality of the Swiss Confedera-
tion. But this is a question on
which the Government of the
Emperor must treat with these
same Powers; and I do not hesi-
tate to say that we are disposed
to adopt the measures suggested
either by the general interest, or
specially by the interest of Swit-
zerland.

You will, Sir, be good enough

ment. Meanwhile, I consider it useful now to recur with you to a point which I confined myself to alluding to in my previous correspondence, and to dwell particularly on an objection which has been brought forward in the discussions to which the question has given rise.

Analogies, in fact, are alleged, and out of them it is attempted to sow mistrust. But do these analogies rest on facts, and does there really exist any relation between our position with regard to the Alps and our situation on the Rhine? Doubtless the Treaties of 1815 constituted in the north a state of things not without resemblance to and connection with that which now subsists on the side of the Alps. The Kingdom of the Low Countries was created with a view similar to that from which springs the territorial delimitation of Sardinia. Like Sardinia, it had the guardianship of positions which give it the power of giving up the approaches to, and the entry into, our territory to foreign armies. After a period of fifteen years these arrangements were profoundly modified, with the concurrence of the Great Powers themselves. Belgium was formed, and her neutrality, recognized by Europe, thenceforth covers all the portion of our frontier which was precisely the one most exposed, and on account of which France might nourish legitimate uneasiness. In one word, whatever menace to us in the north the Treaties of 1815 offered, is but a recollection consigned to the region of History by the Conference of London. We have no longer on that side any species of guarantee to claim; and our

system of defence, rested on our most important places, shields us entirely from dangers analogous to those with which we should have more than ever to deal on another point, if Piedmont, in her new proportions, remained in possession of territories which give access to the very heart of the Empire. On the Rhine the peril has disappeared, whilst in the Alps it has increased. Thus the situations which it is attempted to assimilate, offer no resemblance: and the so powerful considerations which oblige us to demand the annexation of Savoy have no possible application to the state of things in the east and north of France. This combination will complete that which Europe herself has adopted, by effacing the last trace of stipulations manifestly conceived in a spirit of mistrust and aggression towards us; and, far from finding in it a cause for uneasiness, Germany will have reasons to see in it only a fresh condition of stability and duration to peace.

I beg you, M. le Comte, to be good enough to read this despatch to Lord John Russell, and to give him a copy of it.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) THOUVENEL.

No. 55.—*Sir J. Hudson to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received April 2.)

Turin, March 29, 1860.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a further protest against the cession by Sardinia of the neutral part of Savoy to France, which has been addressed to Count Cavour by the Swiss Minister at this Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

Courts to Count Ca-
rin, March 28, 1860.
(translation.)

—A Treaty for the
Savoy to France, con-
cluded the 24th instant by
the plenipotentiaries of His
Majesty Victor Emanuel
of His Majesty the
Emperor Napoleon III., subject
to the approval of the Sardinian
Government, as just been in-
serted in the *Moniteur Universel*.
The Treaty has been con-
cluded at the concurrence
of the plenipotentiaries
of the Emperor, who had, how-
ever, been allowed to par-
ticipate as one of the
Powers concerned in the
Treaty, relative to the ces-

neutrality in time of war, making
the occupation of Faucigny,
Chablais, and Genevois, by Fed-
eral troops indispensable, the
Federal Council has been obliged
to address the Powers who signed
the Final Act of the Congress
of Vienna, and the Declaration
of Paris of the 20th November
1815, which Powers guarantee
this neutrality, and also that of
the territory, at that time belong-
ing to Sardinia, situated north of
Geneve, in order to submit to
them the new position which one
of the Contracting Powers alone
wishes to impose upon her, in
transferring the sovereignty of
these provinces from Sardinia to
France.

In the event of the cession of
Savoy to France, Switzerland de-

tively demanding the assembly of a Conference, convoked exclusively for the consideration of this subject.

In hope that the just right to which I appeal will be respected by the Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, and that that Government may never forget the consideration due to an old and friendly neighbour,

I beg, &c.
(Signed) A. TOURTE.

No. 78.—*Sir J. Hudson to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received April 5.)

Turin, April 2, 1860.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of an Address from His Sardinian Majesty to the people of Savoy and Nice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

(Translation.)

To the Inhabitants of Savoy and of Nice:—

A Treaty concluded on the 24th March determines that the union of Savoy and Nice to France shall take place with the concurrence of the populations and the sanction of the Parliament.

However painful it may be for me to separate myself from provinces which have for so long a period formed part of the dominions of my ancestors, and to which I am bound by so many recollections, I have had to take into consideration that the territorial changes which the war in Italy led to, justified the demand which my august ally the Em-

peror Napoleon addressed to me with a view to effecting this union. I had, moreover, to take into account the vast services rendered by France to Italy, the sacrifices made in the interest of her independence, the ties which battles and Treaties have formed between the two countries. I could not, besides, ignore the fact that the development of commerce, the rapidity and ease of communication, increase more and more every day the importance and the number of the relations of Savoy and of Nice with France. Lastly, I could not forget that great affinity in race, in language, and in manners, render these relations continually closer and more natural.

Nevertheless, this great change in the destiny of the provinces cannot be imposed on you. It must be the result of your free consent. Such is my determined wish; such is also the intention of the Emperor of the French. In order that nothing may hinder the free manifestation of your wishes, I recall those among the principal functionaries in the ranks of the Administration who do not belong to your country, and I replace them temporarily by several of your fellow-citizens who have earned the esteem and regard of the public.

In circumstances of such solemnity you will show yourselves worthy of the reputation which you have acquired. If you should have to seek a new destiny, act in such wise that the French shall receive you as brethren whom they have long since learnt to appreciate and to esteem. Act so that your union to France may become an additional link between two nations whose mis-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

se all the advantages
position of Geneva,
ie passes into Italy,
r the future for the
of the peace of

s, from the Swiss
r les Rapports entre
Savoie Neutralisée,"
n a letter in the Fo-
in London, which it
was addressed to
Wellington in 1815,
uties of Geneva at
ngly urged that the
y, which was mili-
ed from Piedmont,
iced under the safe-
s Swiss neutrality.
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realization of North
ded for exclusive

Switzerland which is comp-
tively weak. It appears to
that in the case of war betw
Austria and France, the Fre
Government, having the c
mand of the passes, might occ
the Valais, and take possession
the road of the Simplon.
the other hand Austria, with
example before her, might occ
the Via Mala and the Splug
In this conjuncture, what wo
become of the neutrality guar-
teed by the Great Powers?

The best security for Switz-
land, therefore, would appear
be a good defensible frontier.

There is, however, a last arg-
ment I must notice. It is s
that as Switzerland is open
other sides, she may as well
open on the South.

order to deliberate upon these new circumstances. It would seem that there could be little doubt about the object of such a Conference. Her Majesty's Government, at all events, think that to provide a good defensible frontier for Switzerland would be the best mode of strengthening and securing the European guarantee. As in the case of Savoy, such an arrangement is not to be made solely as a security against the present Government of France, but with a view to all who may come after; and France, who was a party to the guarantee, has no right to deprive the other guaranteeing Powers of the collateral security of local means of defence which might tend to prevent the necessity of calling the guarantee into action.

But this question, simple and clear as it is, has become involved by the special pleas which have been used in behalf of the French Government.

In answer to this claim of Switzerland, it is said, in the first place, that the northern districts of Savoy were neutralized, not at the request of Switzerland, but at the request of Piedmont.

This line of argument appears to us to be far from being conclusive. There can be no doubt that the neutrality of Belgium is, as M. Thouvenel lately showed, of great advantage to France; and, supposing any proposition were made which would weaken the security for that neutrality, it would be no answer to the objections of the French Government to say that the Belgian neutrality was chiefly established for the advantage of Belgium. France might and would maintain that the interests of France and

Europe were not to be forgotten.

In the same manner, there cannot be a rational doubt that the neutrality of Switzerland, as established by Article XCII. of the Treaty of Vienna, was conceived in the interest of Switzerland and of Europe, as well as of Piedmont.

But even on the narrow ground of the origin of the neutrality of North Savoy, authentic documents fail to bear out the assertion that it was stipulated exclusively in the interest of Piedmont. Our own records show the anxiety felt by the statesmen of Europe, lest, by commanding the Valais, France should have the independence of Switzerland at her mercy.

In a memorandum "Sur les Frontières de la Suisse au Sud-ouest," communicated to the Conference of Vienna on the 25th of October, 1814, by Baron Humboldt, it is said,—“When France shall entertain projects hostile to Italy, she will have the greatest interest in getting possession of Geneva and the Chablais, in order to have the St. Bernard and the Simplon. The existence of Switzerland would be endangered if she did not efficiently defend these passages. She must have given to her the means to do so; that is to say, a good frontier, which shall prevent any attack by offering great difficulties to success.”

In the same Memorandum it is said, after speaking of the Pays de Gex, “If the Canton of Geneva were not to touch the Swiss territory,—if it had not a good frontier, it would endanger and expose the rest of Switzerland, instead of strengthening it; and

be no doubt that the possession of the neutralized portions of Savoy by France will expose Geneva to great danger, both from internal intrigue and external aggression. Religious differences may be used to foment the former: the advantageous position of Geneva as a *place d'armes* for the attack of Italy may be brought forward to impel and to excuse the latter.

It is not the part of Great Britain to define the exact line of frontier which would give security both to Geneva and to the Valais.

Your duty will be rather to support that line which will take from Savoy the smallest portion of territory consistently with the efficient defence of Switzerland. In all your communications with the Swiss Representatives, you will inculcate upon them the utmost moderation, at the same time that you assure them of the anxiety of Her Majesty's Government to obtain efficient guarantees for the independence of Switzerland.

In speaking to M. Thouvenel you will avoid committing Her Majesty's Government to the approbation of any proposal or suggestion which may be considered by the Federal Council of Switzerland as totally useless and inadequate for the purpose of future security.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 108.—*Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.*

Foreign Office, May 15, 1860.

MY LORD.—After the communications which have passed with

various Courts of Europe, on the subject of the neutralized districts of Savoy, Her Majesty's Government think the time is come to define and fix the position they mean to assume on this question.

The Treaty of Vienna, and the Act of Guarantee of Switzerland of the 20th of November, 1815, provide that, in case of war between neighbouring Powers, certain parts of Savoy, namely, the districts of Chablais, Faucigny, and part of the Genevois, shall be comprised within the neutrality of Switzerland, and that no troops other than those of the Confederation shall occupy that territory so long as the war shall last.

Her Majesty's Government consider that this provision was made no less in the interest of Switzerland and of Europe, than in that of Sardinia.

The documents in their possession, the records of Geneva, and the correspondence of M. Pictet de Rochemont lately published, appear to them amply to bear out this position.

It appears to them that if France and Sardinia were desirous of making a Treaty by which the sovereignty of Savoy should be transferred to France, it was the duty of Sardinia to confer with the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna before completing the cession of territory of which she was not merely the Sovereign, but of which she held the deposit for purposes of Swiss independence and European security.

It appeared to Her Majesty's Government that if this was not done by Sardinia, it ought to

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

by France before
should occupy Sa-
her of these were
clear to Her Ma-
ent that the de-
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art of France, of
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Switzerland, in
Savoy forming
ions of the King

s Government are
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of Sardinia in re-
utralized parts of
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Emperor of the French, the answer
might have been doubtful. But
when the King of Sardinia had
already absolved them from their
allegiance, discarded them as his
subjects, and ceded them by
Treaty, the only question which
remained was between France
and anarchy. No alternative was
offered, and no real choice could
take place.

Her Majesty's Government
omit all argument as to the pro-
priety of a vote by universal suf-
frage for the purpose of confirm-
ing a Treaty. It is the first in-
stance of such a proceeding, and
the circumstances have not been
such as to encourage a repetition
of it.

The question remains, what is
to be done?

vernment will instruct you further; and in that case you will inform me of the reasons for which the Government of France declines to summon a meeting of the Great Powers, which the Federal Council of Switzerland has so constantly demanded.

You will, of course, fully understand that nothing is changed in that part of the Treaty of Vienna which binds the Powers who were parties to it to maintain the neutrality of Switzerland.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

(ITALIAN PAPERS, PART VI.)

Letters Apostolic of His Holiness Pius IX., pronouncing the Major Excommunication against the Invaders and Usurpers of some Provinces of the Pontifical States.

(Translation.)

Pope Pius IX., in perpetual memory of the act.

The Catholic Church, founded and instituted by our Lord Jesus Christ for the eternal salvation of souls, having acquired, by virtue of its Divine institution, the form of a perfect society, she should, consequently, enjoy such liberty as to render her, in the discharge of her sacred ministry, independent of all civil power. And as, for her due freedom of action, she stood in need of those safeguards which befitted the character and requirements of the times, it hence followed, by a singular dispensation of Divine Providence, that, on the fall of the Roman Empire, and its subsequent dismemberment into various provinces, the Roman Pontiff, whom Christ constituted the head and centre of his entire Church, acquired a temporal sovereignty. And this, undeniably, was a most

wise provision of the Almighty, to the end that amid such a number and variety of temporal Princes the Sovereign Pontiff might enjoy that political independence so highly essential to the uncontrolled exercise of his spiritual power, authority, and jurisdiction, throughout the whole world. And this was evidently just, in order that the Christian world might have no ground for apprehension that this See should, at any time, be swayed in its universal administration by the pressure of civil governments, or party intrigues,—this Holy See towards which, *on account of its declared pre-eminence, the universal Church should refer.*

We can, however, easily understand how this sovereignty, though partaking of a temporal character, is, nevertheless, indued with a spiritual nature, in virtue of its sacred mission, and of that close bond wherewith it is associated with the chief interests of Christianity. This, however, is no hindrance to the due fulfilment of those requirements which conduce to the temporal happiness of the people, as the history of the civil government, for so many ages administered by the Roman

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

...evidently demon-
...the temporal
...we speak tends
...g and advantage
...it is not to be
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...r, thanks to the
...d wherewith God
...hurch, have all,
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...ked maligners of
...hurch, *abominable*
...and speaking lies
...ppiously strive to
...See of its tem-

as to vaunt openly of their reve-
rence and devotion for this
Church. And what is most
lamentable of all is, that such
wicked conduct stains the cha-
racter of more than one of those
personages who, as children of
the Church, should exert in her
defence and protection that au-
thority which they exercise over
their own subjects.

In the fraudulent and perverse
machinations of which we com-
plain, the foremost actor is un-
doubtedly the Sardinian Govern-
ment; and it has been sometime
universally known how great and
manifold have been the wrongs
inflicted in that kingdom against
the Church, her rights, and her
sacred ministers, for which pro-
ceedings we expressed our deep

peror of Austria and the Allied Sovereigns, the Emperor of the French and the King of Piedmont, no treachery or wicked contrivance was left unattempted to induce, at any cost, the subjects of our Pontifical jurisdiction to infamous revolt. To this end revolutionary agents were dispatched, money lavishly dispensed, arms supplied, and popular excitement stirred up by wicked writings and journals, and, in fine, every manner of deceit was practised, even by those acting as Diplomatic Representatives of that Government in Rome, who, in utter defiance of the right of nations, and every principle of rectitude, shamefully abused their privilege by darkly plotting against our Pontifical Government.

A sedition afterwards breaking out in some of our provinces—the result of long and covert designing—a Royal Dictatorship was forthwith proclaimed by certain partisans, and Commissaries were chosen without delay by the Sardinian Government, who, afterwards, under a different designation, assumed the government of those provinces.

While these events were passing, we, mindful of our most momentous duty, did not neglect, in two of our Allocutions, delivered respectively on the 20th June and the 26th September of last year, to complain in the strongest terms of the infringement of the temporal rights of this Holy See, and at the same time seriously to admonish the aggressors of the censures and penalties prescribed by Canon law, which they had lamentably incurred. It was, indeed, reasonable to expect that the authors

of this violation, in consequence of our reiterated warnings and remonstrances, should have desisted from this malign intent, especially as all the Catholic Bishops, and the faithful of every grade, dignity, and condition committed to their charge, uniting their complaints with ours, gave us their prompt and unanimous aid in upholding the cause of this Apostolic See, of the Universal Church, and of justice, fully convinced how necessary the temporal sovereignty is to insure the independent jurisdiction of the Sovereign Pontiff. But the Sardinian Government—it is with horror that we mention the fact—not only disregarded our admonitions, remonstrances, and ecclesiastical censures, but still persisting in its iniquity, having illegally extorted, by bribery, threats, intimidation, and every wily art, the suffrages of the people, did not hesitate to invade and occupy our before-mentioned provinces, and subject them to its power and dominion. Words are but weak to express our abhorrence of this outrage, which, in itself, implies the committal of manifold and exceeding crimes; for a grave sacrilege has been perpetrated, through which, at once, the rights of others have been usurped, contrary to all law, human and Divine, every reason of justice subverted, and the basis of all civil power and all human society completely undermined.

On this account, while on the one hand we are convinced, not without sorrow of heart, that further remonstrances would be of no avail to those who, "as the deaf adder closing its ears," would remain insensible to all our warning and complaint, we,

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

re perfectly con-
in the face of
nity, we are called
the cause of the
Apostolic See,
Christian world,
warred against by
We must, there-
lest by further
seem wanting in
our most solemn
ers have come to
at, following the
ur predecessors,
se that supreme
nly to loosen but
th we are divinely
t the guilty being
everity, they may
itary example to
ving implored by

plished them—that all these have
incurred the Major Excommuni-
cation, and the other ecclesiastical
censures and penalties inflicted
by the Sacred Canons, by the
Apostolic Constitutions, and the
Decrees of the General Councils,
especially that of Trent (Sess.
XXII., cap. 11 de Reform.), and,
if required, be they again excom-
municated and anathematised.
And we declare, moreover, that
they shall be deprived of all pri-
vileges, graces, and indulgences
whatsoever, conceded to them by
us, and by the Roman Pontiffs,
our predecessors; neither can
they be absolved and freed from
these censures by any but our-
selves, or by the Roman Pontiff
reigning (excepting *in articulo*
mortis, and even then, in the

thereto, in order to obtain the benefit of absolution.

At the moment, however, that, forced by sad necessity, we fulfil with sorrow this part of our duty, we forget not that we are the earthly vicar of Him "who will-eth not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should be converted and live;" and who "came into the world to seek and to save that which was lost." Wherefore, in all humility of heart, with fervid and incessant prayer, we implore and beseech his divine mercy, that he may deign to enlighten with his heavenly grace all those against whom we are constrained to award the ecclesiastical penalties, and that, in his omnipotent power, He may lead them back from the way of perdition to the path of salvation.

And we declare that these letters, and every clause therein contained, even though the above-mentioned or other persons having or pretending to have an interest in the things aforesaid, no matter what may be their condition, degree, rank, distinction, or dignity, or whether they be worthy of special name and mention, may not have consented to them; and although they may not have been sued, cited, and interrogated, and the motives for which we have published the said letters be not sufficiently stated, verified, and justified, or through any other cause, semblance, pretext, or motive, they can never, in whatsoever manner, be attacked on the plea of subreption, obreption, or nullity, or the absence of our fixed intent, or the absence of the consent of the parties interested, or of any other deficiency whatsoever; neither can they be impugned, infringed, retracted,

questioned, or made the subject of legal debate; nor can any person institute or obtain in their detriment the benefit of the *aperitio oris*, restitution in *integrum*, or that of the *jus, factum*, or *gratia*, or any such like whatsoever, nor could such benefit be obtained, whether conceded and issued *motu, scientia, or potestatis plenitudine* with equals, can it in any manner avail them in judgment or otherwise; but we will that these presents endure, and remain binding, valid, and efficacious for ever, and that they obtain a full and entire effect, and be inviolably and fixedly adhered to by those whom they now concern, or shall concern at any future time. And such, and not diversely, must be the decision and definition to be given of the foregoing by the judges ordinary, by the delegates, auditors of causes in the Apostolic Palace, and cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, as also by the legates *a Leters*, the Nuncios of the Holy See, and all others whatsoever, invested or to be invested with whatsoever rank or power, each and all of them being deprived of the faculty of judging and interpreting otherwise; and if any person whatsoever, no matter what his authority may be, should adjudicate diversely on these matters, whether it be knowingly or unwittingly, let the decision be null and void.

The foregoing, being in no way impaired or impugned by any rule of ours and our Apostolic Chancery, *de jure quasito non tollendo*, or by other Apostolic Constitutions or Ordinances, or by any statutes, customs, usages, or styles immemorial or otherwise, even when corroborated by oath,

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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rogate, and will that they all
aforesaid shall be abrogated.

And since these present let-
ters cannot with safety be pub-
lished everywhere, and especially
in those places where they are
most needed, as is well known,
we will that they, or copies of
them, be posted and published
on the doors of the Lateran
Church and of the Basilica of
the Prince of the Apostles, and
also on the doors of the Apos-
tolic Chancery, and of the Gene-
ral Curia at the Monte Citorio,
and in the Campo dei Fiori, as
is the custom; and, being thus
published and posted, they shall
be binding on all and singular

Letters Apostolic were posted and published at the doors of the Lateran and Vatican Basilicas, at those of the Apostolic Chancery and of the Gran Curia Innocenziana, and in Campo di Fiori, by me, Luigi Serafini, Deputy Apostolic.

FILIPPO OSSANI, *Head Deputy.*

No. 90.—*The King of Sardinia to Pope Pius IX.*

(Translation.)

Turin, March 20, 1860.

Most Blessed Father, — The events which have taken place in the Romagna make it my duty to explain to your Holiness with respectful candour the reasons of my conduct.

Ten continuous years of foreign occupation in the Romagna, while they have done great wrong and injury to the independence of Italy, have not been able to give order to society, nor rest to the people, nor authority to the Government.

When the foreign occupation ceased, the Government fell without any movement towards lifting it up again or re-establishing it. The people of the Romagna, looked upon as ungovernable, when left to themselves showed, by conduct which received the applause of Europe, how the civil and military order and discipline which rule the most civilized nations might be introduced among them.

But the incertitude of a precarious condition but too long continued was dangerous to Italy and to Europe. On the dissipation of the hopes of an European Congress before which the questions of Central Italy should be

brought, no other solution was seen to be possible but that of again interrogating the people themselves upon their future destinies.

The resolve for annexation with the Constitutional Monarchy of Piedmont being re-confirmed with such solemnity by universal suffrage, it was my duty, for the peace and welfare of Italy, to accept it definitively. But, for that same object of peace, I am still always disposed to render homage to the high sovereignty of the Apostolic See.

I, a Catholic Prince, feel that I cannot act against the immutable principles of that religion which it is my glory to profess with filial and unalterable obedience.

But the change which has now been effected regards the political interests of the nation, the security of the States, the moral and civil order of society; it regards the independence of Italy, for which my father lost his crown, and for which I would be ready to lose my life. The difficulties now existing relate to a mode of territorial dominion which the force of events has rendered necessary. To this necessity every Sovereignty has been obliged to assent, and even the Holy See has acknowledged the same, anciently and in modern times.

In such modifications of sovereignty, justice and civil State reasons ("raison d'Etat") direct that every care be taken to conciliate ancient rights with the new order of things, and therefore it is that, confiding in the grace and judgment of your Holiness, I pray you to facilitate this task for my Government, which will not omit, on its part,

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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Church impose on your Majesty
the obligation, as you write to
me, of accounting to me for your
behaviour in respect to them. I
might contest certain assertions
contained in your Majesty's letter,
and say, for instance, that the
foreign occupation in the Lega-
tions had been for some time
past confined to the city of Bo-
logna, which never was a part of
the Romagna. I might answer that
the pretended universal suffrage
was not spontaneous, but im-
posed: and here I abstain from
asking your Majesty's opinion on
universal suffrage, as well as from
declaring to you my decision. I
might answer that the Papal
troops were hindered from re-
establishing the legitimate Go-
vernment in the insurgent Pro-

pation which is being accomplished to the loss of the States of the Church, and leave on the conscience of your Majesty, and all abettors of this act of spoliation, the fatal consequences which may ensue.

I am persuaded that your Majesty, in reading over, with a mind more tranquil, less prejudiced, and better acquainted with the real facts, the letter which you addressed to me, will find much to repent of.

I pray the Lord to grant you that grace of which, in your present difficult position, you have so great need.

(Signed) PIVS PP. IX.

The Vatican, April 2, 1860.

(ITALIAN PAPERS, PART VII.)

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY. PART VII.

No. 1.—*Lord J. Russell to Lord A. Loftus.*

Foreign Office, May 8, 1860.

(Extract.)

In regard to Italy, where our views and those of Austria are divergent, it is easy to say that the spirit of a liberal policy has been invoked, in order to cloak ambitious views of conquest and aggrandizement. But whether the Sardinian Government have been animated by views of conquest and aggrandizement, or by the purest love of liberty and of Italy, is not, in fact, the question.

The question is, whether, admitting—which we are willing to admit—that it is desirable that the Neapolitan Dynasty should retain its sway over Naples and

Sicily, its present course is likely to attain that end.

For, if the Government of Southern Italy should be marked by tyranny, injustice, and oppression, while that of Northern Italy is conspicuous for freedom, justice, and liberality, our observation tells us that the people of Southern Italy will, sooner or later, join their Northern brethren, and ask to be governed by the same Sovereign. Nor will it matter in that day whether pure patriotism or selfish ambition be the ruling motives of the King of Sardinia. The effects will be precisely the same—revolution and annexation.

We hope, therefore, that the Government of Austria will advise the King of the Two Sicilies to adopt a policy of justice, liberality, and moderation.

It may not be necessary or desirable to introduce at this time a Representative Constitution in the Kingdom of Naples. The people of that country may be too ignorant to appreciate its benefits; but every country understands the difference between a Government which is unjust and cruel, and one which is just and humane.

You will communicate these observations to Count Rechberg, and, if you think proper, read him this despatch.

No. 2.—*Proclamation of Garibaldi to the Sicilians.*

(Translation.)

Italians!—The Sicilians are fighting against the enemies of Italy, and for Italy. It is the duty of every Italian to succour them with words, money, and arms, and, above all, in person.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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many centuries. Prove to the
world that it is no lie that Roman
generations inhabited this land.
(Signed) G. GARIBALDI.

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No. 50.—*Lord J. Russell to Earl
Cowley.*

Foreign Office, July 26, 1860.

My Lord,—The French am-
bassador read to me yesterday a
despatch which he had received
from M. Thouvenel, and of which
the following is the substance :—

After acknowledging the com-
munication made to him by your
Excellency in pursuance of my
despatch to you of the 23rd in-
stant in regard to the affairs of
Italy, M. Thouvenel proceeded

The position of affairs had, however, become more urgent since M. de Persigny had been first instructed to speak to me on the subject, for the Neapolitan troops had in fact evacuated their strongholds in Sicily; Garibaldi was master of the whole island, and was expected to make an immediate descent on the mainland; alarm reigned at Naples, from whence a flight to Gaeta was already contemplated. It was not a question of interfering between a Sovereign and his subjects, but was simply this: would France and England assist, without doing anything to modify, the course of events which threatened the severest blow to the European equilibrium; would they suffer a country with which they maintained the usual relations, to be invaded by an army composed of revolutionary elements and of foreigners; and would they allow outrage to interfere with the constitutional experiment to which the King Francis II. had so loyally submitted?

M. Thouvenel then proceeded to say that his Government did not think that France and England, with a due regard for their own interests and dignity, could submit to remain passive spectators of such events, and that he had, therefore, said to your Excellency, as you report in your despatch of the 24th instant, that under present circumstances he thought it indispensable that the commanders of our naval forces should at once be authorized to declare to General Garibaldi that they had orders to prevent him from crossing the Strait. The internal policy of Sicily and of the mainland would thus be re-

served for consideration, but we should announce that no foreign assistance should be allowed to intervene in the settlement of the question between King Francis II. and his Neapolitan subjects.

Having consulted the Cabinet upon the contents of this communication, I informed M. de Persigny that Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that no case had been made out for a departure on their part from their general principle of non-intervention.

That the force of Garibaldi was not in itself sufficient to overthrow the Neapolitan Monarchy.

If the navy, army, and people of Naples were attached to the King, Garibaldi would be defeated; if, on the contrary, they were disposed to welcome Garibaldi, our interference would be an intervention in the internal affairs of the Neapolitan Kingdom.

It could not be concealed that some of the nominations of the King gave reason to fear his want of steadiness in a constitutional course. That if France and England should stop Garibaldi, and a counter-revolution should take place, we should render ourselves responsible for the evils that might ensue.

If France chose to interfere alone, we should merely disapprove her course, and protest against it. In our opinion, the Neapolitans ought to be the masters either to reject or to receive Garibaldi. The Neapolitan navy, if faithful to the King's cause, would protect his dominions from invasion. But we could not deny that the young King must be liable to suspicion, from the

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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character for tyrannical
repeated breaches

ent that even if

Roman States
monarchs of Garibaldi
would not attack
it was held by a
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trian Venetia,
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ce.,
J. RUSSELL.

John Russell to

have, as well as M. Thouvenel,
lively apprehension. They are
convinced that a friendly and
constant interchange of opinions
between England and France
has a tendency to remove mis-
apprehension and maintain har-
mony between them.

It is to be remarked, that for
many years the policy of France
has been more active in the af-
fairs of Italy than that of Great
Britain. France, under the Re-
public, thought it incumbent
upon her to invade the Roman
States, to restore the Pope, and
to leave in Rome a division of
her army, which still continues
to occupy that city. France, un-
der the present Emperor, thought
it her duty and her interest to fly
to the succour of the King of Sar-

France nor Austria ought to govern in Italy.

When, therefore, the Count de Persigny, by order of his Government, consulted the Government of Her Majesty respecting the invasion of Sicily, and the impending extension of the civil war to Naples, I answered at once that if the two Governments were to confine themselves to advice, Garibaldi would not listen; that if they used or threatened armed interference, they would be resorting to that intervention by force which both Governments had so repeatedly disclaimed. At a subsequent period, the proposal of the Count de Persigny to send orders by telegraph to the French and British Admirals to stop the expedition of Garibaldi to Naples or Calabria, left no doubt in my mind of the nature of the intervention which was in contemplation.

I explained to M. de Persigny that, in the eyes of Her Majesty's Government, such an intervention would be objectionable on two grounds, viz. :—

1st. As being in contradiction to the principle which Great Britain had long professed, of not interfering in the internal concerns of foreign countries. For if, I said, it was true that Garibaldi should be considered a foreigner, and should find no support in the country, he would be easily defeated by the faithful army of the King of Naples. But if the Neapolitans preferred the King of Sardinia to their own Sovereign, how could France and Great Britain consistently impose on them a Government to which they are averse?

2ndly. But supposing the ques-

tion of principle to be put aside as inapplicable, great responsibility would be incurred by Great Britain and France should they attempt to cover with their guarantee the Constitutional Government of the King of Naples. In the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, it was desirable that the King of Naples should be allowed some interval of time to show the sincerity of his new course. Her Majesty's Government had therefore interfered so far as to advise the Sardinian Government both to enter into friendly relations with the Neapolitan, and to use the personal influence of the King to restrain the further enterprises of Garibaldi. I may add, that this is the only step in regard to the Italian policy of Her Majesty's Government which has not been generally approved by public opinion. But to go further than this, and to answer for the sincerity and perseverance of the King of Naples in his Constitutional course, would be that kind of insurance which is technically termed doubly hazardous. The King of Naples has too profound a respect for the maxims of government professed by his father, and too filial a regard for the precedent set by that Sovereign, to justify either foreign nations or his own subjects in an implicit reliance on his continuance in the path of Constitutional reform.

We have now to contemplate the contingencies of the future. Let us suppose, therefore, that Naples has fallen to Garibaldi, and that Umbria and the Marches have, like Bologna, renounced the temporal authority of the Pope; let us suppose, further, that the

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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Grand Duke at Florence, to-
gether with the requisition by Aus-
tria of a large indemnity for the
expenses of the war, would not
bring on the active interposition
of France. The prospect of los-
ing Tuscany and the Legations
in addition to Savoy and Nice,
and of being burdened with a
large debt to pay for the arma-
ments of Austria as well as for
those of Sardinia herself, may
well deter Count Cavour, or the
most adventurous of his succes-
sors in the Ministry, from under-
taking a new war.

Great Britain will at any time
be ready to use her influence to
preserve peace in Europe. She
does not expect that Austria,
after being made sensible of the
evils attending her Italian policy,



PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. 287

The fortune of war has been against us. The daring enterprise which that Sovereign in the most formal manner protested he ignored, and which nevertheless pending the Treaties for an intimate alliance, received in his States principally help and support: that enterprise which the whole of Europe, after having proclaimed the principle of non-intervention, looks at with indifference, leaving us alone to struggle against the common enemy, is on the point of extending its unhappy effects even to our capital. The hostile forces are approaching us nearly.

On the other hand, Sicily and the provinces of the continent, long since and in all ways undermined by revolution, having risen under so much pressure, have formed Provincial Governments with the title and under the nominal protection of that Sovereign, and have confided to a pretended Dictator the authority and the full arbitrament of their destinies.

Powerful in our rights founded on history, on international Treaties, and on the public law of Europe, while we depend on prolonging, as long as possible, our defence, we are not less determined to make every sacrifice to spare the horrors of a struggle and of anarchy to this vast metropolis, the glorious seat of antiquity, the cradle of the arts and the civilization of the kingdom.

In consequence, we will move with our army outside our walls, confiding in the loyalty and in the affection of our subjects for the maintenance of order and the respect to the authorities.

In taking such a resolution, we

feel at the same time the duty which is dictated to us by our ancient and unshaken rights, our honour, the interests of our heirs and successors, and, still more, of our beloved subjects, and we strongly protest against all the acts hitherto consummated, and the events which have taken place, or will happen hereafter.

We reserve all our titles and prerogatives, springing from the sacred and incontestable rights of succession, and from Treaties, and we solemnly declare all the above-mentioned acts and occurrences null, void, and of no value, resigning, as far as concerns us, into the hands of an omnipotent God our cause and that of our people, in the pure conviction of not having entertained, in the brief space of our reign, a single thought which was not consecrated to their good and to their felicity. The institutions which we have irrevocably guaranteed to them are the pledge of this.

This our protest will be by us transmitted to all the Courts, and we wish that, signed by us, furnished with the seal of our Royal Arms, and countersigned by our Minister for Foreign Affairs, it may be preserved in our Royal Office for Foreign Affairs, by the President of the Council of Ministers, and of Grace and Justice, as a monument of our firm wish to oppose always reason and right to violence and usurpation.

(Signed) FRANCIS.

(Signed) G. de Martino.

Naples, September 6, 1860.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

*J. Hudson to Lord
Received September*

September 17, 1860.

I have the honour
to send you with copies and
a note addressed
to Cardinal An-
tonelli of the Cardinal's
on the subject of
the Marches
and the motives
which induced Sardinia to
cede territories.
I have, &c.

JAMES HUDSON.

*Lord Cavour to Car-
Antonelli.*

September 7, 1860.

which have succeeded in Sicily
and the Kingdom of Naples. The
presence of foreign troops, offen-
sive to national feeling, and op-
posed to the manifestation of the
popular vote, will infallibly ex-
tend disturbances to the adjoin-
ing provinces.

The intimate relations between
the inhabitants of the Marches
and Umbria and the provinces
annexed to the States of the
King, and the reasons of order
and security of his own domi-
nions, compel His Majesty's Go-
vernment to apply an immediate
remedy to these evils. The con-
science of King Victor Emmanuel
will not allow him to remain an
idle spectator of the sanguinary
repression with which the arms
of foreign mercenaries would

Trusting that your Eminence will forthwith communicate the decision taken by the Government of His Holiness hereupon,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. CAVOUR.

No. 88.—*Cardinal Antonelli to Count Cavour.*

(Translation.)

Rome, September 11, 1860.

Excency, — Without taking into consideration the channel through which your Excellency thought fit to transmit to me your despatch of the 7th instant, I have endeavoured as calmly as possible to direct my attention to what your Excellency has stated to me in the name of your Sovereign, and I cannot conceal from you that in so doing I did no little violence to my feelings.

The new principles of international law put forward in your statement might, in fact, render any reply on my part unnecessary, being, as they are, in too flagrant opposition to those which have always been universally recognized by Governments and nations.

Nevertheless, stung to the quick by the charges brought against the Government of His Holiness, I cannot refrain from observing, in the first place, that the accusation brought against the troops recently formed by the Papal Government is as groundless and unjust as it is injurious; and, secondly, that no terms can qualify the insult of denying that Government a right shared by all other Governments, this being the first instance in which a Government has been forbidden to have foreign troops in its service

VOL. CII.

—a practice existing, indeed, at this present moment in many European States.

And while on this subject, it seems the moment to mention that, considering the character of the Chief Pontiff as common Father of all the Faithful, still less could he be prevented from enrolling among his soldiers the numbers who, from different parts of the Catholic world, came forward in the defence of the Holy See and the states of the Church.

Nothing, in the next place, could be more false and insulting than to attribute to the Papal troops the disorders which unfortunately have taken place in the States of the Church, nor is it necessary at this moment to proceed to the proof; for history has already recorded the character and origin of the troops who by force have overawed the freewill of the populations, and the nature of the artifices put into play to throw into confusion the greater part of Italy, and to ruin everything most inviolable and sacred by right and justice.

And with respect to the consequences which it is wished to charge upon the lawful action of the Papal troops in repressing the rebellion of Perugia, it would have been, in truth, better logic to attribute them to the foreign instigators of the revolt; and you, Count, know too well from what quarter came the impulse, from what quarter money, arms, and means of every kind were supplied, and whence came the instructions and orders to rise.

Everything, therefore, leads to the conclusion that the imputations cast on the soldiers of the Holy Church by a party hostile

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ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860

J. Hudson to Lord
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I have, &c.

d) JAMES HUDSON.

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ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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palities, soliciting to be restored
to order, to be solaced with
liberty, and to be united to my
kingdom.

I will reveal to you the thought
which governs me, and in what
consists my conception of the
duties which are imposed upon
him whom Providence has called
to an Italian Throne.

I ascended the Throne after
a great national calamity. My
father set me a great example;
abdicating the Throne for his
own dignity, and for the liberty
of his subjects. Charles Albert
fell with arms in his hands, and
died in exile. His death more
closely united the destiny of my
family with that of the Italian
people, who for so many centuries

the well-being of my people; and, with due respect to the Catholic religion, but leaving every man free in the sanctuary of his own conscience, and strengthening civil authority, I openly resisted that obstinate and persecuting faction which boasts of being the only friend and guardian of Thrones, but which pretends to control in the name of Monarchs, and to interpose between the Prince and his people the barrier of its own intolerant passions.

These forms of government could not fail to influence the rest of Italy. Concord between the Prince and the people in propounding national independence and civil and political liberty, a parliament and a free press, an army which had saved the military Italian tradition under the tricolour banner, made of Piedmont the champion and the strong arm of Italy. The strength of my Principality is not derived from the arts of an occult policy, but from the open influx of ideas, and public opinion.

Thus I was enabled to maintain, in that part of Italy which was united under my sceptre, the idea of a national Government, which should bring the divided provinces into the harmonious concord of one sole nation.

Italy understood my idea when my soldiers fought side by side with the armies of two Great Western Powers on the battle-fields of the Crimea. I sought to make Italy enter into the reality of facts and of European interests.

At the Paris Congress my Delegates were enabled, for the first time, to speak of your wrongs to Europe. It was manifest to

all that the preponderance of Austria in Italy was dangerous to the European equilibrium; and how many risks the independence and liberty of Piedmont ran, if the remainder of the Peninsula were not emancipated from foreign influence.

My magnanimous ally, the Emperor Napoleon III., felt that the cause of Italy was worthy of the great nation over which he rules. The new destinies of our country were inaugurated by a just war. Italian soldiers fought bravely by the side of the invincible legions of France. Volunteers from every province, and from every Italian family, under the banner of the Cross of Savoy, demonstrated that all Italy had invested me with the right of speaking and of fighting in her name.

State reasons imposed a conclusion to the war, but not to the consequences, which gradually developed themselves by the inflexible logic of events and of peoples.

Had I the ambition which is imputed to my family, not taking into account the course of events, I might have been satisfied with the acquisition of Lombardy. But I had lavished the precious blood of my soldiers, not for myself, but for Italy.

I had called Italians to arms: some Italian provinces had changed their internal government to concur in the war of independence which their rulers abhorred. After the Peace of Villafranca, those provinces claimed my protection against the threatened restoration of the former Governments. If the deeds of Central Italy were a consequence of the war to which we had invited the

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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Italy grew in the

the benefit of Italy I made a sa-
crifice which was most grievous
to my soul, in renouncing two
noble provinces, the heirlooms of
my Kingdom.

I have always given sincere
counsel to those Italian Princes
who resolved to be my enemies ;
determined, if unheeded, to meet
the peril which their blindness
might cause to their thrones, and
to accept the will of Italy.

To the Grand Duke I had in
vain proffered an alliance before
the war. To the Sovereign Pon-
tiff, in whom I venerate the Head
of the religion of my ancestors
and my people, I wrote in vain,
offering, having made peace, to
assume the Vicariat of Umbria
and the Marches. It was evident
that those provinces, kept down

voted to Italy and to me, flew to the rescue: they were Italians, I could not and ought not to restrain them. The fall of the Government of Naples confirmed that which my heart knew already, namely, that to the King the love, and to the Government the respect, of the people are indispensable. In the Two Sicilies the new system was inaugurated in my name. But some acts excited the fear that the policy represented by my name was not properly interpreted in every respect. All Italy feared that, under the cloak of a glorious popularity of a long-tried probity, the attempt would be made to revive a faction ready to sacrifice the approaching triumph of the nation to the chimeras of their ambitious fanaticism. All Italians turned to me to avert this danger; it was my duty to do it, for now it would not be moderation and wisdom, it would be nothing but imprudence and weakness on my part, not to assume with a strong hand the direction of the national movement, for which I am responsible in the face of Europe. I sent my soldiers into the Marches and Umbria, scattering the assemblage of foreigners of all nations and languages,—that strangest form of foreign intervention, and the worst of all.

I have proclaimed Italy for the Italians, and I will not permit Italy to become a focus for cosmopolitan sects who may meet there to contrive schemes of reaction or of universal demagogic intrigues.

Peoples of Southern Italy!

My troops advance among you to maintain order. I come not

to impose my will; but to make yours respected.

You may freely manifest it. Providence, who protects the cause of the just, will suggest the vote which you should place in the urn.

Whatever the gravity of events, I await calmly the judgment of civilized Europe and of history, conscious of having fulfilled my duties as a King and as an Italian.

My policy will, perhaps, not be inefficacious in reconciling the progress of nations with the stability of Monarchy.

As for Italy, I know that there I bring to a close the era of revolutions.

Given at Ancona, this 9th of October, 1860.

(Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL.

(Signed) FABINI.

No. 114.—*Lord J. Russell to Mr. Russell.*

Foreign Office, October 15, 1860.

Sir,—Her Majesty's Government do not think it probable that the Pope will leave Rome; but his position will be very disagreeable to himself, and very odious to the Romans. The French, on their side, will find it difficult to prevent the villages in the neighbourhood of Rome from rising in insurrection.

It would have been much better that the Pope should have retained and exercised his spiritual authority under the protection of a Sardinian Government and a Sardinian army. The theory that his independence as a temporal Sovereign is necessary to the free exercise of his spiritual

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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of Sardinia into the Neapolitan territory, and has withdrawn his entire Mission from Turin.

The Prince Regent of Prussia has also thought it necessary to convey to Sardinia a sense of his displeasure; but he has not thought it necessary to remove the Prussian Minister from Turin.

After these diplomatic acts, it would scarcely be just to Italy, or respectful to the other Great Powers of Europe, were the Government of Her Majesty any longer to withhold the expression of their opinion.

In so doing, however, Her Majesty's Government have no intention to raise a dispute upon the reasons which have been

Neapolitan States to have joined willingly in the subversion of their Governments. The first of these was, that the Governments of the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies provided so ill for the administration of justice, the protection of personal liberty, and the general welfare of their people, that their subjects looked forward to the overthrow of their rulers as a necessary preliminary to all improvement in their condition.

The second motive was, that a conviction had spread, since the year 1849, that the only manner in which Italians could secure their independence of foreign control, was by forming one strong Government for the whole of Italy. The struggle of Charles Albert in 1848, and the sympathy which the present King of Sardinia has shown for the Italian cause, have naturally caused the association of the name of Victor Emmanuel with the single authority under which the Italians aspire to live.

Looking at the question in this view, Her Majesty's Government must admit that the Italians themselves are the best judges of their own interests.

That eminent jurist Vattel, when discussing the lawfulness of the assistance given by the United Provinces to the Prince of Orange when he invaded England, and overturned the throne of James II., says, "The authority of the Prince of Orange had doubtless an influence on the deliberations of the States-General, but it did not lead them to the commission of an act of injustice; for when a people from good reasons take up arms against an oppressor, it is but an act of

justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defence of their liberties."

Therefore, according to Vattel, the question resolves itself into this: Did the people of Naples and of the Roman States take up arms against their Governments for good reasons?

Upon this grave matter Her Majesty's Government hold that the people in question are themselves the best judges of their own affairs. Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegiance to their former Governments; Her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, pretend to blame the King of Sardinia for assisting them. There remains, however, a question of fact. It is asserted by the partizans of the fallen Governments that the people of the Roman States were attached to the Pope, and the people of the Kingdom of Naples to the dynasty of Francis II., but that Sardinian agents and foreign adventurers have by force and intrigue subverted the thrones of those Sovereigns.

It is difficult, however, to believe, after the astonishing events that we have seen, that the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies possessed the love of their people. How was it, one must ask, that the Pope found it impossible to levy a Roman army, and that he was forced to rely almost entirely upon foreign mercenaries? How did it happen, again, that Garibaldi conquered nearly all Sicily with 2000 men, and marched from Reggio to Naples with 5000? How, but

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

sal disaffection of the Two Sicilies? It is to be said that this is the popular will was causeless. Forty Neapolitan people attempt regularly and reform their Government under the reigning Powers of Europe. Metternich resolved, the intervention of England, an attempt by force. The Government was thrown down, and a large part of the population was occupied in the Two Sicilies to maintain the existing Government. In 1848 the people again attained liberty under the existing dynasty, but their Government was overthrown, by an intervention of ten years, for the

veiled. Public opinion has checked the excesses of the public tribunals. The venerated forms of Constitutional Monarchy have been associated with the name of a Prince who represents an ancient and glorious dynasty.

Such having been the causes and the concomitant circumstances of the revolution of 1848, Her Majesty's Government see no sufficient ground for a severe censure with which Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia have visited the acts of the Government of Sardinia. Her Majesty's Government will turn their attention rather to the gratifying prospect of a people building up the edifice of their liberties, and consolidating the work of their independence, amid the sympathies

the cause of the King of the Two Sicilies against the popular march of the forces under Garibaldi, and against the army under the King of Sardinia, and the vote by universal suffrage which has just been taken in Naples and Sicily.

You are instructed to ascertain from M. Thouvenel in which of these two aspects the present measure of the Emperor of the French is to be regarded.

I am, &c.

(Signed.) J. RUSSELL.

No. 143.—*Earl Cowley to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received November 1.)

(Extract.)

Paris, October 31, 1860.

In obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of yesterday, which I had the honour to receive this morning, I have stated to M. Thouvenel the two aspects under which the presence of the French fleet may be regarded, and I have asked him whether it is intended as a mode of saving the King from the risk of personal capture by the naval and military forces now in arms against him, or as a mode of espousing the cause of the King against the popular march of the forces under Garibaldi, the army under the King of Sardinia, and the vote by universal suffrage which has just been taken in Naples and Sicily.

M. Thouvenel replied that it was neither a political nor a military measure which had been taken, and that the Emperor, in sending his fleet to Gaeta, had no other intention than to give the King of Naples the opportunity of making an honourable

capitulation, and of saving His Majesty from becoming the prisoner of the King of Sardinia. Whatever the Emperor might think of the conduct which the King of Sardinia was pursuing, His Majesty had no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the Two Sicilies; but when appealed to by the King of Naples, who had followed his advice by endeavouring to make an alliance offensive and defensive with Sardinia, His Majesty felt that he should be neither just nor generous were he not to rescue the King from the ignominy of becoming the King of Sardinia's prisoner.

M. Thouvenel said further, that he had addressed a despatch on this subject to the French Chargé d'Affaires in London, which would be transmitted to him to-night, and which would contain full explanations of the Emperor's views and intentions.

No. 173.—*General Casella to Count Ludolf.*—(Communicated to Lord J. Russell by Count Ludolf, November 21.)

(Translation.)

Gaeta, November 12, 1860.

Signor Conte.—Although the revolution of the Two Sicilies, prepared long beforehand with clandestine and iniquitous arts, has completed with wonderful rapidity the ruin of the kingdom, nevertheless His Majesty has never ceased his resistance to it, and in this not less glorious than unfortunate work of determined defence, heroic efforts, of constancy and energy have been made, which will leave an immortal monument for history.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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succeeded within a very brief
time in recovering himself, and
in reconstructing an army by no
means numerous, but having
faith and valour ready to try
again the fate of battles.

The glorious actions of that
handful of brave men are known
to all Europe, and even the lying
and wicked press of the revo-
lution has not been able, has not
dared to deny it.

The enemy was repulsed in
his attacks, and driven from his
strong positions, the valuable
lives of the royal princes were
exposed to great perils on the
fields where the victories of their
ancestors were gained; even the
King was first among the com-
batants, and saw those valorous
men fall at his side who sacrificed

among which the Piedmontese army cannot reckon one decisive victory, was then undertaken, and the Royal troops found themselves in part compelled to pass the Pontifical frontier, and in part to shelter themselves under the walls of Gaeta.

At the moment in which I write to you, nothing is left to the King but this sole fortress and that of Messina, the last bulwarks of the autonomy and independence of the beautiful and once strong kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

These will be defended with that valour and constancy which are the distinguishing virtues of the august dynasty of the Bourbons; but as the resistance of fortresses depends on a thousand various causes which need not be enumerated, it is very probable that such defence may not be so long as the Sovereigns of Europe seem to desire.

When the inevitable hour for surrender shall arrive, our august Sovereign, with that dignified resignation which is the distinctive character of his august family, will descend from his throne, and will remember with just and noble pride that he has not been wanting in the fulfilment of any of his duties.

It remains for me now to inquire if His Majesty, generously paying that duty which bound him to other Sovereigns, has received in exchange those aids and good offices which he had a right to expect from them; but you will understand, Signor Conte, that this, my second task, will be as easy and conclusive as my first.

For seven months that the revolution has been raging in

the kingdom, continually more openly favoured by a perverse and perjured Government, the King our Master has been able to obtain nothing from the most powerful Sovereigns of Europe, to whom he hoped his cause would be dear, but inefficient expressions of affectionate sympathy.

The great dangers of a little army, the extreme and urgent needs of the Royal Treasury, the insolent violation of the Law of Nations, the unlimited ambition of a revolution which will never stop, everything, in short, was placed before the eyes of the Great Powers of Europe, and to all this, no other reply would or could be returned than wishes and advice.

Neither the interests of dynasties, nor common dangers, nor the ties of blood, nor the bonds of old friendship and alliance, availed to move the Cabinets of Europe from the political indifferentism which they have exhibited, by looking on impassably at the fall of an ancient monarchy.

The Emperor of the French alone (it is due to justice and gratitude to confess it loudly) gave the generous example of his desire to come forth out of this state of universal apathy, and loyal and monarchical England did not hesitate to reprove him bitterly for it, whilst the other Cabinets were satisfied to leave him alone in the magnanimous action which he attempted.

The sending of a French squadron to the waters of Gaeta, and the fraternal welcome given on the Pontifical territory to the faithful and bold advance of the Royal troops by the soldiers of

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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the successive demolition
thrones, because each will
parated from that great as-
tion of Princes which was
safeguard of Crowns, and
guarantee of the peace and
fare of peoples.

Such things being pre-
you will readily understand
what grief the heart of our a-
Sovereign will be afflicted
notable a design should fa-
the act of any Power which sh-
prefer its own private rancou-
questions of secondary im-
ance, to the great principle
universal order and the sec-
of thrones.

Therefore, I charge you, in
Royal name, to advocate the a-
idea with the Cabinet to w-
you are accredited; and if i

A TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

Passed in the SECOND SESSION of the Eighteenth Parliament of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

23^d & 24th VICT.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

- I. An Act to render valid certain Marriages in the Chapel of *Saint Mary in Rydal*, in the County of *Westmoreland*.
- II. An Act to apply the Sum of Four hundred and seven thousand six hundred and forty-nine Pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year ending the Thirty-first Day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and sixty.
- III. An Act to apply the Sum of Four million five hundred thousand Pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty.
- IV. An Act to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to defray One Moiety of the Expense of the annual Revision of the Valuation of Rateable Property in *Ireland* out of the Consolidated Fund.
- V. An Act to regulate Probate and Administration with respect to certain *Indian* Government Securities; to repeal certain Stamp Duties; and to extend the Operation of the Act of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Years of *Victoria*, Chapter Thirty-nine, to *Indian* Bonds.
- VI. An Act to transfer to the Postmaster General Securities entered into with the Commissioners of the Admiralty in relation to the Packet Service.
- VII. An Act to amend the Medical Acts.
- VIII. An Act to amend the Law relating to the unlawful administering of Poison.
- IX. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.
- X. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.
- XI. An Act to amend the Law relating to Endowed Schools.
- XII. An Act to apply the sum of Eight hundred and fifty thousand Pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year ending the Thirty-first day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and sixty.
- XIII. An Act to prevent the Members of Benefit Societies from forfeiting their Interest therein by being enrolled in Yeomanry or Volunteer Corps.
- XIV. An Act for granting to Her Majesty Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.
- XV. An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties of Stamps.
- XVI. An Act to make further Provision concerning Mortgages and other Dispositions of Property belonging to Municipal Corporations in *England* and *Ireland*.
- XVII. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.
- XVIII. An Act to amend the Acts relating to Marriages in *England* and *Ireland*, by extending certain Provisions thereof to Persons professing with the Society of Friends called Quakers.
- XIX. An Act to extend the Act to facilitate the Improvement of Landed Property in *Ireland*, and the Acts

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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Oxford University

to remove Doubt as to
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Places.

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e Consolidated Fund
of the Year One thou-
red and sixty

in *Ireland* in Cases of Defamation,
and in *England* and *Ireland* in cer-
tain Cases of Brawling.

XXXIII. An Act to amend certain
Provisions in the Bankrupt Law of
Scotland.

XXXIV. An Act to amend the Law
relating to Petitions of Right, to
simplify the Proceedings, and to make
Provisions for the Costs thereof.

XXXV. An Act further to amend an
Act of the Eighteenth Year of Her
present Majesty, to amend the Law
for the better Prevention of the Sale
of Spirits by unlicensed Persons and
for the Suppression of illicit Distilla-
tion in *Ireland*.

XXXVI. An Act to authorize the Ap-
pointment and Approval of Places
for the warehousing of Goods for the
Security of Duties of Customs.

XXXVII. An Act to levy an Assess-
ment in the County of *Inverness* to
discharge a Debt on the *Castle*
Stewart and *Nairn Road*, in the said
County.

XXXVIII. An Act to further amend

- Wells, Tormoham, Scarborough, Ludlow, Banbury, Boston, Penrith, Barnsley, and Shipley; and for other Purposes in relation thereto.*
- XLV. An Act to extend the Act of the Eighth and Ninth Years of *Victoria*, Chapter Twenty six, for preventing fishing for Trout or other Fresh-water Fish by Nets in the Rivers and Waters in *Scotland*.
- XLVI. An Act to amend and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of the several Acts relating to the *Caledonian* and *Clyde* Canals.
- XLVII. An Act to amend the Law relative to the Legal Qualifications of Councillors and the Admission of Burgesses in Royal Burghs in *Scotland*.
- XLVIII. An Act to provide for the Settlement and Discharge of the Debt due to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury from the Harbour and Docks of *Leith*.
- XLIX. An Act for extinguishing certain Rights of Way through *Colwort Barracks* in the Borough of *Portsmouth*.
- L. An Act to abolish the Annuity Tax in *Edinburgh* and *Montrose*, and to make Provision in regard to the Stipends of the Ministers in that City and Burgh, and also to make Provision for the Patronage of the Church of *North Leith*.
- LI. An Act to provide for an annual Return of Rates, Taxes, Tolls, and Dues levied for local Purposes in *England*.
- LII. An Act to alter and amend "The Metropolitan Building Act (1855)."
- LIII. An Act for the Limitation of Actions and Suits by the Duke of *Cornwall* in relation to real Property, and for authorizing certain Leases of Possessions of the Duchy.
- LIV. An Act to amend an Act for abolishing certain Offices on the Crown Side of the Court of Queen's Bench, and for regulating the Crown Office.
- LV. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners.
- LVI. An Act to make further Provision for Improvements in the Harbours of the *Isle of Man*.
- LVII. An Act to authorize an Extension of the Time for Repayment of a Loan made by the *West India Relief Commissioners* to the Island of *Dominica*.
- LVIII. An Act to amend the Act of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Years of Her Majesty relating to Friendly Societies.
- LIX. An Act to extend the Provisions of the Universities and College Estates Act (1858), and of the Copyhold Acts, and of the Act of the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of Her Majesty, Chapter One hundred and thirteen, and of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Years of the same Reign, Chapter Eighty-four, so far as the same relate to Universities and Colleges.
- LX. An Act to amend the Act for regulating the Queen's Prison.
- LXI. An Act for taking the Census of *England*.
- LXII. An Act for taking the Census of *Ireland*.
- LXIII. An Act to amend the Act of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Years of *Victoria*, Chapter Forty-nine, to provide for the Relief of Her Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion.
- LXIV. An Act to make further Provision for the Expenses of Local Boards of Health and Improvement Commissioners acting as Burial Boards.
- LXV. An Act to authorize the Commissioners of the Treasury to further regulate the Postage on redirected Letters of Commissioned and Warrant Officers, Seamen, and Soldiers whilst on actual Service.
- LXVI. An Act to amend the Medical Act (1858).
- LXVII. An Act to continue an Act for authorizing the Application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads.
- LXVIII. An Act for the better Management and Control of the Highways in *South Wales*.
- LXIX. An Act to enable the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for *England* to apply certain Funds towards the Repairs of the Cathedral or Collegiate Church of *Manchester*.
- LXX. 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.
- LXXI. An Act to make Provision as to Stock and Dividends unclaimed in *Ireland*.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

to promote and facilitate and Augment Benefices in *Ireland*.

to continue certain in *Great Britain*, and Provisions of the Act Ninth and Fifteenth present Majesty, Chap-

to amend the Provisions for the Regulation Corporations in *Ireland* the Appointment of Courts.

to make better Provisions and Care of the same.

to amend the Burial Act (1856).

to amend the Acts of Nuisances and the same.

to place the Emigrants, Young Persons, in Bleaching Works under the Regu-

respecting the Marriages of *British* Subjects in the *Ionian Islands*.

LXXXVII. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Authority of the Senior Member of the Council of the Governor-General of *India* in the Absence of the President.

LXXXVIII. An Act to extend certain Provisions for Admiralty Jurisdiction in the Colonies to Her Majesty's Territories in *India*.

LXXXIX. An Act to extend in certain Cases the Provisions of the Superannuation Act, 1859.

XC. An Act to repeal the Duties on Game Certificates and Certificates to deal in Game, and to impose in lieu thereof Duties on Excise Licences and Certificates for the like Purposes.

XCI. An Act for removing Doubts respecting the *Craven* Scholarships in the University of *Oxford*, and for enabling the University to retain the Custody of certain Testamentary Documents.

- State in Council to give Directions for raising *European Forces* for the *Indian Army* of Her Majesty.
- CI. An Act to continue the *Poor Law Board*.
- CII. An Act to provide for the Management of *East India Stock*, and of the Debts and Obligations of the Government of *India*, at and by the *Bank of England*.
- CIII. An Act to apply the sum of Ten Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty.
- CIV. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Royal College of *Saint Patrick* at *Maynooth* to make Provision for certain necessary Buildings and Repairs.
- CV. An Act to provide for the Management of the General Prison at *Perth*, and for the Administration of Local Prisons in *Scotland*.
- CVI. An Act to amend the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts (1845) in regard to Sales and Compensation for Land by way of a Rent-charge, Annual Feu Duty or Ground Annual, and to enable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department to avail himself of the Powers and Provisions contained in the same Acts.
- CVII. An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Wine Licences and Refreshment Houses, and for regulating the licensing of Refreshment Houses and the granting of Wine Licences, in *Ireland*.
- CVIII. An Act to amend the Industrial Schools Act (1857).
- CIX. An Act for defraying the Expenses of constructing Fortifications for the Protection of the Royal Arsenals and Dockyards and the Ports of *Dover* and *Portland*, and of creating a Central Arsenal.
- CX. An Act to consolidate the Duties of Customs.
- CXI. An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties of Stamps, and to amend the laws relating to the Stamp Duties.
- CXII. An Act to make better Provision for acquiring Lands for the Defence of the Realm.
- CXIII. An Act to grant Duties of Excise on Chicory, and on Licences to Dealers in Sweets or Made Wines; also to reduce the Excise Duty on Hops and the Period of Credit allowed for Payment of the Duty on Malt and Hops respectively, to repeal the Exemption from Licences Duty of Persons dealing in Foreign Wine and Spirits in Bond; and to amend the Laws relating to the Excise.
- CXIV. An Act to reduce into One Act and to amend the Excise Regulations relating to the distilling, rectifying, and dealing in Spirits.
- CXV. An Act to simplify and amend the Practice as to the Entry of Satisfaction on Crown Debts and on Judgments.
- CXVI. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Election, Duties, and Payment of County Coroners.
- CXVII. An Act to confer Powers on the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire certain Property in *Edinburgh*, for the Erection of an Industrial Museum for *Scotland*.
- CXVIII. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act (1853), relating to the Districts of *Nottingham*, *Sunderland*, *Hastings*, *Reading*, *Chatham*, *Dartmouth*, *Punbridge Wells*, *Sheerness*, *Sandgate*, *Wilson*, *Bridgnorth*, and *Dorchester*.
- CXIX. An Act to amend the Law relating to Weights and Measures in *Ireland*.
- CXX. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Ballots for the Militia in *England*, and to suspend the making of Lists and Ballots for the Militia of the United Kingdom.
- CXXI. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Sixth Year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled *An Act to enable Her Majesty to provide for the Government of Her Settlements on the Coast of Africa and in the Falkland Islands*.
- CXXII. An Act to enable the Legislatures of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad to make Enactments similar to the Enactment of the Act Ninth (George the Fourth, Chapter Thirty-one, Section Eight).
- CXXIII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Government of the Navy.
- CXXIV. An Act further to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the Act con-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

Management of Episcopal
Estate in *Eng-*

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as to the Metropolis.
for the further
the Process, Practice,
leading in and en-
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Common Law at

to amend the Laws
Attorneys, Solicitors,
Certificated Convey-

to enable the Lord
Judges of the Court
carry into effect the
s and Suggestions
Evidence Commis-
al Rules and Orders

to grant Excise Du-
ties on Spirits
the *Channel Islands*.
to enable the Secretary

CXXXVI. An Act to amend the Law
relating to the Administration of
Endowed Charities.

CXXXVII. An Act to make further
Provision with respect to Monies re-
ceived from Savings Banks and
Friendly Societies.

CXXXVIII. An Act to continue and
amend the Peace Preservation (*Ire-*
land) Act (1856).

CXXXIX. An Act to amend the Law
concerning the Making, Keeping, and
Carriage of Gunpowder and Compo-
sitions of an explosive Nature, and
concerning the Manufacture, Sale,
and Use of Fireworks.

CXL. An Act for facilitating the Ac-
quisition by Rifle Volunteer Corps of
Grounds for Rifle Practice.

CXLI. An Act to amend an Act passed
in the Thirteenth Year of Her Ma-
jesty, to restrain Party Processions
in *Ireland*.

CXLII. An Act to make better Pro-
vision for the Union of contiguous
Benefices in Cities, Towns, and Bo-

Communication in Ireland by means of Tramroads or Tramways.

- CLIII. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Tenure and Improvement of Land in Ireland.
- CLIV. An Act to consolidate and amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

- i. AN Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the *West Middlesex Waterworks* to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.
- ii. An Act for enabling the *Blackburn Gaslight Company* to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.
- iii. An Act to repeal, alter, amend, and extend some of the Powers and Provisions of "The *Silverdale and Newcastle Railway Act, 1859*;" to authorize the stopping up, altering, and constructing of certain Roads; and for other Purposes.
- iv. An Act for supplying with Gas the Township of *Droyliden* and other Places adjacent thereto in the Parishes of *Manchester* and *Ashton-under-Lyne*, in the County of *Lancaster*.
- v. An Act for more effectually supplying with Gas the Borough of *Leicester* and the Neighbourhood thereof, in the County of *Leicester*.
- vi. An Act to enable the *Banbridge, Lisburn, and Belfast Railway Company* to make Deviations in their authorized Railways; and to enable the *Ulster Railway Company* to acquire and hold Shares in the Undertaking of the *Banbridge, Lisburn, and Belfast Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- vii. An Act for better supplying with Water the Township of *Belper*, in the Parish of *Duffield*, in the County of *Derby*.
- viii. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road leading from *Wem* to the Lime Rocks at *Bronygarth*, in the County of *Salop*, and for making several Lines of Road connected with the same in the Counties of *Salop* and *Denbigh*.
- ix. An Act to amend the *Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway Act, 1856*; to enable the *Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway Company* to raise further Sums of Money; and for other Purposes.
- x. An Act to enable the *South Devon Railway Company* to improve their *Plymouth* and other Stations; to widen Parts of their Railway; and for other Purposes.
- xi. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from the *Great Western Railway* at *Chippenham* to *Calne* in *Wilts*.
- xii. An Act to empower the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Liverpool* to construct an additional Reservoir and other Works; and for other Purposes.
- xiii. An Act for better supplying with Water the Borough and Parish of *Liskeard*, in the County of *Cornwall*; and for other Purposes.
- xiv. An Act to enable the *North London Railway Company* to raise an additional Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.
- xv. An Act for incorporating a Company for the Construction of a Railway from the *Nottingham and Compstall Line* of the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway* at *Morphe*, in the County of *Chester*, to *New Mills* and *Hayfield*, in the County of *Derby*; and for other Purposes.
- xvi. An Act for authorizing the Construction of a Railway from *Stockport* to *Woodley*, in the County of *Chester*; and for other Purposes.
- xvii. An Act to enable the *Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction Railway Company* to complete their Communication with *Brecon*; and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.
- xviii. An Act for incorporating the *Mirfield Gaslight Company (Limited)*, and extending their Powers; and for other Purposes.
- xix. An Act for building a Bridge across the River *Ouse* in the City of *Fork*, with Approaches thereto, and for raising, lowering, widening, altering, and improving certain Streets or Thoroughfares within the said City; and for other Purposes.
- xx. An Act for consolidating and amending the Acts relating to the

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

Caradon Railway
authorizing the Altera-
tion of their existing
Construction of
for other Purposes.
 repeal the Act for
improving the Road
Marple Bridge, in
by, and the several
roads leading to and
from to make other
thereof.
 enabling the Mayor,
Burgesses of the
ster to provide an
ry, with Approaches
to certain Arrange-
ments of the *Lei-*
land Lunatic Asy-
lum the Acts relating
to Sewerage, and
the said Borough;
and other Purposes.
 more effectually re-
form *Chesterfield*, in
by, to *Worksop*, in
by.

Powers to the *Croydon* Commercial
Gas and Coke Company.

xxviii. An Act for draining and im-
proving *Grunty Fen*, in the *Isle of*
Ely, in the County of *Cambridge*;
and for maintaining the public Roads
therein.

xxix. An Act for more effectually car-
rying out the Clearing House System
in *Ireland*, and for facilitating Legal
Proceedings in relation thereto.

xxx. An Act for the better Supply of
Spalding with Water.

xxxi. An Act for the Regulation of the
Municipal Corporation of the Borough
of *Hedon*, in the East Riding of the
County of *York*, and for the Improve-
ment of the Borough; and for other
Purposes.

xxxii. An Act for the further Continu-
ance of the *Lower King's Ferry*
Roads Turnpike Trust; and for other
Purposes.

xxxiii. An Act to authorize the Com-
missioners of the *Glasgow* Corporation
Waterworks to raise a further Sum
of £20,000.

- Stranorlar*, in the County of *Donegal*, to the *Londonderry and Enniskillen* Railway, near *Strubane*, in the County of *Tyrene*; and for other Purposes.
- xli. An Act to provide for the Management, Maintenance, and Repair of the Turnpike Road from *Lincoln Heath* to *Market Deeping*, and other Roads in connection therewith; and for other Purposes.
- xlii. An Act for relinquishing certain Works authorized by the *North Staffordshire* Railway Branches Act, 1854, and for authorizing Agreements with respect to the *Silverdale and Newcastle* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- xliii. An Act for amending the Acts passed with respect to the *Master, Wardens, Searchers, Assistants, and Commonalty* of the Company of Cutlers in *Hullamshire*, in the County of *York*.
- xliv. An Act for authorizing the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Company to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.
- xlv. An Act to enable the *Great Northern and Western (of Ireland)* Railway Company to make a Deviation in their authorized Railway between *Roscommon* and *Castleragh*; and for other Purposes.
- xlvi. An Act for altering the Name of "The *Belfast and Ballymena* Railway Company" to the Name of "The *Belfast and Northern Counties* Railway Company;" for increasing their Capital; and for other Purposes.
- xlvii. An Act to enable the *Dublin and Wicklow* Railway Company to extend their Railway to *Enniscorthy*, in the County of *Wexford*; to change the Name of the Company; and for other Purposes.
- xlviii. An Act for enabling the *Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens* of the City of *Manchester* to effect further Improvements in the said City; and for other Purposes.
- xlix. An Act to amend "The *Great Southern of India* Railway Act, 1858;" and for other Purposes.
- i. An Act to authorize certain Deviations in the *Amlorver and Redbridge* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- ii. An Act for granting further Powers to the *West Somerset* Railway Company.
- iii. An Act to enable the *Midland* Railway Company to contract for the Use of the Undertakings of other Companies in and near *London*.
- liii. An Act for regulating the *East India* Coal Company, Limited, and for making Provisions with regard to the Capital and Shares of the Company; and for other Purposes.
- liv. An Act for making a Railway from *Carrickfergus* to *Larne*; and for other Purposes.
- lv. An Act for better supplying with Water the Parish of *Mallock* in the County of *Derby*.
- lvi. An Act to enable the *Limerick and Ennis* Railway Company to maintain their Railway across certain Roads on a Level; and to enable the Company to purchase certain Lands for the purposes of their Undertaking; and to amend the Provisions of the Acts relating to the said Company with respect to General Meetings; and for other Purposes.
- lvii. An Act to repeal the Act 10 *George IV.*, Chapter 114, relating to the Turnpike Roads from *Hurilow House*, in the County of *Derby*, to *Manchester*, in the County Palatine of *Leicester*, and to confer other Powers in lieu thereof.
- lviii. An Act for enabling the *Metropolitan* Railway Company to acquire additional Lands for the Construction of the Railway and for Station Accommodation; for amending the Acts relating to the Railway; and for other Purposes.
- lix. An Act to authorize the Lease of the *Banbridge Junction* Railway to the *Dublin and Belfast Junction* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- lx. An Act to enable the *Belfast and County Down* Railway Company to abandon Part of the *Bangor* Branch; to extend the Time for the Completion of the Remainder of such Branch, and of the *Downpatrick* Branch; and for other Purposes.
- lxi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Belfast and County Down* Railway, at *Holywood*, to *Bangor*, in the County of *Down*, in *Ireland*.
- lxii. An Act for a Modification of the Lease of the *Dublin and Kingstown* Railway to the *Dublin and Wicklow* Railway Company; and for regulating the Capital of the *Dublin and*

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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London and South-
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near *Burton-upon-*
her Purposes.

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horize the *Midland*
y to construct a
rlish of *Saint Paul*
l to effect arrange-
Great Northern and

lxxii. An Act for making a Railway
from the *Ashchurch and Tewkesbury*
Branch of the *Midland Railway*, at
Ashchurch, in the County of *Glouc-*
cester, to *Great Malvern*, in the
County of *Worcester*; and for other
Purposes.

lxxiii. An Act for authorizing the *East*
Somerset Railway Company to aban-
don the making of their authorized
Railway from *Shepton Mallet* to
Wells, and to make instead thereof
another Railway from *Shepton Mal-*
let to *Wilts*; and for other Purposes.

lxxiv. An Act for authorizing the
Grand Surrey Docks and Canal
Company to make additional Docks
and other Works, and to raise further
Monies; and for other Purposes.

lxxv. An Act to incorporate a Com-
pany for manufacturing and supply-
ing Gas within the Parishes of *Tor-*
moham (including the town of *Tor-*
quay), *Saint Mary Church* and *Cock-*
ington, in the County of *Devon*; and
for other Purposes.

- the *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton* Railway Company, under the name of "The *West Midland* Railway Company."
- lxxxii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton* Railway to *Bourton-on-the-Water* in the County of *Gloucester*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxiii. An Act for making a Railway commencing by a Junction with the *Glasgow and South-western* Railway at or near the North or North-east End of the Passenger Station of that Railway at the Town of *Dumfries*, and terminating by a Junction with the *Caledonian* Railway at or near the North End of the *Lockerby* Station on that Line; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxiv. An Act to increase the Capital and amend the Powers of the *Dover* Gaslight Company.
- lxxxv. An Act for authorizing the *London Hydraulic Power* Company, Limited, to acquire Powers under "The Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847;" and for other Purposes.
- lxxxvi. An Act to amend the Local Act, Fifty-fourth of *George* the Third, Chapter One hundred and Three, for making a fair and equal County Rate for the County of *Buckingham*.
- lxxxvii. An Act to grant additional Powers to the *Norwy, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor* Railway Company.
- lxxxviii. An Act for better defining the Powers and Liabilities of the *Eau Brink* Drainage Commissioners; for making Provision for the Repair and Maintenance of the *Eau Brink* Bridge; for simplifying the Mode of levying and collecting Drainage Taxes; for constituting from the Body of Commissioners a new Board, to be called Conservators of the *Ouae* Outfall; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxix. An Act for making a Railway from *Buckley* to *Connah's Quay* in the County of *Flint*; and for other Purposes.
- xc. An Act for making a Railway from *Altrincham* through *Knatsford* to *Northwich* in the County of *Chester*; and for other Purposes.
- xc. i. An Act to change the Name of the *Nuneaton and Hinckley* Railway Company; and to enable that Company to extend their Railway from *Hinckley*, in the County of *Leicesters* to the *Midland* Railway at *Wigston Magna* near *Leicester*, in the same County; and for other Purposes.
- xcii. An Act for the Alteration at *Yeovil* of the *Salisbury and Yeovil* Railway leased to the *London and South-western* Railway Company, and of the *Yeovil and Durston* Branch of the *Bristol and Exeter* Railway; and for the making at *Yeovil* of a Joint Station for the *London and South-western* and the *Bristol and Exeter* Railway Companies; and for other Purposes.
- xciii. An Act to alter and amend the several Acts relating to the *Muschester* Corporation Waterworks; and for other Purposes.
- xciv. An Act for making a Railway from *Stourbridge* in the County of *Worcester* to *Old Hill*, with Branches to *Cradley Park* and *Cornwallers* Ironworks; and for other Purposes.
- xcv. An Act for incorporating the *Wellington* Waterworks Company, and granting Powers to them for better supplying with Water the Town of *Wellington* and Places adjacent thereto in the County of *Salop*; and for other Purposes.
- xcvi. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town and Parish of *Maidstone* in the County of *Kent*; and for other Purposes.
- xcvii. An Act for more completely merging in the Undertaking of the *Caledonian* Railway Company certain Railways known as the *Lesmahagow* Branches; for incorporating the Holders of the *Lesmahagow* Branches Stock, and securing to them a fixed Annuity; and for other Purposes.
- xcviii. An Act for Incorporating "The *City of Dublin* Steam Packet Company;" and for authorizing them to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.
- xcix. An Act for making a Railway from *Letherbenny* to the *Lundonberry and Enniskillen* Railway, in the County of *Down*; and for other Purposes.
- c. An Act for making a Railway from the *Great Southern and Western* Railway near *Charleville* to the *Limerick and Fynes* Railway near *Patrick's Well*, and also a short Line of Railway at *Limerick*, to be called "The *Cork and Limerick Direct* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

enabling the *Oswestry* Railway Company to take a certain Capital, to lease certain Lines; and for other Purposes.

For better supplying with Water the Towns of *Staines*, *Hounslow*, and *Hanwell*, and other Places adjacent to the same in the County of *Middlesex*; and for other Purposes.

Authorizing the *Long-gestern* Railway Company to purchase and maintain a Railway from their *Exeter* Station to *St. David's*, and to connect that with the *Bristol and Exeter* Railway; or authorizing Alterations in the *St. David's* Station on the *Exeter* Railway, and the Laying down of Rails on the same; and for other Purposes on divers Railways.

Authorizing the *London and Brighton* Railway Company, over and above the Lines of Railways now in use, to construct an *Exeter Extension* Railway from *Exeter* to *St. David's*.

Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company to make a Railway from the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway, in the Parish of *Croydon*, to the *West End of London and Crystal Palace* Railway, near *Batham Hill*, all in the County of *Surrey*, with a Branch Railway connected therewith; and for other Purposes.

cx. An Act for better supplying with Water the Inhabitants of *Consett* and other Districts in the County of *Durham*.

cx. An Act for making a Railway from the *London and North-western* Railway at *Watford* to *Rickmansworth*; and for other Purposes.

cxii. An Act to create a further Term in the *Egleston* Roads; to add other Roads to the Trust; to repeal, amend, and extend the Act relating to the said Roads; and for other Purposes.

cxiii. An Act for the *Bolton and St. Helen's* Road in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

cxiv. An Act to enable the *Dublin and*

- Line of their Extension Railway, and to make a Branch Railway at *Omagh*; for authorizing certain Arrangements with the *Ulster Railway Company* and *Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- cxxii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway*, in the Parish of *Stockport* and County of *Chester*, to *Hayfield* in the County of *Derby*; and for other Purposes.
- cxxiii. An Act to enable the *London and Blackwall Railway Company* to provide additional Station Accommodation and other Works connected with their Railway; to make a Branch Railway to the *London Docks*; to enter into Arrangements with certain other Companies; and for other Purposes.
- cxxiv. An Act to enable the *Salisbury and Yeovil Railway Company* to make a Deviation from their authorized Main Line near *Yeovil*; and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.
- cxxv. An Act for vesting in a Body of Trustees, to be called "The *Upper Mersey Dues Trustees*," a certain Portion of the *Liverpool Town* and Anchorage Dues; and for other Purposes.
- cxxvi. An Act to continue and amend Two Acts, passed in the First and Tenth Years of the Reign of His Majesty King *George the Fourth*, relating to certain Roads and Bridges in the Counties of *Leicestershire* and *Dumfrieshire*.
- cxxvii. An Act to enable the *Hereford, Hay, and Brecon Railway Company* to relinquish the Junction of their Line with the *Salisbury and Hereford Railway*, and in substitution thereof to form a Junction with the *Newport, Abergavenny and Hereford Railway*.
- cxxviii. An Act for making a Railway from *Tenbury*, in the County of *Worcestershire*, to the *Severn Valley Railway*, near *Bredley*, in the County of *Worcestershire*.
- cxxix. An Act to incorporate a Company for the Improvement of Buildings; and for other Purposes.
- cxxx. An Act for extending the Time for the Completion of Portions of the *Dorset Central Railway*; for enabling the *Somerset Central Railway Company* to subscribe to the Undertaking; and for other Purposes.
- cxxxi. An Act for making a Railway from *Inverness* to *Invergordon*, to be called "The *Inverness and Ross-shire Railway*;" and for other Purposes.
- cxxxii. An Act to provide for Alterations in the Appointment of Overseers, Collectors, and other Poor-Law Officers in the Township of *Leeds*; for the Incorporation of Overseers for specific Purposes; and for the Levying and Collection of Poor Rates in that Township; and for other Purposes.
- cxxxiii. An Act to enable the *Mid-Wales Railway Company* to make a Deviation in their authorized Railway, and to construct Railways to connect their Railway with the *Hereford, Hay, and Brecon*, and the *Brecon and Merthyr Junction Railways*; and for other Purposes.
- cxxxiv. An Act to alter, amend, and extend the Powers of the Acts relating to the *Port Carlisle Dock and Railway*, and *Carlisle and Silloth Bay Railway and Dock Companies*; to enable the *Port Carlisle Dock and Railway Company* to raise additional Capital; to enable both or either of the said Companies to run over and use Portions of the Railways of the *Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway Company*; to compel the *Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway Company* to afford Facilities and Accommodation upon their Railways to the Traffic of the said Companies; and for other Purposes.
- cxxxv. An Act to extend the Period limited by "The *Swansea Harbour Act, 1859*," for the Construction and Completion of the Works authorized by "The *Swansea Harbour Act, 1854*."
- cxxxvi. An Act to empower the *Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway Company* to raise additional Money; and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.
- cxxxvii. An Act for amending "The *Abergavenny Improvement Act, 1854*," for enabling the Commissioners to construct Works, and supply their District with Water and Gas; and for other Purposes.
- cxxxviii. An Act for renewing the Term and for more effectually re-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

maintaining the Road
Aburn, through Kelso,
of Roxburgh, to Lauder,
of Berwick, with a
the said Road near
the County of Ber-
the Village of Earlstoun,
shire Turnpike Road.
for making a Branch
the Osprey and New-
Ilguellys to the Por-
rocks in the County

amalgamate the Jel-
Company with the
Railway Company; and
ses.

making a Railway
od, in the County of
adover, in the County
to be called "The
Extension Railway;"
urposes.

making a Railway
l Burgh of Berrie or
the County of Kincar-

Charing Cross Bridge Company re-
spectively; and for other Purposes.

cxlviii. An Act for enabling the Local
Board of Health for the Town and
District of *Swansea* to construct and
maintain an improved System of
Waterworks; and for other Pur-
poses.

cxlix. An Act for making a Railway
from the *Chester and Holyhead* Rail-
way near *Conway* to *Llanrust*.

cl. An Act to enable the *Mersey* Docks
and Harbour Board to erect Floating
Bridges and other Works at *Liver-
pool* and *Woodside*, for improving
the Communication between *Liver-
pool* and *Birkenhead*; and for other
Purposes.

cli. An Act for making better Provi-
sion for the Maintenance, Regulation,
and Improvement of *Watchet* Har-
bour; and for other Purposes.

clii. An Act to enable the *Wimbledon
and Dorking* Railway Company to
raise further Capital; and for other
Purposes.

- North British Railway Company* to enlarge their Station at *Edinburgh*, and with respect to the *Carlisle Citadel Station*.
- clx. An Act to enable the *Waterford and Limerick Railway Company* to construct a Tramway to the Market Place at *Limerick*, and a Railway with a Pier or Wharf in connection therewith at their Terminus at *Waterford*; to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.
- clxi. An Act for authorizing a Lease in perpetuity of the *Vale of Towy Railway* to the *Llandly Railway and Dock Company*, and for increasing the Capital of the Company; and for other Purposes.
- clxii. An Act for making Railways for the Purpose of connecting *Ryde* with *Ventnor* and the East Coast of the *Isle of Wight*; and for other Purposes.
- clxiii. An Act for making a Railway from *Sudbury*, through *Melford*, to *Clars*.
- clxiv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Vale of Clwyd Railway* at *Denbigh*, in the County of *Denbigh*, to *Corwen* in the County of *Merioneth*, to be called "The *Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen Railway*."
- clxv. An Act to repeal an Act, intitled *An Act for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Moy*, in the Counties of *Mayo* and *Siligo*, in Ireland, and to grant other and further Powers for the Improvement of the said Navigation.
- clxvi. An Act for making Railways between the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* and *Direct Portsmouth* Railways and *Hayling Ferry*; and for other Purposes.
- clxvii. An Act to empower the *Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds Railway Company* to construct a Railway to *Ossett*, in the West Riding of the County of *York*; and for other Purposes.
- clxviii. An Act for making an improved Communication between the *Great Northern Railway* and the *Metropolitan Railway* near the *King's Cross Station*, and for authorizing certain Arrangements between the *Great Northern* and *Metropolitan Railway Companies* with reference thereto.
- clxix. An Act for incorporating and granting other Powers to "The *Land Loan and Emfranchisement Company*."
- clxx. An Act to alter and amend "The *Scottish Drainage and Improvement Company's Act, 1856*."
- clxxi. An Act to enable the *London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company* to make certain Alterations in their Coast Lines and in the Line of the *West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway*, a new Channel for the *River Arun*, and other Works; and for other Purposes.
- clxxii. An Act for enabling the *Mid-Sussex and Midhurst Junction Railway Company* to deviate a Portion of the authorized Line of the *Mid-Sussex and Midhurst Junction Railway, 1859*.
- clxxiii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Mid-Sussex and Midhurst Junction Railway* to *Petersfield* in the County of *Southampton*.
- clxxiv. An Act for the Transfer of the *Furnborough Extension Railway* to the *London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company*, and for the Dissolution of the *West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- clxxv. An Act for making a Railway from *Llanidloes*, in the County of *Montgomery*, to *Pencader*, in the County of *Merioneth*; and for other Purposes.
- clxxvi. An Act for consolidating the Acts relating to the *Widow's Fund of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh*, for regulating the future Management of the said Fund; and for other Purposes.
- clxxvii. An Act for enabling the *London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company* to extend their Railway Communications to the *Metropolis*; and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.
- clxxviii. An Act to enable the *Mountain Railway Company* to make and maintain a Branch Railway to *Shotts Ironworks*, and certain other Branches and Works in the Counties of *Lincoln* and *Leicestershire*; and for other Purposes.
- clxxix. An Act for vesting the *Hay Railway* in the *Bargford, Hay, and Brecon Railway Company*, and for dissolving the *Hay Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- clxxx. An Act for making a Railway from the *Mid-Sussex Railway* to the *Godalming Branch of the London and*

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

railway at *Guildford*, to the *Horsham and Guildford* Railway."

to confer upon the Health for *Macclesfield* with reference to the ; and for other Pur-

to authorize the Lease of the *Athenry and Tuam* of the *Midland Great Western* of *Ireland* Company ; Purposes.

for establishing Rail- way between *Bedford* ; and for other Pur-

for confirming, with cer- tains, an Agreement made in 1822 between the Masters of the Honourable *St. Michael's Inn* and *Henry* and for the future Go- vernment Regulation of *Serle's* commonly called *New Inn*.

the Sea of Waste Lands subject to be overflowed by the Tide on the Eastern and Western Sides of the River in the County of *Clare*.

exci. An Act for converting Part of the River *Brue* into a Tidal Harbour, for making a Quay or Landing Place at *Burnham*, in the County of *Somerset*, for regulating the Access thereto ; and for other Purposes.

excii. An Act for making a Railway from the Town of *Aylesbury* to join the *Buckinghamshire* Railway at or near the *Claydon Junction*, to be called "The *Aylesbury* and *Buckingham* Railway ;" and for other Purposes.

exciii. An Act to establish at *Smithfield*, in the City of *London*, a Metropolitan Market for Meat, Poultry, and other Provisions ; and for other Purposes connected therewith.

exciv. An Act to rectify a Mistake in an Act of the Present Session, "for incorporating and granting other Powers to 'The Land Loan and Enfranchise-

- within the County of *Corkness*; and for other Purposes.
- ccii. An Act to revive some of the Powers of "The *Galway* Harbour and Port Act, 1853," and to confer additional Powers on the *Galway* Harbour Commissioners; and for other Purposes.
- cciii. An Act to incorporate a Company for making Railways in the West Part of the County of *Cork*; 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 for to Sale of certain Estates at *Gibraltar* held on the Trusts of the Will of *John Maria Bochetti* deceased, and for the Investment of the Proceeds thereof in this Country.
2. An Act to incorporate the Governors of the Hospital in *Edinburgh* founded by *Daniel Stewart*, and to amend and explain his Trust Settlement.
3. An Act for the better leasing of the *Walworth* Manor Estate in the Parish of *Newington*, in the County of *Surrey*, to the respective Trustees of the Wills of *Samuel Brandon* deceased and *Thomas Brandon* deceased, and for Exchanges and a Partition; and other Purposes.
4. An Act for the Sale of the Settled Estates, in the Counties of *Stigo* and *Galway*, of *John Lord De Fryne*, and for the Purchase of Estates in the County of *Roscommon*, to be limited to the Uses of those Settled Estates.
5. An Act to enable the Trustees of *Lord Beauchamp's* Charity to purchase the Right of Nomination to the Chapelry of *Newland*, in the County of *Worcester*, and to vest in them the Site of the Church or Chapel of *Newland*.
6. An Act for granting further Power to lease for Building and Improving Purposes certain Parts of the Estate, situate in the County of *Dublin*, of *Sir Charles Compton William Downre*, Baronet, and to accept Surrenders of Leases of such Portions of the said Estates; and for other Purposes.
7. An Act to vary or extend certain borrowing Powers contained in the Settlement of the Duke of *Norfolk's* Estates; and for other Purposes.
8. An Act for amending the Powers of Leasing contained in the Will of the Right Honourable *Edward Michael*, late Earl of *Longford* and Baron *Silchester*, deceased; and for other Purposes.
9. An Act for authorizing the raising of Money for Payment of Incumbrances on the Estates, in the Counties of *Roscommon* and *Stigo* and *Queen's County*, of which the Right Honourable *Robert Viscount Lorton* is Tenant for Life in Possession, by Mortgage instead of Sale.

PRIVATE ACT.

Not Printed.

10. AN Act for naturalizing *Charles Maria Joseph Livy Anthony James Joachim Livingstone Bandini Giustiniani, Caroline Maria Elena Giocachina Bandini Giustiniani, and Elena Maria Concetta Isabella Giocachina Giuseppe Bandini Giustiniani*, the infant Children of *Sigismund Nicholas Venantius Guidano Francis Bandini Giustiniani*, Esquire, commonly called Viscount *Aynsair*, Marquess *Bandini* in the Roman States, the only Son and Heir Apparent of *Maria Cecilia Agatha Anna Josepha Laurentia Donata Melchiora Balibassara Gaspara Countess of Newburgh*.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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.
.	24,789,793	3 0	399,709	5 8	24,391,083	17 4
.	26,539,296	1 7½	595,739	8 2½	26,240,466	13 9½
.	6,309,391	19 0¾	260,211	6 3½	6,040,890	11 9½
Assessed	3,241,996	12 7	4,423	3 8	3,237,573	8 11
Property	9,789,483	8 1½	123,341	8 10	9,666,141	19 3½
.	3,331,609	7 1	20,953	19 0¾	3,310,655	8 0¾
.	416,530	18 8	....	....	416,530	18 8
.	1,801,584	3 0	....	....	1,801,584	3 0

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

CLASS V. UNFUNDED DEBT.

VI. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

VIII. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

KINGDOM, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1860.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	PAYMENTS out of the Income, in its Program to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and ADVANCES Repayable from Votes outstanding 31st March, 1860.*	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25,136,347 16 2	.....	24,480,801 0 1	673,446 7 1	25,136,347 16 2
42,302,640 10 04	.....	20,381,000 0 0	1,029,536 10 54	42,302,640 10 04
1,087,304 4 34	.....	8,043,888 2 1	722,304 4 34	4,022,304 4 34
448,542 19 8	116,977 4 11	2,822,000 0 0	47,988 9 1	448,542 19 8
1,801,584 3 0	.....	9,896,106 17 6	.....	1,801,584 3 0
		3,316,000 0 0		
		294,479 8 8		
		1,801,584 3 0		
73,717,419 13 2	116,977 4 11	71,089,888 17 4	2,810,773 10 11	73,717,419 13 2

* Balances, Bills, and Advances, 31st March, 1859, £7,613,392 12s. 84d.

II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

In the Years ended 30th June, 1850, 30th September, 1850, 31st December, 1850, and 31st March, 1860 (Revenue Departments), and of the ACTUAL INCOME within the same Periods, exclusive of the Sums and REPAYMENTS for LOCAL WORKS, &c.

EXPENDITURE.	In the Year ended 30th June, 1850.	In the Year ended 30th Sept., 1850.	In the Year ended 31st Dec., 1850.	In the Year ended 31st Mar., 1860.
	£	£	£	£
Debt:				
Interest and Management of the Public Debt	23,575,855	23,654,802	23,698,037	23,765,889
Terminable Annuities	3,967,335	3,597,248	3,504,284	4,320,204
Unclaimed Dividends	112,457	115,022	114,821	114,821
Interest of Exchequer Bonds, 1854	152,750	153,750	125,000	128,000
Ditto Exchequer Bills, Supply	430,353	430,353	430,353	391,048
Ditto ditto Deficiency	.....	331	818	1,300
Consolidated Fund:				
Civil List	409,835	409,835	398,793	403,800
Annuitants and Pensions	246,477	247,583	249,514	250,713
Salaries and Allowances	188,694	188,197	187,882	187,882
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	163,063	162,380	162,380	162,061
Courts of Justice	722,888	722,790	722,887	712,417
Miscellaneous Charges	173,738	177,941	180,273	177,320
Supply Services:				
Army, including Ordnance	13,775,164	14,250,164	14,675,719	14,687,188
Navy	9,417,942	9,828,942	11,073,942	11,823,880
Civil Services	7,354,488	7,330,250	7,389,214	7,721,348
Extraordinary Expenses of the late War with Russia	290,380	290,380	160,380	.....
Naval and Military Operations in China	201,263	201,263	.....	880,887
	61,564,331	62,380,683	63,679,673	65,023,741
Excess of Income over Expenditure	.....	.....	.....	1,807,370
	61,564,331	62,380,683	63,679,673	65,023,190

* * Shillings and Pence omitted.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

of the TOTAL REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND
 ces, Discounts, Drawbacks and Bounties in the nature of
 TED KINGDOM exclusive of the Sums applied to th

OF REVENUE.	NET RECEIPT, as per Account No. 4, Column 4, Page 10.	—
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bills and Advances re- m Votes, outstanding on March, 1859	24,391,083 17 4	2,613,292 12 8
.	20,240,466 13 5½	
.	8,040,090 11 9¼	
and Assessed)	3,237,573 8 11	
roperty Tax	9,666,141 19 3½	
.	3,310,655 8 0¼	
(net)	416,530 18 8	
.	1,801,584 3 0	

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. 321

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

in the Year ended 31st March, 1860, 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		116,977 4 11
PUBLIC DEBT:	£ s. d.	
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,765,829 13 8	
Terminable Annuities	4,320,384 15 0	
Unclaimed Dividends repaid	114,681 15 6	
Interest of Exchequer Bonds	135,000 0 0	
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Supply	301,048 9 6	
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Deficiency	1,780 18 9	
		28,638,725 12 5
Civil List	403,260 0 0	
Annuities and Pensions	350,713 14 3	
Salaries and Allowances	157,602 9 10	
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	163,061 0 1	
Courts of Justice	712,417 17 2	
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	177,339 9 10	
		1,964,394 11 2
Army, Militia, and Ordnance Services	14,057,186 4 2	
Navy Services, including Packet Service	11,623,859 0 0	
Naval and Military Operations in China	858,057 0 0	
Miscellaneous Civil Services	7,721,518 12 11	
		34,460,620 17 1
Revenue Departments, Votes issued	4,438,548 3 6	
		38,899,169 0 7
Excess of Income over Expenditure		69,619,266 9 1
		1,587,379 13 2
		71,206,646 2 3

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

IV.—PUBLIC

ACCOUNT of the State of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT of
March, 1860.

DEBT.

	CAPITALS.			CAPITALS transferred to and standing in the names of the Commissioners.			CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BRITAIN.									
3 per cent.	3,600,930	3	1	22,971	17	10	2,977,958	5	3
Created per 16 per cent.	418,300	0	0	..	..	..	418,300	0	0
of England at 3 per cent.	11,015,100	0	0	..	..	..	11,015,100	0	0
ities ditto.	402,113,873	2	7	1,476,023	10	10	400,637,849	11	9
ditto.	116,707,279	7	7	1,730,393	17	4	114,956,683	10	3
ditto.	212,764,319	9	2	505,470	11	0	212,256,840	18	2
per cent.	742,600,571	19	4	3,732,089	19	2	738,068,482	0	2
per cent.	240,746	6	4	..	..	..	240,746	6	4
per cent.	431,749	14	4	1,145	18	5	430,603	15	11
at Britain	746,092,298	3	1	3,736,207	15	5	742,936,090	7	8
IND.									
per cent.	3,080	0	0	..	..	..	3,080	0	0

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	22,281,982	19 6½	1,297,378	16 5½			
	Annuitants per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, expire 5th April, 1867	583,740	0 0					
	Annuitants per 18 Vict. c. 18, expire 5th April, 1863	116,800	0 0					
	Annuitants for a limited term of years, per 39 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	£1,747,632	14 6					
	Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to date, including £105,109 Waterloo Annuitants, 20 Geo. 3, c. 34.	1,454,108	10 6					
		293,524	4 0					
	Payable at the National Debt Office.	Life Annuitants, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 43; viz.:-						
		Granted up to 31 Mar. 1859	£3,023,953	3 0				
		Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to 31 March, 1859	1,989,634	16 6				
		1,034,319	6 6					
Tontine and other English Life Annuitants, per various Acts		14,648	13 7					
Management		24,371,301	3 4½	1,308,901	10 4½			
		77,172	18 7					
Total Annual Charge, exclusive of £112,294 3s. 9d. the Annual Charge on Capitals 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		24,448,454	1 11½	1,308,901	10 4½	25,757,455	12 4	

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1829, enacts, "That the Sum thereof 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 for the reduction of the National Debt, including sums on account of Donations and Bequests, viz.:-

Applicable between	On account of the Sinking Fund.	On account of Donations and Bequests.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st Mar. and 30th June, 1859	281,514 7 3	3,870 5 5
30th June and 30th Sept. 1859	210,287 2 6½	7,297 0 0
30th Sept. and 31st Dec. 1859	.. ..	3,928 1 5
31st Dec. 1859, and 31st Mar. 1860	.. ..	7,620 0 0
	492,171 9 3	23,638 6 10

* £6,300 14s. 7d. of this issue is under the authority of the Act 16 Vict. c. 23.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

HEADS OF PAYMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Management of the Debt	28,200,896	4	2
Donations and Requests	22,636	6	10
Unfunded Debt, exclusive of Ex- Bills, Supply	136,780	18	9
and other Charges on the Consolidated	1,964,394	11	2
or Purchase of Bullion, and for Local	1,148,993	13	6
and, per Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27	5,264	14	8
	31,478,966	9	1
. £41,249,317	10	1	
. 183,781	0	5	
	41,433,098	10	6
	72,912,064	19	7

V.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE UNFUNDED DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND OF THE DEMANDS OUTSTANDING ON THE 31st MARCH, 1860.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE UNFUNDED DEBT IN EXCHEQUER BILLS and EXCHEQUER BONDS on the 31st March, 1859; the Amount issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1860; the Amount issued for paying off Exchequer Bills within the same Period, and the Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1860; 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, 1859	13,277,400	5,000,000
Amount issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1860, viz. :		
Exchequer Bills issued in exchange for Bills delivered up to be cancelled	13,128,200	
	26,405,600	5,000,000
Amount paid off within the same period :		
Exchequer Bills paid in new Bills 13,128,200		
Exchequer Bills paid off in Money out of Ways and Means Money Grants 49,100	13,177,300	
Exchequer Bonds (Series B) paid off on the 8th May, 1859		2,000,000
Total Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1860	13,228,300	*3,000,000
Amount of Interest upon the same to same Date	138,291	59,617

* £1,000,000 due on 8 November, 1860; £1,000,000 on 8 May, 1862; and £1,000,000 on 8 May, 1863.

AN ACCOUNT OF EXCHEQUER BILLS (Deficiency) issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1860, 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, 1859, and paid off before 30th June, 1859	529,225	19	11
For the Quarter ended 30th June, 1859, and paid off before 30th September, 1859	2,929,940	7	11
For the Quarter ended 30th September, 1859, and paid off before 31st December, 1859	2,961,974	7	8
For the Quarter ended 31st December, 1859, and paid off before 31st March, 1860	2,971,501	18	11
To be issued to meet the Charge for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1860, in the Quarter to 30th June, 1860			Nil.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

VI.

ACCOUNT OF GRANTS (SUPPLY, AND WAYS AND MEANS).

showing, under their several Heads, how the BALANCE carried over from the 31st March, 1859, of the SUPPLIES granted for the SERVICE of the UNITED KINGDOM for the Year 1859-60, have been disposed of, to 31st March, 1860.

in March, 1859.	Balance on 31st March, 1859, of Supplemental Supplies voted for the Year 1857-58.	ISSUED to 31st March, 1860.
	£ s. d.	£ s.
1857-58	250,000 0 0	250,000 0

SERVICES—Continued.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1829-30.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1830.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Home Office	25,911	0	0	20,911	0	0
Foreign Office	82,800	0	0	82,800	0	0
Colonial Office	30,178	0	0	20,178	0	0
Privy Council Office	15,593	0	0	8,000	0	0
Board of Trade	53,942	0	0	53,942	0	0
Lord Privy Seal	2,720	0	0	2,720	0	0
Civil Service Commission	8,855	0	0	4,855	0	0
Paymaster-General's Office	17,762	0	0	6,000	0	0
Exchequer	6,598	0	0	4,000	0	0
Commissioners of Works	29,746	0	0	25,746	0	0
Commissioners of Woods	23,514	0	0	23,514	0	0
Public Records and State Paper Office	19,498	0	0	10,000	0	0
Poor Law Commissioners	223,369	0	0	78,700	0	0
Mint, including Coinage	35,052	0	0	10,100	0	0
Inspectors of Factories, &c.	21,925	0	0	19,925	0	0
Exchequer, Scotland, and Offices in Scot- land	6,179	0	0	4,379	0	0
Household of Lord Lieutenant, Ireland	6,431	0	0	3,200	0	0
Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland	15,904	0	0	4,500	0	0
Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland	7,204	0	0	6,200	0	0
Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Ireland	2,709	0	0	2,709	0	0
Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland	23,105	0	0	21,000	0	0
Audit Office	32,466	0	0	22,466	0	0
Copyhold, Tithe and Inclosure Commission	18,621	0	0	15,621	0	0
Copyhold Commission, Imprest Expenses	12,680	0	0	8,680	0	0
Registrar-General, England	36,300	0	0	26,300	0	0
Registrar-General, Ireland	3,296	0	0	2,400	0	0
Registrar-General, Scotland	5,302	0	0	4,002	0	0
National Debt Office	14,652	0	0	14,652	0	0
Public Works Loan Commissioners	2,800	0	0	2,800	0	0
West India Relief Commissioners	1,670	0	0	1,670	0	0
Lunacy Commissioners	6,842	0	0	4,000	0	0
Superintendent of Roads, South Wales	1,223	0	0	1,223	0	0
Registrars of Friendly Societies	2,128	0	0	2,128	0	0
Secret Service	32,000	0	0	23,662	0	0
Printing and Stationery	337,111	0	0	312,111	0	0
Postage of Public Departments	106,750	0	0	44,750	0	0

CLASS 3.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

England:

Solicitor, Treasury, and Law Charges	31,545	0	0	...	...	...
Prosecutions, formerly paid from County Rates	150,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Police, Counties and Boroughs	214,275	0	0	174,275	0	0
Queen's Bench, Crown Office	1,200	0	0	...	...	...
Registrar of High Court of Admiralty	6,300	0	0	6,300	0	0
Invol in Debtors' Court	5,176	0	0	676	0	0
Probate Court	32,740	0	0	27,740	0	0
County Courts, Salaries and Expenses	206,150	0	0	206,150	0	0
Police Courts, Metropolitan	32,130	0	0	15,230	0	0
Metropolitan Police	130,610	0	0	86,710	0	0
Queen's Prison	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

RS— <i>Continued.</i>	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1859-60.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1860.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
nd Solicitor-General	3,342	0	0	3,342	0	0
rd Advocate)	5,550	0	0	---	---	---
y, Salaries, &c.	18,075	0	0	18,075	0	0
ry, ditto	10,811	0	0	10,811	0	0
al Branch	1,620	0	0	1,620	0	0
iminal Prosecutions	50,000	0	0	11,500	0	0
l. Salaries	11,955	0	0	11,955	0	0
Salaries	8,120	0	0	3,000	0	0
rown, and Expenses in ties, &c.	2,300	0	0	---	---	---
r House, Edinburgh	14,847	0	0	12,247	0	0
k, Edinburgh	1,044	0	0	1,044	0	0
ankruptcy	1,532	0	0	1,532	0	0
	51,630	0	0	30,000	0	0
ry, Salaries and Expenses	3,671	0	0	3,671	0	0
s Bench ditto	2,408	0	0	2,408	0	0

SERVICES - <i>Continued.</i>	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1859-60.		ISSUED to 31st March, 1860.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Queen's Colleges, Ireland	4,800	0 0	4,800	0 0
Royal Irish Academy	500	0 0	700	0 0
Belfast Theological Professors	2,500	0 0	1,875	0 0
British Museum Establishment	77,425	0 0	77,425	0 0
Ditto Buildings	22,270	0 0	22,270	0 0
Ditto Purchases	3,000	0 0	2,000	0 0
National Gallery	15,985	0 0	10,985	0 0
Scientific Works and Experiments	6,439	0 0	...	...
Royal Geographical Society	500	0 0	500	0 0
Royal Society (Experiments for Public Objects)	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0
CLASS 5.- COLONIAL AND CONSULAR SERVICES.				
Bermuda	4,050	0 0	2,050	0 0
Clergy, North America	6,628	0 0	559	15 1
Indian Department, Canada	2,342	0 0	...	...
British Columbia	42,998	0 0	42,998	0 0
Governors, West Indies, Ac.	24,728	0 0	4,728	0 0
Justices ditto	19,350	0 0	1,086	14 0
Western Coast of Africa	10,230	0 0	3,400	0 0
St. Helena	6,533	0 0	3,802	7 1
Heligoland	960	0 0	...	...
Falkland Islands	4,067	0 0	1,000	0 0
Labuan	6,299	0 0	6,299	0 0
Emigration	12,708	0 0	2,708	0 0
Captured Negroes	13,000	0 0	4,000	0 0
Commissioners, Slave Trade Suppression	11,050	0 0	...	...
Consuls Abroad	156,404	0 0	156,404	0 0
Services in China, Japan, and Siam	67,363	0 0	67,363	0 0
Ministers Abroad, Extraordinary Expenses	40,000	0 0	40,000	0 0
CLASS 6.—SUPERANNUATIONS AND CHARITIES.				
Superannuations, Ac	166,969	0 0	126,500	0 0
Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants	1,170	0 0	...	...
Vaccine Establishments *	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0
Relief for the Destitute	325	0 0	...	...
Polish Refugees and Distressed Spaniards	3,428	0 0	1,928	0 0
Miscellaneous Charges, formerly Civil List	4,176	0 0	1,176	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
Westminster Lock Hospital, Dublin	2,600	0 0	1,700	0 0
Rotunda Lying-in Hospital ditto	700	0 0	700	0 0
Constance Lying-in Hospital ditto	200	0 0	200	0 0
Dr. Steevens's Hospital ditto	1,300	0 0	1,300	0 0
Fever Hospital, Cork street ditto	2,500	0 0	2,500	0 0
St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, ditto	100	0 0	100	0 0
Meath Hospital ditto	600	0 0	500	0 0
Expenses of the Board of Superintendence of Hospitals, Ireland	265	0 0	165	0 0

* £1000 included in Vote for Privy Council Office Class II.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

<i>S—Continued.</i>	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1859-60.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1860.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ireland	8,931	0	0	8,931	0	0
Other Ministers, ditto	39,193	0	0	36,500	0	0
PERMANENT and TEMPORARY OBJECTS.						
Post Office (late Board of)	5,965	0	0	2,965	0	0
Commissioners	3,588	0	0	2,088	0	0
Officers, England	16,695	0	0	13,695	0	0
Officers, &c.	28,095	0	0	18,700	0	0
Commissioners, Ireland	900	0	0	---	---	---
Fund, Pensions	58,700	0	0	25,700	0	0
Land Revenue Registration	2,046	0	0	2,046	0	0
Land Revenue, Ireland	36,700	0	0	---	---	---
Land Revenue, Ireland	3,140	0	0	---	---	---
Land Revenue, England	13,254	0	0	8,754	0	0
Land Revenue, Scotland	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Highland Roads and	5,000	0	0	---	---	---
Highland Roads and	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0

SERVICES—Continued.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1859-60.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1860.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Foreign Office, Buildings	30,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Status of Richard Cœur de Lion	1,650	0	0	50	0	0
Office of Works, Professional Services of Architect and Surveyor	5,641	0	0	5,641	0	0
Serpentine River, Hyde Park	17,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
Grinan Canal	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0
Submarine Cable to Gibraltar	135,000	0	0	71,000	0	0
New Copper Coinage, Expenses	10,000	0	0	...	...	...
Civil Contingencies	100,000	0	0	68,000	0	0
Army, Navy, &c. £26,101,873 }	33,946,294	0	0	29,498,189	8	9
Civil Services 7,844,421 }						
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.						
Customs Salaries, &c., Vote 1	857,185	0	0	618,276	17	1
Inland Revenue Salaries, &c., Vote 2	1,349,864	0	0	927,300	0	0
Post Office Salaries, &c., Vote 3	2,051,213	0	0	1,435,001	5	0
Superannuations of Revenue De- partments } Vote 4	481,221	0	0	351,554	12	4
	38,685,747	0	0	32,830,322	3	2
Principal of Exchequer Bonds	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 1859-60:						
	(Estimate.)					
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Supply	302,430	0	0	301,048	9	6
Principal of Exchequer Bills paid off in Money . . . . .	...			49,100	0	0
	40,988,177	0	0	35,160,470	12	8
Voted in February and March, 1860.						
	Supplemental Supplies voted for the Years 1858-59, and 1859-60.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1860.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Army { Land Forces, 1858-59	126,962	0	0	126,962	0	0
Works	280,687	0	0	280,687	0	0
Operations in China, 1859-60	850,000	0	0	850,000	0	0
	1,257,649	0	0	1,257,649	0	0

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

WAYS AND MEANS (MONEY GRANTS).

AND FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1859-60.

	Balance 31st Mar. 1859.	Surplus Ways & Means appropri- ated to Year 1859-60.	Deficiency Ways & Means 1858-59.	Issues.	Balance 31st March 1860.	
	£	£	&	£	£	
1st March, 1859	1,125,583	295,403	.. ..	196,962	631,219 16 0
per Act 21 1858-59)	4,897,439	.. ..	45,296	4,362,235	510,500 15 8
	<u>5,963,024</u>			<u>4,561,197</u>	<u>1,141,720 11 8</u>	
Plus		£250,106	9	0		
MEANS granted for the service of the Year 1859-60.						
				£	s.	d.
t. c. 7				11,000,000	0	0
t. c. 23				10,313,708	0	0
23 Vict. c. 2				7,000,000	0	0
21 Vict. c. 55				11,924,362	11	0

VIII.—TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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 1857, 1858, and 1859; 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 Im-ports into Great Britain, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Great Britain, according to the Official Rates of Valuation.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	VALUE of Im-ports into Ireland, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Ireland, according to the Official Rates of Valuation.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	VALUE of Im-ports into the United Kingdom, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Official Rates of Valuation.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Ex-ports.
1857 (ending 31 Dec.)	129,683,790	25,127,720	20,741,128	285,865,587	121,709,286	4,162,823	273,924	56,680	298,711	128,514,949	255,296,713	20,797,618	884,194,581
1858 (ending 31 Dec.)	129,623,790	27,208,511	23,074,615	310,931,126	116,920,284	5,325,345	288,078	13,268	301,544	128,128,144	271,654,023	23,687,683	885,542,708
1859 (ending 31 Dec.)	140,229,724	285,223,527	27,126,010	524,681,547	128,946,980	5,414,185	229,131	25,028	427,219	143,643,229	297,257,028	27,221,028	924,528,728

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

813	170,239	748	149,060
141	33,432	148	29,584
46	4,409	43	7,326
40	4,080	31	3,041
633	99,328	576	89,628
673	312,388	1,546	278,639

Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and
 crew of the British Empire, on the 31st December,

On the 31st December, 1859.			
	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.
68	3,675,181	21,032	168,843
43	652,675	3,513	32,737
47	260,037	2,259	13,971
83	69,845	898	5,397
10	951,885	10,484	69,422
51	5,609,623	38,186	290,570

now corrected; and, as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not
 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 entered 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, 1839.

SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, FROM FOREIGN PARTS.												
GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.				
YEARS	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.		
ending	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
31 Dec. 1837	26,527	6,000,696	21,554	4,470,925	1,069	253,009	609	150,671	27,596	6,853,705	21,942	4,621,494
" 1838	25,174	6,176,184	20,924	4,269,328	1,042	283,017	1,047	228,171	26,266	6,439,201	22,011	4,524,499
" 1839	25,350	6,369,932	21,260	4,408,918	1,170	255,160	1,071	227,892	26,580	6,565,112	22,351	4,686,810

SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FOREIGN PARTS.												
GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.				
YEARS	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.		
ending	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
31 Dec. 1837	26,709	6,725,697	23,279	4,814,955	410	114,715	190	49,956	27,118	6,940,402	23,469	4,863,191
" 1838	25,304	6,421,157	23,255	4,821,984	386	131,047	807	74,113	25,704	6,459,304	23,562	4,868,077
" 1839	25,017	6,619,019	23,649	4,868,752	305	107,713	946	66,874	25,920	6,726,781	23,955	4,955,606

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1860.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

pm.				25,722,710	14,277,710
pm.				29,063,040	14,588,040
pm.			28th 4½ p.c.	28,952,700	14,477,700
pm.				28,687,415	14,212,455
pm.			12th 5 p.c.	28,363,225	13,890,225
pm.				29,569,390	15,094,390
pm.			10th 4½ p.c.	28,393,285	14,118,285
pm.			24th 4 p.c.	30,245,485	15,770,485
dis.				29,620,550	15,145,550
pm.			4 p.c.	30,227,150	15,752,150
dis.				29,614,440	15,189,440
pm.			4 p.c.	29,496,420	15,021,420
pm.				29,282,275	14,807,275
pm.			4 p.c.	30,073,460	15,598,460
par.				29,589,495	15,114,495
pm.			4 p.c.	29,642,405	15,167,405
dis.				28,165,615	13,690,615
par.			8th 4½ p.c.	27,862,550	13,387,550
dis.			13th 5 p.c.	26,997,655	12,522,655
par.			15th 6 p.c.		
dis.			29th 5 p.c.	27,536,575	12,725,079
				26,568,575	10,690,853
			5 p.c.		



PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. 337

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.
FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Barns.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	43	11	34	7	21	5	30	4	39	0	36	7
February	43	6	34	11	21	11	29	9	38	6	36	6
March	45	2	36	5	23	1	34	10	39	7	37	7
April	49	1	37	2	24	2	36	10	39	9	38	3
May	52	6	37	7	25	10	36	1	43	8	40	3
June	54	11	35	3	26	11	37	0	44	9	40	4
July	57	7	33	5	26	8	41	3	46	6	43	7
August	59	6	34	0	26	1	44	9	46	5	41	0
September	62	11	37	10	27	0	42	4	50	1	38	7
October	63	9	41	11	24	2			47	0	43	8
November	58	1	41	4	23	5	36	4	50	8	46	9
December	67	0	42	0	25	0	37	0	44	0	47	0

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, ∇ LOAD.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hay	from	50	70	50	60	60	60	55	60	75	50	50	75
	to	84	88	88	100	95	97	105	105	105	115	110	105
Straw	from	25	25	26	27	24	27	36	30	30	30	30	32
	to	30	30	30	34	32	34	42	38	36	36	38	36
Clover	from	90	70	80	80	80	80	75	80	80	70	70	80
	to	100	105	105	115	111	118	126	120	115	120	115	110

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1860.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.							
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.				
January ...	4	0	to	5	0	4	4	to	5	6	4	4	to	5	6	4	4	to	4	10
February ...	4	0	...	5	0	4	4	...	5	8	4	6	...	5	8	4	4	...	4	10
March	4	0	...	5	0	4	6	...	5	10	4	0	...	5	0	3	8	...	4	8
April	4	0	...	5	0	4	6	...	5	10	4	4	...	5	6	4	4	...	5	0
May	3	10	...	5	4	5	0	...	6	4	4	8	...	5	10	3	8	...	4	8
June	3	10	...	4	8	4	10	...	5	10	4	10	...	5	6	4	6	...	5	0
July	4	8	...	5	8	4	10	...	5	10	4	8	...	5	6	4	6	...	5	0
August	3	8	...	5	4	4	0	...	5	6	4	2	...	5	4	3	8	...	4	10
September.	3	4	...	5	0	3	8	...	5	4	4	4	...	5	0	4	0	...	5	0
October	4	4	...	4	10	4	6	...	5	2	3	4	...	4	4	4	0	...	5	4
November .	4	4	...	5	0	4	10	...	5	6	3	8	...	4	6	4	0	...	5	4
December .	4	0	...	5	4	4	0	...	5	8	3	4	...	4	10	4	0	...	5	0

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS, BIRTHS, and MARRIAGES, in ENGLAND and WALES, and BIRTHS in the METROPOLIS, in the Year 1860.—Compiled by the Authority of the Registrar-General.

ENGLAND AND WALES.			THE METROPOLIS.				
Census, 1841, 15,914,140; Census, 1851, 17,927,669; 19,194,000.			Enumerated Population—Census, 1841, 1,988,000; Enumerated Population—Census 1851, 2,362,300; Estimated Population, 1860, 2,829,130.				
Total BIRTHS, Eng. and Wales.	per cent.	Total MAR- RIAGES.	Districts.	DEATHS in Year.	Mort. per cent.	In Quarters.	Deaths
183,206	3.633	33,198	West....	10,039	2.132	Winter	18,811
179,914	3.495	43,333	North..	12,787	2.051	Spring	14,818
164,062	3.259	49,572	Central..	8,815	2.152	Summer	12,818
162,238	3.203	50,702	East....	13,479	2.321	Autumn	15,818
	3.418		South..	16,701	2.247		
			All Lon- don....		2.193		
Males ..	349,696					DEATHS	BIRTHS
Females	233,534					Males ..	47,418
..	683,440	170,305				Females	45,418
						Total ..	92,836

BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years 1851-1860.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
159,702	164,520	159,727	152,113	159,337	159,097	156,070	167,723	170,818

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM. PASCH. 1860.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASSIS I.

Chute, C. W. *Balliol.*
Jenkyns, H. *Balliol.*
Tollemache, L. A. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS II.

Ballie-Skene, W. *Corpus Christi.*
Bullock, W. H. *Balliol.*
Carr, A. *Corpus Christi.*
Crawford, D. *Balliol.*
Jackson, W. W. *Balliol.*
Pallett, T. C. *Lincoln.*
Prothero, T. E. *Balliol.*
Shephard, J. *Balliol.*
Stanford, W. B. *Balliol.*
Stuart, J. *University.*

CLASSIS III.

Brown, C. A. *Christ Church.*

Clark, P. *Worcester.*
Hone, R. J. *Wadham.*
Millard, F. *Queen's.*

CLASSIS IV.

Bell, T. *Exeter.*
Buckmaster, J. N. *Corpus Christi.*

CLASSIS V.

One hundred and forty-seven.

Examiners.

H. Wall.
J. R. T. Eaton.
J. W. Caldicott.
C. S. Parker.

IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS
ET PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I.

Griffiths, J. *Jesus.*

CLASSIS II.

Aglen, A. B. *University.*
Deey, A. *Merton.*
George, H. B. *New College.*
Kitto, J. F. *St. Alban Hall.*

CLASSIS III.

CLASSIS IV.

Fryer, P. W. *St. Edmund Hall.*
Heberden, W. B. *Christ Church.*
Jordan, G. W. *Magdalen Hall.*
Pallett, T. C. *Lincoln.*
Tollemache, L. A. *Balliol.*
Watson, J. S. *University.*

CLASSIS V.

Sixty-three.

Examiners.

B. Price.
T. H. B. Shand.
C. J. Faulkner.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

PHILOSOPHIA NATURALI

CLASSIS I.

University.
Edmund Hall.

CLASSIS II.

Pembroke.

CLASSIS III.

St. Edmund Hall.

CLASSIS IV.

CLASSIS V.

Eight.

Examiners.

Rolleston.

Reynolds.

G. Conington.

PHILOSOPHIA MATHEMATICA

Browne, T. L. M. *University.*

Evans, J. W. *Jesus.*

Kennaway, J. H. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS II.

Bedwell, F. *Corpus Christi.*

Gem, S. *University.*

CLASSIS III.

Adam, G. R. *St. Edmund Hall.*

Baldwin, O. de L. *Brasenose.*

CLASSIS IV.

Campbell, W. A. *Worcester.*

Winstanley, F. L. *St. Alban Hall.*

CLASSIS V.

Thirty-six.

Examiners.

UNIVERSITY HONOURS. 341

Jones, W. W. *St. John's.*
 Luck, C. T. *Exeter.*
 Madan, H. C. *Corpus Christi.*
 Meeres, H. *Exeter.*
 Sharp, J. *Queen's.*
 Smith, T. *Merton.*
 Spyers, H. A. *Balliol.*
 Walker, W. C. *Trinity.*
 Walker, A. *Christ Church.*
 Wellford, J. P. *Magdalen Hall.*
 West, J. W. *Lincoln.*
 Young, Sir C. L., Bart. *New College.*

CLASSIS V.

One hundred and ten.

Examiners.

H. Wall.
 J. R. F. Eaton.
 W. Caldicott.
 C. S. Parker.

IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS ET PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I.

Deane, H. *St. John's.*
 Penny, C. *Corpus Christi.*
 Price, C. J. C. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS II.

Adams, W. M. *New College.*
 Houghton, C. A. *Exeter.*
 Openshaw, T. W. *Brasenose.*
 Talbot, T. M. *Christ Church.*
 Tomlinson, W. E. M. *Christ Church.*
 Wace, H. *Brasenose.*

CLASSIS III.

Arnott, A. P. *Trinity.*

CLASSIS IV.

Berkley, W. *Brasenose.*
 Jelf, A. R. *Christ Church.*
 Jones, W. W. *St. John's.*
 Latham, P. L. *Brasenose.*
 Magrath, J. E. *Oriel.*
 Pearson, A. C. *Balliol.*
 Neaton, J. A. *Trinity.*
 Sharp, J. *Queen's.*

CLASSIS V.

Seventy-seven.

Examiners.

B. Price.
 J. H. B. Shard.
 C. J. Faikner.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

CLASSIS I.

Church, A. H. *Lincoln.*
 Dawkins, W. B. *Jesus.*
 Griffin, P. C. G. *Lincoln.*
 Price, C. J. C. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS II.

Lake, E. *Wadham.*

CLASSIS III.

CLASSIS IV.

CLASSIS V.

Ten.

Examiners.

G. Rolleston.
 H. Reynolds.
 F. T. Conington.

IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HIS- TORIA MODERNA.

CLASSIS I.

Ewin, G. *Corpus Christi.*
 Pritchard, H. *Oriel.*

CLASSIS II.

Poster, E. J. *Christ Church.*
 Williams, R. V. *Christ Church.*

CLASSIS III.

Astley, T. *Christ Church.*
 Beldowe, J. A. *Pembroke.*
 Oxenham, R. G. *Exeter.*
 Smith, D. *Balliol.*
 Turner, H. *Christ Church.*
 Weale, J. P. M. *Trinity.*
 Welby, E. M. E. *Corpus Christi.*

CLASSIS IV.

Brunel, I. *Balliol.*
 Hodgkinson, G. L. *Pembroke.*
 Horsfall, T. M. *Worcester.*
 Radcliffe, J. *Trinity.*
 Villiers, H. M. *Christ Church.*
 Wickham, F. R. *New College.*

CLASSIS V.

Fifty-one.

Examiners.

E. Ouve.
 M. Bernard.
 C. E. Oakley.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS. 1860.

Supervisors. { Henry William Watson, M.A., *Trinity*.
 { Edward John Routh, M.A., *St. Peter's*.
Examiners. { Percival Frost, M.A., *St. John's*.
 { Norman Macleod Ferrers, M.A., *Caius*.

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

<i>Pranglers.</i>	<i>Ds.</i>	Raban	<i>Trinity.</i>
.....		Graham	<i>Trinity.</i>
.....		Langdon	<i>Trinity.</i>
.....		Young, Sir G. β }	<i>Æq. Trinity.</i>
.....		Cachemaille	<i>Caius.</i>
.....		Farman	<i>John's.</i>
.....		Harvey	<i>Christ's.</i>
.....		Buszard γ }	<i>Trinity.</i>
.....		Howell }	<i>Æq. Catherine.</i>
.....		Pennethorne	<i>Jesus.</i>
.....		Codd	<i>John's.</i>
.....		Jackson δ	<i>John's.</i>

<i>Junior Optimes.</i>					
Da. Beddome		Trinity.	Da. Coode		Trinity.
Brownlow	} <i>Æq.</i>	Emmanuel.	D'Almaine		Queen's.
Howard		Clare.	Hart		Corpus.
Cowell & Peach	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.	Bigg		Caus.
Imrie		Christ's.	Collier	} <i>Æq.</i>	Caus.
Brooks		Trinity.	Everett			Clare.
Shattock		Pembroke.	Lawson		Corpus.
Binyon	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.	MacCalmont		Trinity H.
Bower		John's.	Whittington		Peter's.
Barwell		Trinity.	Smith		Trinity H.
Dunning		Christ's.	Vines		Corpus.
Bullock		Caus.	Fox		Trinity.
Cripps	} <i>Æq.</i>	Christ's.	Davenport	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
Clayton		Trinity.	Frere			Emmanuel.
Attwood		Emmanuel.	Scargill & Waddell	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
			Wedgewood			Trinity.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. 1860.

Examiners. { Henry John Roby, M.A., St. John's.
William John Beaumont, M.A., Trinity.
Arthur Wolfe, M.A., Clare.
Thomas Field, B.D., St. John's.

<i>First Class.</i>					
Da. Hodgson		King's.	Da. Eve		Trinity.
Peile	} <i>Æq.</i>	Christ's.	Meres	} <i>Æq.</i>	Emmanuel.
Tawney		Trinity.	Fember			Caus.
Browning		King's.	Harrison		Trinity.
Taylor		John's.	Price	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity H.
Whiting		Trinity.	Wood, J. C.			John's.
Witt		King's.	Marshall	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
Bowling	} <i>Æq.</i>	John's.	Scargill			Trinity.
Francis		Caus.	Clayton		Emmanuel.
Bosanquet		King's.			
Lee		Christ's.			
<i>Second Class.</i>			<i>Third Class.</i>		
Da. Berry, T. B.		Pembroke.	Da. Bothamley		Trinity.
Wainwright		Trinity.	King		Queen's.
Lamb		Emmanuel.	Sainsbury		Trinity.
Clark		Magdalen.	Pringle		Trinity.
Baikes	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.	Heale		Trinity.
Sanderson		Clare.	Gould	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
Humphreys		Trinity.	Stone, C. H.			Peter's.
Bakyns	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.	Rowell		John's.
Young, Sir G.		Trinity.	Bassett	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
Chaytor		Jesus.	Wharton			John's.
Cowell		Trinity.	Snooks		Trinity.
Jackson, George	} <i>Æq.</i>	John's.	Kidd	} <i>Æq.</i>	Emmanuel.
Lea in		Trinity.	Whyley			Trinity.
Barstow		John's.	Bennie		Trinity.
Jones, K. D.	} <i>Æq.</i>	John's.	Flintoff		Emmanuel.
Montagu		Magdalen.	Pettitt	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
Nelson		King's.	Todd			Trinity.
Armstrong		John's.	Clayton	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
Holmes		Trinity.	Harter			Trinity.
			Bentham	} <i>Æq.</i>	Clare.
			Bumard			Trinity.
			Mooreau	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
			Shaw			Trinity.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES. 1860.

*Moral Philosophy, the Professor of Civil Law, the Professor of
History, the Professor of the Laws of England, the Professor of English*

No Candidates.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES. 1860.

EXAMINERS.

*Professor of Physic, the Pro-
fessor of Chemistry, the Professor of
Professor of Geology, the
Professor of Botany, the Professor of*

D. Living, M.A., &c.

BACHELORS.

First Class.

Second Class.

Darroch *Trinity.*
Barton *Christ's.*

Third Class.

Farthing *John's.*
Hoffman *Trinity.*

COMMENCING BACHELORS.

First Class.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

THE MINISTRY

As it stood at the Meeting of Parliament on the 24th January.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Campbell.
President of the Council	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
Lord Privy Seal	His Grace the Duke of Argyll.
Secretary of State, Home Department . .	Right Hon. Sir Geo. Cornwall Lewis, Bt.
Secretary of State, Foreign Department .	Right Hon. Lord John Russell.
Secretary of State for Colonies	His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
Secretary of State for War	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Secretary of State for India	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bt.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
First Lord of the Admiralty	His Grace the Duke of Somerset.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson.
Postmaster-General	Right Hon. Earl of Elgin.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster . .	Right Hon. Sir George Grey.
Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law Board	Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

General Commanding-in-Chief	H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge.
Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. William Hutt.
Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Education	Right Hon. Robert Lowe.
Chief Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings	Right Hon. William Francis Cowper.
Judge-Advocate-General	Right Hon. Thomas Emerson Headlam.
Attorney-General	Sir Richard Bethell, Knt.
Solicitor-General	Sir William Atherton, Knt.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Right Hon. James Moncreiff.
Solicitor-General	Edward Francis Maitland, Esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. Earl of Cardale.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Maurice Brady.
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. Richard Deasy.
Solicitor-General	Thomas O'Hagan, Esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	Right Hon. Earl of St. Germans.
Lord Chamberlain	Right Hon. Viscount Sydney.
Master of the Horse	Most Hon. Marquess of Ailsbury.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGE TOOK PLACE DURING THE YEAR:—

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, of Alderley, to be Postmaster-General, vice the Earl of Elgin, on a Special Mission to China.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1860.

ENGLAND.

. . .	Chas. Longuet Higgins, of Turvey Abbey, esq.
. . .	Sir C. S. P. Hunter, of Mortimer, near Reading, bart.
re . . .	Wm. Backwell Tyringham, of Tyringham, esq.
nts . . .	P. Castell, Lord Sherard, of Glatton.
. . .	Clement Swetenham, of Somerford Booths, Congleton, esq.
. . .	Humphry Wilyams, of Carnanton, esq.
. . .	Philip Henry Howard, of Corby Castle, esq.
. . .	Francis Hurt, of Alderwasley, esq.
. . .	Peter Richard Hoare, of Luscombe, esq.
. . .	Geo. Digby Wingfield Digby, of Sherborne Castle, esq.



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

347

WALES.

Anglesey	George Richard Griffith, of Pencaerg, esq.
Breconshire	John Evans, of Brecon, esq.
Carmarthenshire	Alan James Gulston, of Llwynberlan, esq.
Carmarvonshire	John Whitehead Greaves, of Tanyrallt, esq.
Cardiganshire	William Jones, of Glandennis, near Lampeter, esq.
Denbighshire	James Hardcastle, of Penylan, near E-abon, esq.
Flintshire	Howel Maddock Arthur Jones, of Wepre Hall, esq.
Glamorganshire	George Grey Rous, of Court-y-ralla, esq.
Montgomeryshire	William Curling, of Maesmawr, esq.
Merionethshire	Charles F. Thruston, of Talgarth Hall, esq.
Pembrokeshire	George Augustus Harries, of Hilton, esq.
Radnorshire	Henry George Phillips, of Abbey Cwmhir, esq.

IRELAND.

Antrim	Henry Hugh M'Neile, Parkmount, Belfast, esq.
Armagh	Lt.-Col. William Cross, Dartan, Armagh.
Carlow	John Lcky Watson, Kilconnor, Fenagh, esq.
Carrickfergus T.	Thomas Batterby, Carrickfergus, esq.
Cavan	James Story Turck, Beltarbet, esq.
Clare	Wainwright Crowe, Cahircalla, Ennis, esq.
Cork	Nicholas Duncombe, Mount Desert, Cork, esq.
Cork City	Francis R. Leahy, Shanakiel, Cork, esq.
Donegal	James Thompson Macky, Belmont, Londonderry, esq.
Down	John B. Houston, Orangefield, Belfast, esq.
Drogheda Town	William Gernon, 76, Lower Gardiner-street, esq.
Dublin	Sir Charles C. Donville, Santry House, bart.
Dublin City	Francis R. Brooks, Gardiner's-row, esq.
Fermanagh	Edward Maguire, Swanlinbar, esq.
Galway	Michael J. Cheevers, Killyon, Monivea, esq.
Galway Town	George Morris, Well Park, Galway, esq.
Kerry	Daniel O'Connell, Darrynane Abbey, Cahircivern, esq.
Kildare	Thomas De Burgh, Oldtown, Naas, esq.
Kilkenny	Michael Cahill, Ballyconrath House, Ballyragret, esq.
Kilkenny City	John Smithwick, St. Francis Abbey, Kilkenny, esq.
King's County	Edward J. Briscoe, Riverdale, Killacan, esq.
Leitrim	Joseph Bennet Little, Kiltruah, Ballinamora, esq.
Limerick	Henry Lyons, Cr. om, esq.
Limerick City	Edward Murphy, the Crescent, Limerick, esq.
Londonderry	John Alexander, Newtownlimavady, esq.
Longford	John Stratford Kirwan, Bawn, Longford, esq.
Louth	Lawrence Waldron, Ballybrack, Dalkey, esq.
Mayo	Colonel Charles Knox, Ballinrobe.
Meath	George Bomford, Oakley Park, Kells, esq.
Monaghan	Lt.-Col. Thos. Oriel Foster, Coolderry, Carrickmacross.
Queen's County	Thomas Kermis, Shane, Maryborough, esq.
Roscommon	Pat. Hugh O'Connor, jun., Dundermot, Ballymoe, esq.
Sligo	John Wolfe Flanagan, Drumdee, Boyle, esq.
Tipperary	Thomas Lalor, Crogg House, Carrick-on-Suir, esq.
Tyrone	Sir Jas. John Hamilton, Woodbrook, Newton-Stewart.
Waterford	Thomas Fitzgerald, Ballina Park, Villierstown, esq.
Waterford City	William Johnson, Waterford, esq.
Westmeath	The Hon. Temple Harris Temple, Waterstown, Athlone.
Wexford	John Thos. Hamborough Colclough, Tintern Abbey, New Ross, esq.
Wicklow	William Robt. La Touche, Bellinac, Delgany, esq.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

1860.

JANUARY.

Jan. 1. At New-st., Spring-
field, the lady of G. Selater-Booth,
and heir.

Jan. 2. At Wokingham, Hants, the lady
O'Shea, 2nd Batt. 20th

Regt. of Foot, the lady of Capt.
N., a dau.

Jan. 3. At London, the lady
Alzac, prematurely, the
duchess of Stuart E. Grant Duff,

Jan. 4. At Devonport, the Hon.
duchess of Argyll, a dau.

Jan. 5. At Jersey, the lady of
the duke of Devon, a dau.

Jan. 6. At London, the lady Mary
de Vere, a dau.

Jan. 7. At Dover, the

19. At Upper Seymour-st., Port-
land, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox
a son.

22. At the British Legation, Vienna,
the Lady Augustus Loftus, a son.

23. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs.
Greenhill, a dau.

— At Eaton-place, the lady of
Justin Sheil, K.C.B., a son.

24. At Gracedieu Manor, Leices-
ter-shire, the lady of Ambrose Lisle D.
Phillips, esq., a son.

— At Castlecraig, Peebleshire, N.
Lady Gibson Carmichael, a son.

— In Dover-street, the lady of F.
roy Kelly, M.P., a dau.

— At Valence, the Countess of N.
bury, a dau.

26. At Southampton, the lady
Archdeacon Wigram, a son.

27. In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq.,
the lady of Sir Reresby Sitwell, bart.
son.

— At Stuttgart, the Baroness He-
de Hugel, a dau.

28. At Crouch Oak, Addlestone, N.
the lady of Major-General Boscawen, a

BIRTHS.

11. At Gloucester-ter., South Belgravia, the lady of Lieut. R. Sackville Molesworth, a dau.
13. At Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Sartoria, a son.
16. At the Dowager Lady Filmer's, Eaton-sq., the lady of the Rev. P. M. Saukey, Rector of Highclere, Hants, a son.
— The lady of Joseph G. Barclay, esq., of Leyton, Essex, a son.
— At Rutland-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Portman, a son.
18. At Upper Grosvenor-st., Lady Maria Ponsonby, a son.
20. At Finborough, Suffolk, the Lady Frances Petteward, a dau.
— At Albany-ter., Park-sq. East, the lady of Fletcher C. Norton, esq., a son.
21. At Brighton, the lady of Capt. E. A. B. Traversa, a son.
— At West Huntingdon, near York, the lady of Lieut.-Col. G. Lister Kaye, a dau.
— At Derry Castle, Tipperary, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Lumley, a dau.
23. At Ewell, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, bart., a dau.
— At Gunton Park, the Lady Suffield, a dau.
— At Welwyn Rectory, Herts, Lady Boothby, a dau.
25. At Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park, the lady of H. J. Kennard, esq., a dau.
26. At Eaton sq., the Countess de Morella, a son.
27. At Rutland-gate, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Astley, a dau.
— At St. John's Lodge, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John's College, a dau.
12. At Kedleston, Derbyshire, the Lady Scarsdale, a son.
— At Thirlestaine Hall, Cheltenham, the Countess Stanboch, a son and heir.
— In Mansfield-street, the Lady Ulick Browne, a dau.
— The wife of J. Ether, 5, George-street, Princes-street, Haymarket, was delivered of three fine boys.
14. At Broughton Castle, Banbury, the Lady Augustia Fiennes, a dau.
— At Eccleston-square, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Hobart, a son.
— In London, the Countess of Warwick, a dau.
15. The Hon. Mrs. Harbord, a son.
16. At Meen Glas, co. Donegal, the Viscountess Lifford, a dau.
17. At Hyde-Park-place, the Hon. Mrs. Hughes, a dau.
18. the lady of Bulkley J. Mackworth Praed, esq., a son.
19. Mrs. Spencer A. Perceval, Christchurch, New Zealand, a dau.
— Lady Elcho, a son.
20. At Stuston-rectory, Seole, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Paget, a son.
21. At London, Canada West, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Portman, a son.
— At Dacre-park terrace, Blackheath, the lady of Col. Fordyce, Beng. Horse Art., a son.
22. At Eccleston-square, the Lady Elizabeth Cust, a dau.
— At Onslow-crescent, the lady of Col. Evelyn, a son.
23. The Lady Nigel Kennedy, a son.
— At Eccles-street, Dublin, the lady of Major Bellairs, Deputy Assistant Adj.-Gen., a son.
25. At Manor-house, Farnham, the lady of Capt. Hornby Buller, a dau.
— At Belfast, the lady of P. G. Tait, esq., Professor of Mathematics in the Queen's University, a dau.
26. At Grosvenor-place, the Lady Adela Goff, a son.
30. At South-street, Lady Colebrook, a dau.
— At Malmaison, Castle Townsend, Cork, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Somerville, a son and heir.
— at Hill-street, Lady Emily Walsh, a dau.

MARCH.

4. At Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire, the Countess of Erroll, a dau.
5. Lady Walter Scott, a son and heir.
8. At Twickenham, Middlesex, the lady of Sir Lionel Smith, bart., a dau.
9. At Glenarm Castle, North Ireland, the Countess of Antrim, a dau.
— In Cheam-street, Lady Marcus Hill, a son.
10. In Upper Eccleston-st., Belgrave-sq., the lady of H. C. Glynn, esq., Commander, R.N., a dau.
12. At Barland, Radnorshire, the lady of George H. W. Carrew, esq., of Crowcombe-court, Somerset, a son.
1. At Larchfield, near Farnham, the lady of Major-Gen. Lawrence, a son.
2. At Corra, the lady of Major T. de

APRIL.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

1860.

JANUARY.

At New-st., Spring-
of G. Sclater-Booth,
and heir.
Ham, Hants, the lady
Shea, 2nd Batt. 20th
sq., the lady of Capt.
a dau.
ac, prematurely, the
part E. Grant Duff,
Devonport, the Hon.
t, a dau.
Jersey, the lady of

19. At Upper Seymour st., Portman-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Peel, a son.
22. At the British Legation, Vienna, the Lady Augustus Loftus, a son.
23. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Greenhill, a dau.
— At Eaton-place, the lady of Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., a son.
24. At Gracedieu Manor, Leicestershire, the lady of Ambrose Lisle Philipps, esq., a son.
— At Castlecraig, Peebleshire, N.B., Lady Gibson Carmichael, a son.
— In Dover-street, the lady of Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., a dau.
— At Valence, the Countess of Norbury, a dau.
26. At Southampton, the lady of Archdeacon Wigram, a son.
27. In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., the lady of Sir Reresby Sitwell, bart., a son.

BIRTHS.

11. At Gloucester-ter., South Belgravia, the lady of Lieut. R. Sackville Molesworth, a dau.
13. At Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Sartoris, a son.
16. At the Dowager Lady Filmer's, Eaton-sq., the lady of the Rev. P. M. Sankey, Rector of Highclere, Hants, a son.
- The lady of Joseph G. Barclay, esq., of Leyton, Essex, a son.
- At Rutland-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Portman, a son.
18. At Upper Grosvenor-st., Lady Maria Ponsonby, a son.
20. At Finborough, Suffolk, the Lady Frances Pettitward, a dau.
- At Albany-ter., Park-sq. East, the lady of Fletcher C. Norton, esq., a son.
21. At Brighton, the lady of Capt. E. A. B. Travers, a son.
- At West Huntington, near York, the lady of Lieut.-Col. G. Lister Kaye, a dau.
- At Derry Castle, Tipperary, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Lumley, a dau.
23. At Ewell, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, bart., a dau.
- At Gunton Park, the Lady Suffield, a dau.
- At Welwyn Rectory, Herts, Lady Boothby, a dau.
25. At Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park, the lady of H. J. Kennard, esq., a dau.
26. At Eaton sq., the Countess de Morella, a son.
27. At Rutland-gate, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Astley, a dau.
- At St. John's Lodge, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Batson, Master of St. John's College, a dau.
12. At Kedleston, Derbyshire, the Lady Scarsdale, a son.
- At Thirlestaine Hall, Cheltenham, the Countess Stenboch, a son and heir.
- In Mansfield-street, the Lady Ulick Browne, a dau.
- The wife of J. Ether, 5, George-street, Princes-street, Haymarket, was delivered of three fine boys.
14. At Broughton Castle, Banbury, the Lady Augusta Fiennes, a dau.
- At Eccleston-square, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Hobart, a son.
- In London, the Countess of Warwick, a dau.
15. The Hon. Mrs. Harbord, a son.
16. At Meen Glas, co. Donegal, the Viscountess Lifford, a dau.
17. At Hyde-Park-place, the Hon. Mrs. Hughes, a dau.
18. the lady of Bulkley J. Mackworth Praed, esq., a son.
19. Mrs. Spencer A. Perceval, Christchurch, New Zealand, a dau.
- Lady Elcho, a son.
20. At Stuston-rectory, Seole, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Paget, a son.
21. At London, Canada West, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Portman, a son.
- At Dacre-park terrace, Blackheath, the lady of Col. Fordyce, Beng. Horse Art., a son.
22. At Eccleston-square, the Lady Elizabeth Cust, a dau.
- At Onslow-crescent, the lady of Col. Evelyn, a son.
23. The Lady Nigel Kennedy, a son.
- At Eccles-street, Dublin, the lady of Major Bellairs, Deputy Assistant Adj.-Gen., a son.
25. At Manor-house, Farnham, the lady of Capt. Hornby Buller, a dau.
- At Belfast, the lady of P. G. Tait, esq. Professor of Mathematics in the Queen's University, a dau.
26. At Grosvenor-place, the Lady Adela Goff, a son.
30. At South-street, Lady Colebrook, a dau.
- At Malmaison, Castle Townsend, Cork, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Somerville, a son and heir.
- at Hill-street, Lady Emily Walsh, a dau.

MARCH.

4. At Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire, the Countess of Erroll, a dau.
5. Lady Walter Scott, a son and heir.
8. At Twickenham, Middlesex, the lady of Sir Lionel Smith, bart., a dau.
9. At Glenarm Castle, North Ireland, the Countess of Antrim, a dau.
- In Cheam-street, Lady Marcus Hill, a son.
10. In Upper Eccleston-st., Belgrave-sq., the lady of H. C. Glynn, esq., Commander, R.N., a dau.
12. At Barland, Radnorshire, the lady of George H. W. Carrow, esq., of Crowcombe-court, Somerset, a son.

APRIL.

1. At Larchfield, near Farnham, the lady of Major-Gen. Lawrence, a son.
2. At Corfu, the lady of Major T. de

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

BIRTHS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>n, V.C., Major of
House, near Cheltenham,
Capt. Augustus H.
son.
Lille, Paris, the Lady
a son, stillborn.
ing, co. Sussex, Lady
au.
mouth, the lady of
M.R., a son.
House, the Duchess of

ol. Lysons, C.B., Mor-
a son.
street, the Countess of

h, the lady of Lieut-
s, R.A., a son.
Bombay Presidency,
-Col. Malcolm, C.B.,
a Horse, a son.
Gate, the Lady Ulrica</p> | <p>26. The lady of Col. E. Wetherall,
C.B., Upper Mount-st., Dublin, a son.
27. At Harley-street, the lady of
John Rolt, esq., M.P., a son.
— The lady of Lieut.-Col. R. Scott,
Carmarthen, a dau.
29. At Sheerness, the lady of Lieut-
Col. Montagu, R.E., a son.
— At Queen's-terrace, Queen's-gate,
Viscountess Hardinge, a dau.
30. At Gloucester-square, Hyde-park,
the Lady Elizabeth Arthur, a son.</p> |
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MAY.

2. At Prideaux Place, Cornwall, the
Hon. Mrs. Charles Prideaux Brune, a
dau.
— At Norfolk Crescent, the lady of
Pasco Du Pre Grenfell, esq., a dau.
3. At Rome, the Viscountess Kyn-
naird (Marchioness Bandini Giusti-

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

351

BIRTHS.

12. At Heriot Row, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Walker, of Dalry, a dau.
— At Hollybrook, Lady Erakine, of Cambo, a son.
14. At Southend, the lady of Lieut.-Col. S. E. Gordon, a dau.
— At St. James's Square, the Duchess of Marlborough, a dau.
15. At Upper Brook-street, the Viscountess Boyle, a son.
18. At Cheltenham, the lady of Major Cadwallader Edwards, a dau.
19. At East close, Christchurch, the lady of Sir George Jervia, bart., a dau.
— At Heath Cottage, Inverness, the lady of Major T. T. Boileau, a dau.
— At the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, the lady of Col. Charles Crutchley, a dau.
20. At Hollingwood Parsonage, Manchester, the Hon. Mrs. J. A. Atkinson, a son.
21. At Harewood House, Hanover Square, the Countess of Harewood, a dau.
— At Harriet-street, Lowndes-square, the lady of Major William Fitzgerald, a son.
22. At St. Petersburg, the lady of Sidney Locock, esq., First Paid Attaché, British Legation, a dau.
— At Stanhope-street, Hyde-park-gardens, the lady of the Rev. Baden Powell, a son.
23. At the Rectory, Shobdon, Herefordshire, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. A. A. B. Hanbury, a dau.
24. At Rutland-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Peel, a dau.
— At Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Nugent Bankes, a son.
— At Dover, the lady of the Hon. W. W. Addington, a son.
25. At Herbert-place, Dublin, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Gordon, 75th Regt., a dau.
— At the residence of her father, the Right Hon. James Wilson, Calcutta, the lady of William Sterling Halsey, esq., B.C.S., a dau.
27. At Kew, the lady of Dr. Hooker, F.R.S., a son.
28. At Stone Lodge, Ipswich, the Hon. Mrs. George Dashwood, a son.
29. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Daly, C.B., a son.
30. At Chatkyl, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. William Jervia, a son.
31. Lady Constance Grosvenor, a son.
— At the Rectory, Bedale, the Hon. Mrs. T. J. Monson, a son.
— At the British Consulate, Foo-chow-foo, China, the lady of Walter H. Medhurst, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a dau.

JUNE.

1. In Bedford-place, Russell-square, the lady of Mr. Sergeant Miller, a dau.
2. At Dhurmasala, the lady of T. D. Forsyth, esq., C.B., Commissioner of Lahore, a dau.
— At Dorchester House, Park-lane, Mrs. Holford, a son and heir.
— At Brandeston Hall, Suffolk, Mrs. Austin, a son.
3. At Botley, Hants, the lady of Comm. George Winthrop, R.N., twin daus.
4. At Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Mostyn, a son.
5. At Aldershot, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Chapman, 18th Royal Irish, a dau.
6. At Cefn, near St. Amph, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Williams Wynn, M.P., a son.
7. At Upper Hyde-park-gardens, the lady of Sir John Lawrence, a dau.
— At Gloucester-crescent North, the Lady North, a dau.
— At Ellerslie, near Barnstaple, the lady of Lieut.-Col. R. Wyllie, a son.
8. At Wear House, near Exeter, Lady Duckworth, a dau.
— At Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Okover, a dau.
10. At Woodaley House, Leeds, the widow of Col. Brandling, C.B., R.A., a dau.
— At the Rectory, Bildestone, Suffolk, the lady of Capt. Cockburn, R.N., a dau.
12. At Harracott, Barnstaple, the lady of the Rev. Bourchier W. T. Wrey, a dau.
15. At Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, the Lady Carew, a son and heir.
16. At Sandgate, Kent, the lady of Major-Gen. W. Frake Williams, K.H., a son.
— At Canterbury, the lady of Major Bowly, 64th Regt., a son.
— The Hon. Mrs. Govran Vernon, Montagu-square, a dau.
— In Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, the lady of Major A. Bunny, R.A., a son.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

BIRTHS.

1-street, Grosvenor-
een Tighe, a son.

place, the Lady Ade-

berdare, the lady of
M.P., a dau.

s, the Hon. Mrs.
a son.

rne-place, Eaton-sq.,
Walton, 38th Regt.,

treet, Mrs. Lindsay

b, N.B., the lady of
ne, late 79th High-

er-square, the Hon.

-square, the Lady
n.

n, Surrey, the lady
Penrhyn, a dau.

House, Lady John

29. At Claremont-ter., Mount Rad-
ford, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Edwards, a
dau.

— At Choisi-ter., Guernsey, the lady
of Major Lennox, R.A., a dau.

Lately. At Scottow Vicarage, Norfolk,
the Hon. Mrs. Nelson, a son.

JULY.

1. At Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs.
Maurice Drummond, a dau.

2. At Lyall-st., Belgrave-sq., Lady
Skipwith, a son.

3. Lady Robert Cecil, a dau.

— At Garth-y-Don, Anglesea, the lady
of Major W. D. Hague, a dau.

— At Purbeck-ter., Southsea, the lady
of Lieut.-Col. Payn, C.B., 53rd Regt., a
dau.

4. At Lahore, in Northern India, the
lady of Capt. A. R. Fuller, B.A., a son.

— At Hendon, Middlesex, the lady

BIRTHS.

- lady of Lieut.-Col. B. Granville Layard, a dau.
18. At Hertford-st., May-fair, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Cooper, Gren. Guards, a son.
— At Kelso, N.B., Lady Cuninghame Fairlie, a dau.
— At Brasted, the Lady Affleck, a son.
20. At Upper Grosvenor-st., the Viscountess Stormont, a son.
21. At Jesmond Grove, Edgbaston, the lady of George A. Everitt, esq., Belgian and Hanoverian Consul at Birmingham, a son.
— At Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, a dau.
22. At Lansdowne-road, Notting Hill, the lady of E. M. Ward, esq., R.A., a dau.
— At the Victoria Hotel, Euston-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Holland, a dau.
— At Bunnoo, Punjab, the lady of Lieut.-Col. George W. G. Green, C.B., 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, a dau.
23. At The Grange, Farnham, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Clifford, a dau.
— At Portland-place, Lady Harriet Vernon, a son.
24. At Anlmore, the lady of Theo. Fitzgerald, esq., of Ballina-park, High Sheriff of the county of Waterford, a son.
— At Berlin, H.R.H. the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, a dau.
25. At Burley, near Leeds, the Hon. Mrs. William Beckett Denison, a dau.
26. At Chapel-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Seymour Dawson Damer, a dau.
— At Sandrock, near Farnham, the lady of Major George Waldegrave Bligh, late 60th Royal Rifles, a dau.
30. At Wilton-crescent, Mrs. Baillie Cochrane, a son and heir.
— At Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight, the lady of Major Frederick Biscoe Tritton, 5th Depot Battalion, a son.
- Lately.* At Rutland Gate, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lindsay, a son.
3. At Rutland Gate, the Hon. Mrs. Louis Hope, a dau.
4. At Winton Villa, Leamington, the lady of Col. W. H. Vicars, a son.
5. At Tower Villa, Weston-super-Mare, the lady of Col. H. Shuckburgh, a son.
— At the Cathedral-close, Lichfield, the lady of Charles Grealey, esq., a son.
— At Hlland Hall, Derbyshire, the lady of John K. Fitzherbert, esq., a dau.
— At Berkeley-sq., the lady of George Petre, esq., Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Hanover, a son.
6. At Talacre, Flintshire, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, a son.
8. At Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Campbell, a dau.
9. At Mariatow, Plymouth, the Hon. Lady Lopes, a dau.
10. At Lower Baggot-st., Dublin, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hawley, 60th Rifles, a son.
11. At Southsea, Hants, the lady of Col. Pierrepoint Munday, R.A., a son.
— At the Ness, Shaldon, Devon, the Lady Clifford, a dau.
— At Ribston Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of John Dent Dent, esq., M.P., a son.
12. At Lady Burrard's, in the Isle of Wight, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Sidney Burrard, a son.
— At Upper Brook-st., the Hon. Mrs. Ogilvy, son and heir.
— At Shugborough, the Countess of Lichfield, a dau.
— At Langley Villa, Clifton Hill, Brighton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Close, a son.
13. At Netley Castle, the lady of Major Willbraham, a son.
15. At the Palace, Salisbury, the lady of the Bishop of Salisbury, a dau.
— At Queen's-ter., Hyde park, the Hon. Mrs. Claude Lyon, a son.
— At Netherseale Old Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Capt. H. Bagot, R.N., a son.
16. At Kingston, Notts, Lady Belper, a dau.
— At Government House, Hong Kong, the Hon. Lady Robinson, a dau.
17. At Swainston, Isle of Wight, Lady Simeon, a dau.
18. At Beauchief Abbey, Derbyshire, the residence of her mother, the lady of the Rev. C. A. Anabaton Craven, Chaplain to the Forces, a son.
— At Victoria, Hong Kong, the lady of Patrick R. Harper, esq., a dau.

AUGUST.

3. At Portland-place, the lady of J. Bonham-Carter, esq., M.P., a dau.
— At Wellington-ter., Sandgate, the lady of Dr. J. Fraser, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, a son.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

BIRTHS.

1. May-fair, the lady of
t, esq., M.P., a son.
all, near Coleshill,
lady of J. D. Wing-
dau.
rt, Berkshire, Lady
2. Edge, the lady of Col.
L.P., a son.
the lady of Major
3. p. East, Dublin, the
Mahon 14th (King's)
son.
n-place, Oxford, the
nes E. Thorold Ro-
rofessor of Economic
cs, a son.
rove, Fulham-road,
V. King Hall, C.B.,
de laide, a dau.
ark, Sunning Hill,
Margaret Charteris,
4. The lady of Major Peirse, District
Staff, Minster Yard, York, a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt.
Basil E. Bacon, late 50th Regt. B.N.I.,
and second Assistant-Secretary to Go-
vernment Military Department, a son.
5. At Rawul Pindee, East Indies, the
lady of Major Gildea, H.M.'s 81st Regt.,
a son.
— At Gloucester-place, Portman-sq.,
the lady of Sir Charles R. McGrigor,
bart. a son.
6. At Eastwood Park, Gloucestershire,
Lady Jenkinson, a son.
— At The Grange, Taplow, the lady
of the Hon. Mr. Irby, a son and heir.
— At Walmer, Kent, the lady of
Major Castle, a son.
7. At Queen's-rd., Regent's-pk., the
lady of Edw. Joseph Thackwell, esq.,
Barrister-at-Law, late Capt. 50th Foot,
a dau.
— At Aldershot, the lady of Major
Jenyns, C.B., 18th Hussars, a dau.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

365

BIRTHS.

17. At Chorleywood, Herts, the lady of William Longman, esq., a dau.
 -- At Poonah, Bombay, the Baroness de Hochepeid-Larpent, a son.
 -- At Barthomley Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. George Arkwright, a son.
18. At Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut-Col. Grey, 85th Light Infantry, a dau.
 -- At the Dowager Lady Wenlock's, Berkeley-square, the Hon. Mrs. James Stuart Wortley, a dau.
19. At Half-Moon-street, the lady of Henry Tremayne, esq., a dau.
 -- At Montpellier Terrace, Cheltenham, the lady of Monier Williams, esq., a son.
 -- At Dawson-street, Dublin, the lady of the Hon. Robert Hancock, a son.
20. At Mussooree, the lady of Patrick Carnegie, esq., Deputy-Commissioner of Lucknow, a son.
21. At Queen-street, May-fair, the lady of Captain Gerard J. Napier, R.N., a son.
22. At Wilton House, Northwich, the lady of Richard Asheton Cross, esq., M.P., a son.
24. At Guernsey, the lady of Col. G. H. Fagan, a dau.
 -- At Bryanston-square, the Lady Wodehouse, a son.
 -- At Westmoreland-place, Baywater, the lady of John Croker Barrow, esq., a dau.
25. At Hopetoun House, Linlithgowshire, the Countess of Hopetoun, a son and heir.
 -- At Stoke Talmadge, Oxfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. William Byron, a son.
26. At Aldershot, the lady of Captain Curtis, the Carabineers, a dau.
28. At Edinburgh, Lady Edith Ferguson, a dau.
30. At Denne Hill, Kent, the lady of Lieut-Col. Montresor, Grenadier Guards, a dau.
 -- At Nuwera Ellia, in Ceylon, Lady Creasy, a son.
2. At Brookfield House, Paignton, the lady of Col. Mallock, late Ben. Art., a son.
 -- At Lake House, Torquay, the lady of Capt. Robert Grange, a son.
3. At Apethorpe Hall, Northamptonshire, the Countess of Westmoreland, a dau.
 -- At Sarakoselo, H. I. M. the Empress of Russia, a prince.
 -- Lady Norris, a son.
4. At Ningpo, Mrs. Sinclair, the lady of H. B. M.'s Consul, a dau.
 -- At Redhall, co. Antrim, the lady of the very rev. Geo. Bull, Dean of Connor, a son.
6. At Haarlem, the lady of J. G. C. L. Newnham, esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, Amsterdam, a dau.
 -- At 17, New-street, Spring-gardens, the lady of Richard Partridge, esq., a dau.
 -- At 22, Belgrave-square, the Lady Katharine Hamilton Russell, a dau.
 -- In Post-street, Mrs. William G. Vernon Harcourt, a son.
 -- At Shelton, co. Wicklow, the Lady Catherine Petre, a dau.
8. At Trafford Park, Lady Annette de Trafford, a dau.
9. At Eggington Hall, Burton-on-Trent, Lady Every, a son.
 -- At Moncreiffe House, Perthshire, the Lady Louisa Moncreiffe, a son.
 -- At Bylands, Hants, the lady of Douglas V. Vernon, esq., a dau.
 -- At Kington, the lady of Col. Cartwright, a son.
10. At Worth Park, Sumex, the lady of Joseph Meyer Montefiore, a son.
 -- At Mottisfont Abbey, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Curson, a dau.
11. At St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham, the Hon. Mrs. Keith Falconer, a son.
 -- At Woolwich, the lady of Lieut-Col. Thompson, R.A., a son.
13. At Firie Place, the seat of Viscount Gage, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Gage, a son.
 -- At Arlington-street, Piccadilly, the Hon. Mrs. North, a son and heir.
14. At Castleton, Monmouthshire, the Hon. Lady Walker, a son.
 -- At Brussels, the Princess Theobald de Vismes et de Ponthieu, a dau.
 -- At Florence, the lady of Alexander Macbean, esq., H. M.'s Consul at Leghorn, a dau.
 -- Lady Radstock, a dau.

A A 2

OCTOBER.

1. At Roorkee, N.W. Provinces of India, the lady of Capt. Robert MacLagan, B. E., Principal of Thomason College, a son.
 -- At Upper Gatton, Surrey, the lady of Coleridge J. Kennard, esq., a dau.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

BIRTHS.

the lady of the Hon.
 gden, a son.
 dsor Hotel, Moray-
 the Countess of Mun-

the lady of Lieut.-
 M.P., of Kempston,
 r.

House, Allahabad,
 ennehy, a dau.
 Rear-Admiral Drake,

Charles Pelham Clin-

ate, the Viscountess
 orn.

Hants, the lady of
 son, of H.M.S. *St.*

Col. Reynell Pack,

Hall, near Lincoln,
 r Waldo Sibthorp,

NOVEMBER.

1. At Chuprah, East Indies, the lady
 of Henry Rose, esq., H.M.'s Ben. Civ.
 Serv., a dau.

— At Dum Dum, near Calcutta, the
 lady of Major Frederick van Strau-
 benzee, 13th (or Prince Albert's) Regt.
 of Light Inf., a dau.

— At Sutton, near Hull, the lady of
 Capt. Randolph, of H.M.S. *Cornwallis*,
 a dau.

2. At Simla, the lady of Lieut.-Col.
 Butt, 79th Highlanders, Chief Inspector
 of Musketry in Bengal, a dau.

— At Bathford, the lady of Lieut.-
 Col. Younger, a son.

5. At Park Hill House, Clapham, the
 Hon. Mrs. Augustus Lane-Fox, a son.

6. At Southwick Crescent, the lady of
 Money Wigram, jun., esq., a son.

— At Wrotham Park, the Countess
 of Strafford, a dau.

BIRTHS.

17. In Union-street, Rochester, the Lady of Capt. Cooper, 7th Roy. Fus., a son.

18. At Mooltan, the lady of Capt. C. O'B. Palmer, H.M.'s 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, a dau.

19. At Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, the lady of Col. Sir Henry James, R.E., a son.

— At Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Hoste, a son.

22. At Peshawur, the lady of Lieut-Col. W. T. Hughes, a dau.

— At Remnantz, Marlow, the lady of Major Faussett, 44th Regt., a son.

23. At Oxford, the lady of the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, a dau.

— At Corfu, the lady of Dr. F. W. Innea, C.B., a son.

— At Chesterfield House, the Countess of Durham, a son.

— At Great Stanhope-street, the Duchess of Manchester, a son.

— At Grosvenor-street, the Lady Frederick FitzRoy, a son.

24. At Wollaton Rectory, Notts, the Hon. Mrs. Charles J. Willoughby, a son.

— At Kingstown, Ireland, the lady of Commander Young, V.C.R.N., a son.

— At Umballah, the widow of Capt. Benjamin Wyld, a son.

25. The lady of Lieut-Col. R. L. Shawe, a son.

— At Breamore, Lady Hulse, a son.

26. At Eaton-place, the lady of John Harvey Astell, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, the lady of John B. Currey, esq., a dau.

— At Upper Mount, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, the lady of Capt. Hamilton, R.N., a dau.

— At St. Andrew's, N.B., the lady of Sir Charles M. Ochterlony, bart., a son, still-born.

— At Stratton-street, Lady Agnes Hylton Jolliffe, a dau.

27. At Onalow-square, the lady of Capt. R. Anstruther, Grenadier Guards, a son.

— At Cuddalore, the lady of Francis Marten Kendersley, esq., Mad. Civ. Serv., a son.

28. At Coul House, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Greville Vernon, a dau.

30. At Prince's-gardens, the Viscountess Hawarden, a dau.

— The Lady Isabella Schuster, a dau.

DECEMBER.

1. At Wilton-street, Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Rowland Winn, a dau.

— At Belgrave-square, the Viscountess Castlerosse, a son and heir.

— At Allahabad, the lady of Henry J. W. Wilkinson, esq., H.M.'s 48th Regt., a dau.

2. At Bywell Hall, Northumberland, the Lady Margaret Beaumont, a son and heir.

3. At Calcutta, the lady of W. S. S. Karr, esq., C.S., a son.

— At Shangton Rectory, Leicestershire, Mrs. Henry Vere Packe, a son.

4. In Hertford-street, May-fair, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Egerton, a son.

— At Ahmednugger, Bombay, the lady of Col. Chas. Cameron Shute, Iniskilling Dragoons, a son.

— At Gibraltar, the lady of Capt. Robt. Cathcart Dalrymple Bruce, 8th King's Regt., a dau.

5. At Moray-place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Brown Douglas, the lady of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, a dau.

— At Pai, East India, the lady of Capt. G. Swiney, H.M.'s 6th Bengal European Infantry, a dau.

6. At Upper Brook-street, the lady of Dudley C. Marjoribanks, esq., M.P., a son.

7. At Edinburgh, the Countess of Eglinton, a dau.

9. At Prince's-gardens, Prince's-gate, the lady of Col. Clark Kennedy, C.B., a dau.

10. At Cooper's Hill, the lady of C. W. O'Harra, M.P., a son and heir.

— At Peckforton, the lady of J. Tollemache, esq., M.P., a son.

11. At Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the Lady Bateman, a dau.

— At the Admiralty, Whitehall, the Lady Hermione Graham, a son.

— In Camden-place, Bath, the lady of Capt. Clarke, 20th Regt., a son.

13. At Portland-place, the Lady Cecilia Bingham, a son and heir.

14. At Sherborne Castle, Tetsworth, Oxfordshire, the Countess of Macclesfield, a son.

— At Danny, the lady of J. G. Blencowe, esq., M.P., a son.

— In St. George's-sq., Belgravia, Mrs. Harcourt, a dau.

— At Hadley House, Hadley, Middlesex, the lady of Louis d'Eyncourt, esq., a son.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

BIRTHS.

Cornwall, the Lady
n, a dau.

ectory, the lady of
aulay, a dau.

e-place, Leamington,
largraves, Norbury
on.

y, N.B., the lady of
ndys-Lumsdaine, a

rs, Derby, the lady
rfield, R.M., Lt.Inf.,

ad, Kensington the
F. DuCane, R.E., a

n House, Aberdeen-
Robert Ogilvie Far-
u.

fall, Kent, the Coun-
au.

ge Wells, the Vis-
a son.

he lady of Professor

29. At Shenton Hall, Leicestershire
the lady of Major Wollaston, a dau.

30. At Harley-st., the Hon. Mrs.
Leveson Randolph, a dau.

31. At Harley-street, the lady of
Walter Spencer Stanhope, esq., of Can-
non Hall, Yorkshire, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

1860.

JANUARY.

2. At Mussorie, Lieut. W. G. Murray,
68th N.I., Topographical Assist., Great
Trigl. Survey of India, to Florence Isa-
bella, dau. of the late Capt. J. D. Young.

3. The Earl of Hopetoun, to Ethel-

MARRIAGES.

Right Hon. William Yates and Lady Jane Peel.

5. At Jersey, Robert St. John Shaw, to Georgina Louisa, dau. of Col. Whitefoord, Beng. Art., and granddau. of the late Sir John Whitefoord.

10. At Hanmer Church, the Rev. George Arkwright, to the Hon. Elizabeth Kenyon, dau. of Lord Kenyon.

11. At St. Mary's-in-the-Castle, Hastings, George Lambick, esq., Capt. Royal Marine Light Infantry, Knight of San Fernando, to Matilda Anne Elizabeth, dau. of Gen. Munzies, K.H., K.C.

At Tunbridge Wells, Philip Hammond, esq., to Louisa Gurney, dau. of the late Samuel Hoare, esq.

12. At the Sub-deanery Church, Chichester, the Rev. George Casson, M.A., Rector of Wold, Northamptonshire, to Frances Hutton Long Gilbert, dau. of the Bishop of Chichester.

At Christ Church, Highbury Hill, Thomas Sidney, esq., of Bowes Manor, Southgate, Middlesex, Alderman of London, to Eleanor Mary Ward, dau. of W. Warl, esq.

At Cheltenham, Lieut. Thomas Tickell, R.N., son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Tickell, C.B., Beng. Eng., to Louisa Emily, dau. of the Rev. J. T. C. Saunders, of Bath Villas, Cheltenham.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Arthington Worsley, esq., son of Sir William Worsley, bart., of Hovingham Hall, Yorkshire, to Marianne Christina Isabella, dau. of Col. the Hon. Henry Hely Hutchinson, of Weston, Northamptonshire.

17. At Christchurch, New Zealand, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Christchurch, John Barton Arundel Acland, esq., son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart., of Killerton, Devon, to Emily Waddell Harper, eldest dau. of the Bishop of Christchurch, also, Charles Percy Cox, esq., son of the late Capt. Cox, of the 1st Life Guards, and of Sandford Park, Oxfordshire, to Sarah Shepherd Harper, fifth dau. of the Bishop of Christchurch.

At Upton Church, Torquay, the Rev. Arthur Hugh Northcote, grandson of the late Sir Stafford Northcote, to Louisa, dau. of the late H. R. Yorks, esq.

At Otham, Kent, Frederick Ellis, esq., Capt. 9th Royal Lancers, son of the late Thos. Ellis, esq., M.P., Abbotstown, Dublin, to Elizabeth, dau. of

the late John Bonfoy Rooper, esq., of Ripton Hall, Huntingdonshire.

19. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Lancelot Llewellyn Haslope, esq., of Cherterton Hall, Staffordshire, to Emily, dau. of Philip Melvill, esq., late Secretary in the Military Department to the East India Company.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, N. W. Elphinstone, esq., Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, son of Capt. Elphinstone, R.N., of Livonia, Devonshire, to Georgina Henrietta Elliot, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, bart.

24. At Colombo, Lieut.-Col. F. C. Maude, R.A., C.B. and V.C., son of Capt. the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., to Pauline S. Sterling, dau. of the Hon. Paul Sterling, Acting Chief Justice, Ceylon.

25. At St. Mary's Church, Dumfries, David Baird, son of J. J. Hope Johnstone, esq., M.P., to Margaret Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Grierson, of Bardennoch, and granddau. of Sir Robert Grierson, of Lag, bart., and the Lady Margaret Grierson.

27. At Madrid, in the Chapel Royal of Atocha—their Majesties the Queen and King of Spain being Padrinos on the occasion—by the Illmo. y Exlmo. Senor Don Juliao de Pando, Archbishop, John Joseph Gordon, K.M., of Wardhouse and Kildrumny, in the county of Aberdeen, esq., to the Senorita Dona Maria Teresa de Aristegui, dau. of his Excellency Senor Don Rafael de Aristegui, Condé de Mirasol.

28. At Fulham, Capt. Basil Charles Boothby, to Emily, dau. of Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B.

30. At Beckby, Wairoa, near Auckland, New Zealand, Francis Henry Browne, esq., son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Browne, to Catherine Eudora, dau. of Joshua Thorp, esq., of Beckby.

31. At Sandown, Isle of Wight, Capt. C. H. Hamilton, R.N., to Elizabeth Ann, dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Hill, Rector of Shanklin, I.W., and of Tiage, wick, Bucks.

FEBRUARY.

2. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lord Charles Bruce, to Augusta Seymour, dau. of Lady Anne Seymour and the late Marquis of Hertford, W. Seymour.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

MARRIAGES.

...e's, Hanover-square,
...on, Sir Frederick Pol-
...aron, to Amelia, dau.
...Bailey, esq., of Strat-
...n, and Lee Abbey,
...von.

... Eaton-square, John
...n of the late John
... for Plymouth, to
...ne, dau. of Robert
...p, of Wenvoe Castle,

...ench Ambassador's
...ards at St. George's,
...rosper Sainton, esq.,
...Berkeley-square, to
...lby, of Hinde-street,

...ore, Lieut.-Col. Fred.
...manding H.M.'s 53rd
...phia, dau. of the late
...ding, esq., R.N.

...urch, Bath, Maynard
...R.A., to Geraldine,
...Fitzherbert, esq., of

— At Barrackpore, Brook Samuel
Bridges Parlby, H.M.'s 6th Regt.
Beng. Eur. Inf., son of Gen. Brook
Bridges Parlby, C.B., H.M.'s Indian
Forces (Madras Army), to Margaret
Mary, dau. of the late Maj. Bunbury, of
the Bengal Army.

9. At Algiers, James Thomas Hous-
semayne Du Boulay, M.A., Fellow of
Exeter College, Oxford, to Alice Mead,
dau. of the late Rev. George James
Cornish.

10. At St. Paul's, Kingsclere Wood-
lands, Hants, the Rev. George Cardew,
incumbent of Kingsclere Woodlands,
son of the late Lieut.-Gen. George Car-
dew, Col.-Commandant R.E., to Mar-
thanna Caroline Alice, dau. of Thomas
Kirby, esq., Commander R.N.

13. At Port of Spain, Trinidad, T.
Malcolm Sabine Pasley, esq., Com-
mander R.N., H.M.S. *Atlanta*, eldest
son of Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Sabine
Pasley, bart., to Emma Louisa, dau. of
of the late W. Losh, esq., of Trinidad.

MARRIAGES.

to Fanny Mary, dau. of C. Stannton Cahill, esq., of Kensington.

— At Colcahill, Berks, James P. Wilde, esq., Q.C., to Lady Mary Pleydell Bouverie, dau. of the Earl of Radnor.

21. At Marylebone Church, John Wilson, son of Ambrose Moore, esq., to Nina Augusta Henerica, dau. of Robert and the late Hon. Erina Gun Cuninghame, of Mount Kennedy, co. Wicklow.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, John Hardy Thurstby, esq., late 90th Light Infantry, to Clara, dau. of the late Col. Williams, R.E., and niece to the Hon. Mr. Justice Williams.

— At Plymouth, O. Phillpotts, esq., son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to Georgiana Harriet, dau. of T. V. Lane, esq., and granddau. of Pownoll Bastard, second Viscount Exmouth.

— At the Scotch National Church, Crown-court, Covent-garden, F. Lean, esq., Lieut. and Adj. R.M.L.I., to Lettice Anne, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Cumming.

— At Toronto, Canada West, C. W. Rue, M.D., Hudson's Bay Company's Service, to Catherine Jane Alicia, dau. of Maj. G. A. Thompson, H.P., 85th King's Light Infantry.

29. At the Branch Synagogue, Great Portland-street, J. Bergtheil, esq., Member of the Legislative Council of Natal, to Ziporah, dau. of the late Aaron Joseph, esq.

— At St. Bride's, Temple, E. W. Goodlake, esq., of the Inner Temple, to the Hon. Caroline Wrottesley, dau. of Lord and Lady Wrottesley.

MARCH.

1. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Capt. E. P. Charlewood, R.N., to Sarah Truscott, niece of the late Rear-Adm. W. W. Henderson.

— At Colombo, Ceylon, Maj. Andrew C. K. Lock, of the 50th (Queen's Own) Regt., to Catherine Ann, dau. of Col. Layard, Ceylon Rifle Regt.

6. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Robert George Tuffnell, esq., Comm. R.N., to Jessie Isabel, dau. of the late Sir Wm. Curtis, bart.

8. The Marquis of Anglesey, to Ellen Jane, dau. of George Burnand, esq.

13. At St. George's, Hanover Square,

A. Worsley, esq., son of Sir W. Worsley, bart., of Hovingham Hall, Yorkshire, to Marianne Christiana Isabella, dau. of Col. the Hon. Henry H. Hutchinson, of Weston, Northamptonshire.

15. At Bishops Lydeard, Somersetshire, Maj. Hercules Walker, of the Rifle Brigade, to Julia Decima, dau. of Sir John Heaketh Lethbridge, of Sandhill Park, bart., in that county.

17. At Dawlish, Col. John Graham, of Barnstaple, to Jane, dau. of Vice-Admiral Thomas Dick, of Dawlish, South Devon.

20. At Enniscoffy, Charles Pole Stuart, esq., of Langley Broom House, Bucks, to Anne, dau. of Robert Smyth, esq., of Gaybrook, Westmeath.

22. At Denton, John Richards Homfray, esq., son of John Homfray, esq., of Penllyn Castle, Glamorganshire, to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Glynne Earle Welby, bart., of Denton Hall, Lincolnshire.

26. At Great Malvern, Robert Ferguson, esq., of Bury St. Edmunds, to Mary Park Nelson, dau. of Robert Nelson, esq., late judge of Malabar, H.E.I.C.S.

27. At the Cathedral, George Town, Demerara, William Madan, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 49th Regt., son of the late Rev. Spencer Madan, Canon Residentiary of Lichfield Cathedral, to Georgina Marian, dau. of James Crosby, esq.

— At Stoke Damerel, Devon, Hamilton Sabine Pasley, esq., H.M.'s Cape Mounted Rifles, fourth son of Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Pasley, bart., to Catherine Anne, dau. of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Richard Hare.

31. At the British Legation, at St. Petersburg, Sir John Fiennes Cramp-ton, bart., K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg, to Victoire, dau. of M. W. Balfé, esq., of Dublin.

APRIL.

3. At St. John's Church, Clifton, William Charles Maccready, esq., of Sherborne House, Sherborne, Dorset, to Cécile Louise Frederica, dau. of the late Henry Spencer, esq.

10. At Whitechurch, Glamorgan, the Rev. J. T. Cyril Stacey, to Mary, dau. of the late T. W. Booker Blakemore, of Velindra, esq., M.P.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

MARRIAGES.

St. Mary Church, dau. of the late Spencer Perceval, of
Sir William Young, Portman-sq., London.
Living Clark, esq., of 17. At Ipsden Church, Oxon, Wm.
son, to John Soltan, Barrington d'Almeida, esq., son of Sir
Church, Piccadilly, Joaqui. d'Almeida, Consul-General of
Oakeley, esq., of Glan- Portugal, and Consul for Sardinia at
shire, and grandson Singapore, to Anna Harriette, dau. of
Charles Oakeley, bart., Rowland Pennington, esq., of Stoke
Russell, dau. of the House, Wallingford.
George Wells, George — At Hollingbourne, the Rev. Robt.
of the late John John Shaw, to Ella de Visme, dau. of
to Caroline Emma, Richard Thomas, of Eyhorne House,
Col. Featherston, esq.
The Rev. Wm. Thos. — At Wymering, Hants. Maj. Octa-
Mary, dau. of the late vius La Touche, late of H.M.'s 98th
Wells, esq., of Hey- Regt., son of the late Peter La Touche,
shire, and niece of esq., of Bellevue, co. Wicklow, to Eliza-
Fleetwood, bart. beth Cecilia, dau. of the late George La
of Sir John Lister Kaye, bart., of Denby Touche, esq.
Grange.
of Sir John Lister Kaye, bart., of Denby
Grange.
— At Melksham Church, the Hon.
Henry George Roper Curzon, son of

MARRIAGES.

of the late William Cuming Skene Gordon, esq., of Pitlurg, and Parkhill, Aberdeenshire.

24. At Bovey Tracey, Devon, George F. Carlyon Simmons, esq., of Trevella House, Cornwall, to Elizabeth Caroline Elliott Manning, dau. of the late Major Manning, and only child of Lady Farrington.

— George de la Poer Beresford, son of the Bishop of Killmore, to Mary Annabella, dau. of the Rev. William Vernon Harcourt.

— At Mansfield Woodhouse, L. T. Baines, esq., son of the late Right Hon. M. T. Baines, to Ellen Mary, dau. of the Rev. J. J. Werge, of Mansfield Woodhouse.

26. At Bridekirk, Cumberland, William Moncrief, esq., son of the late Sir James Wellwood Moncrief, bart., of Tullibole Castle, Kinross-shire, to Susan Ballantine, dau. of the late J. Dykes Ballantine Dykes, of Dovenby Hall, Cumberland.

— At Cheltenham, Frederick Augustus Williamson, esq., son of the late Jonathan Williamson, esq., of Lakelanda, co. Dublin, to Maria Dorothea, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Davenport, of Bramal Hall, Cheshire, and granddau. of the late Sir Salisbury Davenport.

27. At Kensington, William Boyd Musket, esq., to Agnes, dau. of the late James Gibson, esq., of Heathfield Hall, Staffordshire, and great granddau. of James Watt.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Fleetwood John Pellew, son of the second Viscount Exmouth, to Emily Sarah, dau. of the late Thomas Ferguson, esq., of Greenville, co. Down, Ireland, and Ryde, Isle of Wight.

MAY.

1. At the Cathedral Church, Lichfield, the Rev. Peter Selater King Salter, of Gorleston, Suffolk, to Julia Maria, dau. of the Hon. and rev. Henry Edward John Howard, Dean of Lichfield.

— At Frankfort-on-the-Main, Charles Victor, son of P. W. Benecke, esq., of Denmark Hill, Surrey, to Marie, dau. of the late Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, of Leipzig.

— At Ashburnham, Sumex, Lieut.-Col. A. Taylor, C.B., Beng. Eng., to

Lydia Greena, dau. of the Rev. J. R. Munn, Vicar of Ashburnham.

3. At the Church of Marylebone, Maj.-Gen. Ball, to Charlotte, dau. of the late William Wallis Mason, esq., of Beverley.

— At Mortlake Roman Catholic Church, the Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, to Miss Jane Southwell, sister of Viscount Southwell.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Horace, son of Maj.-Gen. Broke, to Charlotte, dau. of Brampton Gurdon, esq., M.P., of Letton, Norfolk.

— At Marylebone, Capt. Wallace Houstoun, of Clerkington, to Caroline Frederica, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Monteith, K.L.S.

10. At Christ Church, Lutonvale, Kent, Edmund A. Grattan, esq., H.B.M. Consul at Antwerp, to Mary Cawthorne, dau. of the late J. Hunter, esq., of Ormeley Lodge, Ham, Surrey, and granddau. of the late Sir Jonah Barrington.

— At Dover, Maj. Charles Marshall Foster, 32nd L.I., to Sophia Augusta, dau. of John Ramsbottom, esq.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Col. J. H. Lefroy, R.A., to Charlotte Anna, widow of Col. Armine Mountain, Adj.-Gen. to H.M.'s Forces in India.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. George Pilkington Blake, to Adeline, dau. of James King King, esq., M.P., of Staunton Park, Herefordshire.

— At St. George's Hanover-square, Capt. Dearden, late of the Hollins, Yorkshire, to Henrietta Maria, dau. of Maj. Edwards, M.P., Pynost, of Yorkshire.

— At St. James's, Paddington, Nathaniel Tertius Lawrence, esq., of New-square, Lincoln's Inn, to Laura, dau. of James Bacon, esq., Q.C., of Kensington-garden-terrace.

16. At Bedhampton, Richard Edward Cumberland, esq., son of Capt. Richard Cumberland, late Scots Fusilier Guards, to Agnes, dau. of Philip Griffith, esq., of Havant, Hants.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Sir Charles William Atholl Oakley, bart., to Ellen, only child of John Messon Parsons, esq., of Angley Park, Cranbrook, and Raymond's Buildings, Gray's Inn.

17. At Loughorn, according to the rites of the Russo-Greek Church, and at the British Consulate, Lieutenant J. Ba-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

MARRIAGES.

S., son of Buchan F. Edinburgh, Dep. Com. ine, dau. of the late esq., of Moscow, and Mouravieff, of Kars. ouls', Langham-place, iams, Vicar of Gring- ry, dau. of Vice-Adm. der Jones.

y, Arthur Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, to dau. of the late Rev. of Chettle and Farn-

ry Church, Capt. Ivan s 19th Regt. of Light n of the late Lieut. B., to Marion Jane the late Dr. Anthony

t Church. Brixton, son of John C. Cob- Ipswich, to Louisa, M. Pocock, esq., of Grove-road, Brixton.

to Charlotte Frances, dau. of Maj. George Willock, K.L.S., of Lansdowne-crescent, Bath.

5. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Rev. Samuel Arnott, Vicar of Chatham, to Caroline, dau. of the late Sir Charles Dance, of Barr House, Taunton.

— At the Parish Church Pinner, Alexander William Adair, esq., Capt. 52nd Light Infantry, to Caroline Maria, dau. of J. G. Turnbull, esq., and grand-dau. of the late Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B.

— At Wimpole Church, Cambridge-shire, Henry John Adeane, esq., M.P. for Cambridgeshire, to the Lady Elizabeth Philippa Yorke, eldest dau. of the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke.

— At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, Maj. Robert L. J. Ogilvie, H.M.'s I. Army, to Clara, widow of Maj. Fitzharding Hancock, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster,

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

365

MARRIAGES.

- pher Edward Dampier, esq., Canterbury, New Zealand.
12. At All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, the Hon. James Fitzwalter Butler, son of the Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, to Marion, dau. of Col. Morgan Clifford, M.P., of Queen's-gate, Hyde-park, and Llantilio Crossenny, Monmouthshire.
13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Richard Benyon Berena, esq., of Kevington, in the co. of Kent, to Fanny Georgina, dau. of Alexander Atherton Park, esq., of Wimpole-street.
- At Aberdeen, Charles Murray Barstow, esq., to Elizabeth Carr, dau. of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, bart., of Balmain.
14. At St. John's, Hyde-park, the Baron von Barnekow, to Anna, sister of the Right Hon. Sir John Young, bart., of Bailieborough Castle, co. Cavan.
- At St. Stephen's near Canterbury, John Wm. Zorapore Wright, late Lieut. 2nd Dragoon Guards, son of Maj.-Gen. Wright, C.B., to Mary Ann, dau. of the Rev. John White.
- At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, Richard Henry Magenia, esq., Brevet-Maj and Capt. 32nd Light Infantry, to Lady Louisa Ann Lowry-Corry, dau. of the late Earl of Belmore.
- At Scarborough, Richard Wellesley Barlow, esq., Madras Civ. Serv., grandson of the late Sir George Hilary Barlow, bart., Governor of Madras, to Annie Catherine, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Whiteside, Vicar of Scarborough, and niece of the Right Hon. J. Whiteside, M.P.
16. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas F. Scrimshire Fotheringham, esq., of Fotheringham and Powrie, in the county of Forfar, to the Lady Charlotte, dau. of the late Sir James Carnegie, bart., and sister of the Earl of Southesk.
19. At Woolley, Capt. Withington, 7th Dragoon Guards, son of the late Thomas Ellames Withington, esq., of Culcheth Hall, Warrington, to Catherine Mary, dau. of Godfrey Wentworth, esq., of Woolley-park, near Wakefield.
- At the new Church, Pembury, Kent, Sir John Charles Kenward Shaw, bart., to Maria, dau. of the late Henry Sparkes, esq., of Summerberry, Guildford.
21. At Caversham, Thos. Davison Bland, esq., of Kippax-park, to Susanah Emily, dau. of H. C. Waddington, esq., of Caversham-hall, Suffolk.
21. At Wyke Regis, Dorsetshire, Horatio Beaumont Young, Capt. R.N., son of the late Sir Samuel Young, bart., to Elizabeth, dau. of S. Pretor, esq., of Wyke-house, Dorset.
- At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, Col. MacDongall, Commandant Staff College, Sandhurst, to Adelaide, dau. of the late J. P. Miles, esq., of Leigh Court, Somersetshire, and King's Weston, Gloucestershire.
- At St. John's, Hackney, Charles Edward Kingstone Butler, of Onslow-square, son of Charles Salisbury Butler, esq., M.P., to Mary Ann, dau. of the late William Bradshaw, esq., of Upper Homerton, Middlesex.
- At St. Stephen's, Paddington, John Augustus, son of Lieut.-Col. and the late Lady Ellen Fane, of Wormaley, Oxfordshire, to Eleanor, dau. of the late Thomas Thornhill, esq., of Woodleys, in the same county.
25. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Col. Frederick William Hamilton, C.B., of the Gren. Guards, to Louisa, dau. of the late Sir Alexander Anstruther, of Thirdpart, Fife.
26. At Exeter, Arch. Edwardes Campbell, esq., H.M.'s 31st Regt., B.L.I., son of Major-Gen. John Campbell, of Woodside, Plymouth, to Lucy, dau. of the late Capt. Henry Cardew, R.E., of Mount Radford, Exeter.
- At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. Horace Mann Blakiston, Vicar of Benhall, Suffolk, son of Sir Matthew Blakiston, bart., to Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. W. H. G. Mann.
- At St. Paul's Knightsbridge, Charles B. Wynne, Capt. H.M.'s 90th Light Inf., to Emily Frances Graham, dau. of Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart., M.P., of Lisadell, Sligo.
- At King's College, Aberdeen, Robert Smith, esq., M.D., Sedgefield, Durham, son of the Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., Senior Minister of Old Machar, to Jane MacLiamid, dau. of the Very Rev. P. C. Campbell, D.D., Principal of the University and King's College, Aberdeen.
- At St. George's Hanover-sq., Capt. Daniel Peplow Webb, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, to Eliza Theophila Metcalfe, dau. of the late Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, bart.
30. At the British Consulate, Tene-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

MARRIAGES.

of the late Sir James
F.L.S., to Elizabeth
John Thomas Topham,

ge's, Hanover-sq., Col.
C.B. late 52nd Regt.,
of Evan Hamilton
dan. of the late Major-
Douglas, K.C.B.

PLY.

ge's, Hanover-square,
yffe, esq., to Constance
Col. and Lady Maria
arges-st., London, and
Hampshire.

st, Kent, John Un-
ster of the Court of
o Mary, dau. of the
onier Williams.

th, Chapman Alex.
of Major Gen. Mar

Mr. Serjeant Bompas, to Mary Ann
Scott Buckland, dau. of the late Very
Rev. William Buckland, D.D., Dean of
Westminster.

11. At St. Michael's Church, Chester-
sq., the Hon. Reynolds Moreton, brother
to the Earl of Ducie, to Charlotte Con-
stance, dau. of the late Sir John Dunlop,
bart.

— At Paris, at the Church of St.
Augustin, M. Paul de Mocomble, Juge
au Tribunal de Première Instance at
Rouen, to Mary Wallace Ogle, relict of
Rear-Adm. Courtenay Boyle.

12. At Theydon Gernon, W. B.
Persse, esq., Adj. Royal Wiltshire Mili-
tia, son of the late Col. Persse, C.B., to
Anne Jane, dau. of John C. Whiteman,
esq., of Theydon Grove, Essex.

— At Leamington Priors, Edward,
son of the late Adm. Sir Robert Waller
Otway, bart., G.C.B., and late Capt.
Scots Fusiliers Guards, to Adelaide,
dau. of Robert Hassal Straffield, esq.,
of West Down Lodge, Dorsetshire.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 367

MARRIAGES.

to Kathleen Mary, dau. of his Excellency Wm. Stevenson, esq., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-chief of Mauritius.

— At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Edward Chapman, son of Clayton Clayton, esq., of Bradford Abbas, Dorset, to Charlotte Diana, dau. of the late Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq., of Sharncliffe, Amersham.

19. At Gormanston Castle, John Arthur Farrell, esq., of Moynalty, co. Meath, to Lucretia, dau. of the Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston.

— At Westminster Abbey, John Gilbert Talbot, esq., son of the late Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, and nephew of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, to the Hon. Muriel Sarah Lyttelton, dau. of Lord Lyttelton.

— At the Church of the Bavarian Embassy, Warwick-st., Walter George Nugent, late Capt. of the 53rd (Wellington) Regt., eldest son of Sir Percy Nugent, bart., county of Westmeath, Ireland, to Maria, dau. of the Right Hon. Richard More O'Ferrall, M.P. for Kildare.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Ross Louis Mangles, V.C., of the India Civil Service, to Henrietta Anne, dau. of James More Molyneux, esq., of Loseley Park, Surrey.

— At Knaresborough, Capt. Leslie, Royal Horse Guards, to Emma Louisa Catherine, dau. of the late Charles Slingsby, esq., of Loftus Hill, and sister to Sir Charles Slingsby, bart., Scriven Park, Knaresborough.

— At Rockbeare, Devon, Col. Hodge, C.B., late commanding the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, to Lucy Anne, dau. of the late James Rivington, esq., of Broomhead Hall, Yorkshire.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Michael Edensor Heathcote, of H.M.'s 23rd Regt., to Maud, dau. of James Lane, esq., of Greenford, Middlesex.

24. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Henry Lyon, esq., of Appleton Hall, Cheshire, to Vanda, dau. of Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Henry Bingham Mildmay, to Georgiana Frances Bullock.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. J. G. Young, Lenox Frenckena, Capt. Scots Greys, to Marion, dau. of the late Neill Malcolm, esq., of Pottaloch, Argyllshire.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. Robert Braithwaite Batty, M.A., son of the late Lieut. Col. Batty, of the

Grenadier Guards, and grandson of the late Sir John Barrow, bart., to Beatrice, dau. of the Rev. Henry Stebbing, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Upper Thames Street.

25. At St. James's, Dover, William James Smith-Neill, esq., R. Art., of Barnweill, and Swindridge Muir, Ayrshire, son of the late Brig.-Gen. Neill, C.B., H.E.I.C.S., to Jessie Oideon, dau. of George L. Wood, esq.

— At St. James's, Croydon, St. George Tucker, esq., Ben. Civ. Ser., to Frances Margaret, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Abbott, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of the Military College, Addiscombe.

— At the Congregational Church, Holloway, Rear-Adm. Michael Quin, to Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Alexander Stewart, of Palmer House, Holloway.

26. At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, Thomas Webster, Esq., R.A., to Ellen, dau. of the late Richard K. Summerfield.

— At Aghada, near Clovne, the Rev. T. Palling Little, to Anne Esther Maria, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B.

31. At Tottington, Norfolk, the Rev. J. E. Troughton, to Isabella Henrietta, dau. of Col. C. Shaw, R.A., and grand-dau. of the late Gen. A. Shaw, Governor of the Isle of Man.

— At Shortflat Tower, Lord Decies, to Catherine Anne, dau. of Wm. Dent Dent, esq., of Shortflat Tower, Northumberland.

— At Hollycot, Lawwade, Dr. David Deas, C.B., Ac., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets, to Margaret, dau. of the late William Hepburn, esq.

AUGUST.

1. At Madras, R. Reginald Scott, esq., to Justa, dau. of the late Maj. Locke, of Madras.

2. At St. James's, Piccadilly, George, son of the late Sir Thomas Marrable, to Theresa Maria, dau. of James Nichols, esq., of Saville Row, Burlington Gardens.

— At York, John Charles, son of Sir Jos. Radcliffe, bart., of Milner Bridge House, and Ridding Hall, Yorkshire, to Clementina Maria, dau. of the late Anthony G. Wright Biddulph, esq., of Burton Park, Sussex, and Norton Hall, Norfolk.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

MARRIAGES.

ge's, Hanover-square,
Manningham Boileau,
n and Lady Catherine
ringham, Norfolk, to
au. of Sir George and
agent, of West Har-
county.

ge's, Hanover Square,
on Campbell, esq., son
George Campbell, of
to Evelyn, dau. of
Newton Stewart, and
late Rear-Adm. Lord

ebone, Charles Doxat,
er-square, to Rosalie
ice-Adm. Rattray.

ddam, Herts, Charles
e late Joseph Philli-
s, to Caroline Sophia,
Thomas Randolph.

rence Aubrey Murray,
gislative Assembly of
s, to Agnes Anne, dau.
Edwards, esq.

don-wall, to Maria, dau. of Lieut.-Col-
Manners, late 59th Regt., of Chesterfield,
King's County.

11. At the Chapel of the British
Embassy in Paris, Arthur Duke Cole-
ridge, Fellow of King's College, Cam-
bridge, and son of the late Francis
George Coleridge, esq., of Ottery St.
Mary, Devonshire, to Mary Anne, dau.
of the late James Jameson, esq., of
Montrose, co. Dublin.

14. At Brooke Church, Isle of Wight,
the Rev. Thomas Renwick, rector of
Mottistone, to Mary, dau. of Charles
Seely, esq., of Brooke House, Isle of
Wight, and Heighington, Lincolnshire,
High Sheriff of Hants.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-
square, the Lord Conyers, to Mary, dau.
of the late Reginald Curteis, esq., and
stepdau. of Lt.-Col. Fitzroy Campbell.

— At Doddington, Kent, William,
son of the late Sir William Marjori-
banks, bart., to Frances Ann, dau. of
the late Baldwin Duppa Duppa, esq., of

MARRIAGES.

20. At Her Majesty's Legation, Berlin, Mr. Augustus B. Paget, H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen, to the Countess Hohenthal, Maid of Honour to H.R.H. the Princess Frederic William of Prussia.

21. At Victoria, by the Lord Bishop of Columbia and Vancouver Island, Henry Montague Doughty, esq., of Theberton, Suffolk, to Edith Rebecca, dau. of David Cameron, esq., Chief Justice of Vancouver Island.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Richard Westgarth Hildyard, esq., of Horsley, Durham, and of Hutton Bonville Hall, Yorkshire, to Mary Blanche, dau. of Sir Digby Neave, bart., of Dagnam park, in the county of Essex.

22. At New Park Street Chapel, the Rev. James Archer Spurgeon, Minister of Portland Chapel, Southampton, to Emily Georgiana, dau. of Gen. Sir John F. Burgoyne, bart.

23. At Burneston, York, the Rev. Pennyman Warton Worsley, rector of Little Ponton, and canon residentiary in Ripon Cathedral, to Caroline Susanna, dau. of the late W. R. L. Serjeantson, of Camp Hill, and Hanlith Hall.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, George Douglas Pennant, esq., eldest son of Col. the Hon. F. Douglas and Lady Louisa Pennant, to Pamela, dau. of Sir Charles and Lady Rushout, and niece of Lord and Lady Foley.

25. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Chas. S. Tynling, esq., of Ashwell, Herts, and Hewett, Suffolk, son of the late Adm. Tynling, to Eliza, dau. of Gen. Connolly, Royal Marines Light Infantry.

— At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. Richard Hughes, son of the Ven. Archdeacon Hughes, to Agnes Matilda, dau. of the late Richard Hermon, esq., of St. John's Wood.

— At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, Lieut.-Col. Charles Baring, Coldstream Guards, to Helen, dau. of the Rt. Hon. Sir James Graham, bart., M.P.

At the British Embassy, Paris, and afterwards at the Church Notre Dame des Victoires, the Baron Victor d'Huart, of Longwy, Moselle, to Isabella Frederica, dau. of the late Col. Wm. Granville Elliot, R.H.Art., of Valebrook, Sussex.

27. At Geneva, Alexander Peter Prevost, esq., to Augusta, dau. of Pro-

fessor de la Rive, Swiss Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of St. James's.

28. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Herbert, son of the late Lord James Stuart, to Fanny Adelaide, dau. of John Labouchere, esq., of Browne Hall, Surrey.

28. At West Ashton, Charles William Forbes, of Moniak Castle, Invernesshire, to Jane Agnes, dau. of Walter Long, esq., M.P., of Good Ashton, Wilts.

— At Pittochrie, N.B., W. F. Kemp, M.A., of the Inner Temple, to Julia Lane Grace, dau. of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, D.C.L., Oxon.

29. At Ashridge, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Peregrine Cust, uncle of the Earl Browlow, to Frances, widow of Augustus Frederick, late Earl of Albatmarle.

30. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Maj. W. D. Macdonald, H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, to Emma, dau. of Colin Lindsay, Esq., and grand-dau. of the late Hon. Robert Lindsay, of Balcarres, Fifeshire.

— At Chaddlesworth, Bertram Wodehouse Currie, esq., to Caroline Louisa, dau. of the late Sir Wm. Lawrence Young, bart.

— At the parish church, Leamington, the Rev. John Edwards, M.A., vicar of Prestbury, Gloucestershire, to Louisa Elizabeth Margaret, dau. of the late Sir James Robertson Bruce, bart., of Downhill, co. Londonderry, Ireland.

— At Uffculme, Capt. Wm. Armytage, R.N., son of the late John Armytage, esq., to Jane Sarah, dau. of Lord Bridport, and widow of the late Capt. Sir Chas. Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, George Frederic, son of the Rev. S. G. Crompton, esq., of Carlton, in the co. of York, to Marcia Henrietta Mary, dau. of Chas. Douglas Halford, esq., of Grosvenor Square, and of West Lodge, Suffolk.

3. At Sutton-on-the-Forest, Henry Cradock, esq., of Richmond, son of the late Col. Cradock, of Hartford, to Georgiana, dau. of the late Rev. Slingsby Duncombe Shafto, of Buckworth,

B B

VOL. CII.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

MARRIAGES.

and niece to W. C. Sutton Hall.

h church, Brighton, a Lambert, esq., Major, son of Vice-Admiral Lambert, K.C.B., of Surrey, to Mary Jane, daughter of Sir John Lambert, of Weston House, Thames

men's, Paddington, the doctor of Colton, Staffa Jordan, dau. of the other Lang, esq., and of John Owen, bart., Lieut. of Pembroke

bourne, Russell James to Mary Anne, dau. of Griffiths, Esq., of Castle Green, Surrey.

Ashton, Capt. Lewis to Sarah Jane, dau. of Ley, of the Roy. Eng. Charles Collins Only

copal Chapel, Edinburgh, Robert Burchier, son of the late Albany Savile, esq., of Oaklands, to Eliza Johanna, dau. of the late Col. Wm. Gordon Mackenzie, of the Bengal Army.

11. At Sketty, Glamorganshire, Geo. John, son of E. S. Cayley, esq., M.P., to Mary Anne Frances, dau. of Montagu Wilmot, esq., son of the late Sir Robert Wilmot, bart., of Osmaston, Derbyshire.

— At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Rt. W. Keate, esq., Governor of the Island of Trinidad, West Indies, to Henrietta Jemima, dau. of T. Murray, esq., M.D., of Woodbrook, in the same island.

12. At Niddrie House, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Dayrolles Blakeney de Moleyns, eldest son of the Lord Ventry, to Harriet Elizabeth Frances, dau. of Andrew Wauchope, esq., of Niddrie Marischal.

— At Swanage, Dorset, Capt. Frederick Stephen Steele, to Martha, dau. of the late Sir Francis Blake, bart., of Twisel, Northumberland.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

371

MARRIAGES.

the Rev. Frederick Vincent, Prebendary of Chichester.

13. At the British Embassy, Paris, Capt. J. C. Prior, H.M.'s 33rd M.N.I., to Mary Mehotabel Parthenope, dau. of John Gardiner, esq., late Capt. 5th Drag. Guards.

— At Secunderabad, Deccan, Chas. Waymouth, Capt. 17th Lancers, to Annie Frances, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Carpenter, Madras Army.

— At Murree, Chas. Edward Herbert, esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, First Fiscal of British Guiana, to Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Rigby, H.M.'s Bengal Engineers.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Lord Eustace Gascoyne Oecill, Coldstream Guards, son of the Marquis of Salisbury, to Lady Gertrude Louisa Scott, dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Eldon.

— At Trent Vale Church, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, Thos. Chappell Brown Westhead, of Highfield House, Barlastone, son of J. P. Brown Westhead, esq., M.P., of Lea Castle, Worcestershire, to Marian, dau. of Geo. H. Fourdrinier, esq., of The Villas, Stoke-upon-Trent.

19. At Denton, George Troyte Bullock, esq., son of George Bullock, esq., of North Coker House, Somersetshire, to Alice, dau. of Sir Glynnne Earle Welby, bart., of Denton Hall, Lincolnshire.

— At Castle Townsend Church, the Rev. William Ison Chavasse, son of Pye Henry Chavasse, esq., of Priory House, Birmingham, to Anna Georgiana, dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Josiah Coghill Coghill, bart., of Belvedere, Dublin.

— At Edmondsham, Wm. Inglis, esq., Lieut.-Col. 57th Regt., son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Inglis, K.C.B., Col. of the 57th Regt., to Mary, dau. of the late Hector B. Monro, esq., of Edmondsham, Dorset, and Ewell-castle, Surrey.

20. At Twickenham, Henry Fane Travers, esq., son of the late Gen. Sir Robert Travers, K.C.B., to Jane Lucy, dau. of the Rev. John Humphrey Davies, of Sion House, Twickenham, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Anthony Hart, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

At Bristlington, near Bristol, Chas. Owen Lord, esq., 13th Regt. Bombay N.I., to Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Eyre Coote Lord.

24. At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, Henry Leland Harrison, esq.,

Ben. Civ. Ser., son of the Rev. J. H. Harrison, of Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, to Fanny Matilda, dau. of the late Gilbert Abbot a'Beckett, Metropolitan Police Magistrate.

25. At Withyham, Sussex, Sir Alexander Bannerman, bart., of Crimmongate, county of Aberdeen, to the Lady Arabella Diana Sackville West, dau. of the Earl and Countess Delaware.

— At Milton, John Low, esq., 15th Regt., to Catherine Louisa, dau. of Capt. Hallowes, R.N., of Milton-house, near Portsmouth.

— William Frederick Stewart, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s Bengal Irregular Cavalry, to Cornelia Jane, dau. of Lee P. Townshend, esq., of Wincham-hall.

— At Secunderabad, Albert Seagrims, esq., Lieut. of the Royal Regt., to Maria Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Nott, R.N., Beach-house, Deal.

27. At Nuwara Ellia, Ceylon, Alexander Young Adams, esq., Ceylon Civil Service, to Julia Onofra Lepel, dau. of the late Sir Henry George Ward.

— At Margart, Capt. Edward Keate, R.A., to Florence, dau. of Gen. and the Rt. Hon. Lady Charlotte Bacon.

— At Yalding, Kent, Thomas Jennings White, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Jane, eldest dau. of F. B. Elvy, esq., Bowhill, Yalding.

— At St. Petersburg, Maximilian Heine, Councillor to His Imperial Majesty, to Henrietta, widow of Nicholas Arendt, Privy Councillor and Physician in Ordinary to the late Emperor of Russia, and dau. of the late Richard Chillingworth, of Redditch, Worcestershire.

— At Reddington, John William Mellor, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, to Caroline, dau. of Charles Paget, esq., M.P., of Reddington-grange, Notts.

28. At All Souls' Church, St. Mary-lebone, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon, uncle of the bridegroom, the Rev. Wollaston Goode, Rector of St. Giles, Colchester, son of Henry Goode, esq., of Ryde, Isle of Wight, Barrister-at-law, to Amelia Agnes, dau. of Sir Charles Munro, of Foulis, bart., Foulis-castle, Ross-shire.

OCTOBER.

2. At Eeshampton Church, Richard Decie, Esq., R.E., to Arabella, dau. of

UAL REGISTER, 1860.

MARRIAGES.

rescott, esq., of
n, Surrey.

Hon. Humphrey
to Caroline, dau.
obus, bart.

urch, Notting-hill,
ldridge Gordon, to
of the late Very
nd, D.D., Dean of

Isle of Thanet,
er, esq., to Fanny,
er, esq., Secondary,

Surrey, Capt. F.
he 11th Regt., to
of the late Charles
erfield, Worthing,

the Lady Mary
the Hon. Percy

ar Leeds, Thomas

Torquay, Charles Edward Phillpotts,
son of Henry, Lord Bishop of Exeter,
to Jane, dau. of the late Rev. George
Hole, prebendary of Exeter.

9. At King's Stanley, Gloucester-
shire, the Rev. Vaughan Simpson Fox,
M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and of
Stanley St. Leonard's, to Emily Frances,
dau. of the Rev. Samuel Lloyd, M.A.,
of Stanley-hall.

10. At the Cathedral, Wrexham, Wil-
liam Carew Hazlitt, of the Inner Temple,
to Henrietta, dau. of John Foulkes, esq.,
of Ashfield-hall, near Wrexham.

11. At Knowsley, the Hon. Col. Tal-
bot, brother to the Earl of Shrewsbury,
to Lady Emma Stanley, dau. of the Earl
of Derby.

— At St. Luke's Church, Chelsea,
Richard Pendrill Waddington, esq.,
R. Art., France, to Louisa, dau. of the
Rev. Charles Popham Miles, M.A., Prin-
cipal of the Malta College.

MARRIAGES.

Justice McDougall, of Bath, to Mary, Greir, dau. of Major James Jackson, 14th Regt. M.N.I.

18. At Knaresbro', the Rev. John Robinson, M.A., of Settle, to Catherine, dau. of Capt. Harrison, of Arlington-house, near Knaresbro'.

20. At Inchmarlo, Kincardineshire, Francis Boyd Outram, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, only son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram, bart., G.C.B., to Jane Anne, dau. of Patrick Davidson, esq., of Inchmarlo.

23. At the British Consulate, Ostend, H. V. Pennefather (late Capt. 41st Regt.), to Margareta, dau. of Sir John de la Pole, bart.

— At the British Embassy, Turin, Capt. Richard Newsham Pedder, 10th Hussars, to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Henry Feilden, bart., Feniscowles, Lancashire.

— At St. Luke's, Halifax, Nova Scotia, John Matthew Jones, esq., of the Middle Temple, son of Rear-Adm. Sir Charles T. Jones, of Fronraith, Montgomeryshire, to Mary, dau. of Col. W. J. Myers.

27. At St. Marylebone, Middlesex, Sir Wm. Boyd, to Elizabeth Hannah, widow of the late Thomas George Warrington Carew, esq., of Crowcombe-court, Somerset.

30. At Newick, the Hon. Chas. Cornwallis, son of Viscount Chetwynd, to Emily Hannah, dau. of W. H. Blaauw, esq., of Beechlands, Sussex.

— At Leamington, the Rev. John Edwards, M.A., Vicar of Prestbury, Gloucestershire, to Louisa Elizabeth Margaret, dau. of the late Sir James Robertson Bruce, bart.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Ootacamund, East Indies, H. J. Lees, esq., 60th Rifles, son of Sir J. Lees, bart., to Charlotte, dau. of the late W. M. Taggart, esq.

— At the Pariah Church, Mangotsfield, Rowley Y. Lloyd, esq., son of the late Rear-Adm. Lloyd, K.H., F.R.S., to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of John J. Nevins, esq., of Cleve Dale, Gloucestershire.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Very Rev. William Goode, D.D., Dean of Ripon, to Katherine Isabella, dau. of the late Hon. William Cust.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Col. J. Thornton Grant, C.B., of H.M.'s

Royal Irish Regt., to Mary Rosanna, dau. of T. Blair, esq., and granddau. of the late Gen. Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B.

4. At Darjeeling, Bengal Presidency, Capt. Frederick Fortescue, son of the late Mathew Fortescue, esq., of Stephen's-town, co. Louth, to Marion, dau. of Gen. Garstin.

6. At Ennia, Capt. Walter Jas. Pollard, R.N., to Jane, dau. of Francis Nathaniel Keane, esq., J.P., of Hermitage, co. Clare.

— At Newark-upon-Trent, the Rev. T. Falkner, Minor Canon of York Cathedral, to Marianne Harriet, dau. of Hugh Morton, M.D., and niece of Gen. Herbert.

— At Crowcombe, Somerset, Coventry Warrington Carew, esq., of The Cottage, Crowcombe, to Rosetta Anne, dau. of William Hotham, esq., of Upton, Bucks, and granddau. of the late Adm. Sir William Hotham.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. Frederick Gibbons, R.E., Middlesex Militia, grandson of the late, and brother to the present, Sir John Gibbons, bart., to Hester, dau. of James Colquhoun Kemp, esq.

8. At Lewin's Mead Chapel, Bristol, Sir John Bowring, L.L.D., F.R.S., late H.M.'s Plenipotentiary in China, to Deborah, dau. of the late Thomas Castle, esq., of Clifton.

9. At King's Stanley, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Vaughan Simpson Fox, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and of Stanley St. Leonard's, to Emily Frances, dau. of the Rev. Samuel Lloyd, M.A., of Stanley Hall, and granddau. of the late Vice-Adm. Young, of Barton-end House.

13. At Maryport, Wilfrid Lawson, esq., M.P., eldest son of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, bart., of Brayton, Cumberland, to Mary, dau. of J. Pocklington Senhouse, esq., of Netherhall.

— At Tunbridge Wells, Sir John Henry Pelly, bart., of Warnham-court, Sussex, to Blanche Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Frederick Vincent, Prebendary of Chichester.

— At Cardynham, John Tremayne, esq., to the Hon. Mary Charlotte, Martha Vivian, dau. of Lord Vivian.

15. At Benares, Maj. James W. Dewar, H.M.'s 77th Regt., son of the late Sir James Dewar, Chief Justice of Bombay, to Anne Maria Charlotte, dau. of the late Baron Alexander de Steiger, of Berne, Switzerland.

UAL REGISTER, 1860.

MARRIAGES.

near Lymington,
William Donald Ro-
Army in India, to
pt. Stockdale, R.N.
Church, Chelten-
Henry Grey, Gren-
of the Right Hon.
t., to Harriet Jane,
Charles Pearson.

M. Antrim, Charles
sq., Mauritius Civil
caulay, dau. of Sir
Gigginson, K.C.B.,

ch of Haddington
na James M'Evoy,
present M.P., to
terville, dau. and
e Viscount Netter-

Geo. Hamilton Gor-
to Blanche Emma
late John Ashton

urch, Hants. Wm

29. At the Collegiate Church, South-
well, Notts, Alexander Frederick Rolfe,
of Devonshire-terrace, Kensington, esq.,
to Harriet Alicia, dau. of the Vene-
rable the Archdeacon of Nottingham.

— At Penn, Bucks, James Kiero
Watson, esq., 60th Royal Rifles, In-
structor at the School of Musketry,
Hythe, to Alice Elizabeth, dau. of
Lieut.-Col. A. Pears, Inspector of
Schools, Madras.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square,
Lieut. T. H. B. Brooke, H.M.'s 12th
Regt. M.N.I., to Eliza, dau. of the late
Maj.-Gen. Sir W. H. Sleeman, K.C.B.,
of the Bengal Army.

DECEMBER.

3. At the Cathedral, Madras, Herbert
W. Wood, esq., Lieut. Madras Eng.,
to Emma Louisa, dau. of H. D. Phil-
lips, esq., Judge of the Sudder Court,
Madras.

MARRIAGES.

6. At the Church of St. Thomas, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Stanhope H. Panson, M.D., Roy. Art., to Annie, dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Menzies, late Senior Puisne Judge at the Cape of Good Hope.
10. At the British Embassy in Paris, and afterwards at the English Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, James O'Donel Annesley, esq., 25th Regt., cousin of the Earl of Annealey, to Sybil, dau. of W. H. Gomonde, esq., and niece to the late Sir Edmund Filmer, bart., M.P.
- At Saxby, Barton-on-Humber, Arthur Henry, son of Sir Benjamin Haywood, bart., of Claremont, near Manchester, to Margaret Helen, dau. of the late John Frederick Foster, esq.
11. At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, bart., of Gearloch, to Ella Frederica, dau. of the late Walter Frederick Campbell, of Islay.
- At St. Mary's Church, Weymouth, M. B. Stapylton, son of Stapylton Stapylton, esq., Myton Hall, Yorkshire, to Mary Jane, dau. of John Brymer, esq.
12. At the British Legation, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Major F. S. Vacher, 33rd (the Duke of Wellington's) Regt., to Eliza Henrietta Augusta, dau. of Sir Fred. Wm. Frankland, bart.
- At the Episcopal Chapel, Peebles, Maj. Charles Inge, to Mary Anne, dau. of Sir Adam Hay, of Haystone, bart.
- At St. James's Church, Capt. Milligan, 39th Regt., to Gertrude, dau. of the late Sir Charles Shakerley, bart., of Somerford Park, Cheshire.
13. At Westmill, the Rev. Wm. Beresford Beaumont, son of the late Sir Geo. H. W. Beaumont, bart., to Julia, dau. of Charles Soames, esq., of Colea, Herta.
- At Awliscombe, James Henry Paterson, of the Middle Temple, son of the Right Hon. Sir J. Paterson, to Annie, dau. of the late Rev. T. H. Wallace, Vicar of Bickleigh, Devon.
18. At Milton, near Lymington, Hants, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Donald Robertson, of H.M.'s Army in India, to Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Stockdale, R.N.
- At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Moyer Heathcote, esq., to Louisa Cecilia, dau. of Mac Leod, of Mac Leod, and the Hon. Mrs. Mac Leod, of Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye.
19. At St. Magdalene, Hastings, Col. Harris Greathed, C.B., of Uddens, Dorset, to Ellen Mary, dau. of the Rev. George Tufnell, of Thornton Watlam, Yorkshire.
20. At All Saints', St. John's Wood, Sir John Macandrew, K.C.B., to Eleanor, dau. of the late John Revans, esq.
- At St. Marylebone, Capt. Charles Vesey, R.N., son of the late Hon. and Rev. Arthur Vesey, to Harriet Alice Sheffield Grace, dau. of the late Sheffield Grace, esq., K.H. of Knole, Sussex, and grand-dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton, bart.
- At the Cathedral, Hong Kong, Alfred Finchain, esq., of Canton, to Ann Maria, dau. of the Hon. W. H. Adama, Chief Justice of Hong Kong.
24. At Christ Church, Colombo, Ceylon, Wilmot Cave-Brown Cave, esq., grandson of the late Sir William Cave-Brown-Cave, bart., to Marie Annie, dau. of the late William Skinner, esq., of Calcutta, and grand-dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie, K.C.B.
27. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Lord Delamere, of Vale Royal, Cheshire, to Augusta Emily, dau. of the Right Hon. Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.
- At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Stuart, son of Sir James Weir Hogg, bart., to Melina Catherine, dau. of Sir Erskine Perry.
- At Twickenham, Thomas Bradshaw, esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, to Emily Isabella, dau. of the late Col. Frederick Halkett, Coldstream Guards.
- At Catton, Capt. Joseph Hanwell, R.A., to Gertrude, dau. of Robert Chamberlin, esq., Catton House, Norfolk.
29. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Rev. E. H. Stapleton, to Frances Mary, dau.; and at the same time and place, Charles Levinton Hogg, esq., son of Sir James Weir Hogg, to Harriet Anne, dau. of Sir Walter Stirling, of Faskine, N.B., bart., and the Lady Caroline Stirling.
30. In the Chapel of the Prussian Legation at Rome, his Excellency the Baron Charles William De Canitz et Dallnitz, his Prussian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Rome, to Helen Georgiana, dau. of the late John Knight, esq., of Wolverley House, Worcester, and of Simonsbath, Somerset.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

THS.

60.

garage-gardens, Ken-
Lieut.-Col. J. Aber-
ngal Horse Artillery.
yell-house, in his 77th
on. George Hamilton-
Earl of Aberdeen,
rtin, Baron Haddo,
and Kellie, in the
ad, Viscount Gordon
that of the United
net of Scotland and
Lord Lieutenant of
and hereditary Sheriff
ancellor of the Uni-
College of Aberdeen;
Privy Councillor.
atesman was born at
28th January, 1784.

of the Premier, and, in point of fact, spent most of the time which he was permitted to pass in London either at the residence of the First Lord of the Treasury or at the residence of the First Lord of the Admiralty. In this way he was early initiated into the mysteries of official life, and had opportunities of watching the conflict of Parliamentary parties at a time when Pitt and Fox, Burke and Sheridan, Granville, Grey, Wyndham, and a host of great men headed the conflicting factions.

Lord Aberdeen graduated in 1804. But he had by no means been wholly occupied up to this period in scholastic pursuits. On the contrary, he had already plunged into politics, and he had travelled further than most persons venture in the whole course of their lives. He was in 1801 attached to the embassy sent under Lord Cornwallis to negotiate with Napoleon the Peace of Amiens, which

DEATHS.

classic lore, or rendered illustrious by their connection with the land of his idolatry. He returned home through Turkey, Russia, and the Baltic, having not as yet completed his twentieth year. The enthusiasm he had nourished by these travels was so earnest that it was communicated to all generous spirits who came within his sphere; and from his example, and that of Lord Elgin and Sir W. Hamilton, was derived that deep-seated feeling in favour of the revival of Greek nationality, which afterwards involved Byron and so many other noble Englishmen in the Greek insurrection.

One of the first acts of his fresh enthusiasm on his return to England was the establishment of the Athenian Society, one essential rule of which was that every member should have visited Greece. From this, and his absorption in this one idea, he was dubbed "Athenian Aberdeen." An article which he wrote in the *Edinburgh Review* on the topography of Troy brought him in the category of those whom Byron lauded in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" as "that travelled Thane, Athenian Aberdeen." A family feud, probably, had something to do with this attack upon the writer of a tasteful essay; for Byron's mother was the heiress of the Gordons of Gight, and when the thriftlessness of her father enforced the sale of the lands of Gight, they were purchased for Lord Haddo, the Earl's father. Although the Earl published no connected narrative of his travels, he gave to the world his opinions and observations through numerous channels, in essays exhibiting great knowledge and taste.

In 1806, the Earl was elected a representative Peer of Scotland. It was a period of gloom and almost of despair. In that year Nelson, Pitt, and Fox were consigned to the tomb; the glories of the Peninsular war had not yet dawned. The strength of parties had been dispersed by the loss of the leaders. The "Coalition" Government—the "Ministry of all the Talents" had been formed—remarkable for the lack of talent it exhibited, but note-worthy to us, for Lord Henry Petty, the now venerable Marquis of Lansdowne, was its Chancellor of the Exchequer. The rupture of the Peace or Truce of Amiens had been followed by consequences of momentous import. Although the great victory

at Trafalgar swept the French fleet from the seas, and England was secure in her island home and mistress of the ocean, the Continent of Europe was at the feet of the Emperor Napoleon; Austria was humbled to the dust, and Prussia crushed almost out of existence. An extraordinary series of events raised the nations from the abyss. The low ambition of Napoleon to connect himself with the ancient Royal races had brought about his alliance with the House of Austria, "a veritable abyss covered by flowers," and a mortal quarrel with Russia. Napoleon precipitated his vast armies upon the interior of Russia, and his myriads perished in the snows of his disastrous retreat. The crushed nations raised their heads. As the Emperor of Russia advanced, the Prussians rose to throw off the yoke; there were even hopes that the Emperor of Austria would cast aside the ties of family bonds and seek to restore his diminished empire. It was in the delicate task of inducing the Austrian Emperor to join the Alliance against his son-in-law that the Earl of Aberdeen received his first important public employment. The Earl was at this time scarce thirty years of age. He must already have exhibited rare tact, grace by a refined intellect, and large knowledge, to be thus early entrusted with a mission of such difficulty and importance. The destinies of Europe depended upon his success.

The Earl fulfilled his mission with an address that fully justified the selection of the Government. At first Austria assumed the position of perfect neutrality; from neutrality she advanced to mediation; then, in order to be an impartial mediator, she discovered that the alliance between her and France must not be annulled, but temporarily suspended; finally, by the Treaty of Toplitz (Sept. 1813), she broke with Napoleon and threw in her lot with the allied Sovereigns. To this she was in a great measure assisted by the promise of a large subsidy, by the ineffective character of the victories obtained by Napoleon at Lützen and Bautzen, and by the decisive results of the great battle of Vittoria, which drove the French out of the Peninsula. Austria immediately joined the alliance, and with it fought the battles of Dresden and Leipzig. From this moment every one save the Emperor saw the danger



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

379

DEATHS.

himself with the rewards of study, the pleasures of society, and the rural hopes and fears of a farmer. He improved his land immensely; he was one of the first to set that example of agricultural enterprise which is now so remarkable throughout the country; he covered his ground with trees to an enormous extent; and of not many men could it be said, as of him, that they lived to see whole forests rise into grandeur and maturity which they themselves had planted. In 1827-8 great changes were about to take place in the political world. Lord Liverpool was incapacitated by malady; the Ministry of Canning was formed; but the liberalism of the Prime Minister offended his colleagues, and Wellington, Peel, Eldon, and other Cabinet Ministers resigned. Canning died of overwork and excitement. New combinations took place; the feeble Administration of Lord Goderich arose and passed away; and when the recalcitrant Tories grasped the reins of power, the Duke of Wellington offered Lord Aberdeen the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet; and immediately after, on the accession of the Earl of Dudley, Huskisson and Herries, he was promoted to the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs. Thus a statesman, who, not having been bred to diplomacy, was entrusted with the highest diplomatic duty at 30, was now, without having been bred to office, entrusted with one of the highest duties of administration at 43. The Administration of Wellington and Peel is of doubtful fame; for if they passed the great measure of Catholic Emancipation, and made some advance towards free commerce, they did so in despite of their own avowed inclinations—like Falstaff, they only listened to reason on compulsion. But the Minister of 1828 realized the day-dreams of the student. The Greeks had risen to assert their independence, and had maintained for several years a doubtful and bloody struggle against the Turks. Byron, fired by the same enthusiasm which he ridiculed in his kinsman, had fought and died in their cause. Missolonghi, the stronghold of Western Greece, had been starved into surrender; Athens had been taken; and Ibrahim Pasha, with a disciplined though barbarian host, occupied the

Peloponnesus, and was carrying massacre and desolation at his leisure through that classic land. The extremity of the Greeks roused into action the sympathy of the Philhellenes throughout Europe—England, France, Germany, and even Russia (though for unholy purposes) came to the rescue of the oppressed race; the allied fleets entered the harbour of Navarino, and the Turco-Egyptian fleet was destroyed. The Greeks rallied, and were maintaining a sanguinary warfare against their enemies, when the Earl of Aberdeen became English Minister for Foreign Affairs. Whatever may have been the ill-will of his colleagues to their several tasks, there can be no doubt that the erection of the ancient land of Lacedæmon and Argolis, of Corinth, Arcadia, and Ellis, of Attica and Bœotia, of Phocis and Doris, and Eubœa, with their renowned cities, into a free Hellenic kingdom, was a labour of love to "Athenian Aberdeen." In 1829, the Sultan consented to recognize the kingdom of Greece. It is much to be doubted whether the day-dreams of the youth, and the aspirations of the man, have been realized by the experience of the aged statesman. With this single exception of an active course the foreign policy of the Earl of Aberdeen, both now and at all future periods of power, was that of non-interference. It would be tedious to follow this policy throughout all its details, but we may indicate in a very rapid way some of the most marked events. His instant recognition of Louis Philippe was an excellent illustration of the principle. It was in accordance with the same broad principle that Lord Aberdeen refused to employ the English power to dispossess Dom Miguel of the crown of Portugal which he had usurped; and that, subsequently, he objected to the Quadruple Alliance negotiated by Lord Palmerston between England, France, Spain, and Portugal for the maintenance of Donna Isabella on the Spanish throne. By a policy so intelligible and inoffensive he won the perfect confidence of foreign Governments, and probably there never was an English Minister who was on terms of such intimacy with foreign Courts, and who preserved such a good understanding between them and ourselves. He was indeed upbraided with being the friend of the Czar; his recollections of Ana-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

asant and kindly to be
ed by jealous demo-
relations with Louis
uizot were of such a
s to excite the sus-
patriots, who were
est the wily Monarch
should overreach the
nglishman, and who
ing in irony the epi-
French King had ap-
"Ce bon Aberdeen."
Aberdeen's guidance
visited Louis Philippe
d'Eu, in Normandy;
ship which he esta-
the Courts of the Tui-
nes's may be regarded
ramme of an alliance
hen we have heard not
e with the monarchies
Lord Aberdeen place
a the most amicable
under his direction
ton successfully nego-

and Corporation Acts, to which some
members of his party had been even
more opposed than to the relief of the
Catholics, as a sincere member of the
Scottish Church he had personal expe-
rience of the impolicy, the vexation,
and the scandal of a law which made
the Sacrament of the Eucharist the
passport to office, and those who sought
for its abrogation found in him an able
abettor. His conduct with regard to
the corn-laws is an admirable illustra-
tion of the man. The abolition of
Protection was the crowning act of
Peel's infidelity to his party; it ap-
peared that every important member
of his Cabinet, with the exception of
Lord Stanley, had consented to the
infidelity, and the bitter reproaches
which were hurled, and not without
some show of justice, against these
facile statesmen still ring in our recol-
lections. Peel had ratted even more
inexcusably than on the Catholic claims,
and the opponents of him and his Ca-



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 381

DEATHS.

free-churchmen, however, rejected this "half measure," and seceded in a body; and Lord Aberdeen sustained the obloquy of having forced the disruption, which he with sincerity and wisdom sought to avert. The seceders laid upon his shoulders the blame of their own schism; and, with the mingled grandeur and absurdity which almost all displays of passion exhibit, half of the clergy gathered together in general assembly, resigned their livings, and retired to Cannonmills to start that Free Church which has done so much to prove what great results the voluntary principle is capable of effecting.

On the death of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen became the acknowledged head of his party, and with them suffered that eclipse which was the necessary consequence of an inconsiderate policy. Even those who applauded free-trade could not altogether approve the conduct of those who carried that measure; and so the friends and followers of Sir Robert Peel had to endure at once hatred from the Protectionists, and suspicion from the Liberals. When, however, in succession both the Whigs and the Tories had failed to carry on the Government, there was no course left but to apply to the Peelites, as they were called. Lord Aberdeen was invited by the Queen to construct a Cabinet. He had been invited to do so, indeed, immediately after the downfall of Lord John Russell's Ministry, and before the appointment of that of Lord Derby, and he might have failed in 1852 as he had failed in 1851, had he not sought the aid of other parties in the State. Following the example of 1806, the followers of Peel, as then the followers of Pitt, strengthened themselves by a coalition with their ancient enemies. It is the glory of Lord Aberdeen that he always rose above party considerations. Denounced all his life for his sympathy with Continental despotism, he was probably the most liberal statesman in England, and the last great act of his life was to form a coalition embracing men of all parties, from the extreme Tory to the extreme Radical.

The Russian war was the great event of Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet. It was alleged at the time, and is now, perhaps, generally believed, that the war might have been averted by a more resolute policy. Lord Aberdeen put

off the evil day to the last; he could not believe that war would be precipitated; when war was declared he did not believe that there would be any fighting; we entered upon the campaign without adequate preparation, and the Cabinet were anxious to seize the earliest opportunity to patch up a peace which would place Europe in *status quo ante bellum*. The disasters of the Crimean campaign have been attributed to our unpreparedness and want of administrative power. They were much more due to divided counsels in the Cabinet. The Prime Minister temporized with the occasion—some of his colleagues were opposed to the war altogether—some were hostile to the rest of the Cabinet. At last Lord John Russell's defection gave the finishing blow to a Ministry which certainly failed to command the confidence of the country. An inquiry into the conduct of the war was demanded by a majority of the House of Commons, and, rather than accede to the demand, the Cabinet resigned.

"No fell," says a biographer in the *Times*, "that notable Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen, in which were displayed so much ability and so much weakness, so much similarity of political aim and so little unanimity of personal sentiment, so many of the elements which create popularity and so little sympathy with the popular impulse as regards the war and its objects, that our feelings are divided between surprise that the coalition did not last for ever, and admiration of the high character of the man who kept it together so long.

"The impression left upon the mind by a career so long, and in the main so successful, is not unlike that produced by an artist who, with a few dashes of his brush, strikes out a portrait which, to a near observer, seems an unintelligible daub, while at a greater distance it appears a noble picture, full of life in every detail, and full of harmony in the sum. So long as the course of events was uncertain, and Lord Aberdeen's policy not wholly developed, the nation regarded him with suspicion and dislike, and could not understand how a Minister with whom for the time they had so little sympathy could be a great and good statesman. But this confused and hateful outline assumes form and becomes attractive, the daub grows into a finished picture, as we

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

We see before us a man who is not only not without faults, but whose weaknesses outshine his virtues. His very faults are endeared to us as being but the exaggeration of his great qualities. It is not that the policy which he pursued, all as in foreign affairs, throughout his long career, was based in the single principle of non-interference, to which we have given the name by calling it the policy of negation, of know-nothing, of peace-at-any-price, a fine name, by calling it a policy of masterly inaction, of perfect freedom. After we have done no underrate than to praise his policy; and it requires no great insight into the folly of non-interference, fully to comprehend the wisdom of a nation not to meddle with the highest wisdom and the most liberal sentiment. To such a man, Lord Aberdeen was constitu-

the complete development both in foreign and domestic affairs of the principle of non-interference and *laissez faire*. No statesman has ever understood this principle so well, or maintained it so firmly as Lord Aberdeen.

"If these were Lord Aberdeen's sentiments, it may well be asked how it was that, being the most liberal of Liberals, he should ever have been unpopular, and for a moment it should have been supposed that his most profound sympathies lay with the Continental despotisms? The fact is, that his liberality was the result, not of feeling, but of reason; it was rather a conviction than an enthusiasm. Moderate, both from constitution and from his position as a Minister and a Conservative, he never condescended to talk the fustian of agitation. Not only was his liberality thus unobtrusive while coinciding with the sentiment of the nation, so that he never received due credit for it—he went beyond the nation in the

DEATHS.

As he failed in dealing with the Scottish Church, he failed also in dealing with the Russian complication. He who had been conducting a policy of negation all his life was slow to perceive the necessity of positive decisions and active measures. Under his guidance we "drifted into the war," and it was the natural result of an irresolute policy that our first winter in the Crimea brought on the army, not, indeed, disgrace, but terrible disaster. It is a suggestive fact that the name of one of our greatest statesmen should be more or less identified with two such catastrophes as the disruption of the Scottish Church and the destruction of the most splendid army that England ever sent forth. It shows that consistency is not, after all, the supreme wisdom, and that caution is not, after all, the only successful policy."

On his retirement from office in January, 1855, the Earl of Aberdeen retired from public life altogether. The only new incidents worthy of notice in such a career, were the bestowal of the Order of the Garter in 1855, and the visit paid to him by Her Majesty at Haddo House in 1857. The upright, cautious, and experienced statesman retained a great influence over affairs. He was still the head of the surviving "Peel party," which, although in number to be counted on the fingers, was composed of some of the most experienced and vigorous intellects of the day: though, perhaps, not loved, he was certainly greatly respected by the people, who, perhaps unconsciously, still looked to him as a wise and thoughtful counsellor, worthy of all trust.

The first Countess of Aberdeen died in 1812, and all the issue of that marriage are deceased. The Earl married secondly, Harriet, widow of Viscount Hamilton, and grand-daughter of the fifteenth Earl of Morton, and has left surviving issue four sons.

June 29. At Brighton, aged 72, Thos. Addison, M.D., of Berkeley-square, late Consulting Physician and Lecturer in Physic to Guy's Hospital. The deceased, who was author of several popular medical works, was also President of the Royal Medical Chirurgical Society of London, Consulting Physician of the South London Dispensary, formerly House Surgeon to the Lock Hospital, and Physician to the Infir-

mary for Children, and to the Public Dispensary, Carey-street.

Nov. 11. At Mousourie, aged 89, Lieut.-Col. Henry Alan, Olphert's Bengal Horse Artillery.

Feb. 2. In Norfolk-square, Dr. Thos. Alexander, C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department. Thos. Alexander entered the Staff in 1834, and served twenty-five years and three months on full pay, nineteen years and six months of which were passed on foreign service. After passing some years in the West Indies, and North America, he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope in 1851, and served with the 60th Rifles throughout the Caffre war. He was principal medical officer of the expedition despatched beyond the Kei, and thanked in general orders.

In 1864 he was promoted to the rank of First Class Staff Surgeon, and having been placed in charge of the Light Division under Sir George Brown, he landed at Gallipoli, with the first detachment of the expeditionary force, on the 6th of March. With the Light Division he remained to the close of the war, without being absent from his duty for a single day. At the Alma, his tenderness, his inexhaustible endurance, and noble devotion, were especially remarkable. At Inkermann, for hour after hour, day after day, he toiled through the terrible scenes of the battle-field and hospital tents, upheld by the noblest sense of duty. In Lord Raglan's despatch he is described "as deserving to be most honourably mentioned." On the 12th of January, 1855, he was appointed Deputy-Inspector-General, and he went to Kertch with Sir George Brown, as Principal Medical Officer of the Expeditionary Force. In General Codrington's despatch of March 18, 1856, in answer to an address from the House of Commons, Dr. Alexander is also mentioned, and he was recommended by Dr. And. Smith for promotion to the rank of Local Inspector-General for services during the Russian war. Dr. Alexander was subsequently nominated by Lord Panmure as one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the sanitary state of the army, and he was also selected to draw up a new code of regulations for the management of barracks and hospitals. On the retirement of Sir Andrew Smith in 1858, Dr. Alex-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

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al Department. He
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en-hill, Hyde park,
ly dau. of the late
Lord Bishop of Ely.
on-under-Needwood,
r Reynold Alleyne,

Cambridge, aged 86,
q., late Member of
ncil of India, and
of the Laws of Eng-
ity of Cambridge.

Thomas's Mount,
ol. Eames Amsinck,
mmandant of the

near Peking, under
ngs inflicted by Chi-
is 27th year, Lieut.
erson, Adjutant of
of Irregular Cavalry,
This brave and un-

ment at Moultan, he found his name in
general orders, and the day following
was appointed by the Indian Govern-
ment Brigade - Major of "Hodson's
Horse," so well known for their emi-
nent services at Delhi, under their gal-
lant chief, Major Hodson. With one
of the regiments of "Hodson's Horse"
he served for some time on the Nepaul
frontier, endeavouring to entrap the
Nana Sahib, and was then ordered
with the regiment to Fyzabad, where
he anticipated being stationed for some
considerable time. Shortly afterwards,
however, he was obliged to repair to
Lucknow, where he spent some time in
disbanding the 3rd Regiment of the
brigade; and as by the reorganization
of the corps the appointment which he
held was done away with, he volun-
teered to go to China, and very soon
received orders to join "Fane's Horse"
as Adjutant, then at Calcutta, on the
eve of departing with the expeditionary
force under Sir Hope Grant. Landed



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

385

DEATHS.

mounted us on our horses and took us to Peking. In Peking they made us dismount and fed us. They then took us through the city to a place about two miles beyond it; they there made us dismount and gave us tents, the English officers and the Natives separate. Then they took us away one by one and bound us lying on the stomach, with hands and feet tied behind the back. They kept us there in this position for three days. They gave us food three times, and that only a mouthful at a time. They then threw us, bound as we were, into carts and took us, as I think, about twenty cows—the mules were trotting and galloping all night. We arrived in the morning at a fort, and were there put into prison, confined in cages, and loaded with chains. At that time we were seven in all. I know nothing of the others. They were taken further on. We were kept in this place three days, so tightly bound with cords that we could not move, the sowers bound with one cord, the others with two. At the first place we got nothing to eat, after that they gave us a little as before. After the first day at the second place, Lieutenant Anderson became delirious, and remained so, with a few lucid intervals, until his death, which occurred on the ninth day of his imprisonment. Two days before his death his nails and fingers burst from the tightness of the cords, and mortification set in, and the bones of his wrist were exposed. While he was alive worms were generated in his wounds, and ate into and crawled over his body. They left the body there three days, and then took it away. Five days after his death a sowar named Ramdan died in the same state. His body was taken away immediately. Three days after this Mr. de Norman died. On the evening of the day of Lieutenant Anderson's decease the cords were taken off our hands, but our feet were still kept bound, and from that time we were better fed. Our feet were unbound two days after this, and kept so until our release yesterday evening. When Lieutenant Anderson and our comrades called on us to help him by biting his cords, the Chinamen kicked us away. When we arrived at the jom-house between Tung Chow and Peking, Captain Brabazon and a Frenchman went back, and Lieutenant Anderson

told us they were going to the Commander-in-Chief to give information, and obtain our release." With Captain Anderson perished also the Dragoon Guard, Private Phipps, and several of Fane's troopers.

Oct. 17. At Norton Vicarage, Norfolk, aged 70, Col. Henry Anderson.

April 1. At Bremhill, near Calne, aged 86, J. Andrews, a veteran who fought at the battle of Waterloo, and assisted in carrying Gen. Picton from the field when mortally wounded.

Jan. 10. John Arbuthnot, Viscount Arbuthnot and Baron Inverberrie in the peerage of Scotland. The deceased nobleman was born the 16th of January, 1778, and married, the 25th of June, 1805, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Ogilvy, of Clova, who, but for the attainder, would have been the 8th Earl of Airlie, and whose son David was restored to the ancient honours of the family. The late Viscount had enjoyed the title close upon sixty years, having succeeded his father in February, 1800. For some years he was one of the representative peers of Scotland, and was Lord Rector of the University and King's College, Aberdeen. He had held the position of Lord-Lieutenant of Kincardineshire, which he resigned in 1847.

Aug. 16. At Birkby Lodge, Huddersfield, aged 82, Joseph Armitage, esq., a J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding of the county of York, and J.P. for Lancashire.

Feb. 3. At Bonn, aged 90, Ernst Moritz Arndt, than whom few men exercised a greater influence over the spirit of the German youth in the beginning of the present century. At first an admirer of Napoleon, Mr. Arndt's patriotic feelings were aroused by the subjugation of Germany; and though obliged to take refuge for awhile in Sweden, he took an active part in the resurrection of his country in 1812, to which his spirit-stirring war-songs greatly contributed. After the war he was rewarded with a professorship at Bonn; but having, by the publication of his "Promises Forgotten," involved himself in political strife, he was again obliged to seek retirement, which he did not quit until the year 1840, when he was recalled into activity by the present King of Prussia. He took a part, but not a conspicuous one,

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

vents of 1848. He
side of his friend

Grove, Sutton, Sur-
res Wm. Aubrey, esq.
ath, aged 84, Brig-
, K.C.T.S., of the
es, late lieut.-col. in

erland, Edward Back-
erly a partner in the
ackhouse and Co.

ern-st., Ipswich, aged
esq., banker.

uiley, Curator of the

ueen's-square, West-

ght Hon. Matthew

e was born in 1799,

t son of Mr. Edward

ember for Leeds, long

the *Leeds Mercury*.

r was educated at

ambridge, where he

ship. He was called

40, George C. Balfour, esq., of Hes-
combe and Holland, in the island of
Stronsay, Advocate.

Dec. 22. At Bolehall-house, Tam-
worth, aged 78, Thos. Bradgate Bam-
ford, esq., J.P., and formerly Major
73rd Regt.

Feb. 14. At Compton-terrace, Isling-
ton, aged 68, Edward George Ballard,
esq. As an antiquarian and student of
ecclesiastical history, Mr. Ballard was
well known, and although his own pro-
ductions were chiefly confined to con-
tributions to the periodicals devoted to
that class of literature, his kindness of
heart frequently prompted him to place
his extensive knowledge of English
antiquities at the service of others who
were engaged in works of greater im-
portance.

Jan. 28. At his residence, Kingston
Lacy, Wimborne, Dorset, aged 33, Ed-
mund George Bankes, esq.

June 7. At Naples, of low fever,
aged 37, Lewis John Barbar, esq. Her



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

387

DEATHS.

next distinction in a public competition was the successful design for the Manchester Athenæum, a Grecian building. A still greater degree of celebrity attended his design and construction of the Grammar School of Edward VI. at Birmingham, in the Gothic style, and he increased his fame by his successful designs for the Travellers' Club, the College of Surgeons, and the Reform Club.

The building, however, by which his genius will be most popularly estimated is the Houses of Parliament, which is his monument, as St. Paul's is that of Wren. In spite of an inappropriate site and some faults in detail, which were forced on the architect by difficulties over which he had no control, it is the grandest building of modern times, and well justifies the emphatic description of the Emperor Nicholas, "C'est un rêve en pierre." It was on the occasion of the opening of the finest portion of this great work, the Victoria Tower, in 1852, that Her Majesty conferred on Sir Charles the honour of knighthood.

Agreeably to a request of the Institute of British Architects, Sir C. Barry was interred in Westminster Abbey on the 22nd May. His funeral was conducted with great solemnity, and was attended by nearly 500 representatives from the great societies of arts and science in England, in addition to a numerous deputation from the House of Commons. Beside the buildings above mentioned, Sir C. Barry's chief works are Bridgewater House, built for the Earl of Ellesmere, Trentham and Clifden Houses for the Duke of Sutherland, and Strickland Park, Suffolk, for Sir W. Middleton.

May 29. At St. Leonards-on-Sea, William Butterworth Bayley, Esq. The deceased, having received his early education at Eton, was, after a brief sojourn at Cambridge, appointed to the Indian Civil Service at the close of the last century. On his arrival in India he was placed at the newly-instituted college at Fort William, where he so distinguished himself, that the Governor-General, Lord Wellesley, selected him for the confidential duties of his own office. Having chosen the judicial branch of the service, he was, in 1814, appointed secretary in the Revenue and Judicial Departments; and in 1819, Chief Secretary to the Supreme Go-

vernment of India. In 1822, he was temporarily, and in 1825 permanently, appointed a member of the Supreme Council. In March, 1828, Lord Amherst, then Governor-General, embarked for England; and as his successor, Lord W. Bentinck, had not arrived, Mr. Bayley, as senior member of Council, filled the office of Governor-General for some months. In the autumn of 1830, while Lord W. Bentinck was on a tour to the Upper Provinces, Mr. Bayley became President of the Council and Deputy-Governor of Bengal. On the 11th of November, however, he ceased to be a member of the Government, and in the course of the following month he sailed for England.

It is a striking proof of the high character which he brought with him from India, that he obtained without much canvass the coveted seat in the Direction two years after his return. In 1839 he was deputy-chairman, and in the following year chairman of the Company; and it is believed that at more than one subsequent period the chair was offered to him and declined. He ultimately retired from public life in 1858, after sixty years of service, when the political powers of the Company were transferred to the Crown.

Mr. Bayley was a model of a "Company's servant," as Company's servants were in their best days. He was a "representative man," of that class which had done so much for the maintenance of the Indian Empire—the class of high-principled English gentlemen, content to labour quietly and obscurely, and to contribute their unappreciated share to the great sum total of good government.

Jan. 29. At Nice, aged 71, the Grand Duchess Stephanie Louise Adrienne de Beauharnais. She was niece of the Empress Josephine by her first marriage with Count de Beauharnais, and was married in her 17th year to Prince Louis, who afterwards became Grand Duke of Baden. By him the deceased lady had three daughters—the Princess Louisa, born in 1811, and married to Prince Gustavus Wasa of Sweden; the Princess Josephine, born in 1813, married in 1834 to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; and the Princess Mary, born in 1817, married in 1843 to the Marquis of Douglas, now Duke of Hamilton.

April 7. At Staplefield-common, aged

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ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

ely, of Allens-farm. Sely, it has been as-lished as *villeins*, or path of suit and ser-Varren, in the very chely lived and died, period of nearly 800 their possession.

uddenly, at Notting- mas Bell, esq., of the He was called to the society of the Inner of May, 1854.

sea, aged 69, William .C.L., late Fellow of , Oxford, and Bar-

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bell, esq. In his a land-valuer—Mr. f great ability. He uarian of much re- the local antiquaries indebted for great r productions. He

Lunatic Asylum, in St. Thomas's. His work, "Observations on the Nature and Cure of Dropsies," in 1813, was hailed by the profession as of standard merit, and passed through four editions.

Dec. 12. In Hinde-st., Manchester-sq., aged 93, Eliza, widow of the Hon. and Rev. John Blackwood.

March 8. At Newry, aged 85, the Right Rev. Dr. Blake, titular Bishop of Dromore.

Sept. 10. Aged 85, Sir Francis Blake, bart., of Twizel Castle and Tilmouth Park, Northumberland. The late baronet represented Berwick from 1826 to 1834.

Jan. 28. At Velindra, near Cardiff, Jane Anne, relict of Thomas William Booker-Blakemore, M.P. for the county of Hereford.

Jan. 5. By the wreck of the steamer *Northerner*, off Cape Mendocino, North America, aged 33, Francis Blomfield, esq., third son of the late C. J. Blom-



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

389

DEATHS.

Brienne and the Military College of Paris, was appointed sub-lieutenant of artillery. Jerome was but a boy when the capture of Toulon and the defence of the Convention against the insurgent Sections of Paris had given the first impulse to the career of the future Emperor. Before Jerome was 15 Napoleon had conquered Italy, invaded Egypt, returned, overthrown the Directory, and been named First Consul. Jerome, therefore, was still very young when the gleam of the Imperial purple began to colour the fortunes of the four brothers. The navy was selected for the career of the cadet of the house, and in the French marine, as it existed in the interval between Aboukir and Trafalgar, Jerome served through the years of the Consulate. It was while serving on the North American station that Jerome, then only 19, met at Baltimore the daughter of an American merchant, became enamoured of the lady, and, without asking the permission of the head of the family, was married to Elizabeth Paterson. This event took place in 1803; Napoleon was then First Consul; and, though not proclaimed Emperor until 1804, was even at the date of his brother's marriage calculating their alliance with the Royal and princely families of Europe as part of his policy. He considered Jerome's marriage both a check to that policy and an act of disobedience, and was greatly incensed by it. He had already quarrelled with his brother Lucien, partly for the same reason. Lucien had married in 1795, when the star of the Bonapartes was yet only on the horizon, a Mademoiselle Boyer; but, becoming a widower in 1802, he married, against all the remonstrances of Napoleon, Madame Jouberton, the widow of a banker. Napoleon highly resented this resistance to his authority, and would have had him put away his plebeian wife; but Lucien was a man of talent and strong will, and was, moreover, a sincere republican; and he firmly resisted bribes and threats alike. After the Emperor, the most gifted of the brothers, he had been of material service - his services were indeed of vital importance to Napoleon on the memorable day when the latter overthrew the Government of the Directory and dissolved the Council of Five Hundred. But the assumption of imperial power offended the Republican as the

dictatorial interference with his private affections shocked his personal feelings; he withdrew from public affairs, and lived as a private gentleman during the whole period of the Empire. From the Emperor he never accepted either rank, employment, or title; he was created Prince de Canino, after 1816, by the Pope.

The career of Lucien was a contrast to that of his brothers; they were more pliable, and readily accepted the greatness thrust upon them. For the most part these forced promotions resulted in deserved ill-success. Jerome had been appointed to the command of a line-of-battle ship, the *Veteran*, of 74 guns, almost as soon as he had learnt to distinguish the stem from the stern. This ship formed part of Admiral Villameux's squadron, in the West Indian. The English Admiralty, having been well informed as to the proceedings of this force, had chased and harassed it without intermission until it had been hunted out of those seas. Several squadrons under active commanders were lying in wait, in whatever direction it should steer. Under these circumstances, Jerome, instead of standing bravely by his Admiral, surreptitiously parted from him in the night, and made all sail for France. On his dishonourable voyage he destroyed several merchant ships, and made a very valuable capture. With his prize he was approaching the French coast, when he was desecrated and chased by an English vessel. Jerome abandoned his booty, and ran his ship ashore in the small harbour of Concarneau, where she was wrecked, but the crew and guns were saved. To a proud mind such ignominy would have been well escaped even at the price of sharing the fate of his comrades; for most of Villameux's ships perished in the terrible storms that overtook them. Napoleon felt his brother's dishonour keenly, and for some time held him in disgrace. Nevertheless, the family interests required that the Emperor's brother should be protected, and after a short interval Jerome was rapidly advanced, and between 1805 and 1807 the young naval officer became Rear-Admiral, a French Prince, a General of Division, and King of Westphalia. The sudden change from the sea to the land service was almost a necessity, for after Trafalgar his occupation as an Admiral might

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

ne. That the brother could be created a King, and he might have received the title with that title. But explain why Napoleon, who, actually trusted with the primary command to his army, had neither the rank of a general nor the rank of a soldier. He was the King of the Russian campaign, then King of Poland at the head of the troops in Poland. He was for the post by an Emperor to execute the Emperor's orders in separating the corps that of Barclay de Tolly, which, had it been otherwise, perhaps have changed the Russian campaign. He was immediately relieved of his duties of war and sent to a difficult charge of

to arise in the previous three centuries. In Bavaria and Wurtemberg he had already raised to monarchies; but it was after the battle of Jena that he exercised this power most extensively. Most of the Napoleonic Royalties were created in 1806 and 1807. The summer of 1806 was especially prolific of new kings and princes, warmed into life by the "Sun of Austerlitz," and planted on the ruins of the old Royalties. A series of decrees, dated from Paris, distributed thrones and kingdoms among the members of Napoleon's family. Joseph Bonaparte was created King of the Two Sicilies; Murat, the brother-in-law of Napoleon, was made Grand Duke of Berg; Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland. The Confederation of the Rhine was formed of fourteen Sovereign Princes, who elected Napoleon "Protector" of their union. Jerome Bonaparte's patent of royalty was one of the latest; and, as even an Emperor cannot create Kings without having

DEATHS.

years from his elevation. Louis had something of the independent spirit of Lucien, but less strength of character to maintain it. He yielded to the imperious will of Napoleon in two important events of his life; he married, and accepted a throne at the dictation of his brother; and in neither step was he fortunate. After his abdication he retired—first to Gratz, subsequently to Florence, where he long resided, under the title of the Count de St. Leu. The youngest of his three sons is the present Emperor. The Spanish reign of Joseph lasted longer, but from the beginning to the end it was marked by calamity. Joseph made an ill exchange of Naples for Madrid. A fire fiercer than those of Vesuvius burned in the hearts of the Spanish people, and its outbreaks were terrible. The five years of Joseph's royalty cost France more than half-a-million of soldiers. He was King of Spain only in name. The power of the French extended only over the fortresses they held and the ground they covered with their legions. The power of their king extended over his own palace only; for the Marshals, heroes of a hundred victories, laughed to scorn the helpless law-student whom fate and his brother had made a king; and obeyed only the orders that emanated from the master-spirit at the Tuileries. Twice defeated in the open field, and thrice driven from his capital, the kingdom of Joseph received its finishing blow at Vittoria.

If Joseph's royalty had a violent termination, expiring, it may be said, in convulsions, Jerome's Westphalian kingdom simply disappeared; his throne went down with the wreck of the Empire; and the beginning and end of his reign are almost the only events that marked its existence. In its last period his realm became little more than a military position; the French corps Jerome commanded retreated before the advance of the Allies. He entered France, but it was no longer a safe asylum for a Bonaparte. The King of Westphalia fled to Switzerland, and finally settled at Trieste. When Napoleon landed from Elba Jerome returned to France, and took part in the last struggle. In command of the 6th Division of Infantry of Count Reille's corps, he had a share in the imaginary action at Quatre Bras, where he drove the English from the wood of Bossu; and

at Waterloo he led several attacks upon the castle of Hougoumont, and was wounded. When all was lost he fled to Paris.

Then followed the long period of reverse, which was shared by the whole family; all of the name of Bonaparte were exiled from France; with exile and dispersion came obscurity, that had almost deepened into oblivion, when history again took up the fortunes of the Napoleonidea, and again they fill one of its amplest pages.

These thirty years of obscurity Jerome passed in Germany and Italy, the Allies permitting his choice of abode on the sole condition that he lived in privacy and held no correspondence with political connections. In 1847, in consequence of some negotiations with the Government of Louis Philippe, he was permitted to return temporarily to Paris; and thus it happened that Jerome was once more a passive spectator of events which upset the second time the dynasty of the Bourbons, and raised to the throne a near relative, by whose energies he was once again raised to the highest dignities. When his nephew, Louis Napoleon, the son of his brother Louis, ex-King of Holland, became the President of the Republic, policy, as well as family feeling, dictated that he should restore to rank the men who formed the links between the old and the new Revolutionary Government. Accordingly in January, 1850, Jerome was raised to the rank of a Marshal of France, and President of the Senate. In 1852, when it became his nephew's policy to break with the Republican party, Jerome resigned this post; but when in the December of that year the President consummated his policy by the seizure of the Imperial diadem, and it was necessary to fix the succession to the throne; an Imperial decree ordained, "That in case of our leaving no direct heir, legitimate or adopted, our well-beloved uncle, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and his descendants, direct and legitimate, the issue of his marriage with the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females, are appointed to succeed us." The heir to the Imperial throne was at the same time endowed with a noble income, the Palais Royal was assigned to him for a residence, and his official

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

His Imperial Highness Prince Jerome Napoleon, "the courier of Majesty" was ex- personally address-

was a young man, 30, at the dissolution; he was verging on he returned to something of his past at vigorous years of ed inactively; when before the world he energy required to s of personal ambi- might have wished w, the time was past ed his living presence served the interests As the only surviving eat Napoleon, he re- epoch and his name; a means of reviving ns was his personal he *grand homme*—a

two sons, of whom the eldest, Jerome, born in 1814, died in Florence in 1847; and His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, who, little popular with the French people, and much derided for his military incapacity in the Italian war, has recently achieved a most distinguished success as a Parliamentary orator; and the Princess Mathilde, the wife of a Russian noble of fabulous wealth, from whom she has been long separated.

Since Jerome's death, circumstances have occurred which are worthy of reflection, for they show how true it is that "the evil that men do lives after them;" and that retribution, however late, surely awaits those who act basely, whether they be the movers or the compliant instruments of wrong. Jerome's injured wife is yet living, and her first step on the decease of her husband was to assert her right and that of her son to a share in his personal estate. We use the terms "wife" and "husband" because the claimants main-

DEATHS.

of that great brother to whom he owed so much, and without whom he would probably have died unknown.

April 14. At her residence, Belgrave-sq., the Right Hon. Lady Boston.

Nov. 29. In Bedford-st., Bedford-sq., aged 70, Henry Scott Boston, esq., late of Halstead, Essex, and son of the late Adm. Boston.

May 24. At Warwick, aged 70, Joseph Moor Boulton, esq., of Springfield, Lieut.-Col. 1st Warwick Militia. His death was caused by a fall from his horse at a review of his regiment, which brought on concussion of the brain.

Dec. 19. At South Walsham, Caroline, wife of Major Boulton, and grand-daughter of the late Lord Rendleham.

Jan. 26. At Stoke House, Chichester, Charles Pleydell Bouverie, esq., fifth son of the late Hon. and Rev. F. Pleydell Bouverie.

Sept. 22. In the neighbourhood of Peking, of the horrible cruelties inflicted by the Chinese authorities, aged 43, Thos. William Bowly, the *Times'* Commissioner. Mr. Bowly was the son of an officer of the Royal Artillery. He was educated for the legal profession, and was for some years a partner in the legal firm of Laurence and Crowdy, in the City. He gave up practice on succeeding to a considerable fortune from his wife's family; but having lost much of this in speculations, he attached himself to the newspaper press, and during the Continental troubles of 1848 was sent to Berlin as the *Times'* Special Correspondent.

When the expedition to China was resolved on, Mr Bowly went out in the same capacity, and sailing with Lord Elgin and Baron Gros shared with them in the wreck of the *Malahar*, and the subsequent hardships and triumphs of the expedition. His narratives of the occurrences of the war attracted great attention, being full of animation and fire, depicting the stirring events that passed under his eyes with the most dramatic effect. Mr. Bowly's personal character was such as to command attention and respect from the high officials and military chiefs of the force, and he seemed himself invested with some high but undefined authority. The Earl of Elgin, who might have passed over an unauthorized spectator of his conduct as an intruder, deemed it his duty to take notice of Mr. Bowly's high qualities

in these terms:—"Mr. Bowly was the correspondent of the *Times*. He made the passage from England in the same steamer as myself, and I became acquainted with him during the voyage. I deplore his loss, not only because he was a highly-accomplished and well-informed gentleman, but also because, from the conscientious and liberal spirit in which he addressed himself to the investigation of the singularly-complicated problems presented by the moral, social, political, and commercial condition of China, I had conceived the hope that he would be the means of diffusing sound information on many points, in which it is most important for the national interests that the British public should be correctly informed." Of the infamous manner in which Mr. Bowly and his companions were made captive an account is given in the *History*; of his personal suffering and piteous death a narrative will be found in the notice of his fellow-sufferer, Captain Anderson.

June 25. Aged 66, the Rev. Edward Bowly, M.A., Rector of Little Tharrock, Essex, and fourth son of the Rev. T. Bowly. Mr. Bowly was formerly an officer in H. M.'s King's Own or 4th Regt., with which corps he served throughout the Peninsular campaigns and at the battle of Waterloo.

July 1. At Dresden, Sir George Bowyer, of Denham Court, Bucks, Bart. He was the inheritor of two baronetcies—one conferred on Sir William Bowyer, of Denham Court, Bucks, in 1660, for services during the Civil War and at the Restoration; and the other granted to Admiral Bowyer, after Lord Howe's victory on the 1st of June, 1794, in which engagement he was severely wounded. The deceased, who was born in 1783, and in 1808 married Anna, daughter of Sir A. R. Douglas, R.N. (who died 1844), formerly represented the boroughs of Malmesbury and Abingdon, and was a friend and supporter of Pitt and Canning.

Sept.—Put to death by the orders of a Chinese general, exasperated by the defeat of his force, about the 21st of Sept., Captain Luke Brabazon Brabazon, of the Royal Artillery. This gallant and unfortunate officer was the eldest son of Major Brabazon, late of the 18th Hussars, of Brabazon Park, Mayo. Captain Brabazon was esteemed one of the most promising officers of the British army,

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1850.

DEATHS.

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bered corps to which
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Aug. 5. At Drayton House, Nor-
folk, aged 75, Francis Green Bradshaw,
esq., J.P. of the county of Norfolk, and
formerly of the 52nd Foot. The de-
ceased entered the army in January,
1805, and served with the 5th Dragoon
Guards in the Peninsula, including the
battles of Vittoria and Toulouse, for
which he received the war-medal with
two clasps.

April 16. At Woodley House, Leeds,
aged 39, Lieut.-Col. John James Brand-
ling. He served during the Eastern
campaign of 1854 and 1855 in command
of a troop of the Royal Horse Artil-
lery, and was present at the affairs of
Bulganac and Mackenzie's Farm, the
battles of the Alma, Balaklava, capture
of Balaklava, the siege and fall of Se-
bastopol, for which he had received the
medal and clasps, and the decoration of
the Turkish Order of the Medjidie of
the 5th class.

April 12. At his residence, Knock-
in, near Oswestry, Rear-Admiral the

DEATHS.

part of the army of the Duke of York, and Captain Brisbane, then in his 20th year, took part in all the affairs of the Flanders campaign, from St. Amand to Nimeguen. At the engagement of Lille he lost, in killed and wounded, no fewer than 22 men out of the 33 composing his company, he also being wounded. In 1796 he served in the West Indies under Sir Ralph Abercromby. During the campaign he was ordered to attack a fort deemed almost impregnable. On his march up he was met by a brother officer, who remarked, "It cannot be taken;" when he gallantly replied, "It can; I have the order in my pocket," and he and his men took it. His health having suffered from the climate, his friends purchased for him the colonelcy of the 69th Regiment, which had recently returned from the West Indies; but on his arrival in England in 1799 he found that the regiment had been unexpectedly sent back. Having recruited his health he again returned to Jamaica, where he paid much attention to the health of his men, and with such success, that on the return of his regiment in 1802, there was but one invalid left behind. In 1810 he was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General to the staff at Canterbury, which he held until he obtained the command of a brigade under the Duke of Wellington, whom he joined at Colimbra in 1812, and under whom he served in Picton's division during the remainder of the Peninsular War. At Vittoria, King Joseph's carriages, plate, and wines fell into the hands of Sir Thomas's brigade. At the battle of the Nive Sir Thomas highly distinguished himself, and for his bravery received the thanks of Parliament. He was also present at Orthes and Toulouse. After the abdication of Napoleon Sir Thomas was sent to North America, and at the unfortunate affair on Lake Champlain he was ordered to cover the retreat, which he accomplished without loss by the destruction of the bridge across the Dead Creek. On Napoleon's return from Elba, in 1815, the brigade which Sir Thomas commanded was recalled, and he arrived off the coast of France with his twelve regiments just too late to share in the glories of Waterloo. He continued in France with the Army of Occupation until 1818, when he was appointed to the command of the southern district of Ireland. In

1819 Sir Thomas married Anna Maria, heiress of Sir H. Hay Macdougall of Makerstoun, who survives him. His children, however, have all predeceased him. In 1821 Sir Thomas was, on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, appointed Governor of New South Wales, and marked his administration of four years by many wise reforms. He improved the condition of the convicts, substituted useful labour for the treadmill, and, above all, gave them the blessing of hope, by offering tickets of leave for good conduct. At his own expense he introduced into the colony good breeds of horses, as well as the cultivation of the vine, the sugarcane, cotton, and tobacco. At his residence at Paramatta he established a large observatory, and some idea may be formed of the labours which, besides his duties as Governor, he voluntarily undertook, when it is stated that he fixed the positions of and catalogued 735 stars hitherto scarcely known to astronomers. For this magnificent work, "The Brisbane Catalogue of Stars," he received the Copley medal, from the Royal Society, a reward which, in his eyes, outshone all his other honours. The Universities of Cambridge and Oxford also conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. On his return from Australia he resided chiefly at Makerstoun, where he established both an astronomical and a magnetic observatory, and with the assistance of a very able staff of observers he sent forth three large volumes of observations, which were published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh." Nor were the Government slow to reward his military services. In 1826 he received the colonelcy of the 34th Regiment, and he was offered the command of the troops in Canada, and shortly afterwards the chief command in India; but the advice of his medical officers constrained him to decline both of these honourable preferments. In 1836 he was created a baronet, and in 1836 he was gazetted K.G.C., and in 1841 a General in the army; and on the death of Sir Walter Scott he was also elected President of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. He has founded two gold medals as rewards for scientific merit, one for the Royal Society, and the other for the Society of Arts.

Aug. 30. At Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 70, Lieut.-Gen. Horn-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

Col. of H.M.'s 88th
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expedition to Copen-
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n 1809 he served in
edition. In 1811 he
Division on the re-
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camp at the siege of
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Occupation in France
8, and received the
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68, Joseph Warner
ray's Inn, and Bans-
Justice of the Peace

July, 1787, and was actively employed
at sea twenty-seven years, during which
time he captured from the enemy fifty
sail of vessels, re-captured thirteen
valuable English merchant vessels, and
rescued from captivity about 200 British
seamen. He was twice gazetted for
meritorious services, on the coast of
Spain, and on the Walcheren expedi-
tion, where he effected the first landing
on the island.

Sept. 5. At Harrowgate, aged 37, the
Hon. James Lyon Browne, the eldest
son of Lord Kilmaine, and Lieut.-Col.
of the 21st Regt. Lieut.-Col. Browne
was present at the whole of the en-
gagements in which his regiment took
part in the Crimea, including the siege
of Sebastopol, for which he received
the war-medal and clasps, and the
order of the Medjidie (5th class).

Nov. 23. At Guildford, Colonel Mel-
ville Browne, one of the oldest surviving
Peninsular officers, and only son of
General Gore Browne.

DEATHS.

Commerce and Public Works, and sent as Ambassador to Sardinia to conclude the treaty of peace. On his return he devoted himself to the business of his ministry, into which he introduced the most vigorous reforms, and would have carried them still further had not his strong opinions, especially on the necessity of a reduction of expenditure, brought him into collision with his colleagues, which led to his resignation in 1841, when he received the dignity of a baron. In 1852, however, he was appointed to negotiate a treaty with the Zollverein, and, in 1853, he was sent as plenipotentiary to Constantinople, where he negotiated the Convention of 1854, so favourable to Austria. In 1855 he was nominated Minister of Finance, which office he held to the day previous to his death. Gigantic frauds, however, having been discovered in matters for which he was officially responsible, the Emperor temporarily removed him, and after having undergone one examination, the baron destroyed himself.

Dec. 21. In Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, aged 85, James Buchannan, esq., of Craighend Castle.

Oct. 1. At Calcutta, Dr. Buist, a native of Scotland, but long resident in India, editor of the *Bombay Times*, a journal which he raised to the first position in the press of India. Just before his death, Dr. Buist, it is said, had been selected to fill an important post in the Indian Civil Service.

June 6. At the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, of bronchitis, Major-General Frederic Thomas Buller, late of the Coldstream Guards.

April 13. At his seat, Barton Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, aged 61, Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, bart., K.C.B., and F.R.S.

He entered the army in the year 1794; and as aide-de-camp to the Duke of York, he served in the disastrous expedition to Holland in 1799. In 1805 Lieut. Colonel Bunbury accompanied the expedition to the Mediterranean, and he was present at the battle of Maida. On his return to England in 1809, he was made Under-Secretary of State for War in the Portland Administration, an office which he held till 1816. Sir H. Bunbury was also selected, for his tact and courtesy, to accompany Lord Keith

on the delicate mission of announcing to the captive ex-Emperor Napoleon the decision of the British Government as to his disposal.

On the death of his uncle in 1821, he succeeded to the baronetcy, and in 1830 successfully contested the county of Suffolk in the Reform interest. He was again returned on the dissolution which followed the rejection of the Reform Bill, and was offered the post of Secretary at War by Earl Grey. His impaired state of health, however, compelled him to decline the offer, and the same cause led him to resign the seat when Parliament was dissolved, after the passing of the Reform Bill. With the exception of an unsuccessful contest for Suffolk in 1837, he never again appeared in public affairs, but passed the remainder of his life in the discharge of his duties as a landlord; the exercise of his taste for the fine arts and the preparation of his "Narrative of some Passages in the Great War with France," published in 1854, in which, "as a lesson that ought not to be forgotten," he dwells on the inefficiency to which, at the outbreak of that war, our military means had been brought by the neglect of the Government during ten years of peace. In this work are contained many curious and striking particulars of the campaign in Holland, and the expedition to the Helder, the battle of Maida, the state of affairs in Naples and Sicily; and many other of the great events of those times, derived either from personal observation or from access to sources of information not generally accessible.

The present volunteer movement owes very much of its extent and success to the zeal and activity of Sir Henry. From the position he had held when England was threatened with invasion more than fifty years ago, he was better acquainted with the dangers of that period and the spirit with which they were met than most men of the present day, and this knowledge prompted an appeal from him a year ago, and an offer, if no general movement took place, to set the example of training a certain number of volunteers at his own charge.

Sir Henry Bunbury married—first, in 1807, Louise Emilia, daughter of General Fox (under whom he served in Italy), and granddaughter of the first Lord Holland, who died in 1828; se-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

ice. In 1845 Mr. Butterworth was appointed Queen's Counsel by the Queen and shortly afterwards a Bencher of the

Inner Temple, Surrey, near Tooting. Mr. Butterworth, the son of Henry Butterworth, Esq., of Her Majesty's Benchers. Mr. Butterworth was born at Coventry, 28th Feb., 1788. He had carried on the business of a merchant so successfully that he retired on an ample fortune. His family seat is at Butterworth Hall, in the parish of St. Andrew, near Rochester, during the period of St. Andrew's.

His grandfather, John Butterworth, an eminent lawyer, having removed to Coventry early in the 18th century, his early education was acquired at the latter city. He

was also his good fortune, under similar circumstances, about this time to make the acquaintance of the learned Dr. Adam Clarke, the author of the celebrated "Commentary on the Holy Scriptures," who was connected with Joseph Butterworth by marriage.

In 1813 Mr. Butterworth married an estimable lady, Elizabeth Henry, eldest daughter of Captain Whitehead, First, or King's Dragoon Guards. Of this union there exists a numerous family.

About the year 1818 the arrangements for a partnership, which had been the inducement for Henry Butterworth to accept a situation in his uncle's business, failing, the former, with the assistance of his father, went into business on his own account, and established himself in the house ever since occupied by him, the well-known corner of the Middle Temple Gate, No. 7, in Fleetstreet, a house formerly occupied by Richard Tottel, the law printer, under

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 401

DEATHS.

the City, and of a Commissioner of Roads for Surrey. He was also a useful member of the Society of Antiquaries, having much knowledge of our ancient rolls and archives. He was, moreover, a Captain of the London Militia, and a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London. As may be supposed, from his family connections and early training, Mr. Butterworth was a sincere Christian and a zealous supporter of the Church. The rebuilding of his London parish church of St. Dunstan's was due in no small degree to his efforts; and in the parish of his country residence, Streatham, he mainly promoted the building of the district church of the Holy Trinity. As one of the Court of the Stationers' Company he was a judicious friend to the trades of which its members consist. The surviving children of Mr. Butterworth and his amiable wife (who died in 1853) propose to commemorate their parents' virtues by a memorial window in the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, the deceased gentleman having been a member of the committee engaged in the task of embellishing that noble edifice.

Sept. 23. At Southsea, aged 78, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Henry Dilkes Byng. The deceased officer, who was fourth son of the fifth Viscount Torrington, and grand-nephew of the unfortunate Vice-Admiral Hon. John Byng, who was executed on the 14th of March, 1757, entered the navy in March, 1791, and had seen much service, principally on the coast of America and in the West Indies during the Revolutionary War. In 1806 he was in the *Rio de la Plata*, and entrusted by Sir Home Popham with the command of the forlorn hope in the first unsuccessful attack on Montevideo, and on the morning of its assault and capture (Feb. 3, 1809) he entered the breach at the head of the 3rd Regt. In the many brilliant scenes which were in 1813 enacted in the *Chesapeake*, under Sir George Cockburn, the late Admiral took a very distinguished part, which gained him the publicly expressed thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. He was placed on the retired list of captains, 1846; rear-admirals, 1849, and vice-admirals, 1856.

May 16. At St. George's-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 67, the Right Hon. Anne Isabella, Lady Noel Byron, Baroness Wentworth. Her Ladyship was the daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph

Milbanke, bart., and Lady Judith Noel, the sister and co-heir of Thomas Noel, the last Viscount Wentworth. On January 2nd, 1815, Miss Noel became the wife of George Gordon, the sixth Lord Byron, then approaching the close of his twenty-sixth year. With the circumstances consequent on this alliance all the readers of Byron's biography are familiar. After a short experience of married life Lord and Lady Byron separated by mutual consent, having had one daughter, Ada, born December 10th, 1815, who afterwards became the Countess of Lovelace. In 1824 Lady Byron became a widow, and never afterwards married, but passed the remainder of her life in works of active charity and enlightened benevolence. On the death of Lord Scarsdale, in 1856, Lady Byron became Baroness Wentworth by writ.

April 20. Aged 72, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Lieut.-Col. N. Cameron, of Dennyraig, near Swansea, Glamorganshire, late of the 79th (or Cameron) Highlanders, and last surviving son of the late Gen. Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B., of the Ennacht branch of the house of Lochiel.

Dec. 25. In Lansdowne-place, Cheltenham, aged 77, Major-Gen. A. Campbell, late H.E.I.C.S., and of Auchmannock and Avisyard, Ayrshire.

Jan. 4. At Wollaston House, Northamptonshire, Isabella Gertrude Campbell, fourth dau. of the late W. A. De-lane, esq., and wife of the Rev. W. Campbell, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

March 2. Suddenly, at Windsor, aged 82, the Rev. William Canning. He was appointed a Canon of St. George's in 1828, and for many years held the Rectory of West Heaterton, near Malton, Yorkshire. He was brother to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and first cousin to the great statesman, George Canning.

Jan. 29. At Crowcombe Cottage, near Taunton, aged 60, John Francis Carew, esq., a magistrate for Somerset.

Aug. 29. At Bower House, Dunbar, General Carfrae, H.E.I.C.S.

June 9. At Leamington, aged 96, Lady Carnegie.

March 13. At Kimblethmont, aged 71, William Fullarton Lindsay Carnegie, esq., of Spynie and Baymack, Chairman of the Arbroath and Forfar Railway, and Vice-Lieutenant for Forfarshire. The deceased served in the Royal Artillery.

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ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

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ing, by the death of
1813, succeeded to
he retired on half-
of the war. In 1820
Lady Jane Christian
of the late Earl of

underabad, aged 56,
s David Carpenter,

ly, at Caverse Carr,
lun. Robert Riddell
the Royal Navy on
1796, and for many
employed in the
udies, and on other
present at the battle
801, and commanded
the bombardment of

S. Frederick Augus-
F.A.S., of Lincoln's-
bourne St. George,
Wokingham, D.L.

Earl was Lord-Lieut. and Custos Rotulo-
rum of Carmarthenshire, a trustee of the
British Museum, a D.C.L. and F.R.S. He
was the son of John, first Lord Cawdor,
by the eldest daughter of the Earl of
Carlisle, and was born on the 8th of
November, 1790, and succeeded to the
title on the 1st of June, 1821. On the
15th of September, 1816, he married
Lady Elizabeth Thynne, eldest daughter
of the Marquess of Bath, by whom he
leaves issue. The late Earl, though not
taking a prominent part in public life,
was active in the discharge of the pri-
vate duties of his station. He did much
in the way of church restoration, having
rebuilt the churches in no less than
seven parishes in which his property lay.

June 2. At Dundee, aged 82, Lieut-
Gen. Sir William Chalmers, C.B. and
K.C.H. The deceased served in Sicily
in 1806 and 1807, and the following
year accompanied his regiment to Por-
tugal, where he took part in the cam-
paigns of 1808 and 1809 in that country



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 403

DEATHS.

late John James Chalon, who died in 1854, were the sons of M. Jean Chalon, sometime Professor of the French Language and Literature at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Alfred Edward Chalon was born at Geneva in 1777, and accompanied his father to England, when the family were frightened from that city by the French revolution. The two brothers were destined for a mercantile life; but the passion for Art burnt strong within them, and their father permitted them to follow their inclination. Accordingly they entered their names as students at the Royal Academy.

In 1808 the brothers joined together in establishing among their friends "The Sketching Club," a society for the study and practice of composition. Its chief members were the late C. E. Leslie, R.A., C. Stanfield, R.A., T. Uwins, R.A., and Messrs. J. Christall, J. Partridge, E. Bone, and S. J. Stamp. The "Sketching Club" lasted somewhat more than forty years, but gradually became extinct a few years ago.

Alfred began to exhibit at the Royal Academy in 1810, and he continued to do so till the last exhibition, which contained several of his pictures.

Having been elected in due course an Associate of the Royal Academy, and afterwards a full Academician, Mr. Chalon gradually rose to become, and reigned for many years as, the fashionable water-colour painter of the age, and may be styled *par excellence* the artist of the ladies, in the portraiture of whom, more especially in their Court dresses, his facile and graceful pencil was ever most peculiarly felicitous.

Mr. A. E. Chalon was the first who was commissioned to paint a portrait of Her Majesty after her accession to the throne; his well-known portrait represents the Queen in a standing posture in the state dress which she wore in opening her first Parliament. Mr. Chalon's talents were not confined to portrait painting, although his peculiar talent and consequent lucrative employment kept him chiefly to that branch of the art; he also painted several subjects of a sacred and historic character, which are of a very high order of merit though less known than his portrait scenes.

Dec. 6. The Rev. W. E. Chapman, Rector of Edenham, Lincolnshire, At the breakfast after the wedding of his

eldest daughter, Mr. Chapman stood up to return thanks for himself and his wife; he spoke a few minutes, fell forward, and instantly expired. He was domestic chaplain to Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, and had been rector of his parish for forty years.

June 18. In Holywell, Oxford, aged 79, from the effects of an accident, Sarah Ann Chapman, younger dau. of the Rev. Joseph Chapman, D.D., formerly President of Trinity College, Oxon.

Sept. 8. At Oxford, Sir Robert Alexander Chermiside, M.D. He served in Spain, France, Flanders, &c., and was present at the battle of Waterloo. For some years previous to his death he held the post of physician-extraordinary to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and was physician to the British Embassy at Paris.

Feb. 1, 1859. In the obituary of the Rev. William John Chesire, Canon of Canterbury, in the last volume of the *Annual Register*, the Rev. Canon is described as having been "tutor to the sons of the Earl of Egremont, sent to Oxford by that nobleman in charge of his youngest son, and rewarded for his care by presentation to two family benefices." This paragraph was imported into the notice of the Rev. Canon by a most vexatious error of the press; the statement was intended to form part of the biography of the Rev. Thomas Sockett, in p. 483 of the same volume.

June 7. At Bighton-hall, Stafford, aged 80, Lady Chetwynd.

Dec. 22. At South Belmont, Doncaster, aged 78, Sarah Anne, widow of Leonard Walbanke Childers, esq.

Dec. 28. At St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 71, the Rev. William Cleaver, formerly Rector of Delgany, co. Wicklow, eldest son of Euseby Cleaver, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.

Dec. 20. At her residence, in Bruton-street, Lady Clifton, widow of Sir Jockes Granville Jockes Clifton, bart., of Clifton, Notts.

Feb. 12. At Holywells, Ipswich, aged 85, John Cobbold, esq., an eminent citizen of Ipswich.

Oct. 22. At Osnaburgh-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 64, Mary Ann, wife of the Hon. W. E. Coshroo, late Major, 15th Hussars.

March 30. Maynard Colchester, esq., of the Wilderness and Westbury-upon-Severn, J.P. and D.L., for the County

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

one of the Verderers
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house, Devon, aged
olenso, esq., late mi-
Duchy of Cornwall.
shop of Natal, South

coast of Japan, Com-
commanding H.M.S.
caught in a typhoon
and all hands perished.
were Lieut. Almeric
and 25, son of Lieut-
y; Conrad Donner
fourth son of G. M.
of Frankfort-lodge,
t; and Mr. Perceval
midshipman, eldest
Briggs, esq., of the
all.

lico, aged 66, Henry
N., only son of Capt.
icer to Lord Nelson,
the *Dreadnought*, 98,

Adjutant-General to the Light Division
at the battle of the Coa, and during the
retreat to Torres Vedras, and the sub-
sequent advance. In 1811 he returned
home on promotion, but rejoined the
army in the Peninsula in 1813, and
served until the close of the war. He
was present at the battle of Vittoria,
commanded the light companies at the
passage of the Adour, and the pickets
of the 2nd Brigade of Guards at the
repulse of the sortie from Bayonne,
besides other engagements of minor
importance. He had received the war
medal and three clasps for Busaco,
Vittoria, and Nive. For some years he
commanded the 14th Foot. He had
also seen considerable service in India.
He commanded a division in the Bur-
mese war, and was present at the
storming and capture of Ghuznee on
the 23rd of July, 1839, when he
commanded the reserve which entered
the city after the storming-party had

DEATHS.

1828, and was made a Queen's Counsel and Bencher of the Inn in 1851. He was one of the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and took an active part in their proceedings.

Jan. 18. While on a visit to the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, at Hatfield House, Hertford, the Dowager Lady Cowley. Lady Cowley was eldest dau. of James, first Marquess of Salisbury. Her ladyship married, in 1816, Henry Lord Cowley, whose marriage with Lady Charlotte Cadogan had the same year been dissolved by Act of Parliament. By her marriage with Lord Cowley, who died in April 1847, in Paris, the deceased lady leaves an only daughter, the wife of Sir Henry L. Bulwer, our Ambassador at Constantinople.

April 15. At Wigton, Cumberland, aged 85, Mrs. Helen Coulthart.

Aug. 27. At Hampstead Marshall, Newbury, aged 78, the Right Hon. Louisa, Dowager Countess of Craven. The deceased was (with the exception of Lady Essex) the last of the coroneted ladies formerly connected with the public stage, on which she was one of the most popular favourites of the day, under her maiden name of Miss Louisa Brunton. Lady Craven was the dau. of a gentleman long connected with the theatre at Norwich. By the late Earl of Craven, to whom she was married in 1807, she had three sons and one dau., of whom the present Earl of Craven and his youngest brother are the only survivors.

April 14. At Brockhampton Park, Gloucestershire, aged 78, Falwar Craven, esq., a deputy-lieut. for the counties of Wilts and Berks, and a magistrate for the counties of Wilts, Berks, and Gloucester.

Sept. 14. At Boulogne, Major General Sir Michael Craigh, K.H. The deceased officer had seen much active service in India, Africa, and the West Indies. His services comprise the expedition under Sir David Baird against the Cape of Good Hope, where he was wounded in the action of the Blue Bourg; that against the French islands in 1810, during which he was desperately wounded in the shoulder at the attack of the batteries before St. Denis, Isle of Bourbon. In 1817 and 1818 he took part in the Mahratta and the Pindaree wars in India, and in the same year he was engaged in Ceylon. The

gallant General was repeatedly thanked for his services in General Orders, and in 1832 he was made a Knight Bachelor. In January last he obtained the Colonelcy of the 73rd Regiment.

Mar. 31. In Cambridge-street, Hyde-park, Harriet, widow of Capt. Creighton, and dau. of the late Admiral Sir R. Onslow, bart.

Aug. 26. At Woburn-place, Russell-square, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Estcourt Creswell, esq., of Pinkney-park, Wilts, and of Bibury Court, Gloucestershire, youngest dau. of the late Rev. C. Coxwell, of Abington House, in the same county.

Nor. 24. Suddenly, aged 80, the Rev. George Croly, LL.D., Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

This eminent preacher and man of letters was born in 1760, in Dublin, in which city his father was a physician. Being destined for the Church, he received his education at Trinity College, and took his degrees with distinction. Having been ordained, he was appointed to an Irish curacy; but little prospect was offered of rising to higher station, and the performance of duties more comprehensive and better suited to a mind and frame equally capacious and energetic. Nearly fifty years ago, after the decease of his father, the family migrated to London, where Mr. Croly, disappointed with regard to Church preferment, turned his attention altogether to secular literary pursuits. He became connected with the newspaper and periodical press, and contributed admirable dramatic criticisms to the *New Times*. In 1817 two new publications, *Blackwood's Magazine* and the *Literary Gazette* started, both of which (especially the latter) enjoyed a large share of his powerful and popular writings. In Blackwood, his "Colonna the Painter" created a strong sensation, and was followed by a number of miscellaneous productions from which the anonyme has not yet been removed. With the *Literary Gazette* his correspondence was far more intimate and continuous. Poetry, criticisms, essays of every description from his pen, abound from the very first year, through many in succession, as that novel experiment on weekly issues dedicated to the fine arts, sciences, and literature, established itself in public estimation.

In 1819 Mr. Croly married Margaret

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

of a gentleman who
r the Board of Trade.
ildren, five sons and
fruit of this union.
unfortunately killed
the battles with the
ases of married life
family drew closer
the press, and his
editor, coadjutor, or
ring the forty years
apsed, would occupy
even the most labo-
ary contemporaries.
e *Morning Herald*,
ew, and many other
e recipients of these
ons; and yet he pub-
ant of separate works,
arter of a century de-
untiring energy to
arge of his clerical
or of St. Stephen's
h he was presented,
t of Lord Brougham.

Thus hastily noticed, it will appear that the lamented Rector of Walbrook, independently of his ministerial devotion,—gratefully acknowledged by his charge and admired by the world at large,—and of his valuable works in Divinity, spent a long life in the anonymous inculcation of virtuous morals, the promotion of useful purposes, and the dissemination of improvement throughout the mass of the community, by means of an ever-ready and ever-efficient periodical press. And further, that he has earned a prominent place and lasting renown in the great distinct provinces of divinity, poetry, history, romance, and the drama. *Nullum in te legit quod non ornavit* is a tribute richly deserved by the very extensive and miscellaneous creations of Dr. Croly; and his private life was worthy of his public position. In society his conversation was instructive and pleasant, and full of pertinent anecdote and general information.



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 407

DEATHS.

Thomas, on his return to England, Lieut.-Colonel Cleland Cumberlege, H.B.M.'s Consul at Tampico, second son of Joseph Cumberlege, esq., of Bombay. The deceased had served ten years as Consul at Tampico, and died a victim to that unhealthy climate.

Oct. 20. Aged 76, H. Carwen, esq., of Workington Hall, Cumberland, and Bell Isle, Windermere.

April 23. At Vienna, aged 86, Prince Constantine Czartoryski. This distinguished Polish patriot was born at Warsaw in 1773, and was educated, together with his elder brother, Prince Adam (now residing in Paris), under the care of distinguished masters. A tour of Europe and a long stay in England served to complete the education of the two princes. The insurrection headed by Kosciuszko gave the first opportunity for the display of their patriotism; and the Empress Catharine having subsequently confiscated the property of their father, only reinstated them in their rights at the earnest solicitation of the Court of Vienna, and on condition that they should reside in St. Petersburg in the character of hostages. After having remained until the year 1793, in Grodno, with their uncle, King Stanislas Augustus, they repaired to the capital of the empire, and were compelled to enter the Russian army. During the Revolutionary period, they quitted the Russian service; and when the Emperor Napoleon raised a Polish legion under Prince Poniatowski, Prince Constantine joined him with patriotic ardour, and levied at his own expense a regiment of infantry, of which he was colonel, and with which he served with distinction against Austria in 1809 and in 1812 against Russia. Among the various brilliant feats of arms performed by this regiment, its conduct at the siege of Smolensko is more particularly quoted. The Emperor Napoleon decorated the brave and intrepid colonel with his own hand, and nominated him an officer of the Legion of Honour. Subsequently Prince Poniatowski presented him with the Polish Cross. Unfortunately, Prince Constantine Czartoryski's distinguished military career was cut short at the battle of Mejsk, where his horse was killed under him, and he himself received so serious a contusion that he was forced to leave

the service. Having been nominated aide-de-camp general to the Emperor Alexander I., on the creation of the kingdom of Poland, he soon asked and received leave to retire on account of his health. In 1831, at the time when the Austrian Cabinet seemed favourably disposed towards the Polish cause, Prince Constantine Czartoryski became an active mediator between that Cabinet and the Insurrectional Government. Prince Constantine was at Vienna what his brother is at Paris, the protector of the Polish race. His house was ever open to his Polish compatriots, and he was the liberal patron of all distinguished Polish artists and men of letters.

Dec. 19. At Dalhousie Castle, co. Edinburgh, aged 48, James Andrew Ramsay, Marquess of Dalhousie, and Lord Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle, and of the Punjab, in the peerage of England; Earl of Dalhousie, and Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie and Kerrington, and Lord Ramsay of Melrose in the peerage of Scotland; K.T.; Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet in Scotland, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover Castle, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, &c.

James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, first Marquess of Dalhousie, was born on the 22nd of April, 1812, at Dalhousie Castle, the third son of the ninth Earl of Dalhousie, of a family dating with the most ancient Scottish nobles, and which was raised to the peerage in 1618, when Sir George Ramsay was created Lord Ramsay by James VI. His son was created Earl of Dalhousie in 1633. With all the world before him, as it presents itself to the vision of a younger son, the future statesman was sent to Harrow, and from Harrow proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where in 1833 he took his degree with honours. By the death of his elder brother the honorary designation of Lord Ramsay had already devolved upon him. Passing from the University the distinguished contemporary of distinguished men—for Earl Stanhope, Sir George Lewis, and Mr. Gladstone had taken honours during his term of residence, and the Earl of Elgin and Earl Canning in his year. Lord Ramsay seized the first opportunity that presented itself to plunge into his element, politics. In the elections for the Parliament of 1835 he

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

tested the representation with Sir John Abercrombie, the Speaker of Commons; but the Parliament which was the accession of Her Majesty for the county of did not retain his office called early in the death of his father. Lower or the Upper House never shone but his administrative habits were by the chiefs of his marked as a possible Sir Robert Peel re- in 1841 he had to expectants of a party from office that he vice for the son of and the connection of 1843, however, an op-

pire less advanced in civilization, and especially needing the creation of similar public works for the development of its resources. He was, after a short but active apprenticeship at the Board of Trade, offered the splendid position of Governor-General of India, as successor to Lord Hardinge. He accepted the offer, and arrived at Calcutta on the 12th of January, 1848.

It is not yet possible to write the history of Lord Dalhousie's administration in India. Splendid to all appearance, it must be read by the light of that bloody commentary of the rebellion which succeeded it. That his views were of the largest, that his ambition was of the noblest, that his faculty of direction and government was of the highest order, cannot be doubted. Nor is it unlikely that, if he had been able to retain his post, he, who had all the threads of policy in his hands, and who knew, as no one else knew, to what end a thousand wheels



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

409

DEATHS.

some forty folio pages, and is one of the most remarkable State Papers ever penned. Beginning with his foreign policy and the wars to which he was compelled, he gives an account of his conquests. From conquest he naturally proceeds to annexation, and between the two, boasts that he has added to the dominion of the Queen no less than four great kingdoms, besides a number of minor principalities. Of the four kingdoms, Pegu and the Punjab belong to the list of conquests; while Nagpore and Oude belong to the class of annexations, to which class must be added the acquisition of Satara, Jhansi, and Berar. It was less, however, to the acquisition of new territory that he looked with pride than to the means which he adopted for developing the resources of the country and improving the administration of the Government. He could point to railways planned on an enormous scale, and partly commenced; to 4000 miles of electric telegraph spread over India, at an expense of little more than £500. a-mile; to 2000 miles of road, bridged and mettled nearly the whole distance from Calcutta to Peshawur; to the opening of the Ganges Canal, the largest of the kind in the world; to the progress of the Punjab Canal, and of many other important works of irrigation all over India; as well as to the reorganization of an official department of public works. Keeping equal pace with these public works, he could refer to the postal system which he introduced in imitation of that of Rowland Hill, whereby a letter from Peshawur to Cape Comorin, or from Assam to Kurrachee, is now conveyed for 4d., or 1-16th of the old charge; to the improved training ordained for the civil service, covenanted and uncovenanted; to the improvement of education and prison discipline; to the organization of the Legislative Council; to the reforms which it had decreed, such as permitting Hindoo widows to marry again, and relieving all persons from the risk of forfeiting property by a change of religion. These are but a few of the incidents of his administration; and, knowing how much they were due to his own intelligence and energy, he might well regard them with pride. There is, perhaps, none of our living statesmen who have succeeded so entirely in breaking away from

the thralldom of red tape, rising above forms, and directing everything with a minute superintendence that nothing could escape. In carrying out these multiplied plans he made himself to a certain extent independent of his subordinates; he did their work, he was a sort of autocrat who broke through all the officialism which is, perhaps, one of the necessary evils of a free Government. He was a king in the sense which Mr. Carlyle admires—one who acts for himself and who comes directly into contact with the governed. Unhappily, the Earl's constitution, never strong, completely broke down under this excess of labour. He went to the mountains for health, but found it not. He had, in 1853, sent his wife home also in bad health; but she died on the homeward voyage, and the first intimation he had of her death was from the newboys abouting the announcement in the streets of Calcutta. It was a dreadful shock, and ere long it seemed doubtful whether he himself should survive the fatigue of a voyage home, or whether he might not even die before the arrival of his successor. It was at this moment, when Lord Dalhousie's health was inadequate to the responsibilities he had created for himself, that the home authorities announced their policy of the deposition of the King of Oude and the annexation of his kingdom. The policy of this proceeding has been questioned by the highest authorities—its justice still more. But whether politic or unwise, just or iniquitous, no more difficult task has ever been undertaken in India. The integrity of the Oude sovereignty was unbroken, there was a lawful Sovereign and a recognized Court, a numerous, proud, and warlike nobility, a brave people, a country strong by nature, and covered with feudal castles, a rich treasury, a large and not undisciplined army. If such were the strengths of the Oude Sovereign at home, he had a greater strength in the army of his foe, for the Native army of Bengal was chiefly recruited from the youth of Oude. The Native princes, too, stood aghast at the magnitude of the blow and of the crime. Lord Dalhousie was entitled to transfer to his successor the execution of the dangerous project and all the obloquy that must attend it. But he felt that the task, perilous in the most experienced hands, must al-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

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and confusion, and
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Oct. 2. In Northgate-st., Bury St. Edmund's, aged 93, W. Dalton, esq. An enthusiastic traveller, Mr. Dalton had visited great part both of Europe and America, and his recollections were interesting, both from the period over which they extended and the scenes he had witnessed. In spite of his frequent absence, he did not forget the claims of his native town, and Bury owes many of its improvements to his care. Mr. Dalton married, rather late in life, Miss Alexander, niece of the first Earl of Caledon and aunt to Lord Cranworth, but had no family.

Nov. 3. At Ootscamund, Sir Henry Davison, Chief Justice of Madras, and formerly Chief Justice of Bombay.

March 22. At Market-jew-ter, Penzance, aged 81, Miss Kitty Davy, only surviving sister of the late Sir Humphrey Davy.

Dec. 19. At his residence, Westbrooke, Bolton-le-Moors, aged 56, Matthew Davy, esq., F.S.A., F.R.S., &c.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 411

DEATHS.

capital. This gained him the confidence of Louis XVIII., who continued him in office: but being a really honest, moderate man, he became obnoxious to the vehement partisans on both sides. He, however, kept his place near the king, and was made a peer. In 1818 he resigned the portfolio of police, and became Minister of the Interior, and eventually President of the Council; but the king, being obliged to part with him, M. Decazes was sent for a time as ambassador to England. In 1821 he returned, and took a conspicuous place in the Chamber of Peers, where he took part in the opposition to the unwise proceedings of Charles X. and his ministers, though he was greatly afflicted by their subsequent overthrow. He, however, returned to the Chamber of Peers after a time, and continued an active member until the Revolution of 1848 drove him into private life, and he took no part in subsequent events. He also received from the King of Denmark the title of the Duke of Glücksberg.

Feb. 25. In Hertford-st. May-fair, aged 82, John D'Evereux, esq., a lieutenant-general in the armies of the Republics of Venezuela and New Granada. The deceased soldier belonged to a state of things of which few relics are now left. He represented one of the oldest and most indisputably Norman families in these islands. His branch, the eldest of the D'Evereux, had been settled for many centuries upon the family estates in Wexford, when the rebellion of 1798 broke out. That movement was far more than is generally understood, guided and promoted by the old Irish aristocracy of all races; and among those who took part in it was young D'Evereux, who, at the very early age of eighteen, had the command of a division in the rebel army. On the failure of the rising, D'Evereux made his submission to the Government, and, through the influence of Lord Cornwallis, the then Lord-Lieutenant, received a free pardon and remission of all forfeitures, upon the sole condition of remaining abroad for some years. This condition was complied with, and the treatment he had received converted the enthusiastic rebel into a resolutely loyal subject. This attachment was strongly marked when the Emperor Napoleon offered Mr. D'Evereux a general's commission

in the army he was preparing for the invasion of England in the early part of the century, and suggested that, in the event of satisfactory service, the old domain of Evereux in Normandy, from which the family took its name, should be repurchased for him, and that he should be created a Count of the Empire. This offer was pressed upon him by the Emperor in a personal interview, and was firmly refused, to the Napoleon's no small wrath. The principal later event of John D'Evereux's life was his raising and taking out to South America the Irish Legion, which assisted Bolivar in conquering the independence of the South American republics. The later disasters of some of these communities have obscured the recollection of the enthusiasm which greeted their birth, evinced alike in the rhetoric of Canning, and in the sympathy of the general liberal public. What the Englishman Guyon was to the unsuccessful Hungarian insurrection of 1848-49, John D'Evereux was in some sort to Venezuela and Nueva Granada in 1820 and the ensuing years. At the date of his decease, he was the senior lieutenant-general of these republics, and in the nominal receipt of a considerable pension from them.

Nov. 14. At Hitchin Priory, aged 27, Seymour Walter Delmé Radcliffe, Commander in the Royal Navy, eldest son of Fred. Peter Delmé Radcliffe, esq.

Oct. 5. At Woolwich, aged 55, Charles Dempsey, esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Sept. 20. In the Queen's Prison, where he had been confined four years, Sir Francis Desanges, knt., formerly Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and also of Oxfordshire.

June 12. At Paris, aged 61, Admiral Farnaval Duchéna. The deceased entered the navy in 1804, was in the *Buccature* at the battle of Trafalgar, and escaped by miracle in the destruction of that vessel. In 1830 he commanded the *Karyade* in the capture of Algiers. In 1833 he took part in the expedition against Rome, the occupation of the Isle of Martin Garcia, and sieges of Saint Juan d'Ulloa. He obtained the grade of Rear-Admiral in 1846, Vice-Admiral in 1848, and a member of the Council of the Admiralty in 1851. In 1854, as commandant of the French squadron in the Baltic, he was

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

back on Bomarsund. At that year he was promoted to Admiral, and in 1812 became a Senator. He was also a member of the Legion of Honour.

He died, while riding to the hunt, at Thomas Devas, esq., of Plympton, J.P. for the county of Devon.

John Andrew's-ter, Plymouth, Rear-Admiral Richard Boscawen, entered the navy in 1760, as a volunteer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain in the action of the Cape of Good Hope, 1781, the fall of Monte Video, 1791, and was first lieutenant of the *Albatross* (R. Honeyman) at the capture of Copenhagen, 1801. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in the Walcheren campaign, 1809, the taking of Genoa, 1810, and Captain's commission in 1815. He died in 1838, since which time he has been on half-pay. He was buried at Plymouth with the rank of

Major-General, and issue an only daughter, Lady Harriet Ashley.

Sept. 30. At Naples, Madame Dupont, the second daughter of the late Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, Kt.

March 17. At Dover House, aged 55, Georgina, Lady Dover, the widow of the first Lord Dover, and daughter of the late Earl of Carlisle. An edition of "White's Natural History of Selborne," by her ladyship, has recently been published by the Christian Knowledge Society.

Oct. 18. In Grafton-st., aged 61, the Right Hon. Lady Downes.

Feb. 20. At Albury Park, Guildford, aged 73, Henry Drummond, esq.

He was the eldest son of Henry Drummond, esq., of the Grange, Hants (the well-known London banker), and Anne, daughter of the first Viscount Melville. He was born in 1786, and was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he, in 1825, founded the professorship of Political



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 413

DEATHS.

Nov. 23rd, 1841; and Major-Gen., Nov. 11th, 1851.

Aug. 14. At Paris, André Marie Constant Duméril, a celebrated naturalist.

May 24. In London, aged 68, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Dundas, of Carron Hall and Torwood. The deceased was the son of Major-Gen. Thomas Dundas and Lady Helena, dau. of the Earl of Home. He attended the Military College at Marlow, and, during the Peninsular war, served as ensign in the 52nd Light Infantry. He afterwards joined the 1st Royal Dragoons as lieutenant, and subsequently was appointed captain of the 15th Hussars. He marched into France with the army of occupation, but almost immediately returned home. In 1815 he married Charlotte Anna, dan. of Joseph Boulbee, esq., of Springfield House, Warwick. On the breaking out of the war the same year he rejoined his regiment, and in 1816 retired on half-pay, with the rank of major, and was subsequently advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

October 30. At Kensington, aged 84, the Right Honourable Thomas Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, Baron Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree, a Baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia, Admiral of the Red, Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, G.C.B., Grand Cross of the Imperial Brazilian Order of the Cruzeiro, Knight of the Royal Order of the Redeemer of Greece, and of the Order of Merit of Chili.

The family of Cochrane has held a very distinguished position among the baronial families of Scotland from a very remote period, and had extensive possessions in Kentshire. At the head of the race in the fifteenth century was Robert Cochrane, a man who seems to have devoted himself to elegant pursuits to a degree far beyond the ideas of that age; for it is recorded of him, that in 1456, he surrendered his estates to his eldest son, in order that he might devote himself, without distraction, to the study of architecture. This accomplished noble became the favourite and minister of James III., and exercised so much power as to excite the jealousy of the rude nobility against himself (whom they contemptuously styled "the mason chiel") and his master. The result was a conspiracy, in course of which, Cochrane falling accidentally into the power of his enemies, was

hanged by Archibald Douglas, who gained from his share in the transaction the name of "Archibald Bell-the-Cat." A descendant of this unfortunate statesman, Sir William Cochrane, of Cowden, was a leading man of the Royal party when Charles the First visited his turbulent subjects of Scotland in 1641, and by his exertions effected a temporary reconciliation. Charles created him a baron by the style of Lord Cochrane of Cowden, in the same year; but the patent was not published until 1647, and he is there styled Lord Cochrane of Dundonald. During the civil wars he did great services for the King, and was fined by Cromwell 5000*l.* for his malignity. At the Restoration, his services and sufferings were recognised by Charles the Second, by his elevation to the earldom of Dundonald, and the gift of considerable places and emoluments. A second son of this worthy joined in Argyll's insurrection against James the Second, and escaped the consequences only by the payment of a fine or bribe of 5000*l.* The deceased Admiral was descended from this son.

Lord Cochrane, (for by his courtesy, and not by his earldom, his name is a household word wherever the English race is spread) was born on the 14th December, 1775, at Annanfield, Lanarkshire, the eldest son of Archibald, ninth Earl of Dundonald, by Anne, second daughter of James Gilchrist, a distinguished captain in the navy.

The once extensive family estates, which had been greatly impaired by the forfeitures, fines, and waste of his predecessors, were reduced almost to nothing by the genius of the ninth earl. He had an unfortunate talent for inventions, which proved in the end more fatal to his family than all the miscalculated politics of his ancestors. He was a man of great scientific acquirements, quick observation, and fertile mind, and made or suggested many discoveries which, having since benefited posterity, served only to hasten his own ruin. Among other experiments, the Earl discovered that coal, treated in a particular manner by heat, gave forth an inflammable gas, which, being caused to pass through a tube, and lighted at one extremity, produced a continuous flame, with great illuminating power. He actually applied this discovery to throw a light

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

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the Admiral, was the
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fallen were the for-
ily, that the young
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to accident. The
. Their earliest in-
unteer, the minister
which was Culross
seat, who gratefully
arly benefits by im-
y instruction to the
ron; their maternal

ments, restraining for the first time
the limbs of a raw Scotch boy, already
shot up into tall stature, were so provo-
cative of ridicule, that the shy lad took
an intense hatred to the army, and an-
nounced it so forcibly, that his father
retaliated by a sound cuffing. But
the spirit which in after life com-
pelled obedience from all that came
within its sphere was not likely to
succumb to such treatment on such a
subject; the father finally yielded, and
on the 27th June, 1793, the future
hero, being then 17 years old, joined the
Hind, of 28 guns, at Sheerness, as mid-
shipman. The Earl of Hopetown, a
connection of the family, kindly met
the difficulty of an outfit by advancing
100*l.*; his father gave him his gold
watch and his blessing, all the patri-
mony he ever inherited. The first
lieutenant of the *Hind*, Jack Larmour,
was a character which would not be
tolerated in these more polished days—
one of those men who were promoted

DEATHS.

eccentric exhibition of his prejudice against the goods and chattels of his subordinate, the lieutenant looked out for an opportunity of inflicting a little personal punishment. This, however, was not quite so easy; some observance was necessary towards the captain's relative, who was, besides, six foot high, and a lord. It is not unlikely that the obnoxious mid was also an attentive and spirited officer. The lieutenant could find no opening for punishment, but he relieved himself by a double allowance of swearing. At length the chance came; the young lord was mast-headed and kept aloft to the utmost limit of human endurance. This sufficed; Jack was satisfied, and thereafter admitted the midshipman to his grimy favour.

The early years of Lord Cochrane's service must be rapidly passed over. The teachings of Jack Larmour had made him excellent in many points of practice which afterwards stood him good stead. His uncle was an able officer, and the war with the French Convention kept the game alive. From the *Hiad*, Captain Cochrane was transferred to a finer frigate, the *Thetis*, ordered to the North American station, and took his nephew with him. In January, 1795, Admiral Murray gave the noble midshipman an order as acting third-lieutenant of the *Thetis*. It was but eighteen months since Jack Larmour had so whimsically visited his disgust at the chest of the new comer; but such had been the diligence of the youth that there was no doubt of his competency to fill the rank to which his uncle's patronage and his own title had promoted him. In a short time he was, on the requisition of the captain, appointed to the *Africa*, and his commission was confirmed. Lieutenant Lord Cochrane soon rejoined his uncle's ship, but was as quickly transferred to the *Resolution*, the flagship of Admiral Vandeput, who had succeeded Admiral Murray. After remaining five years on the North American station, the *Thetis* returned to England. In the summer of 1798, Lord Cochrane was again afloat, serving under Lord Keith in the Mediterranean, in the *Barfleur*, and afterwards in the *Queen Charlotte*. According to the opinions put forth by the Earl of Dundonald, in his "Autobiography of a Seaman," the naval campaign in this

quarter was sadly mismanaged. Between Lord St. Vincent and Lord Keith the French and Spanish squadrons were many times suffered to escape, when a little promptitude and decision would have ensured their destruction. Nevertheless, great things were done, despite the inactivity of the chiefs, by their restless subordinates; but it is singular to find Nelson, in command, and Cochrane, a junior lieutenant, alike chafing on the bit that restrained their impulses to glorious action. Nelson, unconsciously, afforded Cochrane a step—he had captured the *Genereux*, 74, and Cochrane was appointed her prize-master. His crew was scanty in number, and miserable in efficiency; the prize's rigging was badly set up and dangerous. In this precarious state the prize was caught in a gale of wind, the masts and spars were in the utmost danger, none of the crew could be induced to go aloft, and the peril was imminent. But there were two spirits on board to whom danger and difficulty were things made only to be faced and overcome. Lord Cochrane's brother Archibald had also entered the navy, and was serving in the *Queen Charlotte*; he had been permitted to accompany his brother on board the prize. These two ascended the quivering rigging, a few of the better seamen followed, the mainsail was furled, and the *Genereux* brought uninjured into Port Mahon. The fortunate accident which perhaps saved the ship, perhaps also saved the officers' lives. While they were absent, the *Queen Charlotte* took fire at Leghorn, and was totally destroyed; the captain, four lieutenants, the marine officer, surgeon, upwards of twenty masters, mates, and petty officers, and 600 men perished.

Lord Cochrane's gallantry in the *Genereux* was so well appreciated by the Admiral, that he recommended him for promotion, and in the meanwhile appointed him to Her Majesty's man-of-war the *Speedy*. This vessel was a barque on a ship of war, even as ships of war were at that day. Her name might have been given in derision; she was the size of a coasting brig; she was crowded rather than manned by a crew of eighty-four men and six officers, and her armament consisted of fifteen 4-pounders—a gun as large, but not so handy, as a blunderbuss. The commander's cabin is an example of this

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

ommodation — there
ven a single chair—
served for seats; but
only five feet high, a
œuvre was required
ted. A great incon-
when the long cap-
ve, the sky-light was
king-glass placed on
captain, thrusting his
opening, made the
le. The slight arma-
-of-war had, indeed,
for when the captain
ent upon his deck, he
himself by carrying
e of shot in his jacket

r Lord Cochrane was
e critical; the insig-
-l was his first com-
y before him. If he
er wreaths the fault
The *Speedy* and her
r were ordered to the

for 6-pounders. The request was ac-
ceded to; but when the new guns
were sent on board, the ship's ports
were not large enough to receive them,
they were sent back, and the brig went
again to cruise with her pop-guns. The
Speedy had become a marked object
with the Spanish authorities; and
since all attempts at open capture
had failed, she was to be trapped. A
frigate was made to assume the appear-
ance of a well-laden merchantman.
The *Speedy* fell into the snare—she
sighted the stranger, gave chase, was
permitted to overtake, and then the
ports were raised, and a heavy broad-
side was seen ready to pour in the shot.
But the captain of the *Speedy* was as
quick-witted as daring. His brig had
also been disguised in rude imitation of
a Dane: he instantly hoisted Danish
colours, and the Spaniard forbore to
fire. But she sent a boat to examine.
Cochrane, when he painted his ship a
Dane, had also shipped a Danish

DEATHS.

occasionally. Suspecting that the object was to decoy us within reach of some larger vessel, we singled out one of them and made at her, the others, however, supporting her so well that, some of our rigging being shot away, we made off shore to repair, the gun-boats following. Having thus got them to some distance, and repaired damages, we set all sail, and again ran in shore, in the hope of getting between them and the land, so as to cut off some of their number. Perceiving our intention, they all made for the port as before, keeping up a smart fight, in which our foretopgallant-yard was so much injured, that we had to shift it, and were thus left astern. The remainder of the day was employed in repairing damages, and the gun-boats not venturing out again, at 9 P.M. we again made off shore. Convinced that something more than ordinary had actuated the gun-boats to decoy us, just before daylight on the 6th, we again ran in for Barcelona, when the trap manifested itself in the form of a large ship running under the land, and bearing E.S.E. On hauling towards her, she changed her course in chase of us, and was shortly made out to be a Spanish xebec frigate. As some of my officers had expressed dissatisfaction at not having been permitted to attack the frigate fallen in with on the 21st of December, after her suspicions had been lulled by our device of hoisting Danish colours, &c., I told them they should now have a fair fight, notwithstanding that, by manning the two prizes sent to Mahon, our numbers had been reduced to fifty-four—officers and boys included. Orders were then given to pipe all hands, and prepare for action. Accordingly we made towards the frigate, which was now coming down under steering-sails. At 9-30 A.M., she fired a gun, and hoisted Spanish colours, which the *Speedy* acknowledged by hoisting American colours, our object being, as we were now exposed to her full broadside, to puzzle her, till we got on the other tack, when we ran up the English ensign, and immediately afterwards encountered her broadside without damage. Shortly afterwards she gave us another broadside, also without effect. My orders were, not to fire a gun till we were close to her; when, running under her lee, we locked our yards amongst her rigging, and in

this position returned our broadside, such as it was. To have fired our pop-gun 4-pounders at a distance would have been to have thrown away the ammunition; but the guns being doubly, and, as I afterwards learned, trebly shotted, and being elevated, they told admirably upon her main deck; the first discharge, as was subsequently ascertained, killing the Spanish captain and the boatswain. My reason for locking our small craft in the enemy's rigging was the one upon which I mainly relied for victory, namely, that from the height of the frigate out of the water, the whole of her shot must necessarily go over our heads, whilst our guns being elevated, would blow up her main deck. The Spaniards speedily found out the disadvantage under which they were fighting, and gave the order to board the *Speedy*. But as this order was as distinctly heard by us as by them, we avoided it at the moment of execution by sheering off sufficiently to prevent the movement, giving them a volley of musketry and a broadside before they could recover themselves. Twice was this manoeuvre repeated, and twice thus averted. The Spaniards finding that they were only punishing themselves, gave up further attempts to board, and stood to their guns, which were cutting up our rigging from stem to stern, but doing little further damage; for after the lapse of an hour the loss to the *Speedy* was only two men killed and four wounded. This kind of combat, however, could not last. Our rigging being cut up and the *Speedy's* sails riddled with shot, I told the men that they must either take the frigate or be themselves taken, in which case the Spaniards would give no quarter—whilst a few minutes energetically employed on their part would decide the matter in their own favour. The doctor, Mr. Guthrie, who, I am happy to say, is still living to peruse this record of his gallantry, volunteered to take the helm; leaving him therefore for the time both commander and crew of the *Speedy*, the order was given to board, and in a few seconds every man was on the enemy's deck—a feat rendered the more easy as the doctor placed the *Speedy* close alongside with admirable skill. For a moment the Spaniards seemed taken by surprise, as though unwilling to believe that so small a crew would have

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

ward them; but soon
elves, they made a
of the frigate, where
me minutes gallantly
serving the enemy's
I directed one of our
to haul them down,
crew, without pausing
ose orders the colours
and naturally believ-
their own officers, gave
in possession of the
thirty-two heavy guns
p, an hour and a half
upon us as a certain
t. Our loss in board-
ant Parker, severely
al places, one seaman
wounded, which, with
killed and wounded,
ee seamen killed, and
enteen men wounded.
as Captain de Torres,
nd thirteen seamen
h forty-one wounded;

forbidden to set fire to ships ashore; so
he set them on fire. The light attracted
three French line-of-battle ships. Coch-
rane, who never imagined that any-
thing could take *him*, thought they were
galleons, and gave chase. On discover-
ing his mistake, he used his utmost
efforts to baffle his pursuers, and dared,
for several hours, the shot of the liners
as he attempted to run through them.
At length the *Dessaix* got the brig within
musket-shot, and at that distance dia-
charged her whole broadside. The
Speedy ought to have been annihilated,
but she escaped without any other in-
jury than such as rendered it impossible
that she could get away, and the colours
were hauled down. Thus ended the
cruise of the *Speedy*, which, in thirteen
months, had captured upwards of fifty
vessels, with 122 guns, and 534 prison-
ers. The French officers treated Coch-
rane with distinguished honour. While a
prisoner on board the *Dessaix*, Cochrane
was an involuntary witness of the de-

DEATHS.

when an officer of the navy ventured to demand promotion for himself and followers, employment, and the opportunity of exceeding his past deeds! Blind even in their generation, his requests were refused. They had done wisely for themselves had they secured their peace by sending their troublesome officer where he would have been out of harm's way to them, and only pernicious to the enemy. The navy at that time was one vast sink of abuses; and the restless and ill-used officer probably stirred up the vile mess in a most unpleasant manner. What results to himself and to the nation his energy might have effected remain undeveloped; for, finding that he had no chance of employment, Cochrane remembered his defective education, and with a modesty and soundness of judgment that cannot be too highly appreciated, he put himself to school! He entered himself at the College of Edinburgh, and at that institution, then ruled by professors of the highest eminence—Dugald Stewart among them—he devoted himself to intense study. The progress an intellect so acute, so judicial, aided by a will so strong, could make in a short time, cannot be measured. It is probable that his practical faculties were strengthened a hundredfold by the assimilation of that moral and scientific learning which study offered to his apprehension.

This course of study was broken by the rupture of the peace of Amiens in 1803. Cochrane asked for a ship. Things had not much mended at the Admiralty. Earl St. Vincent was now at its head. He was an upright man, but he was offended at the dictatorial manner in which Cochrane, and, still more, Cochrane's friends, pressed his claims; and old foes remained. It was only after a keen contest that Cochrane was informed that he was appointed to the *Arab*. Full of hope, and picturing to himself a "courser of waters," he hastened to take the command. To his astonishment he was shown an old collier, recently purchased into the service, stripped for her ribs! She was completed for the most part with old timber from broken-up vessels. In this disgraceful embarkation Cochrane was sent to watch the Boulogne flotilla. The *Speedy* had belied her name, but she could sail a little; the *Arab* could not sail at all. With the wind abaft she

would drift across the Channel; she was then anchored until the tide turned, and would then drift back. Cochrane officially informed the Admiralty that his vessel was unfit for the service. He was, in consequence, sent to cruise in the North Sea to protect the fisheries; but on his cruising ground no ships ever fished, and there were no fisheries to protect! He was, in fact, sent out of the way. This blank in Cochrane's life, natural and professional, lasted about fourteen months, and then there was a favourable change. Lord St. Vincent left the Admiralty, and was succeeded by a Scotchman, an able man, Lord Melville. The Duke of Hamilton, a connection of the Cochranes, pressed his gallant countryman's claims. Lord Melville admitted the injustice with which he had been treated, and appointed him to a fine new frigate, the *Pallas*, of 38 guns; he did more,—he sent the *Pallas* for a month's cruise off the Western Islands, expressly to give her captain the chance of capturing a few rich prizes to compensate his wretched exile to the North Seas. Cochrane fitted his ship with the utmost speed; but the seamen had been so disheartened by his barren cruise to the North, that they would not join, and for the first and only time in his career Cochrane had recourse to a press-gang. (Once at sea, the old enterprise brought back the old luck. He was working up towards his station when he captured a valuable ship from the Havannah to Cadiz—she was part of a convoy; a few hours afterwards another, still richer, was taken; and two days after, a third, the richest of all; the next day a letter-of-marque, with more dollars. The arrival of these prizes at Plymouth created an immense sensation; still greater was the sensation caused by the arrival of the *Pallas* herself, with three golden candlesticks, each five feet high, surmounting the mast-heads! A less-esteemed part of the prize were some bales of Papal bulls, dispensations, &c.

The dollars that resulted from the captures of ten days, launched the fortunate commander on a new career. When the *Pallas* followed her prizes into port, the country was on the eve of a general election. Cochrane selected the immaculate borough of Honiton for his constituency. His recent cruises had made him famous, and fame had

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

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h received £5. After
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his assailants, and carried off his cap-
ture. In the meanwhile, a reverse game
had been well-nigh carried on at the
mouth of the river, and Her Majesty's
frigate *Pallas* had a narrow chance of
being captured by French corvettes.
Three of these vessels suddenly ap-
peared; but they paused on finding that
their enemy was a frigate. Cochrane
and his forty men put a bold face on
the matter, and got the frigate under
weigh. This was enough. The French
had no suspicion of the weakness of
the foe, and made sail. First one was
chased ashore, then another, then the
third! Two of these, and perhaps the
other, were destroyed. Shortly after-
wards, Cochrane, by a bold manœuvre,
ran inshore the French guard frigate
Minerve, of 40 guns, off the Aix
Roads. A desperate action ensued, in
which the *Minerve* was aided by three
powerful brigs; but Cochrane had
almost subdued his opponent, when two
other French frigates came up, and the



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

421

DEATHS.

whether in his harangues to the people or his speeches and conduct in Parliament, than his intrepidity did on the bosom of the ocean, or the shores of the enemy."* In his place in Parliament Cochrane fully realized the prophecies of the past. He showed himself as enterprising, as persevering, and as formidable to the Ministry as he had done at sea to the foe. He had brought forward two motions on sinecures and naval abuses, when it was thought necessary to cut short his Parliamentary career. There was but one way to silence the senator, and that was by calling into action his superior duty as an officer. With bitter distaste the Ministry were compelled to send their enemy to reap fresh honours and power. The *Imperieuse* was sent to cruise in the Mediterranean. The perfidious seizure of the Royal family of Spain and the occupation of their country by the French, had suddenly converted the Spaniards from obsequious allies to deadly foes; and the English were now engaged in liberating the nation they had just before been fighting and plundering. Cochrane's duty was to harass the French on their own coast, and on the coast of Spain, and most effectually did he perform the duty. He swept the sea of their craft; he cleaned out every harbour; he caught innumerable gun-boats; he destroyed batteries, signal-posts, and towers; tens of thousands of soldiers stood to their arms along their shores, and were rendered unavailable for their Emperor's campaigns. On the coast of Spain he relieved beleaguered towns, captured small fortresses, supported the Spanish guerillas, and stopped the march of

the French armies along the coast roads so effectually, that months of precious time and many valiant lives were expended in constructing new roads inland. One considerable French force was so thoroughly baffled by the fire of the *Imperieuse* from the sea, and of the guerillas from the hills, that the column, decimated, exhausted, and dispirited, broke and retreated, and the commander, not daring to face his general, blew out his brains. The heroic defence of Fort Trinidad by Cochrane and a party of his marines long retarded the fall of the town and castle of Rosas, and was the cause of great loss to the French. The services of Lord Cochrane on this duty produced the greatest effect on the campaign in the south of Spain, and added fresh lustre to his reputation; but the Ministry and the Admiralty had no praise for their energetic officer. When, after a glorious cruise of eighteen months, his ship was paid off, his reward was the remark that he had "expended more sails, stores, gun-powder, and shot, than had been used by any other captain in the service." The immense effect produced by his single frigate in paralyzing the enemy's force struck him so powerfully, that he thought that were he intrusted with the direction of an adequate squadron of small cruisers, and permitted to take possession of the French islands in the Bay of Biscay, he could keep the French seaboard in such a state of alarm, that the French armies must of necessity stay at home to guard their own towns. He had written to ask permission to come home to lay his plans before the Government, when the Government sent for him for purposes of their own. A great plan had been submitted to them; but though there had been heads capable of conceiving a bold design, none of the naval officers to whom it was proposed had the courage to undertake its execution. A large French fleet, secured by powerful batteries and a boom, lay blockaded in the Basque Roads, and it was thought they might be destroyed were proper means launched by an unshaken hand. Lord Cochrane pronounced the scheme practicable, and readily supplied a plan suggested by his daring spirit, assisted by the scientific and mechanical knowledge acquired by study. But he refused to undertake the task. Lord Gambier,

* The actions of Lord Cochrane throughout his career were so conspicuously public that the volumes of the *Annual Register* afford materials for a biography almost complete. This will make it possible to compress into a few pages the history of a life crowded with surprising incidents; for not only can each heroic deed be read in these volumes in all its particulars, and occupying its proper place in the general theatre of events, but the narratives, being written unconscious of the future, present the most vivid pictures conceivable of the feelings and opinions of the people of that day.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

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re was no time for com-
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euted, defrauded, and
om, when their turn
e were about to perse-
nd vilify again. They
ochrane to undertake
ochrane, probably with
undertook it. The

witnessed the French vessels rise from
their beds and gradually escape from
his grasp, may be imagined. The
French fleet consisted of ten line-of-
battle ships, a 54-gun store-ship, four
frigates, and other craft. These were
assailed solely by frigates and smaller
vessels; and such was the vigour of the
attack, that nearly all were driven on
shore, four were destroyed, and most of
the others so injured as to be unfit for
further service. The French Admiral,
Allemand, was sent to a court-martial,
and the captain of the *Calcutta* was
shot for having surrendered to the
Imperieuse. The discreditable in-
action of Lord Gambier was prob-
ably owing to infirmity of purpose
rather than to any design of spoil-
ing Cochrane's undertaking. Had he
advanced his ships and completed the
destruction of the enemy he would
have reaped the chief glory of the vic-
tory, and Cochrane would have had the

DEATHS.

Thanks to Lord Gambier, Lord Cochrane, and the officers and seamen. Cochrane refused to be included, and opposed the Vote with intense vehemence. The Ministry endeavoured to buy him off. They offered him the command of an independent squadron and a regiment. Cochrane was inflexible; and though the Vote was carried, Lord Gambier was constrained to demand a court-martial. If all that has since been said is true, the political turpitude of those days was frightful. This court-martial was a packed tribunal, the witnesses summoned were either officers who had not been present or who had already expressed their willingness to stand by the Admiral; the captains who were unfavourable were kept out of the way. The authentic charts actually in the possession of the Admiralty were suppressed, and charts known to be useless were produced, and that chart on which the decision of the Court professed to be founded was—Lord Cochrane asserts in his *Autobiography*—expressly fabricated for the occasion. Under such circumstances there could be but one result. Gambier was acquitted. Another circumstance is alleged, of incredible baseness. In the first despatch of Lord Gambier, the Admiral spoke of Cochrane's conduct in the terms it had so nobly deserved. The Board of Admiralty directed Lord Gambier to make a fresh report of the action. Accordingly Lord Gambier forwarded a new despatch, in which Cochrane's services were altogether passed over!

Seeing that nothing was to be hoped from a Ministry to whom he had made himself so utterly obnoxious, Lord Cochrane turned his assaults upon the monstrous abuses which then existed in naval administration; and not content with the encounter of so terrible a foe as the British Board of Admiralty, he attacked the Maltese Admiralty Court, of the equity of whose proceedings an estimate may be formed from the fact that they had actually brought him in debt for the prizes he had taken in the *Imperieuse*. The Court had many inherent powers, and was sure of the support of the Admiralty at home; but its business had been so mismanaged that it was illegally constituted. Of this Cochrane took as much advantage as if he had been attacking a Spanish galleon on the sea. After a bitter con-

test, he allowed himself to be arrested on an illegal warrant by an illegal officer. The captive dictated the terms of his captivity, held out until the Court became alarmed at detaining the member for Westminster from his seat in the House, and made overtures of peace; Cochrane rejected them, and made his escape.

Soon after his return to England, Lord Cochrane communicated to the Prince Regent a tremendous secret—a means of warfare so destructive that the souls of the Committee who were entrusted with the inquiry shrank from it. Through all the vicissitudes of his subsequent career Lord Cochrane locked the secret in his own bosom. He was resolved that if it were to be divulged at all, it should be divulged for the benefit of England only. In 1846, when a war with France seemed inevitable, the secret plans were submitted to another commission of the three most eminent Engineers of the time; and they also, as their predecessors had done, were unanimously of opinion that the adoption of the proposed plans "would not accord with the feelings and principles of civilized warfare." And for the same reason their employment against Sebastopol and Cronstadt during the recent Russian war was refused.

In 1812 Lord Cochrane married. This important event was characterized by his usual fearlessness and contempt of base motives. His uncle, Basil Cochrane, who had acquired a large fortune in India, and who had designated his gallant nephew his heir, wished him to marry a lady whose great fortune would have restored the family to prosperity. Lord Cochrane not only refused, but married a lady of respectable family, but no fortune, but who in every other respect was worthy of his choice. His uncle disinherited him, and abandoned his cause to his adversaries. The Parliamentary year of 1813 was occupied by a series of fierce and damaging attacks on the general and naval corruption of the Administration. The Ministry were exasperated to the highest pitch, and an opportunity offered itself, on which they eagerly seized, and pushed on their revenge without scruple or remorse. The subject is a painful one, and difficult to tell in a short compass; but there is a short abstract of the transaction and of the trial

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

of the *Annual Register* and 324, and in the same volume. Sir Alexander having been appointed American station, appointed his flag-captain. He was about to sail in the *Phaon* when the storm. He had unfortunately relations on the Stock and also unfortunately with one Capt. De Berenger at midnight on the 20th person calling himself as aide-de-camp to presented himself at Dover, announcing had been killed, that were in full march for immediate peace was forwarded similar intelligence to the Port Admiral for London in a and drove to Lord

dress he then wore—namely, a grey great coat, a green uniform, and a military cap—departed. The allegation was that the whole scheme was a fraudulent concoction (as no doubt it was) for the purpose of raising the funds, and that Lord Cochrane was a party to it. This charge, which rested mainly on the circumstances that had occurred at his Lordship's house, was supported by the fact that Lord Cochrane had on the 12th February purchased £139,000 omnium on a time bargain, and that this stock was sold at an advance on the 21st, the day of the imposture. The other parties charged with complicity in the fraud besides De Berenger, who appears to have played his part for hire, were Cochrane's uncle, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, who held £420,000 omnium and £100,000 consols; and Mr. Butt, who held £200,000 omnium, and £178,000 consols. The three persons accused held speculative stock to the amount of £1,600,000; and as such an amount as the defect of the French



DEATHS.

accused was clearly proved, the circumstances which would involve the complicity of Lord Cochrane were inferential merely, were weakly supported by evidence, that the case was pressed unfairly against him by the counsel for the prosecution, and mismanaged by himself and counsel; that Lord Ellenborough (without charging against him any corrupt motive in the exercise of his judicial functions) so ruled the proceedings, and summed up the evidence in such terms, as to secure a conviction.* The guilt of the other parties was clearly proved, the transaction was such as to admit of any number of confederates and any degree of guilty knowledge; and the jury were, perhaps, unable to separate parties who had been allied in so many transactions. The result was a verdict of guilty against the whole. The sentence on Cochrane was that he pay a fine of £1000, be imprisoned in the Marshalsea twelve months, and (with de Heranger and Butt) to stand one hour in the pillory before the Royal Exchange. The disgraceful part of this sentence was remitted; indeed, the popular feeling in favour of Lord Cochrane was so strong that the Ministry dared not put it in execution, and their object was better secured by the sentence and remission than by an actual enforcement of the sentence. There were, however, punishments which the Ministry were able to inflict with safety as the natural consequences of the conviction. Lord Cochrane was dismissed the Navy, degraded

* The charges raised against Lord Ellenborough by Lord Cochrane and his friends are of a most damnatory character. In calmer times, some of these have been disavowed; e. g. Lord Brougham now admits that the Lord Chief Justice "tried the cause as he would have tried any other in which he thought there was conflicting evidence. I think he was wrong in the opinions he had formed, but honestly wrong;" and the accusation that Lord Ellenborough was a member of the Ministry which ordered the prosecution, and that he came down from the Cabinet to preside at the trial, is without foundation; for the "Ministry of all the Talents," the only Ministry of which Lord Ellenborough was a member, had been broken up seven years before.

from the Knighthood of the Bath (his banner was "kicked out of the chapel, according to ancient form, by the king-at-arms"), and expelled the House of Commons by a majority of 140 to 44—after a debate, in which Lord Cochrane, who had made a daring escape from his prison and appeared in his place in the House, was permitted to make a statement in defence. In the minority are to be found the names of such men as Joseph Butterworth, Lord Ebrington (now Earl Fortescue), Charles Grant, sen., J. Lambton (Earl of Durham), Lord Nugent, Lord William Russell, the Marquis of Tavistock, and Samuel Whitbread, men second to none in sagacity and sense of honour. Sir Francis Bardett was also one—a man who, however extreme his radicalism, and however bound by self-interest to support his colleague, was far too high-minded to support what he thought to be wrong. The electors of Westminster were of the same opinion; for when the new writ was issued, no one dared to offer himself in opposition to Lord Cochrane, and he regained his seat in Parliament, though convicted and a prisoner. At the time, and in subsequent years, Lord Cochrane made the most frantic efforts to show that this stain upon his honour had been inflicted without grounds. His most intimate friends, who knew best his actions and the motives that had actuated his conduct, were persuaded of his innocence; his counsel, Lord Brougham, was, and is, firmly convinced of his innocence; Lord Campbell was, and is, of the same conviction, and even says, in his "Lives of the Chief Justices," that this trial caused "such uneasy reflections in Lord Ellenborough's mind, as were supposed to have hastened his end." Lord Chief Justice Abinger was likewise convinced of Lord Cochrane's innocence.

With the catastrophe of his conviction closes his *Autobiography*, a work of more exciting interest than any naval fiction that has been imagined. The very nature of such a work is to be egotistic; but beneath the intentional narrative of his own deeds, there lies a substratum of which the noble writer was probably unconscious, and in which is to be found a far better picture of himself than any laboured analysis of character could produce. We see here an ardent, impo-

and becomes a fixed idea. His whole history is tinged with the colour of a perpetual grievance of some kind or other. Those who are not with him are against him. Whatever is evident to him as truth is so self-evident as to force him to assume dishonesty on the part of all who hold the contrary. The *Autobiography* also shows how insubordinate Cochrane was to all authority over him, and how generous and considerate to all who depended on him. His fierce fights for the advancement of his officers unconsciously testify the guiltlessness of his mad adherence to the friends who were engaged in the fraud. The reader of this work will readily perceive how such a man could be made by others to put on the appearance of complicity, and why he so wildly and unnecessarily threw away his chances of dissociating his conduct from theirs.

When Lord Cochrane's term of imprisonment had expired, he issued from the Marshalsea a disgraced man. The final overthrow of the French Emperor had brought about a peace that was to endure for forty years, and had Cochrane been proved innocent, as he was found guilty, there would have been no field for his daring valour, his fiery energy, his cool calculation, and impetuous execution. It was while thus quivering under undeserved disgrace, and forbidden the service of his own country, that overtures were made to him to take the command of the naval force of the Republic of Chili.

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DEATHS.

their crews composed of the worst materials. The most effective men were American and European sailors too dissolute for any regular service; the remainder were peasants from the plains and mountains of Chili. With the exception of Admiral Blanco, who seems to have been a noble fellow, the officers were English and Americans, who set the example of insubordination and cabal, and are accused by Lord Cochrane of having failed him at every emergency. One officer he had whose aid was worth a host— an Englishman, Colonel Miller, who commanded the marines. This gentleman was as skilful as brave, and as faithful and indefatigable as gallant. Perpetually struck down by the most terrible wounds, he was always found well enough for action when Cochrane needed his services. The first duty expected from Lord Cochrane was effected by the very terror of his name: the Spanish men-of-war abandoned the seas and took refuge behind the impregnable sea-fortresses, and thus Cochrane was enabled to gain to the Chilians many places along the coast that their land forces could not occupy in face of the Spanish fleets, and to blockade the Spanish in their fortified ports. His next enterprise was directed against the Spaniards in Peru. The first attack was made on Callao, a fortress of the most formidable character, and in which there were several Spanish ships of war. The attack failed: the manufacture of the rockets, upon which much reliance was placed, had been entrusted to Spanish prisoners of war, who very excusably packed them with sand. The attack was consequently beaten off. But Pisco, a considerable town, was taken by the marines after a contest in which Major Miller received three bullets through his body, and the Spaniards were driven from many places on the coast. Cochrane's failure at Callao only stimulated him to a more daring enterprise: he resolved to capture Valdivia, a sea-fortress of great strength. The fortifications are placed on both sides of a channel three quarters of a mile wide. On the western side were five independent forts in positions of great strength; on the eastern shore were several others. The fire of these fortifications crossed within easy gun-shot; and on an island deeper in the harbour was the largest fort of all, the fire of

whose guns crossed that of the shore-forts at right angles. Cochrane's design was, with his flagship alone (a 80-gun frigate) to capture the whole forts and fortress by a *coup-de-main*. The experience of his expedition to Callao had taught him that he could rely neither on the fidelity nor secrecy of the officers of any ship but his own, and he could rely almost with certainty that they would fail to support him in any emergency. The ships of his squadron were therefore despatched on various errands, and Cochrane proceeded on his enterprise with his single frigate. General Freire lent him 250 land troops, under the command of a gallant Frenchman, Major Beauchef, who were embarked in three small vessels. On their way to Valdivia the flag-ship struck on a rock, and was got off with difficulty—so much injured, that she went into the subsequent action in a sinking state. The officers were worthless; but the brave Miller had sufficiently recovered of his wounds to take a command. The frigate approached the harbour with the Spanish flag flying, and as the arrival of a frigate from Callao was expected, the harbour boat, with officers, pushed off to pilot her in. They were permitted to come on board, and were then made prisoners. They gave valuable information. The vessels pushed in; but the Spaniards were now alarmed, and commenced a heavy fire, in the midst of which the boats, under the command of Major Miller, pulled in and effected a landing under one of the forts on the western shore. The position of this fort was almost inaccessible, and it was defended by regular soldiers; but while 300 men made a vain assault in front, a small party got round into the rear, crept in unperceived, and fired a volley upon the Spaniards, who, conceiving themselves surrounded, fled precipitately, hurrying with them in their flight a battalion of troops drawn up in the open. The panic-stricken fugitives fled wildly, the Chilians followed in close pursuit; bayoneting their foes with impunity, and thus fort after fort was entered, and before dawn the whole fortifications on the western side were in the hands of the patriots, who achieved this marvellous adventure with no greater loss than seven killed. On seeing that their friends were in possession of the western



obliged to run her on a rock to keep her from sinking. One of the smaller vessels, moreover, struck upon a rock and was lost. Nor was this the end of Cochrane's success. The Spanish Governor of Valdivia was terror-stricken, and having collected his troops, and such valuables as he could transport, abandoned the city to his assailants. Cochrane was now in the ludicrous position of having achieved a conquest so great that he did not know what to do with it. He had won fifteen forts, a city with a citadel, large magazines, very many cannon, and a large population to keep in order. For this he had a few hundred men, most of whom were required on ship-board; while the Spanish commander could re-occupy the place at any moment with a large regular force. Cochrane determined to trust to the terror of his name; he left the buildings untouched, the forts uninjured, and the cannon in position; he left them to be occupied by whoever would, confident that the Spaniards would never venture where he had once shown his power; and he was right—the Spaniards never again ventured near the place. Valdivia was the chief military depôt of the Spanish province, and the spoil was immense. The magnificent conquest was of the utmost importance to the patriot cause. At this moment of great success, we meet with the old evil—squabbles and recriminations with the officers of the Government. This and all other subsequent disputes unhappily turned upon

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APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. DEATHS.

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Cochrane had three frigates. From the crews of these he selected 160 seamen and 80 marines. These were placed after dark in fourteen boats alongside the flagship, each man, dressed in white, with a blue band on the left arm, was armed with a cutlass and pistol. "At ten o'clock all was in readiness, the boats being formed in two divisions, the first commanded by my flag-captain Crosbie, and the second by Captain Guise, my boat leading. The strictest silence and the exclusive use of cutlasses were enjoined, so that as the oars were muffled and the night dark, the enemy had not the least suspicion of the intended attack. It was just upon midnight when we neared the small opening left in the boom, our plan being well nigh frustrated by the vigilance of a guard boat, upon which my launch had luckily stumbled. The challenge was given, upon which, in an under tone, I threatened the occupants of the boat with instant death if they made the least alarm. No reply was made to the threat, and in a few minutes our gallant fellows were alongside the frigate in line, boarding at several points simultaneously. The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise, the whole, with the exception of the sentries, being asleep at their quarters, and great was the havoc made among them by the Chileno cutlasses whilst they were recovering themselves. Retreating to the fore-castle, they there made a gallant stand, and it was not until the third charge that the position was carried. The fight was for a short time renewed on the quarter-deck, where the Spanish marines fell to a man, the rest of the enemy leaping overboard and into the hold to escape slaughter. On boarding the ship by the main chains I was knocked back by the butt-end of the sentry's musket, and falling on a thole-pin of the boat it entered my back near the spine, inflicting a severe injury, which caused me many years of subsequent suffering. Immediately regaining my footing, I re-ascended the side, and, when on deck, was shot through the thigh; but, binding a handkerchief tightly round the wound, managed, though with great difficulty, to direct the contest to its close. The whole affair from beginning to end occupied only a quarter of an hour, our loss being 11 killed and 30 wounded, whilst that of the Spani-

ards was 160, many of whom fell under the cutlasses of the Chileno before they could stand to their arms. Greater bravery I never saw displayed than that of our gallant fellows. Before boarding the duties of all had been appointed, and a party was told off to take possession of the tops. We had not been on deck a minute when I hailed the foretop, and was instantly answered by our own men, an equally prompt answer being returned from the frigate's maintop. No British man-of-war's crew could have excelled this minute attention to orders." * The uproar of the assault had aroused the Spanish garrison, who opened from all their guns, and, having accurate range, they struck the prize from all directions, killing friend and foe alike. For this Cochrane, with wonderful prescience, had provided. There lay in the harbour, near the *Esmeralda*, an English and an American frigate, and Cochrane foresaw that when they became aware of what was going on they would hoist distinctive lights. He, therefore, had provided lights, which, the moment the neutrals had hoisted theirs, he run up into the rigging. The Spaniards were confused; some were afraid to aim at any ship lest they should strike a friend; some divided their fire; some wasted their shots in hesitation. The neutrals cut their cables and drifted away. The *Esmeralda* also cut cables, loosened topmalls, and sailed out. This latter step was against Cochrane's orders. There lay near a Spanish sloop-of-war and numerous merchant vessels, one of which had on board a million of dollars. Cochrane's design was to have carried these one by one, as he had done the forts at Valdivia—or, as he expresses it, "it would have been the rout of Valdivia over again, chasing the enemy, without loss, from ship after ship, instead of from fort to fort." By the cutting of the *Esmeralda's* cable, not one of these objects was effected. The captured frigate was ready for sea, with three months' provision on board, and with stores sufficient for three years. Such was the famous capture of the

* A most animated account of the capture of the *Esmeralda*, by Captain Basil Hall, will be found in the *Annual Register* for 1824.

throughout the world, and the British seamen and the British public exulted in the deed of their disgraced countryman. San Martin and the Peruvian and Chilian Governments received the news with unbounded transport, and showered grandiloquent praises on their successful officer. And then again recommenced the scene of squabbling, treachery, and ill-will. San Martin promised a year's pay to the men and a gratuity of 50,000 dollars to be paid when Lima should be reduced; but neither promise was ever performed, nor did Cochrane or his men receive pay, gratuity, or even prize-money. Nay more, instead of following up the blow which had struck a terror into the Spaniards, and had dealt their cause a death-blow, San Martin abandoned the enterprise, recalled the fleet from the blockade of Callao, and had the audacity to attribute the capture of the *Esmeralda* to his own plans and the exertions of the army! Intrigues sprung up in the squadron, and a plan was even set on foot to depose Cochrane from his command, and to place Captain Guise in his place. This mutiny was suppressed by a strong exertion of authority. With difficulty Cochrane persuaded San Martin to place a small body of troops under his command, and with these he proceeded along the coast expelling the Spaniards, and taking the towns of Pisco, Arica, Tacna; and Colonel Miller fought a successful land action. The result of these operations was that the Royalists were reduced

The fleet was in a state of revolt, and the condition which extreme measure took, with marked his nobility was known to be an amount of public property to the port of some ulterior power. The money due to the Protector had they were expropriated by a bold stroke. What property was public property was appropriated to be for Cochrane paid nothing for his friendly relations and the Government quarrels which of Cochrane's officers and the whole benefited before. When his fleet sailed to assist and compelled

DEATHS.

provisions, driving them from the ports, and thus awaiting its inevitable dissolution.

From this scene of intrigue, persecution, and mutiny, Lord Cochrane was removed by what he calls a "fortunate" accident. The Brazilians, in imitation of the Spanish provinces, had declared their independence of Portugal; and a properly-authorized officer arrived at Valparaiso to treat with Cochrane to take the command of a liberating squadron. It is strange that Cochrane, actually smarting from the wounds inflicted by the ungrateful patriots of the western coast, should have accepted the invitation of the not less ungrateful people of the east. But the offer presented to him an honourable withdrawal from a most embarrassing position; he perhaps was exultant in his glorious deeds, and was ready for a new field of enterprise; and he certainly lived in action and excitement. He determined to transfer his exertions to this new scene, and left the Chilians and Peruvians to a series of civil wars, revolutions, and massacres, compared with which even the oppressive rule of the Spaniards was beneficent. In the course of this wonderful campaign, Cochrane had been mainly instrumental in establishing four new States, by each he had been treated with the grossest ingratitude; even an estate which had been nominally granted to him for the capture of Valdivia was resumed after his departure; and obligations which he had incurred on account of the State were left unpaid, and the pursuit of the creditors reduced him almost to ruin. After the lapse of twenty-three years a fraudulent balance of 26,000 was paid to him in satisfaction of all demands. Cochrane sailed from Valparaiso a poorer man by 125,000 than he entered it.

Lord Cochrane reached Rio de Janeiro in March 1822, and immediately set strenuously to work to organize a fleet. The services of Lord Cochrane in the liberation of Brazil, though not less important than those rendered to Chili and Peru, do not offer the same striking exploits. The Government established by Don Pedro was more regular than the wild usurpation of the insurgent generals; and although the Portuguese navy was more powerful than the Spanish had been, the Brazilians had a navy to start with. It is unnecessary

to narrate the various operations by which the Portuguese were driven from the seas, and their reinforcements from Europe effectually cut off. The first great exploit personal to Lord Cochrane was his singular dealing with the Portuguese of Bahia. This city had been blockaded and reduced to such straits that the authorities resolved to withdraw all their forces, and most of the inhabitants. On the 2nd of July the unfortunate squadron got under weigh, the troops being embarked in armed transports and large merchant-men, and other vessels were filled with Portuguese families who carried with them all their movable property. The convoy, consisting of numerous armed transports and from sixty to seventy merchant vessels, was escorted by a 74-gun ship, one of 50 guns, a frigate of 44 guns, and nine smaller frigates of from 20 to 26 guns in all thirteen vessels of war. To encounter this unwieldy force Cochrane had only a 74 gun-ship and a frigate of 32 light guns. What followed reads like romance. As soon as the enemy quitted the port, Cochrane's two ships ran aboard the rear-most vessels, disabled their main and mizen masts and cut their rigging, so that they had no choice but to run before the wind back to Bahia. The *Pedro Primeiro* and the *Maria da Gloria* then dashed into the middle of the convoy, capturing ships on either hand. They were now aided by three small frigates which had come up, and the unhappy Portuguese were scattered to all points of the compass, surrendering at the first hail. This extraordinary chase was prolonged over three days, in the course of which numerous ships crowded with soldiers were boarded, their masts and rigging destroyed, the arms thrown overboard, and the officers put under oath to navigate their own captured ships into their enemy's ports. Although the Brazilian ships had been under the fire of the Portuguese men-of-war, they had as yet had no actual encounter with them; by the dispersion of the convoy these were now left open to attack; but they kept well together, and were too formidable to be assailed. The object of the evacuation of Bahia was to concentrate the whole force of the Portuguese at Maranham, where they would probably have held the utmost efforts of the Brazilians at defiance. The cap-

knew that if he were in that quarter, neither the troop-ships nor the squadron would venture to approach. He, therefore, quitted the pursuit of the fleet, and steered straight for Maranh. As he approached the harbour, he was mistaken for the advanced ship of the Portuguese squadron, and a brig of war came out to congratulate him. She was instantly boarded and captured. The surprise of the captain may be imagined; still greater was his alarm when he was informed that he stood in the presence of the dreaded Lord Cochrane—that the Portuguese fleet and army were destroyed—that the flag-ship was but the advanced ship of the whole Brazilian squadron, which, with a fleet of transports and a large army, was in the offing, ready for the attack. The captain was persuaded to take ashore a summons to the Governor for his immediate surrender, with a grave counsel not to incur the responsibility of an unavailing resistance! The Portuguese authorities were panic-stricken, they were frightened at the imaginary force Cochrane had improvised; and sent out a conditional surrender. This was refused; Cochrane moved his flag-ship abreast of the fort, and on the 27th July, the Junta, accompanied by the bishop, came on board, gave their adhesion to the empire, and surrendered the city, forts, and island unconditionally. Bahia had already been taken possession of, and the Portuguese fleet had fled back to Europe; and thus without military force or

the pay of prizes were taken by the Government, resumed his career, and rebelled, his sea the disgraceful Peru were active over these disasters will come at the of Cochrane's Disgusted, by the factious in the capital, he run into a atmosphere. flag into the spatched the and himself he passed through with a success carried to the passing St. M says, his intention but the unpleasant that the frigate and that the yards were unprovisions were to Rio was in an enemy's was dangerous safe; for the had been denied him. Upon instances, he thought was the safe mouth, and the 25th July strange action



DEATHS.

a command to the insubordinate Admiral to return to Rio to justify himself, and give an account of his commission. This Cochrane refused to do. In his absence he was tried as a deserter, and of course convicted; his arrears of pay and prize-money were declared forfeited; and all hope of any reward for his great services annihilated by his own wilful conduct. Yet the Brazilian Government, in its prosperity, was not altogether forgetful of Cochrane's services. After twenty years' solicitation, a commission was appointed to inquire into the case of the squadron generally. This commission awarded to him, by his title of Marquis of Maranhão, the pension which had formed a part of his original engagement.

There remains yet one other episode in the strange narrative; but it must be very quickly passed over. Thus summarily dismissed from the Brazilian service, Lord Cochrane accepted an engagement with the Greek insurrectionary Government. The enthusiastic admirers of Hellenic freedom had raised a considerable sum by subscriptions and loan, of which a large portion was expended in the equipment of a steam line of battle ship, with steam guns, and in fitting other vessels. With these Cochrane proceeded to the Greek waters. But the Greeks had never been united in their own cause, and even the time of Cochrane was unable to form a bond of union. The Greek sailors were admirable in their desultory warfare, but were quite unequal to carry out any bold combined plan. Little, therefore, was done by his squadron, and a disaster befel an expedition of Cochrane's planning, which had well nigh closed his brilliant career, and brought destruction on the cause he was fighting for. The city of Athens had been long besieged by the Turks, and when the city was taken, the Acropolis held bravely out. The Greek generals, acting on their usual system, had several times succeeded in throwing succours into the place, but Cochrane, Church, and other Philhellenes formed a plan for its permanent relief. The principal part of the Greek armies was drawn into Attica, a body of Philhellenes, sailors and marines were landed at the Piræus under Cochrane's command, and the whole advanced upon the city. They were attacked by the

Turks; neither the discipline nor the arms of the Greeks were calculated to withstand the charge of the Turkish cavalry; a total rout ensued; the Greeks who failed to reach the mountains were cut to pieces, and Cochrane and Church barely saved their lives by throwing themselves into the sea. The Philhellenes, formed into a circle, offered a brave resistance, but were finally cut off to a man. The citadel of Athens surrendered immediately. This was in 1827. In 1828 the interference of the Great Powers compelled the Porte to recognize the independence of Greece, and Cochrane's employment ceased.

He returned to England, filled with the bitterness of endless disappointments, and, brooding over his noble deeds and his wrongs, devoted his energies, in great part, to ceaseless attempts to vindicate his fame. But the successors of his old Tory foes were still in power, and some of the most bitter had risen to high office. All his efforts were vain.

With the death of George IV. and the accession of William IV. a new order of things came in. The new King was a sailor and a Liberal. As a sailor he was an ardent admirer of the great sea captain; as a Liberal, he was one of that party of which Cochrane was a distinguished leader, and which had supported him in his persecutions and misfortunes. An immediate and thorough change of public men took place in every department. The Tories, Cochrane's inveterate enemies, the deaf who would not hear him, were routed from every post of vantage, and Cochrane's friends filled their places. The change was in his favour in every respect. The men who had steadily asserted his innocence when out of office could not neglect his restoration when they had the power to remedy his wrongs. Time also had removed many whose enmity might have placed some obstacle to his restoration; and public opinion, always in his favour, had now taken a settled conviction that his trial had been unfair, and his guilt not proven. When, therefore, the sailor King restored the most distinguished seaman of his age to his rank in the navy, the act was as grateful to the country as it was graceful in the sovereign. One circumstance, which necessarily accompanied this act of justice, bitterly galled the swelling



and was now *forgiven*. The sense of the incompleteness of this reversal was further embittered by the refusal of the Ministers to order payment of the arrears of his pay, and still more, by their refusal to restore him to *honour* by replacing him in the Order of the Bath. This equivocal recognition of Cochrane's innocence was as illogical as cruel; for if the new Ministers thought him guilty they ought not to have replaced him in the navy; and if they could not deny his innocence, his reintegration in honour should have been unmistakable. Though the Ministers thus denied simple justice, with singular inconsistency in 1844 they awarded him the good-service pension—that is, for services rendered *before* his disgrace. It was not until 1847, when Her Majesty had been ten years on the throne, that the Earl of Dundonald (he had succeeded to the family earldom in 1831) was replaced in his rank as a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Even then some hostile fate pursued the unfortunate Earl, for his banner was not replaced over his stall in Henry VIIIth's Chapel during his lifetime. This inexplicable neglect must have been owing to some stupidity or misadventure; for the Earl (despite the shadow which official red-tapism still chose to throw around him) had re-assumed his full eminence in public estimation.

In November 1841 he became a Vice-Admiral of the Blue. In 1848, his arrears of pay withheld and his

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was filled by the people who had assembled to witness the obsequies of a man who had occupied so large a space in the history of his times.

It is a strange instance of the revolution of feeling which seems to succeed to death, and of the vanity of all earthly distinctions, that the banner of the deceased Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, so long degraded, was restored to its place in the chapel of the Order the day before the Knight was laid in the dust beneath it.

The Earl of Dundonald, in the course of his long and various career, published many works of professional and scientific interest; but in that long period of inaction and irritation which succeeded his restoration to naval rank he issued two works of undying interest—his *Autobiography of a Seaman*, and his *Narrative of Services in the Liberation of Chili, Peru, and Brazil*—works as exciting in their sustained interest as the wildest fictions of the romancer; and of incalculable value in a national view, for they teach to our rising Nelsons and Cochrans how much may be dared by an heroic spirit, and how deeds, apparently the most romantic and desperate, may be attempted, if there be the true spirit of forethought and calculation, not only with success, but without loss. Nor to those who would look back with a jealous regard for departed greatness are they without grave lessons; for here may be read how enterprise the most daring, valour the most undaunted, and judgment in action the most consummate, may bring to their possessor little but sorrow and trouble, if they be not accompanied by that self-command which can subordinate these great qualities to the discipline of life, and "recognize a law within the law."

The Earl of Dundonald has left issue four sons and a daughter. The Countess is yet living.

Sept. 10. At Aden, on board the steamship *Nemesis*, John Dunn, esq., M.P. for Dartmouth. Mr. Dunn was a merchant and ship-owner in London, and largely engaged in the Australian trade. He had formerly been a member of the Legislative Council of Tasmania.

May 20. At his residence, Eccleston-square, aged 73, Sir Fortunatus Dwarria, Bart., F.R.S., one of the Masters of the

Court of Queen's Bench, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

April 2. At Botesdale, aged 77, J. Dyer, esq.

June 21. In Upper Berkeley-street, Lieutenant-General Dyneley, R.A., C.B., aged 78. His services comprised the campaign of 1805, in Italy, and that in Calabria, in 1806, including the battle of Maida and the siege of Scylla. In the Peninsula he was present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was wounded in the head; the siege of the forts at Salamanca, at which he was wounded in the face; the heights of St. Christoval; the battle of Salamanca; defence of the bridge of Simancas; affairs at Morales de Toro and San Munos; battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees. He was taken prisoner at Majalahonda, near Madrid, 11th August, 1812, when engaged with the rear-guard of Joseph Bonaparte's army, but managed to make his escape, and rejoined the army on the 23rd of the same month. He served during the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He had received the silver war medal and five clasps for the Peninsula and the medal for Waterloo. His commissions bore date as follows:—Second lieutenant, 1st December, 1801; lieutenant, 1st July, 1803; captain, 28th May, 1808; major, 18th June, 1815; lieutenant-colonel, 10th January, 1837; colonel, 23rd November, 1841; major-general, 20th June, 1854; and lieutenant-general, 16th December, 1856.

April 24. At the Rectory, Dogmersfield, aged 73, the Rev. Charles Dyson, late Professor of Anglo-Saxon, Oxford.

May 1. At Lower Grosvenor-street, Isabella, wife of Sir Culling Eardley, bart.

Nov. 27. At Field Hall, Staffordshire, John Eccles, esq., M.D., for many years Physician to the General Hospital and Professor at Queen's College, Birmingham.

May 30. At Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, Unity Munro, wife of the late Rev. F. Edgworth, of Edgworthstown and Kingstown, Ireland.

Dec. 31. At Edinburgh, of rheumatic fever, the Countess of Eglinton and Winton. Her ladyship, Adela Caroline Harriet, was the only dau. of the Earl and Countess of Essex, and was born on the 4th of March, 1828. She was

of Elgin, on the 21st of September, 1810, by whom, who died in November, 1841, her ladyship leaves surviving issue—the Earl of Elgin, Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce, C.B., the Hon. Frederick W. A. Bruce, Envoy in China, the Hon. Thomas Charles, and three daughters.

June 6. At Buxton, Derbyshire, aged 54, Thoa. Benson Elley, esq., J.P. for Staffordshire.

June 18. At Whitehall-gardens, aged 76, Cuthbert Ellison, esq., of Hepburn. Mr. Ellison was the descendant of a good family in the county of Northumberland, and was returned for Newcastle to three Parliaments, in 1812, in 1818, and in 1820. He was High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1808, and of Durham in 1827. He was a munificent supporter of all local charities. He presented the town of Gateshead with Trinity chapel. He married in 1804, Isabella Grace, the daughter and co-heiress of Henry Ibbetson, of St. Anthony's, near Newcastle, by whom he had several daughters but no son.

Dec. 20. At Weston-super-Mare, Maria Jane, widow of the Rev. Noel Ellison, and dau. of the late Sir John Trevelyan.

Feb. 16. In Whitehall-gardens, aged 74, Isabella Grace, wife of Cuthbert Ellison, esq., of Hepburn Hall.

July 19. In King-street, St. James's, aged 53, the Right Hon. John Elphinstone, thirteenth Baron Elphinstone in the Peerage of Scotland, and first Baron

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APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

437

DEATHS.

die in a few months—another of that list of successful administrators—men like Dalhousie, Wilson, and Ward—whom the Obituary of this year records to have died in their prime.

In the early part of last year Lord Elphinstone was nominated a Grand Cross of the civil division of the Order of the Bath, and, as a mark of Her Majesty's especial favour, was created (May 12) a peer of the United Kingdom by the name, style, and title of Baron Elphinstone, of Elphinstone, in the county of Stirling. The late nobleman had been in 1836 made a member of the Privy Council, and the same year made a Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order of Knighthood. For some years he had sat in the House of Lords as one of the representative peers for Scotland. The late Lord Elphinstone was never married.

Oct. 6. At Oxford, aged 55, Dr. Stephen Elvey, Organist of New and St. John's Colleges, and of St. Mary's Church; since 1856 he filled the office of Choragus in the University of Oxford. He was well known in his profession as a profound and talented musician, thoroughly versed in the best school of English church music. Of late years he devoted a great portion of his time and attention to the correct chanting of the Psalms, and in 1856 he published a Psalter pointed upon the soundest and most approved principles. Dr. Elvey had the misfortune very early in life to lose his right leg by an accidental shot from the gun of a friend. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, few performers could give greater effect to Handel's choruses than the organist of New College, aided by a fine instrument, in Wykeham's lofty and beautiful chapel.

March 4. At Craven House, Wakefield aged 77. Mrs. Erskine, widow of the Hon. H. D. Erskine.

Jan. 10. At Miss Sellow's, the Priory, Bradford-on-Avon, aged 35. Harriett, eldest surviving dau. of the late Sir David Erskine, bart.

Sept. 3. At Uddens, Wimborne, Charlott., wife of T. B. Evans, esq., of North Tuddenham, and of Deane, Oxon. and second dau. of the late Sir John Buxton, bart.

July 17. In Dorset square, Capt. Harry Byres, C.B., of Knockwood Park, Tenterden, Kent. As commander of

the *Modeste*, he distinguished himself highly by his services during the first Chinese war, and was honourably mentioned in the *Gazette* no less than five times.

Feb. 3. At Edinburgh, aged 70, Sir Henry Fairfax, of the Holmes, Roxburghshire, a colonel on the retired list. He was created a baronet in March, 1836, as a tribute to his father's (Vice-Admiral Sir William G. Fairfax) gallant conduct in Lord Duncan's victory at Camperdown.

Jan. 10. At Hazelbank, near Edinburgh, Lieut.-Gen. Chesborough Grant Falconer, K.H., Col. of the 73rd Foot.

Dec. 30. At Sutton Vicarage, Isle of Ely, aged 69, the Rev. Thomas Fardell, B.D., vicar of Sutton, and magistrate of the county.

Dec. 26. At Acton, Maine, U.S., aged 104, Mr. Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the men who took part in the battle of Bunker's Hill, in 1775.

Jan. 18. Mr. Henry Farren, the manager of the St. Louis Theatre, eldest son of William Farren, the celebrated English comedian.

April 3. In Chapel-st., Bolgrave-sq., Mary, dau. of the late Colonel the Hon. D. L. Anstruther, and widow of F. S. G. Farrer, esq., Brayfield House, Bucks.

April 5. At Geneva, aged 60, Major-General Orlando Felix. He entered the army in 1810, was wounded at Quatre Bras, and became Major Gen. Oct. 28, 1857. While on the staff in India, he found opportunities of paying several visits to Egypt, where he first deciphered the names and titles of the Pharaohs, and an epitome which he drew up has been translated into French and Italian, and is a text-book on Egyptian history.

Nov. 8. In Montagu-pl., Russell-sq., aged 60, from an attack of pleurisy, Sir Charles Fellows, kt.

Sir Charles was the son of John Fellows, esq., a gentleman of property in the vicinity of Nottingham, and was born in 1799. His name was first brought prominently before the public in 1838, by the publication of his "Journal of an Excursion in Asia Minor," which he had made in the previous year with a view of discovering some of its long-hidden treasures of art, and more especially of sculpture. With this view he travelled over most of the interior of that country, and passing



river; and among the extensive ruins, he came upon a quantity of very interesting architectural remains and beautiful sculptures. Of these he made drawings, with which he enriched the work above alluded to. Public attention having been thus drawn to the subject, Mr. Fellows obtained, though with much difficulty, a firman from the Sultan, authorizing the removal of these treasures; and in the following year the spoils of Xanthus were transported to Rhodes through his indefatigable labours.

Mr. Fellows published, in 1841, a "Journal of his Second Excursion in Asia Minor," which further increased the interest felt in his explorations.

The authorities of the British Museum now sent out an expedition under Mr. Fellows's superintendence, and the packages containing the precious remains of antiquity were safely brought to London and deposited in the British Museum, in what is styled "The Lycian Saloon," and are a great addition to our knowledge of ancient architecture and sculpture.

Mr. Fellows has published several valuable works illustrative of the monuments, coins, and history of this district.

In 1845 Mr. Fellows received the honour of knighthood, in recognition of the value of his discoveries in Lycia, and of his services in the removal of the Xanthian Marbles.

March 13. At Dublin, Sir Robert Ferguson, M.P. for Londonderry, lord-lieu-

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DEATHS.

use of by Government for the sale of annuities. Mr. Finlaison's representations met with a favourable reception from Mr. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer at that time, and ultimately led to the establishment of a sounder system, that brought about an immense pecuniary saving to the country. The immediate result of his general services on this question was his appointment, in 1821, to the office of Government Actuary. From this time forward, until his retirement in 1851, his counsel and calculating powers were called in requisition when any of the public measures involved considerations of political arithmetic. Some of the principal subjects in which he was consulted may be enumerated in the order of their occurrence. The negotiation with the Bank of England for its acceptance of the charge for public pensions, in consideration of the "dead weight" annuity; the investigations in 1825 and 1827 by select committees of the House of Commons into the general condition of friendly societies; the preparation of his report in 1829 on the evidence and elementary facts on which his new tables of life annuities were founded. This important Parliamentary document contained twenty-one new observations of the law of mortality, and one of the law of sickness prevailing among the labouring classes in London; vast computations of the duration of slave and Creole life with reference to the emancipation of slaves in 1834, and the West India loan raised for that purpose; Mr. Finlaison's report on the late Mr. Hume's resolutions on that loan is a Parliamentary paper of that date well worth perusal. In the measures emanating from the Ecclesiastical Commission in 1825; the steps leading to the "appropriation clause" in 1836; and those preceding the discussion of the church-rate question in 1837, Mr. Finlaison's services were called out to an extent greatly beyond what is generally known to the public. He was also consulted on certain points connected with the establishment in 1837 of the registration of births, deaths, and marriages; and the closeness of his estimate of the deaths which would be registered in the first year (falling within 14 of nearly 336,000 recorded) attracted much notice at the time when mentioned in the Registrar-General's first annual report. The demands made on his mental

powers about this time affected his health, and thenceforward he was obliged to exercise more caution in his devotion to the public service. His professional researches were, however, still assiduously carried on for some years, and from time to time he was frequently called upon to give evidence before Royal Commissions and select committees of both Houses of Parliament, until he finally retired in August, 1851, from his position as Actuary of the National Debt and Government Calculator. For the last nine years his studies were directed to Scripture chronology, and to the universal relationship of ancient and modern weights and measures. His researches, which were exceedingly profound on the latter subject, led him to form opinions decidedly adverse to the introduction of a decimal system of coinage and metrology into this country.

Sept. 27. At Old Charlton, aged 90, Lady Fisher, relict of Major-General Sir George Bulteel Fisher, K.H.

Oct. 5. At her residence, Grosvenor-gate, Park lane, Louisa Catherine, wife of Sir John William Fisher.

Feb. 28. Lost on board the *Nimrod* steamer, on the passage from Liverpool to Cork, aged 72, Sir John Judkin Fitzgerald, bart., of Lisheen, co. Tipperary, and Plas yn Roe, St. Asaph.

March 30. At Daneafort, co. Cavan, aged 74, the Very Rev. the Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, Dean of Kilmora. His lordship was the second peer, and succeeded to the title on the death of his brother.

Aug. 20. At Newmarket, of consumption, aged 50, Mr. Nathan Flatman. A first-rate jockey, he rode the winners of many of the great races; among others, "Orlando," for the Derby in the "Running Rein" year, and Lord Clifden's "Sarplice" for the Doncaster St. Leger in 1848.

April 23. At Gloucester sq., Hyde-park, Lieut.-Gen. Edw. Fleming, C.B., Colonel 27th Regt. (laniskilling).

Sept. 30. At Clapton, aged 73, the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, D.D., Minister of Finsbury Chapel. The name of this eminent Nonconformist preacher will be long associated with the foundation of the system of Sunday Schools, in which he was highly useful from his talent in addressing the young. Nor was he without success as a writer of religious works. Of his "Family De-



where he occupied in succession the pulpits of Mile-end-road, Miles's-lane, Albion Chapel, Moorfields, and Finsbury Chapel.

Aug. 20. At his residence, Hercules-buildings, Lambeth, aged 87, Mr. Richard Flexmore, the well-known clown. At the early age of 11 years he made his first appearance at a small theatre at Chelsea, in a fantastic piece, called "The Man in the Moon." He danced very effectively a burlesque shadow-dance. He subsequently became a pupil of Mr. Frampton, and showed great aptitude for stage business in his own peculiar line. He was especially celebrated for his close and natural imitation, *à la clown*, of the leading Terpsichoreans of the day, such as Perrot, Carlotta Grisi, Taglioni, Cerito.

June 21. At his residence, Beresford-lodge, Peel-terrace, Brighton, aged 86, Luke Thomas Flood, esq., J.P. for Sussex, Herts, and Middlesex, and D.L. of Middlesex.

Dec. 2. At Prestwood, the Hon. Mrs. H. W. Foley.

Aug. 25. Capt. John Ford, late of the 79th Highlanders. The deceased officer served during the Peninsular campaign from 1809 to 1814, and was present at the siege of Flushing, the defence of Cadiz, and the battles of Fuentes d'Onor, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, besides other actions of less importance. He had received the war medal

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DEATHS.

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Feb. 25. At Loxesby, Leicestershire, aged 52, Lawrence Woolaston, youngest son of the late Sir Frederick Fewke, bart.

May 25. At Walliscote House, near Reading, aged 79, Vice-Admiral Robert Merrick Fowler.

Feb. At Hoe House, Plymouth, aged 77, Thomas Wers Fox, esq., merchant. Mr. Fox was the head of the mercantile-house of Fox, Sons, and Co.

Feb. 13. Aged 86, Willingham Franklin, esq., formerly of Hazelbeech Hall, Northamptonshire, only son of the late Sir William Franklin, and nephew of Sir John Franklin.

Aug. 27. At Beaufort Castle, aged 83, Mrs. Fraser, of Strichen, relict of Capt. Fraser, of Strichen, and mother of the Right Hon. Lord Lovat.

April 26. At Swanbourne, Bucks, aged 49, Capt. Stephen Grenville Fremantle, R.N., youngest son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, (i.C.B., K.M.T., &c.

Nov. 27. At St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 84, Lieut.-Col. William Temple French, of Ballybindon, co. Cork.

July 16. At Upper Camden-place, Bath, aged 25, Wm. Augustus Fry, of Weston-road, late of the 11th Hussars. The deceased was one of the fortunate few who survived the gallant charge at Balaklava, where he was severely wounded.

Nov. 7. At Firl-place, the Hon. Mrs. Gage. She was the only dau. of the Hon. William Gage, and married in 1856 her cousin, the Hon. Col. Gage, youngest son of Viscount Gage.

March 2. At Torquay, Isabella Rachel, dau. of the late Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.

Dec. 5. In Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, aged 58, William, eldest son of the late Sir James Gambier.

Feb. 29. At Edinburgh, aged 75, Miss Gardiner, dau. of the late Gen. William Gardiner.

Sept. 2. Suddenly, at Greenwich Hospital, Commander Edward Garrett. He was wounded when lieutenant of the *Mars* at Trafalgar, and was in the same ship at the capture of the frigate *Rhin*, and four others. He was at the taking of Copenhagen in 1807, and senior lieut. of the *Onyx* at the capture of the Dutch brig-of-war *Manly* in 1809.

Aug. 30. At Tredugnoe Rectory, Monmouthshire, of scarlet fever, aged 36, Eleanor Isabella, wife of the Rev. John Phillip Geil, and only child of the late Sir John Franklin, K.H.

June 29. At Point-de-Galle, Ceylon, Philip Wm. Le Geyt, esq., member of the Legislative Council of India, eldest son of the late Rev. Philip Le Geyt, of Marden, Kent.

Aug. 27. At Lakenheath, aged 82, Capt. Joseph Ginger. He was several years in active service abroad, particularly in Calabria, and was wounded at the battle of Malda.

May 23. At his residence, adjoining the Palace, Mr. F. H. Glover, F.S.A., Librarian to the Queen for upwards of twenty years.

Oct. 24. At Edinburgh, Mr. Edmund Glover, eldest son of the late celebrated actress, Mrs. Glover, and for some years past manager of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow.

Nov. 3. At his residence, Cavendish-square, aged 75, Aaron Asher Goldsmid, esq.

Nov. 17. At her residence, St. John's-lodge, Regent's-park, aged 72, Isabel, widow of the late Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, bart., Baron de Goldsmid and de Palmeira.

Sept. 1. At Wrotesley, aged 28, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Goodlake, only surviving dau. of Lord Wrotesley.

May 9. At New York, aged 67, Samuel Griswold Goodrich, better known as "Peter Parley." He was born in Connecticut, commenced life as a publisher in Hartford, and after a visit to Europe in 1824, removed to Boston. From 1828 to 1842 he edited "The Token," and in 1827 he commenced his series of tales under the name of Peter Parley. In 1847 he had written and edited 170 volumes, of which about 7,000,000 copies had been sold, and about 300,000 were then sold annually. From these works Mr. Goodrich realized a large fortune. He was at one time a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and for several years resided in Paris as United States Consul.

Oct. 2. In Duke-st., Bath, aged 79, Admiral Charles Gordon, C.B., brother of the late Admiral Henry Gordon. The deceased entered the service as midshipman in June 1793, and in 1807, when in command of the *St. Louis* sloop, off Antigua, had the misfortune



40 guns, in which vessel he fought, Sept. 1810, a gallant night action the Isle of France with the French ships *Venus*, 44 guns, and *Victor*, 32 guns. Wounded, however, and with disabled ship, he was compelled to surrender; but the *Ceylon* having been taken the same day by the *Boadicea* and the *Otter* brig, Capt. Gordon was afterwards honourably acquitted by court-martial. Since then the gallant officer had been on half-pay.

May 4. At Porkington, Salop, aged 81, Wm. Ormsby Gore, esq. Mr. Gore was descended from a branch of the noble family of Gore, Earls of Arran. Educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, he entered the army and served as Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Richmond and Earl of Hardwick, during their Lordship's Lieutenancy of Ireland. Early in life he sat for his native county of Leitrim, in the Parliament of Ireland. In 1815 he married Mary Jane Ormsby, of Porkington, in Shropshire; the wealthy heiress of the ancient houses of Willowbrook and Glyn. Upon this occasion Mr. Gore assumed, by royal licence, the additional surname of Ormsby. In the Parliament of the United Kingdom he represented the Carnarvon boroughs and the North Division of Shropshire for more than twenty years, retiring at the general election of 1857. He was chairman of the Shropshire and Hereford Rail-

DEATHS.

that period Mlle. du Guiny has been living retired with her family, devoting herself to works of charity.

March 18. At Springfields, near Calne, aged 86, Mrs. Gundry, relict of William Gundry, esq.; and at the same place, one hour afterwards, her sister, Miss Neave, aged 83.

Oct. 11. At Manila-crescent, Weston-super-Mare, aged 64, the Ven. Wm. Gunning, Archdeacon of Bath, and Vicar of Buckland Newton, Dorset. He was presented in 1839, by Bishop Law, to the living of Stover, which he resigned in 1851 on receiving the living of Buckland Newton, Dorset. On the death of Archdeacon Brymer, Mr. Gunning was appointed by Bishop Bagot to the Archdeaconry of Bath. He was also for some years chaplain of Partis College, near Bath. He was one of the earliest supporters of the Diocesan Societies Association, which is indebted greatly to his exertions for the important and useful position it has attained. He was for many years the honorary secretary of the Association, and held the treasurer's office till his death.

Dec. 23. At her residence, Montagu-sq., aged 89, Lady Lucy, relict of Sir Edward Hales, bart., of Hales-place, Kent.

April 9. At 29, Grosvenor-sq., Emma Matilda, the beloved wife of Charles Douglas Halford, esq., of Grosvenor-sq. and West-lodge, Suffolk.

April 2. In Lowndes-sq., aged 62, Sir John Hall, bart., of Dunblair, N.B., and deputy-lieutenant for Berwick and Haddington. The deceased was son of the fourth baronet by the second dau. of the fourth Earl of Selkirk. He succeeded to the title in 1822, and married, in 1823, Julia, dau. of James Walker, esq., of Dalry.

Aug. 25. At Weston Colville, Cambs., aged 93, John Hall, esq., who for a long period ministered in every way to the benefit of those around him, particularly to the poor on his estates.

Sept. 22. At Heath-cottage, Kentish-town, aged 86, John Vine Hall, esq., the father of Dr. Newman Hall and of Capt. Vine Hall, late of the *Great Eastern*.

July 16. At Halifax, the Hon. Sir Brenton Halliburton, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, in the 66th year of his age, for fifty-three years of which he had sat on the bench. He was dis-

tinguished by great ability, sound judgment, unwearied patience, and a strong love of justice.

Nov. 23. At his residence, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, after a long illness, Lieut.-Col. Hamerton, formerly of the 7th Fusiliers.

Feb. 23. At Bedford-place, Brighton, aged 85, Major Charles Hames, late of the 32nd Regt., one of the few remaining heroes of the Peninsula and Waterloo.

Sept. 9. At Tehiamlitdgia, near Scutari, aged 24, Il Hami Pasha, eldest surviving son of Abbas Pasha, the last Viceroy of Egypt. He was educated under the eye of his father in the palace of Abamia in Cairo, and had acquired a fair knowledge of the English language. In July, 1854, he started on a visit to England; but his acquaintance with this country was destined to be very slight, for, on arriving at Southampton, he received intelligence of the death of his father, and a despatch from Said Pasha, the present Viceroy, directing his immediate return to Egypt. In 1858 he married Inuriré, one of the daus. of the Sultan, who has not borne him any children: he leaves three daughters by other wives.

Feb. 23. At Bath, aged 65, the Right Hon. Lady Jane Hamilton, relict of Archibald Hamilton, esq., of Roxelle, and Careluie, and dau. of Hugh, 12th Earl of Eglinton.

Oct. 14. At Howe-villa, Windermere, aged 39, John Hamilton, esq., F.R.S. A native of Dumfriesshire, he was originally intended for the ministry, but migrating to Preston he connected himself with the press and became the editor of the *Preston Guardian*. At a subsequent period he removed to Aylesbury, where he was editor of the *Aylesbury News* for seven years, and formed "a church," of which he was the minister and almost the prophet. He then came to London as editor of the *Empire*, and on the failure of that journal accepted the same post in connection with the *Morning Star*; but his constitution soon broke down under its fatigues, and he returned to the North some time before his death.

July 30. At his residence in Sunning-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 57, John Hammill, esq., one of the Metropolitan police magistrates sitting at the Marylebone Police court.



John De Lyndale to Robert De Hammill, of Roughwood, containing a confirmation of previous and older grants to that family. This estate in 1608 belonged to his descendant Hugh Hammill, some of whose family settled in Ireland, and from this branch the subject of this memoir was descended.

Mr. Hammill was born on the 13th April, 1803. His education commenced at Macclesfield Grammar School under the late celebrated Rev. Dr. Davies, and he then entered Trinity College, Cambridge, took the degree of B.A. in 1828 and M.A. in 1831. He then became a member of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, and pupil of the late lamented Mr. Baron Watson, with whom, to the latest period of his life, there had existed the most intimate and uninterrupted friendship. In Hilary Term, 1832, he was called to the Bar, and for many years went the Northern Circuit. In 1835 he was appointed one of the Boundary Commissioners of Boroughs, and in 1840 a Commissioner of Bankruptcy in Liverpool, which office he held until 1847, when he was appointed police magistrate at Worship-street. The arduous duties of this office he exercised with that judgment so peculiarly characteristic of the sound common sense he possessed, and where his decisions gave universal satisfaction. At the commencement of the present year he was

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APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 445

DEATHS.

their tears and distress, manifested their deep grief and sense of his justice. If, then, such as those grieved so, how much more must his own family and relatives, and those old friends and associates, who, from almost daily intercourse, had such opportunities of appreciating his many estimable virtues—how much more must they mourn his irreparable loss!

Nov. 13. At Leamington, aged 63, John Hampden, esq., a lineal descendant of the great Hampden. He was a gentleman of cultivated taste, and took great interest in antiquarian research and in literature generally.

Jan. 19. At Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, aged 60, the Hon. Mrs. Handley, widow of H. Handley, esq., of Calverthorpe Hall, Lincolnshire.

June 27. At Rhyl, Flintshire, aged 64, Catherine, widow of the Rev. John Hanmer, M.A., and dau. of the late Sir Thomas Whitecote, bart., of Aswarby, Lincolnshire.

Oct. 12. At St. Hellier's, Jersey, the Rev. W. H. Hanson, Rector of Heckwold and Wilton, Norfolk, Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Caius College, Cambridge.

July 26. At Portland-place, London, aged 72, the Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of York, son of the late Edward Harcourt, Archbishop of York.

July 5. At Belmont-lodge, Guernsey, Lieutenant-General Sir George Judd Harding, K.C.B., aged 73. The deceased served in the Royal Engineers, and with the army in Sicily in 1812. In the following year he joined the forces in the Peninsula, where he saw much active service, having been engaged in the battle of Castalla, in May, 1813, attack on Denia, and siege of Tarragona, in June. In 1816 he served as commanding-engineer, with the Prussian army, under Prince Augustus of Prussia, at the sieges of Mauberge, Landrecy, Marienburg, Philippville, and Rocroy, and continued with the army of occupation till 1818. For several years he filled the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey. His commissions bore date as follow:—Second Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1802; first Lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1802; captain, Nov. 18, 1807; brevet-major, July 9, 1821; Lieutenant-colonel, July 29, 1825; brevet-colonel, June 28, 1835; regimental colonel, Nov.

23, 1841; major-general, Nov. 11, 1851; lieutenant-general, Nov. 23, 1855; and colonel-commandant, May 10, 1859.

Feb. 27. By his own hand, in a fit of temporary insanity, Captain Frederick Paul Harford, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, aged 57.

March 30. At Whorstead-park, near Ipswich, aged 62, Arcthusa, relict of Sir Robert Harland, bart. Her ladyship was the only dau. of Henry Vernon, esq., of Great Thurlow, nephew of Admiral Vernon, the captor of Portobello.

March 23. At Updown, Easry, aged 75, Col. Thomas Noel Harris, K.C.H. The deceased was son of the Rev. Hamlyn Harris, Rector of Whitehall, Rutlandshire. He served in the campaigns of 1811, 1812, and 1813, in the Peninsula, and in the autumn of the latter year with the allied armies in Germany and France up to the surrender of Paris in 1814. He was present at the battles of Grombergen, Dennenwitz, and Leipsia. In 1816 he passed the Rhine with the army under Marshal Blucher, and was engaged in all the battles up to the capitulation of Paris. He also served at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, at which last battle he lost a limb, and was otherwise severely wounded, and had two horses shot under him. He attained the rank of Colonel in February, 1823, and retired on half-pay in 1830. He had received the silver war-medal and four clasps for his services in the Peninsula, and also the Order of Military Merit of Prussia, and the Order of St. Anne and St. Vladimir of Russia, for services before the enemy. He for some years held the military appointment of Chief Magistrate at Gibraltar, was one of the Grooms of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber, and a member of the Kent Archaeological Society.

Jan. 21. By the upsetting of his boat in a squall off Southampton-docks, Capt. William Harrison, Commander of the *Orval Eastern*, aged 46. The details of the unfortunate accident by which the deceased lost his life will be found in the *Chronicle*. He, Captain Harrison, had from the first been identified with the noble vessel lately under his command; and the confidence with which the public generally looked for a favourable issue to the great experiment was founded in no small degree on his reputation as a bold and skilful seaman.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

DEATHS.

The ship safely down anchorage at Portland the solution of the age on ocean proved certain. His death at St. James's amid such a manifestation as had not the funeral of Mr.

Marsh, near Liverpool. Hartley, Surveyor of Docks. As a dock-master Hartley occupied a prominent position and in the design of the numerous docks he left lasting monuments as an engineer. His works are the Bolton Canal, the Manchester way and canal, and the Manchester, the centering of the bridge, considered a triumph of his ability.

Wootton Bassett, near Stafford, John Hartshorne, esq., for many years magistrate and

lington and the Portuguese troops, and on one occasion, when conveying despatches from the Duke to Lord Beresford, he rode from Paris to Lisbon, a distance of 1400 miles, in fourteen days, although he was stopped and plundered of everything but his despatches on the road by Spanish brigands. Sir Robert had received the gold medal for the battle of Orthes, and the silver Peninsular medal with nine clasps. He married, after the close of the war, Charlotte, daughter and heiress of Robert Harvey, esq., of Walton.

June 8. At Brighton, aged 78, Admiral Edward Hawker. This gallant officer, one of the few surviving relics of the great war, was born on the 7th November, 1782, and in May, 1786, (being then four years old!) was entered on the books of the *Pegasus* 28, by H.R.H. Prince William Henry (William IV.), and commenced actual service at the age of 10. In the *Swiftsure*, 74, he was present at the thirty-eight hours' chase of two French frigates, which resulted in the capture of the *Atalante* 38.

DEATHS.

most extraordinary exertions of officers and crew, and by throwing many of her guns overboard. From the *Thesus*, Captain Hawker was given the command of the *Tartar*, 32, and cruised for two years off the West Indies and the coast of America, capturing *l'Observateur*, of 18 guns, and many neutrals carrying enemy's property. In 1806, the *Tartar* being ordered home in consequence of damage sustained in a hurricane, Captain Hawker exchanged into the *Melampus*, 36; in her he convoyed a fleet of transports from Halifax to Barbadoes, captured *Le Colibri* of 16 guns, *Le Bearnais*, of 16 guns, and cut out a felucca from Aguadilla. He then assisted at the reduction of Guadalupe, and, after capturing *La Fantome*, letter of marque, of 20 guns, returned to the Halifax station till 1812, when, the *Melampus* being paid off, Captain Hawker was appointed to the command of the *Bellerophon*, 74, and in 1815 to the *Salisbury*, flag-ships of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard G. Keates, on the Newfoundland station, and in the former captured *Le Genie*, of 16 guns. In 1827 Captain Hawker was appointed Flag-Captain to Admiral the Earl of Northesk, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth. In 1830 he went on half-pay, and attained flag rank in 1837. In 1858 Admiral Hawker, who had received the Naval medal and one clasp for his services, accepted the "Good Service Pension" vacant by the death of Admiral Lord Aylmer.

June 3. At 32, Sumex gardens, Hyde-park, aged 61, Major-Gen. F. S. Hawkins, of the Bengal Army.

April 13. At Hoe Court, Malvern, Lady Mary Turner Hay.

March 2. In Blandford-square, Dame Helena Cecilia, wife of Sir Geo. Hayter, kt., K.S.L.

April. At Linyanti, on the Zambesi, the Rev. Holloway Helmore, for nearly twenty years a faithful and devoted missionary in Africa; and at the same place, within a few days, his wife and two of his children, all from fever.

Dec. 17. In Holles street, Cavendish-square, Lieut.-Gen. John Henry, of the Madras Army.

Nov. 25. At Florence, Anne, Lady Herkurt, widow of Sir Chas. L. Herbert, formerly of Lower Berkeley-st., Manchester-sq.

Oct. 28. In Cambridge-terr., Hyde-

park, William Hewitson, esq., late Commissary-General.

In early life, as a midshipman on board the *Earl Camden*, Commodore Dance, he was present in the memorable repulse by the China fleet of the French squadron under Admiral Linola. In the commissariat he saw some service at the Cape and in North America. He also served with the army of occupation in France.

Sept. 5. At Exeter, Vice-Admiral George Hewson. He entered the navy in 1788, under Sir Hyde Parker, and was midshipman on board the *St. George* at the siege of Toulon, and at the reduction of Corsica. He took part in Hotham's action in 1795, was lieutenant of the *Inconstant* at the capture of the French frigate *L'Unité*, and when in the *Boadicea*, assisted in her boats at the destruction of a convoy in the Passage du Raz, and was officially noticed for cutting out a lugger of six guns from under the batteries of St. Matthews. He was also first lieutenant of the *Dreadnought* at Trafalgar, and of the *Superb* at Copenhagen. He commanded the *Fleche* in the Walcheren expedition, and assisted at the reduction of Flushing, and on the evacuation of the British, covered their retreat. Since May 1816 the late Admiral had not seen any active service.

May 31. At Heytesbury, aged 80, the Right Hon. William à Court, Baron Heytesbury, of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilt., G.C.B. He was the eldest son of Sir William Pierce Ashe à Court, for many years M.P. for Aylesbury, by his second wife, Letitia, dau. of Henry Wyndham, esq., of the College, Salisbury. The late Lord married, in 1808, Maria Rebecca, second dau. of the late Hon W. Bouverie, by whom he leaves one son and a daughter. In 1801 the deceased was appointed by Lord Hawkesbury (afterwards Lord Liverpool) Secretary of Legation at Naples. In 1834 he was selected by Sir R. Peel as Governor-General of India; but the Administration broke up before he could depart for India. From July, 1844, to July, 1846, he was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and for many years he held the office of Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight, and Governor of Carisbrook Castle.

March 5. At Pross Hall, Shropshire, aged 61, Col. Sir Robert Chambre Hill, C.B., the surviving brother of the first



HOWE, CAPT.

July 31. Rear-Adm. Sir John Hindmarsh. He entered the navy in 1793, served in the *Bellerophon* in Lord Howe's action, June 1, 1794, and in Cornwallis's retreat. At the battle of the Nile he was in temporary command of the *Bellerophon*, and received the especial thanks of Lord Nelson, and was presented with a sword by his own officers. He was present at Trafalgar, and was under Sir J. Saumarez in the battles of Algeiras and the Straits of Gibraltar. He served at Flushing, and at the capture of several of the West India Islands, as well as under Lord Cochrane in the Basque Roads. Sir John was the first Governor of the colony of South Australia, and Governor of Heligoland from 1840 to 1856. He had received a medal and seven clasps.

March 13. Lieut.-Colonel Gustavus Butler Hippisley, of Camley, and Leigh Court, Somersetshire.

Feb. 16. At Alvescot Rectory, aged 88, Charlotte, relict of Gen. J. S. Hodgson.

March 27. At Eccleston, Chester, aged 50, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. W. Hodgson, D.D., late Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

May 13. At Hawthornden, Torquay, Devon, aged 79, Arthur Howe Holdsworth, esq., of Widdicombe House, Governor of Dartmouth Castle, and for



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 449

DEATHS.

Townsend James William Hungerford, C.B., of the Bengal Horse Artillery. Col. Hungerford greatly distinguished himself during the late rebellion in India in 1857. He commanded at Mhow, and was engaged in the battles of Dhar, Mundleahir, and in the operations before Gazradia. He also had officiated as resident at the Court of Indore. For his military and political services he twice received the thanks of the Governor-General, and twice also those of the Commander-in-Chief and his Highness Maharajah Holkar.

March 29. At Haalar, aged 42, Commander James Hunt. He entered the navy in 1833, and had served in the West Indies, Spain, Portugal, Africa, on the coast of Syria, in the Mediterranean, China, on the coast of Borneo, south-east coast of America, in the late Russian war in the Baltic, and recently on the west coast of Africa.

Sept. 3. At Osterley Park, Lady Adela Ibbetson, youngest dau. of the Dowager Countess of Jersey. She was born March 25, 1828, and married in November, 1845, Capt. Charles Parke Ibbetson, then of the 11th Hussars.

Aug. 4. Aged 84, the Rev. Thomas Inglis, D.D., of Lochrutton.

Sept. 8. Drowned on Lake Michigan, aged 49, Herbert Ingram, esq., M.P. for Boston.

The deceased was born of humble parentage at Boston, and received the rudiments of education in the grammar-school of that town, where he subsequently commenced business as a printer. Active and energetic, the position of a thriving country printer did not satisfy him, and coming to London he started the *Illustrated London News*, by the successful management of which he acquired a large fortune. One or two of the shilling numbers of that paper, containing the account and representation of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, are said to have reached the unprecedented circulation of a quarter of a million. Mr. Ingram was also the proprietor of the *Lady's Newspaper* and the *Illustrated Times*.

Mr. Ingram left England in August last, accompanied by an artist, to depict the chief events and scenes of the tour of the Prince of Wales in Canada and the United States. They followed the Prince to Montreal, but there Mr.

Ingram separated from his companion, and embarked on board the steamer *Lady Elgin* with a view of proceeding to Chicago. The account of the destruction of this vessel through a collision with the schooner *Augusta* will be found in the *Chronicle*. Mr. Ingram was among those who perished, but his body was washed on shore, and having been identified by his companion it was forwarded to England for interment. In 1856 Mr. Ingram was elected a member for Boston, and so highly were his services appreciated by his fellow-townsmen and constituents, that a public funeral was bestowed on his remains, and a monument to his memory is contemplated. He has left a widow and three children.

May 11. At Meadow-place, Edinburgh, aged 80, David Irving, LL.D., a Scotch advocate and litterateur. He was appointed in 1821 librarian of the Faculty of Advocates, and held that situation till 1848.

March 31. At Cheltenham, Colonel F. Chudley Irwin, K.H., and formerly Commandant of the troops in West Australia from 1839 to 1855. The deceased officer entered the army in 1808, and served in the Peninsula from April, 1809, to February, 1814, including the capture of Oporto, battles of Talavera and Fuentes d'Onor, siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, siege of Badajoz and capture of the castle by escalade on the 7th of April, 1812, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid and the Retiro, battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees. He also served the Kandyan campaigns in 1817 and 1818 in Ceylon. He received the war medal and nine clasps.

Dec. 29. At his residence, Upper Nutwell, Devonshire, aged 65, Egerton Charles Harvest Isaacson, esq., formerly of the 51st Regt. of Foot, and late Adjutant of the Royal Brecknock Militia. The deceased was one of the few surviving officers who served in the Peninsular war and in the field of Waterloo.

May 9. At Venice, aged 59, George Payne Raynsford James, esq., British Consul-General, Historiographer Royal; an eminent novelist.

Mr. James was born in 1801, in London, where his father was in practice as a physician. Having received a liberal education, suitable to his position, Mr. James travelled for some time on the



truth, and with more skill with which imaginary events were made to accord with the real occurrences of the times, and personages of historic names to pass over the visionary stage, and to speak as they might have spoken in the body; so that no one could say that such an event could not have occurred without violation of recorded history and manners, or such a personage could not have so spoken without violation of contemporary propriety. Scott had also introduced into novel-writing two elements which, if not new, were a revival of lost virtues—pure morality in the conduct of his story, and pure English in the telling of it. The popularity of "The Waverley Novels" produced a host of imitators, of whom a few, like the author of "The Wolf of Badenoch," succeeded in some flourishes of the magician's wand; many others, like the author of "More-dun," failed awfully. Young James was seized with the prevailing epidemic. Without much originality of thought, he was well educated and well read, had travelled and observed much, had a good eye for stage business, and a fatal facility. He wrote a large number of tales and pieces, which were published in magazines, and which are now unknown; but they had so much of merit that they attracted the attention of Washington Irving to the writer, and at his instigation he attempted

DEATHS.

March 17. At Ealing, aged 64, Mrs. Anna Jameson, a very popular writer and art critic.

This accomplished woman and popular writer was born at Dublin, in 1796, the daughter of Mr. Murphy, a miniature-painter of some repute, and having the appointment of painter in ordinary to the Princess Charlotte. From her father, no doubt, she derived the practical knowledge of drawing; but she had instincts for all that is beautiful in art—a taste for music, if a limited knowledge of it—a feeling for poetry greater than any expressive power, and a delicate appreciation of the drama. By the honourable application of these varied gifts, the future writer maintained herself as a teacher; but they unfortunately served to attract the attention of the Hon. Robert Jameson, to whom she was married in 1825 or 1826. This gentleman was a man of considerable ability and legal accomplishment, filling with honour the posts of Speaker of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and then Attorney-General of the colony; and he is spoken of with respect by his personal friends in England; but the marriage was a mistake on both sides. The husband and wife separated almost immediately, and for many years. In 1836, Mrs. Jameson joined her husband at Toronto; but it was for a very short time, and they never met again. This is all that the world has any business with; and the chief interest to the world even that far arises from the effect produced on Mrs. Jameson's views of life and love, of persons and their experience, by her irksome and unfortunate position during a desolate wedded life of nearly thirty years.

It was not until after a foreign tour, following her ill-assorted marriage, that Mrs. Jameson became an author by the publication of her "Diary of an Emigrant." This work, which is said to have been published with the hope of relieving her husband from some pecuniary embarrassment, attracted immediate attention. Although unquestionably full of faults, and marked by a strangely-forced sentimentality, it is also characterized by taste, thought, and feeling, brought to bear in an original fashion upon art, society, and morals. The excellences of the work caused it to attain a considerable popularity, while its demerits—which after

all had their origin rather in the inexperience of the writer than in bad taste—called forth a great amount of hostile criticism, and more deservedly, of ridicule. The enduring fault lay in the mixing up the real journal of her travels with a sentimental fiction, by which an unmerited atmosphere of absurdity was drawn around her unconscious associates. Mrs. Jameson was much hurt, both by the criticism she encountered and by the imputation of unfairness towards her friends, and withdrew the work; revised and rewrote it; and republished it in 1834 as "Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad." In this form it is a welcome addition to our literature of taste and sentiment.

The energy of Mrs. Jameson's mind became immediately manifest by the courage with which she returned to the press after the disheartening first failure; and she had, we believe, no more failures to bear. She became a very popular writer; and to the end of her life she proved that her power was genuine, by the effect of appreciation upon the exercise of it. She did not deteriorate as a writer, but improved as far as the quality of her mind permitted. She had the great merit of diligence, as well as activity in intellectual labour. She worked much and well, putting her talents to their full use—and all the more strenuously the more favour they found. Another great merit, shown from first to last, was that she never mistook her function; never over-rated the kind of work she applied herself to, never undervalued the philosophy to which she could not pretend, nor supposed that she had written immortal works in pouring out her emotions and fancies for her personal solace and enjoyment.

In the introduction to her "Characteristics of Shakspeare's Women," she says, "Not now nor ever have I written to flatter any prevailing fashion of the day, for the sake of profit, though this is done by many who have less excuse for coining their brains. This little book was undertaken without a thought of fame or money. Out of the fulness of my own heart and soul have I written it. In the pleasure it gave me—in the new and varied forms of human nature it has opened to me—in the beautiful and soothing images it has placed before me—in the exercise and improvement of my own faculties—I have



...ect of these two countries in
in books.

This book, the "Characteristics of Women," was the most popular of her works; and it is perhaps the one which best illustrates her quality of mind. It appeared in 1832, having been preceded by "The Loves of the Poets," and "Lives of Celebrated Female Sovereigns." The "Characteristics" appeared a great advance on the three earlier works; and it was, at first sight, a very winning book. Wherever the reader opened, the picture was charming, and the analysis seemed to be acute, delicate, and almost philosophical. After a second perusal the impression was somewhat less enthusiastic; and when, at the end of four or five, it was found difficult to bring away any clear conception of any, and to tell one from another, it was evident that there was no philosophy in all this, but only fancy and feeling. Mrs. Jameson's world-wide reputation dates from the publication of this book. It secured her an enthusiastic reception in the United States, when she went there on her way to Canada, in 1836. This voyage, which was undertaken with some reference to her unhappy family affairs, proved with reference to that object an entire failure; but it included a strange and solitary canoe voyage and residence among a tribe of Indians, incidents which she has admirably depicted in a work which

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 453

DEATHS.

of the conscientious love of the worker. These anxious studies wore out a frame already weakened by labour and the anxieties of her life, and Mrs. Jameson was putting a last touch to the concluding volume, when she was bidden to cease for ever.

The noble qualities of Mrs. Jameson necessarily secured to her a large circle of friends who loved, and her varied accomplishments attracted a literary and artistic society that honoured her. These blessings in some degree compensated the infelicity of her earlier years; and a pension from the civil list, and an annuity derived from a fund contributed by some who loved and appreciated her, bestowed comparative ease on her close of life.

In three very different departments Mrs. Jameson was an active worker; in literature, as we have seen; in ameliorating the condition of women in England, by exposing their disabilities and injuries in the field of industry and the chance medley of education; and, again, in the diffusion of the knowledge of art. Time will probably decide that in this last department her labours have been most effective. Her early readiness to assume the function of art-critic gave way in time, in some measure, to the more fitting pretension of making hand-books of art-collections, and some valuable keys to art-types, supplied in a historical form. In regard to pictures, as to life and men, her point of view was at first intensely subjective, and her interpretations were liable to error in proportion, so that her knowledge of art was denied by the highest authorities. But she studied long, and familiarized herself with so extensive a range of art that her metaphysical tendencies were to a considerable extent corrected, and she popularized a great deal of knowledge which would not otherwise have been brought within reach of the very large class of readers of her later works.

Sept. 13. At the Heath, Weybridge, aged 66, David Jardine, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park. Mr. Jardine was called to the bar in 1823, and for twenty-one years had acted as magistrate at Bow-street. So recently as the 8th September he had presided at his court with his usual ability. Mr. Jardine was the Recorder of Bath, and author of several popular works, includ-

ing "An Essay on the Gunpowder Plot." His death was shortly followed by that of his wife, who died at the same place on the 6th Oct.

Jan. 23. At Weymouth-st., Portland-place, aged 82, John Jeffery, esq., for many years justice of the peace for the county of Surrey.

Nov. 29. At Kelstone, Southampton, aged 72, Frances Augusta, widow of the Right Rev. John Banks Jenkinson, late Bishop of St. David's.

July 8. In Plowden-buildings, Temple, John Jervis, esq., eldest son of the late Sir John Jervis, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Jan. 18. In Portland-place, Amelia Caroline, wife of Sir R. P. Jodrell, bart.

June 27. At his residence, Southland, Isle of Wight, aged 74, Sir Henry Allen Johnson, bart.

April 10. At Dereham, aged 83, Mr. Goddard Johnson, a veteran archaeologist.

March 14. At Paris, in a lunatic asylum, aged 50, M. Jullien. This popular musician was originally a sailor, and was present at the battle of Navarino. At 25, however, his natural aptitude for art placed him as conductor of some public gardens at Paris. Thence he soon came to England, where, with the exception of a short trip to America with Mr. Barnum in 1850, he resided for the rest of his life, in an alternation of success and failure, not of popularity, but of ways and means. In 1851 he became involved in the unfortunate speculation of the new music hall at the Nurrey Gardens; and scarcely had he begun to recover himself when the disastrous fire at Covent Garden occurred, in which he lost the whole of his *répertoire* both of printed and manuscript music. Beset with difficulties he retired to Paris, obtained a certificate as a bankrupt, and was organizing his plans for a new career on the Continent when he was attacked by his fatal illness. M. Jullien was himself a prolific composer of spirited dance music and concerted pieces of a lighter character, which he contrived to render extraordinary by the sources to which he resorted for the sake of effect. His "classical nights," however, were the means of introducing a knowledge of the higher class of music amongst the English people.

Sept. 4. At Bank Hall, Lancashire, aged 86, George Anthony Legh Keck,



Phillipps. In 1820 he was re-elected, as also in 1826 and in 1830, but having strongly opposed the Reform Bill, he was, at the first election under that measure, again supplanted by Mr. Phillipps. He then retired from public life. He married, in 1802, Elizabeth, second dau. of Robt. Vernon Atherton, esq., of Atherton, Lancaster. She died in 1837, leaving no issue.

Dec. 22. At Croydon, Maria Louisa, widow of Lieut.-Col. Edward Kelly, K. St. A., late of the 1st Regt of Life Guards.

Aug. 28. At Roselle, Tunbridge Wells, Frances Margareta, relict of Thomas Read Kemp, esq., of Kemp-town, Brighton, and sister of the late Sir Charles Shakerley, bart., of Somersford Park, Cheshire.

April 1. At his residence, Devonshire-ter., Hyde-park, aged 64, Thomas Keogh, esq., secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue.

April 20. At Norfolk-street, aged 74, Lady Kerrison, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Kerrison, bart.

Feb. 29. At Chelsea Rectory, aged 78, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, rector of Chelsea.

July 5. At Queen's-road, Peckham, aged 72, Lieut.-Col. Edward Kingsley, late of the 58th Regt.

Feb. 28. At the Hall, Long Eaton, Derbyshire, Harriett Ann, widow of Sir William ... formerly one of

DEATHS.

of Hercules, first Viscount Langford, and married, in 1794, Clotworthy, first Baron Langford, grandfather of the present peer.

March 3. At Stapleton Park, Bristol, Edward Gore Langton, esq., formerly a captain in Her Majesty's 52nd Regt. of Foot. The gallant gentleman had served at Corunna under Sir John Moore, with whom he had been on terms of friendship, and throughout the Peninsular campaign. He was also present at Waterloo, but retired from the army at the close of the war.

July 17. At Anderton, near Devonport, aged 67, Rear-Adm. William F. Lapidge. He entered the Navy Nov. 10, 1803, and took part in the expeditions to Copenhagen and Walcheren. In 1833 Captain Lapidge, then in command of the *Ringdove*, 16, was stationed on the north coast of Spain, and for his services at the defence of Portugaleta and the siege of Bilbao in November and December, 1836, he was created a Commander of Isabella la Católica, and presented with the second class of San Fernando.

Nor. 7. Aged 64, Col. Charles F. Rowley Lascelles. The deceased was present at the battles of Nivelle and Nive, for which he received the silver war-medal and two clasps; and was also at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and at the taking of Peronne.

Aug 22. At Thirlestane Castle, Berwickshire, aged 75, the Right Hon. James, Earl of Lauderdale.

The deceased peer was son of the eighth earl, by the daughter and co-heir of Mr. Anthony Todd, secretary to the Post-office; and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in 1839. His lordship was heritable Standard-bearer of Scotland, and Marshal of the Royal household there, Lord-Lieutenant of Berwickshire, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire.

Jan. 25. At Kentish-town, aged 65, Lieut.-Col John Laurie, Bombay Artillery.

June 27. At Paris, aged 70, Gen. the Marquis de Lauriston, grand officer of the Legion of Honour, &c., formerly colonel of the 10th Legion of the National Guard, and a Gentleman of the King's Chamber. The deceased, Augustus John Alexander Law, was the son of the celebrated Marshal Law de Lauriston, one of Napoleon's gene-

ral, and great-great nephew of the famous John Law, of the Mississippi scheme.

March 29. Aged 74, Major-Gen. William H. Law.

Jan. 10. At Brighton, aged 83, Lieut.-Colonel William Martin-Leake, F.R.S. Colonel Leake served for some years in the Royal Artillery, but retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1828. Having been employed during the early part of his career on special service in the East, he travelled over the whole of Greece and Asia Minor, and gave to the public the results of his researches in four or five works, published by Murray, at intervals between the years 1813 and 1830. Of these the best known are his "Travels in Asia Minor," "Travels in the Morea," "Athenian Topography," and "Travels in Northern Greece." He had only just completed the supplement to his last and most elaborate work, "Numismata Hellenica," when the hand of death put an end to his useful career of literary labour. Colonel Leake was also an earnest modern politician and a zealous and enthusiastic advocate of the freedom and independence of Greece, and he will long be remembered for his warm-hearted and patriotic advocacy of the cause of the Christian population of Greece against the tyranny and oppression of their Turkish masters. He married Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Sir -- Wilkins, in whom he found an intelligent helpmate in his literary labours.

June 10. At Swanage, Richard Ledgard, esq., a member of the long-known banking firm of Ledgard and Sons, in Poole, and the neighbouring town of Ringwood.

May 6. At West Retford House, aged 86, Mary, relict of James Lee, esq. Mrs. Lee was second daughter of Harry Verelst, esq., formerly Governor-General of Bengal, then equivalent to the present governor-generalship of India, inasmuch as the other presidencies were altogether under his control. She was married, in 1793, to Robert Evelyn Sutton, esq., of Scotton, near Workop, and after a widowhood of fourteen years, in 1819, to James Lee, esq., of Carlton, near Darrington, Yorkshire.

Dec. 10. At Ganton, Yorkshire, aged 57, Sir Thomas Digby Legard, bart., a deputy-lieutenant of Yorkshire, and



combe, daughter of Charles, Lord Feversham.

Feb. 5. At Portman-sq., the Dowager Lady Leigh, the eldest daughter of the Rev. William Willes, of Astrop House, Northants. She was born in 1798, and married, in June 1819, Chandos Leigh, afterwards Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, whom she survived nine years.

Nov. 22. At Lewes, Frederick George Leigh, esq., nephew of George, sixth Lord Byron.

June 1. At Bafford House, near Cheltenham, aged 86, Gen. Sir David Leighton, K.C.B., the senior officer in the Bombay Establishment. The deceased entered the service of the East India Company in 1795, and was present at the siege of Seringapatam. He served against Doondia Waugh in 1800, and in Malabar during the rebellion in 1803, and in 1815 he commanded a brigade in the Deccan field force. He took part in the expedition to Arabia, in 1821, which resulted in the subjugation of the tribe Beni Boo Ali. He held for many years the office of Adjutant-Gen. to the Bombay Army.

Nov. 21. At Oxford, aged 50, Elizabeth Anne, wife of the Rev. John Prideaux Lightfoot, D.D., Rector of Exeter College, Oxford.

May 6. At Dover, Dame Louisa Lillie, wife of Sir John Scott Lillie, C.B.

July 10. At Carstorphine Lodge.



DEATHS.

fully their equal in the constructive faculty, and almost their rival in the magnitude and success of his undertakings. Of the two great schools of civil engineering, Mr. Locke may be considered the natural successor to the place of the Stephensons, for he was the pupil of George Stephenson, the father, and first the condjutor and afterwards the competitor of Robert Stephenson, the son. The independent position which he subsequently marked out for himself, and the great works he executed, either singly or in conjunction with his partner, Mr. Errington, justly entitle him to take independent rank as a member of a great triumvirate. Mr. Locke was born at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, and educated in the Grammar-school at Barnsley, in Yorkshire, whence he was taken to be placed under George Stephenson at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and from him he learned the elements of his profession. After five or six years

that is to say, in 1826, George Stephenson became the chief engineer of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, which great and novel undertaking, after much anxious doubt and deliberation, the shareholders had finally dared to commence. Joseph Locke was engaged at once on the works of this line, and remained actively employed upon them until its opening on the 11th of September, 1830. During this interval his experiments as to the right motive power were an important contribution to the success of this great work, and in conjunction with the Stephensons he was instrumental in determining the superior capabilities of the locomotive. In the controversy which ensued on this critical question Joseph Locke took a prominent part. In conjunction with Robert Stephenson he collected the results, which they stated in a joint pamphlet, and which may be said to have settled the practical question of their time. Henceforth it was allowed, to use the simile of their chief, that the rail and wheel were "man and wife," the wheel in question being the wheel of the locomotive. Rope traction was still used for a time in exceptional cases, and easy gradients were at first deemed indispensable for the moving engine. It was one of the boasts of Locke that he subsequently adopted lines of gradient far more steep than had ever before been held suitable for its powers. After

having joined in launching the locomotive, he imposed upon it its most arduous tasks.

Shortly after the completion of the Manchester and Liverpool line the project of a railway from its Warrington branch to Birmingham was revived, and this line was commenced in 1832 or 1833. George Stephenson was at first the engineer; but the line was eventually constructed by Locke, and opened on the 6th of July, 1837, being then designated the Grand Junction. It included some heavy works, such as the Dutton and Vale Royal Viaducts, and was the occasion of some improvements in the rails and their fixing by the use of the heavy double-headed rail and wooden key. But another boast of its engineer was its marked commercial success, and the encouragement it afforded to the commencement of other railways by its construction for a sum actually within the estimate, and at a cost of only from £14,000 to £15,000 a mile.

Capital was consequently invested largely in similar undertakings under Locke's directions, who had thus obtained the rare reputation of being an economical engineer. The Lancaster and Preston line was commenced in 1837, and was opened in 1840, in which latter year the Sheffield and Manchester line was also undertaken. Some time previous to the completion of the Grand Junction line a railway from London to Southampton had been also commenced. To this last Locke was eventually named engineer, and his chief attention was given to its works after the completion of the Grand Junction. The first section of the line from Nine Elms to Woking was opened on the 21st of May, 1838; and the whole main line was completed on the 11th of May, 1840, since which period numerous branches have been added. Of the works on this South-Western line the Micheldever embankment, near Winchester, may be named as one of the principal. From Southampton to France the transition was easy. Several of the principal lines of that country were laid down and constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Locke, either as chief or consulting engineer; for example, the Paris and Rouen and Rouen and Havre lines, which he completed; a line from Paris to Lyons, constructed under another



Railway, of which the final portion was completed in 1856. During the construction of the works on the Continental lines Locke had joined with him as his coadjutor in professional practice Mr. John Edward Errington. Together they constructed the Lancaster and Carlisle, the East Lancashire, the Caledonian, the Scottish Central, the Scottish Midland, and the Aberdeen Railways, and the Greenock Railway and Docks. Notwithstanding the heavy works on the Caledonian line, it was constructed, with the platforms and roadside stations, for less than £16,000 a mile. This economy of construction was attained by the adoption of steeper gradients, which Locke deliberately selected, and rather from caution than audacity, sustaining the economy of his principle, subject to some qualifications, in the face of many rivals. His early study of the locomotive engine led him to take great interest also in the engine works which were established at Crewe, and "the Crewe engine"—constructed on a system by which each of the several parts of an engine is made with mathematical accuracy, and repeated in duplicate so as to fit indifferently any engine—was the novel as well as successful result.

To mark, however, the special grounds of his reputation, we should add this:

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

459

DEATHS.

medal with three clasps and the Crimean medal and clasp for Sebastopol, was an officer of the Legion of Honour, and 3rd class of the Medjidie.

Jan. 15. In Carlton house-terrace, Albert Denison, Lord Londesborough, K.C.H., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., a Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding of York.

Lord Londesborough was the second surviving son of Henry, first Marquess Conyngham, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Denison, and was born on the 21st of October, 1805. He married, first, July 8, 1833, the Hon. Henrietta Maria Forester, fourth dau. of the late Lord Forester, who died in April, 1841; and secondly, in 1847, the eldest dau. of Capt. the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman, who survives him. His lordship leaves issue by both marriages. As Lord Albert Conyngham he served for a short period in the Royal Horse Guards, but then adopted the diplomatic service. In May, 1824, he was appointed attaché to the British Legation at Berlin, and in the following year removed to Vienna, where he remained until February, 1828, when he was made Secretary of Legation at Florence. In July, 1829, he proceeded to Berlin in the same capacity, and continued in that employment till June, 1831. He represented Canterbury from 1835 to February, 1841, and again from March, 1847, to the early part of 1850, when he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Londesborough. In 1849 he assumed the name of "Denison," in accordance with the will of his maternal uncle, Mr. William Joseph Denison, who bequeathed to him the bulk of his immense wealth. In politics Lord Londesborough was usually a supporter of Whig principles, but not exclusively, being rather a constitutional liberal.

Lord Londesborough's taste for literature, science, and the fine arts brought him into connection with most of the learned societies, and no one is more identified with the progress of the study of our national antiquities.

When the British Archaeological Association was formed, he accepted the office of President; and by his personal exertions and influence mainly contributed to the success of the new institution. At the annual congress at Canter-

bury in 1844 his lord-

ship visited Greece and Italy, and in the following year printed his tour under the title of "Wanderings in Search of Health." That he was much esteemed and regretted by his relatives, friends, and acquaintance, was shown on the day of his burial, which took place at Grimston on the 24th of January, when he was followed to the grave by between 300 and 400 of the tenantry and tradesmen from various parts of his estate, who came spontaneously to offer to his memory the last grateful tribute of affection.

March 27. At Limmer's-hotel, aged 42, Edw. Michael, third Earl and Baron of Longford in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Silchester in the peerage of the United Kingdom. The deceased was eldest son of Thomas, second Earl, by Lady Georgiana E. C. Lygon, fifth dau. of William, first Earl Beauchamp. The late Earl was born October 30, 1817, and entered the 2nd Regt. of Life Guards as cornet in July, 1836, obtained his rank of capt. in April, 1848, and was a brevet-major in the army.

June 16. Suddenly, from angina pectoris, aged 60, John Lowely, esq., of Knighton Hall, Leicestershire.

Jan. 15. One of Dr. Johnson's god-daughters, Ann Elizabeth, dau. of the late Mauritius Lowe, of the Royal Academy, at the advanced age of 62.

Nov. 11. At his residence in Upper Brook street, Grosvenor sq., Gen. the Hon. Edward Pyndar Lygon, C.B. The hon. general was the third son of William, first Earl of Beauchamp. He entered the army as sub-lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards, and served with that regiment in the Peninsula during the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, being present at the battle of Vittoria. As major and lieutenant-colonel, he commanded the 2nd Life Guards at Waterloo, where he eminently distinguished himself, and for his services was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath; he was also made a Knight of the Order of St. Vladimir of Russia. The deceased officer held the appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry for some years. He had received the silver war medal and one clasp for service in the Peninsula, and was appointed colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons in Jan. 1845.

Dec. 21. At Hong Kong, aged 37, Captain Colmer Lynch, 87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers).

Sept. 10. At Shermanbury-green,



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tive part in suppressing them. He married Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. George Newton, Rector of Isfield, and the last representative of the Newton family.

Jan. 24. At Stowmarket, aged 73, the Rev. Frederick Herbert Maberley. The deceased was a person of eccentric character, and made himself conspicuous in former years by his violent opposition to the measures of Catholic Emancipation and the New Poor Law. But, though extreme in his political views, he was at the same time possessed of a benevolent heart, and much injured himself by Utopian attempts for the benefit of others.

Nov. 14. Aged 82, Lieut.-Col. Robert Macdonald, C.B., late of the 35th Regt. The deceased served at the siege of Fort Bourbon and capture of Martinique, in 1808-9. He was also present in the retreat from Burgos in 1812, and in the campaigns of 1813-14 at the action at Osona, the battle of Vittoria, the assault on the Convent of San Sebastian, on July 17, and the assault on the town on July 25, when he was severely wounded. On August 31, although suffering from his wound, he took part in the successful assault on San Sebastian. The deceased was also present at the passage of the Bidassoa, the battle of the Nivelle, and the battles of the Nive. He was engaged at the battles of

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 461

DEATHS.

race which practised the horrible rites of human sacrifice, and was much given to female infanticide. Macpherson entered upon the task of reclaiming this savage race, at which he laboured incessantly, in spite of dangers, and of a climate so deadly, that in one month 95 per cent. of his followers were struck down by it. It was some years, however, and not until his constitution was almost destroyed, that he was entrusted with the supreme direction of the Khoon agency, appointed by Government for the suppression of human sacrifices, and which was attended by signal success. He was subsequently appointed political agent at the Court of Scindiah, where he soon obtained the confidence of the Maharajah. During the late mutiny he was compelled to fly from Gwalior; but from Agra he continued to direct the councils of Scindiah, and kept him steady in his allegiance to the British Government. By Macpherson's sagacious advice it was that the powerful contingent of Gwalior was misled and kept inactive at the most critical period of the rebellion, and in this way he contributed much to the preservation of the British rule in India.

Dec. 1. Aged 64. T. Y. McChristie, esq., of Great James-street, Bedford-row, Revising Barrister for the City of London.

Nov. 22. At his residence, Merrion-square, Dublin, Sir Edward McDonnell.

April 10. In Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park, aged 80, General Sir Thomas McMahon, bart., G. C. B., Col. 10th Regt. of Foot. The gallant General was a son of the late John McMahon, esq., Comptroller of the port of Limerick. He entered the army towards the close of the last century, had seen active service in almost every quarter of the globe, and held the post of Commander of the Forces at Bombay from 1839 till 1847. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the 1st Foot in 1847. He succeeded in 1817 to the baronetcy, which had been conferred by the Prince Regent upon his brother, the late Right Hon. Sir J. McMahon, with a special remainder to himself. By his wife, Emily Anne, dau. of Michael Robert Westropp, esq., Sir Thomas had issue five daughters and four sons.

March 16. At Bridgetown, Glasgow, Mr. Hugh McDonald, author of some pleasing lyrics, but better known for

his volumes entitled "Rambles around Glasgow," and "Days at the Coast." Originally a journeyman calico-printer, by his steady industry and studious and persevering habits, he had gained for himself no small amount of literary consideration, especially in the West of Scotland.

Dec. 27. In London, aged 58, Andrew Nicholson Magrath, esq., late Director-General Madras Medical Department.

Jan. 11. At Marbury, Cheshire, aged 76, Sir H. M. Mainwaring, bart., who for many years held the office of master of the Cheshire Hounds. He married the dau. of Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, bart., sister to Viscount Combermere.

April 13. Aged 61, Major Mainwaring, late of the 22nd Regt. He served under the late Sir C. J. Napier in the Scinde campaign.

April 29. At Langham House, Portland-place, aged 86, Frederica, Countess Dowager of Mansfield, and daughter of Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York.

Sept. 7. At Thoresby Park, aged 75, Mary Letitia Countess Manvers. Her ladyship was the eldest child of Mr. Anthony Hardolph Eyre, of Grove, near Retford, by Francisca Alicia, third daughter of Mr. Richard Wilbraham Bootle, of Latham Hall, Lancashire, and sister to the late Lord Skelmersdale. She was married on the 23rd August, 1804, to the Hon. Charles Herbert Pierrepont, afterwards second Earl Manvers.

Oct. 27. At Thoresby Park, near Ollerton, aged 82, Charles Herbert Pierrepont, Earl Manvers, Viscount Newark, and Baron Pierrepont of Holme Pierrepont, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

The deceased was the second son of Charles, the first Earl Manvers, and at an early age entered the navy; but on the death of his elder brother he relinquished the profession, after serving nine years. He sat in the House of Commons for Nottinghamshire from 1801 till he succeeded to the title in 1816. He married, August 23, 1804, Mary Letitia, eldest dau. of Mr. Anthony Hardolph Eyre, of Grove Park, Notts. (who died only a month before him), by whom he leaves an only surviving son and two daughters, namely, Viscount Newark, M.P.; Lady Mary, born March 16, 1819, and married Aug. 21, 1845, to Mr. Edwards C. Egerton,



Oct. 27. At his residence, at Woolverton, aged 72, Saville Marriott, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.S., and Member of Council in the Government of Bombay.

Dec. 1. At his residence, in Merrion-square, Dublin, suddenly, of apoplexy, Sir Henry Marsh, bart., an eminent physician. Sir Henry rose apparently in his usual health, and when about to leave the house, his carriage being in waiting at the door, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired shortly after.

March 19. At Brighton, aged 26, Samuel, third son of William Marshall, esq., M.P., of Patterdale Hall, Cumberland.

July 21. At Sydney, Australia, aged 30, Francis, son of Matthew Marshall, esq., of the Bank of England.

Aug. 27. At Harberton, Devon, aged 67, the Worshipful George Martin, M.A., Chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, Canon of Exeter, and Vicar of Harberton, Devon. The deceased was an able and conscientious clergyman, and highly esteemed in the diocese of Exeter; but a mistake to the amount of *£s. 2*l.**, in a return of some charities accounts, which he had forwarded to the charity committee, so preyed upon his mind, that in a fit of temporary insanity he put an end to his life.

May 13. At Pulborough, Sussex,
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DEATHS.

attached to the *Ville de Paris*, bearing the flag of Lord Collingwood, commanded a boat at the destruction of the French vessels in the Bay of Rosas on the 31st Oct., 1809, on which occasion he was wounded. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1846. He succeeded to the earldom in 1820, and in 1824 married Elizabeth Jane, dau. of Sir Archibald Campbell of Succoth, bart., by whom he had two sons (both dead) and four daus., who, with their mother, survive him. The deceased was one of the representative peers of Scotland, and a deputy-lieut. of the county of Fife.

May 5. Sir John Melville, a distinguished citizen of Edinburgh and Lord Provost of that city from 1854 to 1859. He had been Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh on Lord Brougham's appointment, and was knighted by Her Majesty in 1859.

Dec. 25. At his residence, St. John's-park, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 69, Jas. Drage Moreat, esq., of the Abbey, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and the Moat, Soham, Cambridgeshire, a deputy-lieutenant for the latter county.

Dec. 25. In Portman-square (the residence of his son in law, the Hon. Col. Laudsays), aged 77, the Earl of Mexborough.

May 2. In Grosvenor-place, aged 75, Sir William Fowle Middleton, bart., of Shrubland, Suffolk. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1829, and in 1824 married the Hon. Anne, youngest dau. of the first Lord Brownlow, and dying without issue, the baronetcy becomes extinct.

Feb. 20. At his seat, Mattisfont Abbey, near Romsey, aged 56, the Rev. Sir John Barker Mill, bart., a well-known supporter of the turf. The deceased baronet having died without issue, the title becomes extinct.

Feb. 23. At Charleston, South Carolina, aged 62, Joseph Miller, F.R.S., C.E. Mr. Miller was the head of the firm of Miller and Ravenscroft, the eminent engineers.

Sept. 5. At Chive House, near Exeter, aged 81, Lady Riggs Miller, relict of Sir John Riggs Miller, bart., and eldest dau. of the late John Beauchamp, esq., of Bampton, Cornwall.

Sept. 1. At Lamborley, Kent, in her third year, Sarah Emily, only dau. of Mr. Charles Henry and Lady Louisa

Mills, and niece of the Earl of Harwood.

Dec. 20. At Calcutta, from illness caused by over-exertion during the Indian campaign, Capt. Wilbraham Digby Milman, Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Milman.

March 21. Col. Hugh Mitchell, of Inverness-ter., Hyde-pk., of the Madras Army, for many years on the staff as Persian interpreter, and magistrate at Khaderabad and Jaulna.

June 21. At Cheltenham, Vice-Adm. Rowland Money, C.B., brother of the late Gen. Sir James Kyle Money, bart.

Aug. 4. At Fareham, Hants, aged 74, Maj. Gen. Hussell R. Moor, R.A.

Aug. 27. At Bathwick House, Major Thos. Moore, late of the Royal Marines. Few officers have seen more service. He served in H.M.'s ship *Amphion* from May, 1803, to July, 1811; was in the action with and capture of four Spanish frigates off Cape St. Mary's; in the action with a flotilla of gun-boats in Gibraltar Bay; in cutting out a schooner in Corsica; a severe action with a French frigate, which was driven on shore under the batteries in the Bay of Rosas, in 1803. He served at the taking of Penara; commanded the Marines at the taking of Cortelazza in 1809, taking six gun-boats; and was also in command at the taking of Grao, when the whole of the garrison were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. He was senior officer of Marines in the action off Lissa on the 13th of March, 1810; and was twice very severely wounded. Altogether he had been in upwards of thirty successful contests with the enemy, and was frequently officially mentioned for gallantry. He had received the war medal with three clasps.

Dec. 23. At Woodlands, Cheshunt, Herts, aged 91, Eliz., relict of George Moore, esq., and sister of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton.

Feb. 4. At Vernon terrace, Brighton, aged 43, Capt. Wm. Moorom, R.N., C.B. He served in the first Chinese war, and on the breaking out of that with Russia was employed in the Crimea with the famous naval brigade at the siege of Sebastopol. He was the inventor of numerous improvements in the art of war, particularly of the formidable Moorom shell.

March 21. At St. Leonards, Sussex,

hill, Shrewsbury, aged 68, Mr. Joseph Morris.

April 18. At Hill-street, Glasgow, aged 73, Alexander Morrison, esq., of Ballinakill, Dean of the Faculty of Procurators.

Aug. 16. At St. Helier's, Jersey, Vice-Adm. Isaac Hawkins Morrison. The deceased entered the navy in 1795, and in 1796 was present at the capture of the Dutch settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.

Oct. 24. At Alred-street, Crescent, Salford, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, a descendant of the Parliamentary General, Sir William Waller.

Aug. 12. At Kirkee, India, aged 37, John Kirkby Mountain, esq., 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, son-in-law of J. Leney, esq., Cliffe, Lewes. He was in the glorious charge at Balaklava, at Inkermann, and Tchernaya, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol.

June 19. At Cockairny House, by Aberdour, Fife, aged 72, Laura, widow of Sir Robert Mowbray, of Cockairny, K.H.

Jan. 3. At Blomfield-ter., Harrow-road, aged 73, John Grenfell Moyle, esq., F.R.C.S., formerly President of the Medical Board, Bombay.

July 10. In London, Major-Gen. G. C. Mundy, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, eldest son of the late Gen. and the Hon. Sarah Mundy. The deceased had seen



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 465

DEATHS.

and at Waterloo it took part in the brilliant charge of Sir Hussey Vivian's brigade at the conclusion of the battle. The deceased was the youngest son of the Hon. Louisa Cathcart, Countess of Mansfield, and David, second Earl of Mansfield, and was born August 6, 1784.

Feb. 22. At Brighton, France, widow of Captain J. H. Murray, R.N., and youngest dau. of the late Hon. Henry Pelham.

March 5. Aged 69, Vice-Admiral J. A. Murray, of Reading, Berks, only son of the late Lord W. Murray.

April 21. Lady Murray, wife of Sir R. Murray, bart., of Ardeley Bury, Herts.

May 6. At Garry Cottage, Perth, aged 90, Miss Madaline Murray, last surviving dau. of Sir Robert Murray, bart., of Clermont.

May 22. Aged 67, Lieutenant-Col. Sir Archibald Murray, bart., late of the 3rd Fusilier Guards.

Dec. 6. At Ochertyre, the Right Hon. Lady Adelaide Augusta L., wife of Sir William Keith Murray, bart., of Ochertyre, dau. of the first Marquis of Bute.

Sept. 24. Suddenly, in Brunswick-sq., aged 61, the Rev. Thomas Boyles Murray, M.A., Incumbent of the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Senior Secretary of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Descended from a Norfolk family in which philanthropy was an hereditary virtue, the deceased was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and took his degree of M.A. at Pembroke College, Cambridge. In 1838 he was presented by the late Archbishop of Canterbury to the living of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, and subsequently to the prebendal stall of Oxgate, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

In 1832 he became Secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the duties of which office he discharged with unwearied activity and courteousness till the day of his death, a period of twenty-eight years. He was the author of several publications on, and proved his qualifications as a Fellow of, the Society of Antiquaries by a history of the Church and Parish of which he was incumbent.

July 30. At Corfu, Sir Andrew Mustoxidi, Archon of Public Instruction in the Ionian Islands.

VOL. CII.

A man of talent and letters, Mustoxidi rose to high posts in the administration both under the French and English Governments of Corfu. Nevertheless he entertained an intensely Hellenic feeling, which brought him into frequent collision with the stern Governor of the Ionian Isles, Sir H. G. Ward. He was the author of several works both in Italian and Greek, which treat chiefly of the history of the Lower Empire. At the time of his death he was more than 80 years old, and was honoured by a splendid funeral at the public expense.

March 26. At his residence, Keynsham, Henry Eden Mynors, esq., J.P. for Somerset.

Feb. 12. At Scinde House, Clapham, Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K.C.B., Colonel of the 22nd Regiment of Foot.

Sir William Napier was born at his father's residence, near Dublin, on the 17th Dec., 1785. He was the third of that heroic brotherhood who, with their cousin the admiral, Sir Charles, constituted "the Napiers" who have won so large a space in our military annals of this century. His race occupy a high place among the patrician families of this empire. He was descended from the ancient Earls of Lennox. In a time so remote that the reign and the enemy are unrecorded, a son of one of these potentates so distinguished himself in a battle, on the issue of which depended the fate of the kingdom, that his sovereign hailed him as "Na Peer," or "The Matchless;" and he thereafter assumed that name, and transmitted it to his descendants. One of these was the famous inventor of the Logarithms and "Bonca." The son of the philosopher was raised to the peerage by Charles I. The sixth son of the fifth Lord Napier, a colonel in the army, and comptroller of the army accounts in Ireland, the handsomest man of his time, married for his second wife, Lady Sarah, daughter of the Duke of Richmond and Lennox, a lady also of remarkable beauty. From this gifted couple sprung the celebrated brothers, Sir Charles, Sir George, and Sir William.

These young lions lost no time in developing their warlike propensities. Charles entered the army at twelve years of age, George at nearly the same age, and William at fourteen. The great career of the elder brother is

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incessantly for half a century, the new service of William was confined to the period of the great French war, comprised within the years 1807 and 1814. He served at the siege of Copenhagen and the battle of Kioge, and throughout the Peninsular campaigns down to the battle of Orthez. Thus he had fought his last fight almost fifty years ago. His first commission was in a regiment of Irish Artillery; he afterwards served in the Cavalry, in the Infantry, and on the Staff. The rupture of the Peace of Amiens was followed—perhaps caused—by the preparations of Napoleon for the invasion of England. The whole nation stood to arms. As the thunder-cloud of war lowered nearest to the Kentish coast, an army of observation was stationed on the heights of Shorncliffe, under the command of Sir John Moore, the most accomplished officer in the service. At this time the military character of the British soldiery, except for indomitable courage, did not stand high. This camp at Shorncliffe, under the admirable management of Moore, proved the school in which was taught and enforced the discipline and skill which made the British army famous. The earliest and most ostensible result was the formation of that famous brigade of 43rd, 52nd, and 95th Regiments, afterwards well known as the "Light Division" which carried off an unequal



DEATHS.

energy of his race, he rejoined the army, and fought in the battle of Busaco. Nothing appears to have been able to take the fight out of these men. Charles's life had been saved almost by a miracle, and William's scar was yet fresh; yet here they were both fighting with undiminished vigour. Charles, who had fought as a volunteer on the Coa, and escaped for a wonder unhurt, received a dreadful wound in the face, and was carried off by his cousin George, who was also hit. George also was wounded in the thigh in this action. When Massena's army commenced its famous retreat from before Torres Vedras, Charles, his jaw yet bandaged up, hastened forward to join his brothers' regiments, who were heading the pursuit; he had nearly reached them when the firing of the action at Redinha was heard; as he approached he met a litter covered with branches, conveying a wounded officer—it was his brother George, soon after he met another litter—it conveyed his brother William, who had received a wound, supposed to be mortal. Happily it was not so; he recovered in time to take part in the glorious victory of Salamanca. He had then obtained the rank of major. In 1812 he commanded his regiment at the passage of the Huebra; in 1813 at the passage of the Belesosa. He soon after became lieutenant-colonel, and fought in the combat of Vera, the battles of the Nivelle and the Nive, and was again wounded in defending the churchyard of Arzac; and in 1814 he was present at the battle of Orthez. He served also in the campaign of 1815, but was not present at Waterloo. In the Peninsular campaign of five years he was four times wounded and was present in so many principal actions that he received seven decorations, namely, the gold medal and two crosses for Salamanca, the Nivelle, and the Nive, and the silver medal and three crosses for Busaco, Fuentes d'Aon, and Orthez. At the close of the war he was made a Companion of the Bath, but he did not attain a higher rank than that of lieutenant-colonel. In 1819 he retired on the half-pay of his regiment.

As a soldier, Colonel Napier had done much, had suffered much, and had acquired a name; but the distinctive work of his life was not begun, nor

as yet dreamed of. At what period of his career, or with what inducements he originally conceived the design which he executed so worthily, we cannot say; but from 1824 to 1840 he was unremittingly engaged, as he himself informs us, upon the "History of the Peninsular War." That history had not yet been satisfactorily written. The war itself, disparaged at first, and but insufficiently appreciated even after its final triumphs, invited a better pen than it had found. The great Duke once entertained the idea of becoming the historian of his own campaigns, or, at any rate, of bequeathing the materials to his executors. Sir George Murray also thought of entering the field. But Colonel Napier advanced beyond these preliminary conceptions. He undertook the task, and accomplished it—with what success Europe now knows. The merit of this remarkable work is best and most comprehensively expressed in the single fact of its popularity and its fame; for seldom has a book been commenced with less immediate promise of circulation or favour. The author had a good military connection, but he enjoyed as yet no literary position, and so far was he from being recognized as the man for the task, that a certain officer of rank on whom he waited for information, told him his production would only be an ephemeral affair, and that elaborate plans would be thrown away upon it. The spirit, moreover—even any the bias of the work was directly offensive to the opinions of those times. It offended Englishmen, for it assailed the still dominant policy of Toryism, and conceded infinitely more credit to Napoleon to his system, and to his troops, than the prejudices of the country had yet allowed. It offended Spaniards, for it brushed away the brag of the nation, and reduced the enthusiasm and efforts of the patriot armies to dimensions more consistent with fact. "I cared not," avowed the historian in his very preface, "to swell my work with apocryphal matter, and neglected the thousand winding currents of Spanish warfare to follow that mighty stream of English battle which burst the barriers of the Pyrenees, and left deep traces of its fury in the soil of France." Frenchmen it might possibly conciliate, for it recorded their military merits with uncommon candour, but to



choly facts of the early part of the struggle—how much persons highest in office had done to crush the commander and his enterprise: it first made known that the encounter with the marshals and armies of France was the least of Wellington's difficulties—that the contest with his Spanish allies was worse—but that his greatest difficulties lay within the Cabinet and War Office at home. Opinions like these brought on the author's head a perfect storm of obloquy, which, with the family genius for improving a controversy, he contrived rather to aggravate than assuage. He was accused not only of professional incapacity under a thousand forms, but of political and almost moral heresies without number. Among other imputations, he, the grandson of a peer, and the great-great-grandson of a king, found himself charged with a malignant and democratic hostility to aristocratic birth—an attack which he quietly repelled by observing that he was at least as nobly connected as the people he was said to be decrying.

It can hardly be denied that the "History of the Peninsular War" did really present indications of a distinct, and for those times an unusual, bias. But however the author might be infected with the heresy of political opposition, his characteristic dedication of his work to the Duke, and the genuine sentiments with which its every



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

469

DEATHS.

work not only established Colonel Napier's fame as an author, but contributed probably, in conjunction with the brilliant services of his brother Charles, to improve even his professional position. He had indeed earned in the fair discharge of military duty all the promotion which now overtook him, for he had borne an active and distinguished part throughout a protracted war, and was justly entitled to the gradual advancement reserved for its survivors. In 1830 he became a colonel; in 1841 a major-general; in 1842 he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Guernsey; and in 1848 he was advanced to the dignity of a K.C.B. In 1851 he became a lieutenant general, and in 1853 was appointed to the colonelcy of the 22nd Regiment of Foot. These honours and employments had been well earned; still, it can hardly be doubted that the brother of Sir Charles Napier and the historian of the Peninsular war commanded a greater respect than would have been paid to the half pay officer of the 43rd.

Yet Sir William Napier remained a Napier still, and clashed against the opinions of men as rudely in his later as in his earlier days. As the Light Division accounts for one period of his life, and his "History" for a second, so his advocacy of Sir Charles Napier's excellence in every capacity may be taken for the business of a third. The spirit of the family has been uniformly staunch, in excess even of the Scottish standard, but Sir William's devotion to the reputation of his brother is almost without a parallel. On this point he would brook no question at any hands. In the Ionian Islands, in India, in the command of a home district, wherever Sir Charles Napier was stationed and whatever he did, his acts were right. The historian of the War in the Peninsula even resumed his pen, for his brother's sake, to write the "Conquest of Seville," and so wholly must his heart have been in the task, that his alleged preference of this work to his great achievement is not quite incredible. Even when the life and services of Sir Charles had terminated together, Sir William set a good champion over his grave, and in the most critical period of Indian debates his chief anxiety was for the reputation of his brother, which in these discussions he thought

might possibly be impugned. How little measure he observed in the controversies which this devotion provoked — how repulsively he treated the consideration which all were ready to bestow — can be learnt only from the works themselves and from the journals of the day.

Considered in the relations of private life, Sir William Napier was one of the noblest of mankind. His children and grandchildren received the most devoted affection, his friends were part of himself, his servants part of his family. His neighbours, if they were compelled to wonder at his impetuous dealing, were also compelled to respect his benevolence and scorn of wrong. His hatred of petty oppression sometimes assumed even a laughable earnestness. What he was as a private man, that he was as a citizen. His wrath rose at every public oppression, and he sought the redress of public wrong with a vehemence which often defeated its aim, but never incurred disrespect. His labours and his quarrels are now ended, and as Sir Charles's death proved the signal for the universal oblivion of his faults, and the unqualified recognition of his virtues, so with the life of Sir William will all those acrimonies cease which his intractable pen was but too apt to occasion. The public will forget the controversialist, or remember him only to reflect that even in the least fortunate of his encounters he never proposed to himself an unworthy aim. The image which will remain impressed upon its memory is that of a noble soldier who did his duty in one of England's greatest wars, and who afterwards redoubled this service by raising for his country an imperishable monument of the glory she had acquired.

Sir William married in 1812 a daughter of General the Hon. Edward Henry Fox, and niece of Charles James Fox. This admirable lady, who survived her husband only six weeks, was his indefatigable aid in all his literary labours. For his largest writings she was his amanuensis, for his correspondence his secretary, and the extraordinary skill with which she was able to translate the numerous French documents written in a cursive which had fallen into our hands enabled her husband to trace out many a circumstance that threw light upon obscure passages either of the military operations or the political mo-



patient.

Besides his great work, the "History of the War in the Peninsula and the South of France from the year 1807 to the year 1814"—the incessant labour of sixteen years—Sir William published in 1848 his great defence of his brother "The Conquest of Scinde;" in 1848 "History of Sir Charles' Administration of Scinde," a "Life and Opinions of the late Sir Charles Napier," and pamphlets, review articles, and controversial letters without number. These latter were especially marked by the characteristics of the man—like Ishmael "his hand was against every man, and every man's hand was against him; but all were marked by an unflinching though often injudicious, advocacy of views always noble, and sometimes wise

March 26. At Scinde House, Clapham-park, aged 70, Caroline Amelia widow of Lieutenant-General Sir William Napier, K.C.B., the distinguished officer and historian, whose biography forms the subject of the preceding article. The deceased lady was second daughter of General the Hon. Henry Edward Fox, uncle of the third Lord Holland, and was niece of Charles James Fox, the great Whig statesman.

Nov. 6. At Merchistoun Hall, Horn dean, Hants, aged 75 years, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., &c. M.P. for Southwark.

The deceased was a cadet of the nobl

DEATHS.

that most of her shot passed over him or only damaged his spurs, and he had but one man wounded, although his little vessel was eventually disabled. His incessant cannonade produced more effect than could have been expected on his huge opponent, and its sound enabled the rest of the English squadron to follow her track, which otherwise, from the inferiority of their sailing, they were likely to lose in the darkness. A running action, in which all the three French ships bore a part occasionally, was kept up throughout the whole of the 15th, but at night they separated. The *Rosette* and *Pompe* however, followed the *D'Hautpoul*, until the brig was entirely disabled, when two frigates took her place, and after another day's skirmishing, the French ship was at last captured on the 17th of April. The prize was added to the British navy under the name of the *Abercromby*, and the Admiral gave the command to Napier, who was also soon after made a post-captain. This promotion, however, threw him out of active service, and "by way of amusement," as he expressed it, he served ashore in the Peninsula, along with his cousins, Charles James, George, and William Napier. Land or sea made no difference in the courage of the Napiers. "Black Charles" was present with his cousins at Busaco. The fire of Reznor's attacking corps on the Light Division was so deadly that all the staff except the two Charlises dismounted. In a few moments Charles James was struck from his horse with a frightful wound in the face, and the sailor Charles carried him to the rear. He himself received a wound in this battle—perhaps in performing this kindly act. By this campaign Charles gained a stock of military experience which stood him in good stead on many future occasions. A high authority has declared that his genius was essentially military and that, contrary to the opinion commonly entertained, he never from mere bravado ran unnecessary risks. He showed, both in Portugal and in Serbia, that he possessed no respect in military movements, and that—who were competent to judge—have declared that if he had been in the army, he probably would have earned as high a name there as he did in the sister service.

When Captain Napier recovered from his wound he applied to the Admiralty for a ship, and early in 1811 was appointed to the *Thames*, a 32-gun frigate. With this vessel he greatly distinguished himself. Sometimes alone, and sometimes in company with other ships, but always, from his force of character, taking the lead, whether in actual command or not, he inflicted an incredible amount of damage on the enemy, and put a total stop to their attempts to construct a fleet in the Mediterranean. At Porto del Infreschi, on the 21st of July, he first drove into the harbour a fleet of thirty merchantmen, then followed them, silenced the fire of a dozen gun-boats, and while his gallant companion, Commander Clifford (now Sir Augustus W. Clifford), seized the vessels and a large quantity of naval stores, Napier landed his marines, stormed a martello tower, and carried off eighty prisoners. In the November following he was employed in a land operation at Palinuro, which he brought to a successful issue. In the harbour were ten gun-boats and a number of merchant vessels, and to attack these as well as the fort that defended them, Captain Napier landed with 250 men of the 62nd Regt., the marines of his own vessel and of the *Leoparque*, and a body of sailors. He stormed the heights at the back of the town, and held his post there, though assailed by large bodies of French troops, until the following day; then, finding himself unable to drive the enemy from a strong tower that protected the gun-boats, he went on board his vessel, when both frigates ran close in shore, sank two of the gun-boats, captured the rest, and soon compelled the fort to surrender. A landing was then again made, the guns thrown into the sea, and the fort blown up, and the British kept possession of the heights until the following day, when they carried off with them all the remaining gun-boats, twenty-two merchant vessels, and a great quantity of naval stores which had been provided for the construction of a fleet at Naples.

On the 14th of May, 1812, Captain Napier, accompanied by the 18-gun frigate *Phoebe*, attacked the port of Napri, where he silenced a fort and a battery after a two hour's cannonade within pistol-shot, and carried off or destroyed twenty-eight merchant vessels, though



Island of Ponza, and though he had to contend with four heavy batteries and a strong tower, he accomplished the matter with trifling loss.

This was Captain Napier's last marked exploit in the *Thames*. He was soon after removed to the *Euryalus*, but had no opportunity of doing more than driving whole fleets of merchant vessels for shelter under batteries, until the year 1814, when he was ordered to America. His vessel was one of a squadron under Capt. Gordon, and Napier led the way in the very hazardous ascent and descent of the Potomac, though the navigation was little known and the banks were lined with batteries and riflemen; and he afterwards served with much distinction in the operations against Baltimore.

The close of the war in 1815 put a long period to his activity. His ship was paid off, and he received the decoration of C.B., but he was placed on half-pay, and remained out of active service for fourteen years. In 1815 he married Eliza, the daughter of Lieut. Younghusband, R.N. This lady was the relict of Lieut. Edward Elers, R.N., and had four young children (two sons and two daughters), who were treated by Captain Napier as his own, and assumed his name. The sons are the present Major-General Elers Napier, and another Captain Charles Napier,

DEATHS.

the Portuguese navy, and, finding it corrupt to the very core, he proceeded to remodel it with an unsparing hand; but here he met with a defeat; the officials proved too strong for him, and, after a good deal of angry re-primand, he threw up the appointment in disgust, and returned to England.


In 1839 the captain's good-service pension was awarded to him; and in the same year he was appointed to the command of the *Powerful*, 84 guns, and sailed for the Mediterranean, where he had the opportunity of effecting highly-important service, in which his experience gained in land operations was turned to good account, and he was able to show that he possessed all the requisites for military as well as naval command. He was nominally second in command to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford; but when the war between the Porte and Mehemet Ali broke out, he made himself in fact wholly independent.

In August, 1840, Commodore Napier was despatched to Beyrout, and on the arrival of the rest of the allied fleet, he landed at Djouni Bay, where he formed a regular encampment, of about 5000 men, composed of British sailors and marines, Turks, and mountaineers, who readily took arms against their Egyptian oppressors. After a few days, when the Commodore's force was somewhat organized, he attacked and defeated a large body of the Egyptian forces at Kelboun; a few days later he stormed Sidon, where a garrison of 2700 Egyptians laid down their arms to his force of only 1400; and early in October he attacked and defeated Ibrahim Pasha himself at Boharsuf, among the heights of Mount Lebanon. These successes caused a general rising of the mountaineers, and Ibrahim was so pressed, that he hastened to leave the country and retire to Egypt. Whilst Napier had been thus engaged inland, the allied fleet had reduced several coast towns, and at length it was resolved to attack the famous stronghold of Acre, which had been fortified by European engineers, and was considered all but impregnable. The attack was made on the 4th of November, and was entirely successful. The Admiral had assigned their positions to the various vessels of his fleet, but in passing along, Commodore Napier dis-

covered a favourable opening, which he at once proceeded to assail, thus deranging the Admiral's plan, but, in the opinion of the whole fleet, substituting a much better one, and bringing the battle to a speedy termination. Sir Robt. Stopford highly resented this; but, like Nelson at Copenhagen, his disobedient subordinate had been successful, and cared little for his anger. The Commodore was next despatched to blockade Alexandria, which he did for a time, until he knew that bad weather was approaching, which would soon oblige him to quit his post, when, with true wisdom and a bold disregard of all personal consequences, he, on his own authority, opened a negotiation with Mehemet Ali, and concluded a convention with him in the name of the Allied Powers, which guaranteed the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt to his family, and in virtue of which they now rule that province. This step was at first vehemently censured by the English Ambassador at Constantinople, by the Admiral, and by the Government at home, and the convention was repudiated. But in a short time wiser counsels prevailed; it was allowed that the Commodore had shown himself an able diplomatist, and the Eastern question was settled in the very way that he had arranged some months before. On his return to England, he was created a K.C.B., and appointed one of the naval aides-de-camp to the Queen, beside receiving various foreign orders, and a gold medal set with diamonds from the Porte, and was included in the thanks voted by both Houses of Parliament.

At the general election of 1841, Sir Charles Napier was elected M.P. for Marylebone, and made himself conspicuous in Parliament, not only by his Liberal opinions, but by his sharp exposures of naval abuses, and his earnest endeavours to promote the welfare of the seamen, including the marines—for his military tastes made them a favourite corps with him.

In 1847, Sir Charles received the command of the Channel fleet, with which he extended his cruises to the Straits of Gibraltar, where he compelled the Emperor of Morocco to make compensation for injuries done to British commerce, and severely chastised the Riff pirates, dishing up and burning the boats that they had



of naval reform through the public press, kept him prominently in the public mind; and when the Russian war broke out, he stood so high in public estimation, that an unanimous desire was expressed that he should be employed against the enemy, and Lord Aberdeen's Ministry were compelled, against their inclination as was generally believed, to nominate him to the command of the Baltic fleet. The highest expectations were formed of the exploits to be performed by a commander so distinguished for daring. He was inaugurated in his command by a dinner at the Reform Club, which attracted an unfavourable notice. The Baltic fleet, as is well known, had but little opportunity of earning distinction. The capture of Bomarsund was the most memorable action during Sir Charles's command. On his return to England, when winter put a stop to operations, he hauled down his flag, and Admiral Dundas succeeded him. The accusations and recriminations which were so freely exchanged between the disappointed admiral and the Government, it is not necessary to record. But it is undeniable that the fleet which was collected gradually in the Baltic, though composed of some of our finest screw ships of war, and commanded by brave and skilful officers, was manned to a great extent by

DEATHS.

session of Parliament he laboured perseveringly in the cause. Though perhaps not very successful in reforming the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, he certainly succeeded in procuring for the seamen very many improvements in their pay, treatment, and condition. He also laboured strenuously in placing the country in security by drawing forth its naval resources.

The health of Sir Charles Napier suffered severely from the anxieties of his Baltic campaign and the subsequent discussions in Parliament, yet he persevered in his attendance, and was a constant speaker on all subjects of national importance. He was at last obliged to withdraw, utterly worn out by the fatigues of the recent protracted session, and a severe attack of dysentery carried him to the grave after a short illness. Agreeably to his own wish, he was interred in a private manner at Catherington, near Mershamtown-hall, his seat in Hampshire.

Like many other members of the Napier family, Sir Charles was a man of literary ability. He by no means cultivated fine writing or fine speaking; indeed, he was needlessly careless in these matters, and did not do justice to his real talent. His earliest appearance as an author was about 1818 when he addressed a series of letters to Lord Melville, then at the head of the Admiralty, on the State of the Navy. He also furnished many contributions to the *United Service Magazine*; but his first book was his account of "The War in Portugal," which some years after was followed by a similar work on "The War in Syria." Both of these works contain many well-written passages, and show that even literary distinction was not beyond his grasp, had he chosen to trouble himself about it.

The personal appearance of Sir Charles Napier was not a little singular, and caused much surprise to those who had formed an imaginative picture of the daring naval commander. Whether afloat or on shore he utterly disregarded appearances, and his dress was so shabby and ill worn as to be the subject or occasion of jokes. Nor was his plain and straightforward manner at all calculated to remove this unfavorable first impression. This roughness was, however, more apparent than real; for the old Admiral was a courteous gentleman, kindly, frank, impassioned to

wrong, fearless in advocating the right, and not to be turned from his course by any considerations, personal or political.

Beside his English honours, Sir Charles Napier was a Knight of Maria Theresa of Austria, Knight of St. George of Russia, Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, a grandee of the first class, and Count Cape St. Vincent in the peerage of that kingdom.

March 3. At Pau, France, Lady Milliken Napier.

March 30. At Kensington, aged 77, John Narrien, esq.

The deceased, who owed his rise in life entirely to his own merits, formerly kept an optician's shop in Pall-mall. His abilities, however, procured him friends, and he was appointed to the Royal Military College in 1814. In 1820 he was made Mathematical Professor of the Senior Department, and he was long the virtual head of the establishment. He was the author of several scientific works, among which his "History of Astronomy" met with the greatest success.

Dec. 25. Aged 69, the Lady Emily Needham, of Datchet-house, Bucks.

Jan. 29. At Seawley-hall, aged 34, Henry Nelthorpe, late H.M.'s 9th Lancers, and only brother of Sir John Nelthorpe, bart.

Oct. 8. At Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 46, Major H. D. Nevill, late of H.M.'s 22nd Regiment. The gallant deceased had seen much service, having been in Canada during the rebellion of 1837-38, where he was engaged with the rebels at St. Charles and at St. Eustache. He was also present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol, and received the Crimean medal and three clasps and fifth class of the Medjidie.

Aug. 31. At Pickering, aged 89, Thomas Nicholson, esq., J.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and formerly colonel of militia.

Aug. 1. At Southampton, aged 79, General Gustavus Nicolls, Colonel-Commandant, R.E. He had seen much active service in early life, having on the war breaking out with Spain in 1796, been blockaded at Gibraltar for two years and a half. In 1799 he proceeded to the West Indies. In 1808 he accompanied Sir G. Prevost to Nova Scotia as commanding en-
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Jan. 17. At Moxhull Park, Warwickshire, Letitia Penelope, widow of the Hon. Berkeley O. Noel, brother of the present Earl of Gainsborough.

Nov. 25. At Arundel Castle, aged 45, Henry Granville Fitz-Alan Howard, 14th Duke of Norfolk, Premier Duke and Earl in the Peerage of England, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, and Baron Fitz-Alan, Clun, Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, Hereditary Earl-Marshal and Chief Butler of England. He was the eldest son of Henry Charles, 13th Duke of Norfolk, K.G., by the Lady Charlotte Leveson-Gower, eldest dau. of George Granville, first Duke of Sutherland. Although a Roman Catholic, the late Duke was sent to Eton, and passed thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he completed his education. He entered the army as cornet in the Royal Horse Guards, but retired soon after attaining the rank of captain. He entered Parliament in July, 1837, as M.P. in the Liberal interest for the family borough of Arundel, which he represented without intermission, down to the middle of the year 1851, when, finding that his sentiments on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill were not in accordance with those of his father, he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and was immediately returned by the electors of Limerick, Mr. John O'Connell retiring in his favour. He left the House of Commons at the dissolution

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DEATHS.

tunity of acquiring fresh and of consolidating previous knowledge, promised a career honourable to himself, and, what he valued far more, advantageous to the public, had it pleased God to spare him." Mr. de Normann was in his 29th year.

Jan. 23. Suddenly, at Watringbury, aged 30, Lord North, eldest son of the Rev. Francis North, sixth earl of Guildford. His Lordship married, in 1850, Charlotte Maria, third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. William Edan and the Dowager Baroness Grey de Rathyn; and leaves issue three sons.

Feb. 13. In London, aged 86, Maria, relict of the Rev. T. H. Noyes, vicar of Bathaston, and sister of the late Sir E. B. Baker, bart.

Jan. 13. At Cotham, near Bristol, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. John Jeffery O'Donoghue, late of the Madras Army.

Mar. 27. At Christ Church, Oxford, aged 64, Miss Ogilvie, sister of the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, canon of Christ Church.

Jan. 18. The body of Mr. Hugh Massey O'Grady, High Sheriff of Limerick, was discovered in the river near New Pallas Station. He was last seen on the 8th December, and it seems that he destroyed himself in a fit of temporary insanity.

March 17. At Sussex-place, Regent's-park, aged 81, Mrs. Sophia Onslow, widow of the late Gen. Denzil Onslow, of Staughton House, Huntingdonshire, and dau. of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, bart.

Jan. 30. At Brighton, aged 72, Dominick Browne, Lord Oranmore and Browne, a Privy Councillor for Ireland. He was born May 28, 1787, and was the son of Dominick Geoffrey Browne, a noted member of the Irish and Imperial Parliaments. His Lordship sat in the Liberal interest for Mayo from 1813 until he was created a peer in 1836. In 1811 he married Catherine Anne Isabella, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Henry Monck, esq., by whom he leaves one son.

Feb. 4. At Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, Mary, Countess Dowager of Orford, daughter of the late William Augustus Fawkener, esq., many years Clerk of the Privy Seal. She married, in 1812, Horatio Walpole, third Earl of Orford, who died December 1858, and has left issue.

June 2. Suddenly, in the house of Adm.

Hamilton, in Wimpole-st., Maj. Leopold von Orlich, of the Prussian Guards, a knight of several orders. The deceased was not only distinguished in the Prussian service, but took an active part in the operations of the British army in India, where he was sent on a military mission by the King of Prussia after our disasters in Afghanistan. The British rule in India deeply interested his sympathies, and he not only published, in German and in English, two interesting volumes of his personal experiences, but he was engaged during the latter years of his life in a laborious and conscientious study of the "History of British India," of which two volumes have already appeared in Germany. His other works are the "Life of the Great Elector" and the "War in Silesia." He married the only daughter of Mr. George Matthew, of Fowler's Hall, Kent, and sister of H.M.'s Secretary of Legation in Mexico.

Oct. 6. At Hale, near Stamford, Lincolnshire, aged 66, Humphrey Orme, esq., of Hale, Lincolnshire, Doddington, Camba., and Potesbrook, Notts., the last of an ancient family, son and heir of Walden Orme, esq., of Peterborough, and 18th in direct descent from Edward I. He was formerly an officer in the 11th Light Dragoons, with which regiment he served in the actions of Quatre Bras, Gemappes, and Waterloo.

April 11. At Sedbury Park, Gloucestershire, aged 75, Sarah, eldest daughter of the late John Latham, M.D., F.R.S., of Harley-street, and of Bradwall Hall, Cheshire, and wife of George Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S., of Tyldesley, Lancashire, and Sedbury Park.

June 10. At Canterbury, aged 42, W. P. Ormerod, esq., fifth son of George Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S., and of Sarah, daughter of John Latham, M.D., F.R.S. Educated at Rugby, he studied for the surgical profession at St. Bartholomew's, where he obtained the Jacksonian Prize in 1842. In 1846 he settled at Oxford, and was shortly elected surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary. In 1848, however, he was compelled by illness to relinquish the bright prospects which were opening before him in his profession.

May 3. At Drumcondra Castle, Ireland, aged 81, Grace Louisa, Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde. Her ladyship was the second daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples, and married,



April 18. At Portland-place, St. Helier's, Jersey, Brook Taylor Ottley, esq., of Delaford, Dublin, and late Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland.

March 10. In Owen's-street, Mayfair, aged 77, Col. Richard Bayer Otto, formerly Quartermaster-General at Madras.

Dec. 17. At the residence of John Lambert, esq., Garret's Hall, Banstead, aged 76, Colonel Hugh Owen, a distinguished officer of the Portuguese service.

The deceased, who belonged to a good Denbigh family, began his professional life in the Shropshire Volunteers, of which he was gazetted captain in 1803; but having obtained a commission in the army, he embarked for Portugal in 1809 with his regiment, the 16th Light Dragoons, under the command of Lord Combermere. During the early campaigns, he was engaged in the cavalry affairs of Albergaria, Greijo, and Oporto, as far as Salamonde. At the battle of Talavera he commanded the united skirmishers of the 14th, 16th, and 23rd Light Dragoons, and the 1st German Hussars. In 1810 he was gazetted captain of cavalry in the Portuguese service, and served in the retreat to Torres Vedras, and on the subsequent advance. In the battle of Vittoria his conduct was so distin-

DEATHS.

P.R.S., of Summer-hill, Bath, eldest brother of the late Admiral Sir W. E. Parry.

March 11. At Hastings, aged 63, Lady Payne, relict of the Rev. Sir Coventry Payne, bart., and third dau. of the late Peter Wright, esq., of Hatfield Priory.

May 26. Aged 73, Samuel Ellison Pearne, esq., R.N., vestry-clerk and borough-treasurer of Gateshead. Mr. Pearne served an apprenticeship at sea on board a Tyne collier, and was promoted in Yarmouth-roads in 1800. He rose in the navy to the offices of quarter-master and captain of the fore-top; and, besides smaller affairs, he was present at the battle of Trafalgar. Lord Collingwood appointed him sailing-master in 1811; and he afterwards served in the West Indies, and on the coast of Labrador, with Captain Murray, of H.M.'s frigate *Vulcanus*.

May 13. Aged 64, the Rev. George Pearson, Rector of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire, a gentleman of high classical and theological attainments, and at one time Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. He married, in 1825, Catherine, second dau. of the late Philip Humberston, esq., whom he survived only eleven months.

June 20. At Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Vice-Admiral Sir George R. Brooke Pecheil, M.P. for Brighton. The gallant baronet was the second son of Major-General Sir T. B. Pecheil, and was born in 1789. He entered the navy in 1803, and was midshipman of the *Medusa* at the capture of the Spanish treasure-ships in 1804; and of the *Revenge* at the capture of four French frigates in 1809; also of the *Frons* at the defence of Vigo. When lieutenant of the *Macedonian* he brought out with her boats a lumber from under the batteries of the Ile d'Aix in 1812; was commander of the *Colibri* and *Keewit* off New York and Charles-town in 1814, and of the *Tamar* on the North American station. On obtaining his post rank he retired upon half-pay. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, June 25th, 1810; commander, May 30th, 1814; captain, Dec. 26th, 1822; rear-admiral, Dec. 17th, 1852; and vice-admiral, Jan. 5th, 1858. In July, 1850, the late baronet was nominated Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber, and in April of the

following year one of the Esquires of Queen Adelaide. He had represented Brighton in Parliament for twenty-five years, having been first returned in 1835. He married, in August, 1836, the Hon. Katherine Annabella Bishop, dau. and co-heiress of the late Lord De La Zouche, but leaves no male issue.

Nov. 8. At Hull, aged 63, John Pecheil, esq. J.P. of Kingston-upon-Hull, and of Guilderoy House, Derbyshire.

Aug. 21. At Esrick, near York, aged 70, the Rev. Frederick Peel, Prebend of Lincoln Cathedral, and formerly Rector of Willingham, and son of the late Lawrence Peel, esq., of Ardwick.

Nov. 17. On the day he sailed from the anchorage off the Peiho River for Hong Kong and England, Capt. Peel, 2nd Bat. of 1st Royals.

July 23. In Grosvenor-place, aged 56, Lady Mary Pelham.

Dec. 29. At East Moulsey, Surrey, aged 95, William Pennell, esq., formerly Consul-General for the Empire of Brazil. Mr. Pennell was Consul at Bordeaux at that interesting period of European history when the first Bonaparte made his escape from the island of Elba in 1815, and rendered very useful service at that crisis.

In 1817 Mr. Pennell was appointed Consul at Bahia, and was promoted to be Consul-General at the court of Brazil in 1829, which office he continued to fill till its abolition. On many occasions during his official career he received the warm commendation of his superior officers.

During his residence in Brazil, through a time of great political excitement, revolution, and danger, Mr. Pennell had the good fortune to command the esteem and respect of all parties; and there are those living both in Portugal and Brazil who still entertain a grateful recollection of the asylum afforded them under his roof when their lives were jeopardized by the madness of opposing factions.

Mr. Pennell married Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. James Carrington, Prebendary of Exeter, by whom (who died at an advanced age in 1854) he had twenty-two children, many of whom survive him; upwards of a hundred lineal descendants are now living to mourn his loss. Of his daughters, the eldest married, in 1806, the Right Hon. J. W.



... of the late hon. Edward Perceval.

Jan. 28. At Whitechurch, Rathfarnham, county Dublin, aged 48, John Perrin, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Right Hon. Judge Perrin.

June 15. At Plumstead, Kent, aged 81, Dame Louisa Augusta Perrott, widow of Sir E. Bindloss Perrott, bart., and third dau. of the late Col. N. Bayly, M.P.

Dec. 31. At Wiesbaden, aged 63, the Hon. Edmond Sexton Pery, youngest son of the first Earl of Limerick.

Nov. 25. At his house at Ockham, Surrey, in consequence of being thrown from his phaeton, aged 93, Jas. Peto, esq.

Jan. 31. After a short illness, aged 61, the Rev. John Thomas Pine-Coffin, of Portledge, Devon, Rector of Alwington, and Prebendary of Exeter.

Mar. Lately, of wounds received in an attack made upon him by one of the chiefs under Negoussi, the rebel Governor of Tigré, while on his way from Gondar to Massowa, Mr. Plowden, Her Majesty's Consul in Abyssinia.

Feb. 7. At Brunswick-square, Brighton, aged 20, Charles Davenport] Polhill, esq., youngest son of the late Edward Polhill, esq.

Nov. 30. Harriet Louisa, youngest dau. of Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.

June 11. In Stanhope-street, Hyde-park-gardens, aged 63, the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A., F.R.S.

The deceased was the eldest son of

DEATHS.

Dec. 26. At Brighton, aged 71, Lieut.-Gen. Rainey, C.B., K.H., Colonel of the Royal Welch Fusiliers.

Nov. 4. At the Vicarage, West Ham, aged 78, Frances Anne, widow of the late Abel John Bam, esq., of Clonatin, Ireland, and last surviving dau. of the late John Port, esq., of Iiam Hall, Staffordshire.

March 15. Suddenly, while on the march from Belgium to Poonah, aged 36, Capt. Fox Maule Ramsay, H.M.'s 56th Regt., son of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, bart., of Balmain, Kincardine. Capt. Ramsay had received a medal for his services in the Crimea.

Aug. 14. At Palace-garden-villas, Kensington, aged 68, Henrietta Randolph, youngest and only surviving dau. of John, Lord Bishop of London.

Feb. 28. At Bognor, aged 76, Eliza, wife of the Rev. George Ranking, and sister of the late Gen. Sir P. Maitland, G.C.B.

Nov. 3. At Edinburgh, aged 72, the Baroness Anna Catharina de Keede d'Oudtshoorn, relict of James Dunbar, esq., formerly of H.M.'s 21st Light Dragoons, and youngest son of the late Geo. Dunbar, bart., of Mochrum.

March 2. At Paris, aged 84, Honoré Charles Michel Joseph Count Reille, Senior Marshal of France and Senator. This distinguished soldier of the Empire was born at Antibes (Var), of a good family. He entered the army at 17 as second lieutenant in the 94th Regt. of Inf., and made his first campaign in Belgium. As aide-de-camp to General Massena, he was present at the siege of Toulon, and subsequently accompanied his General to Italy. He distinguished himself at the battles of Montenotte, Dego, Lodi, Rivoli, the Brenta, where he was wounded, Arcole, and Belluno. At Tarris he charged a regiment of cavalry on the ice. Promoted to the ranks of captain and major of cavalry on the field of battle, he accompanied Massena to the army of Helvetia as adjutant-general, and the plan of the campaign was adopted chiefly from his report. He fought at Coire and at Schwitz, replaced Oudinot in his command, subsequently covered the retrograde movement into the Muttenthal, and took an active part in the battle in which Prince Italinski was defeated. Having been appointed to carry the orders of General Bonaparte to Massena, he evaded the English

fleet, which blockaded Genoa, penetrated into the town, and gave proofs of great intrepidity in various sorties. He returned to Italy in 1801 at the head of a picked corps under the command of Murat, was appointed Governor of Florence and Chief of the Staff of an army of observation. He was promoted to the rank of General of Brigade at 23 years of age, served in the camp of Boulogne, was sent into Bavaria and Austria in order to observe the preparations for war, and subsequently filled various special missions at Verona, Milan, and in the interior. The General, by a singular chance, was present at the great sea-fight of Trafalgar. In 1806 he commanded a brigade of the 5th Corps, which formed the advanced guard at Saalfeld and Jena. He broke the centre of the Russian line at Pultusk, and was raised to the rank of General of Division. He was selected by Marshal Lannes to be the Chief of his Staff, and at Ostrolenka he defended the town against four times the number of Russians, for which he was named Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. After the peace of Tilsit in 1807 he passed over to Catalonia, where he raised the siege of Figueras, and captured Rosas. He returned to Germany, and, at the head of a division of the Guard, supported General Lauriston at the battle of Wagram. He again went to Spain in 1810 as Governor of Navarre—beat Mina twice, and assisted Suchet with his troops to capture Valencia. He commanded in Arragon until the close of the year 1812, when he received the command of the army of Portugal. He fought on the Bidasoa, at Orthes, and at Toulouse. Peace having been concluded, he married the daughter of Marshal Massena. At the return of Napoleon from Elba, he received the command of the 2nd Corps of the Army of Observation on the northern frontier, and was created a Peer of France on the 15th of June, 1815. His advanced guard attacked the Prussian outposts, and drove them back on Marchiennes. He commanded the 2nd Corps at Waterloo. After the battle he covered Paris with his division at Gonesse, and subsequently retreated behind the Loire. The army having been disbanded, he remained on half-pay until he was placed on the list of Generals "disponible" by an ordonnance published



He was appointed a member of the superior Committee of Infantry in 1836. He was elevated to the dignity of Marshal of France on the 17th of September, 1847, being the last Marshal named by Louis Philippe. General Keille was created Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1804, Grand Officer in 1814, Grand Cross in 1815, and Count of the Empire the same year. He was buried at Père La Chaise on the 9th March with all the obsequies due to his high rank.

Dec. 22. At Kingston, Jamaica, the Hon. Richard O'Reilly, Judge of H.M.'s Supreme Court in that island.

March 22. At York-terrace, Regent's-park, George Rennie, esq., the son of George Rennie, esq., of Fantassie, East Lothian, the agriculturist, and nephew of John Rennie, the engineer. In early life, Mr. Rennie was a sculptor, and, amongst other works, produced the "Grecian Archer," which he presented to the Athenæum Club. He also suggested to Mr. Ewart, in the year 1836, the Parliamentary Committee, which led to the formation of those Schools of Design which have since given so great an impulse to our arts and manufactures. In 1841, he was returned to Parliament for Ipswich, and was afterwards appointed the Governor of the Falkland Islands.

Nov. 26. At Springfield, near Chelmsford, aged 86, John Adey Repton, esq.,

profession which the tensively e the kingde the Repton ployed by day, both i it is difficu of this ge father and l conjointly. tions, for v be named, to occupy " minster, for first premi hem Hospi premium; for Earl D Pückler M also appes the Pavili

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of "The Duke's Own Regiment," the 33rd Foot. Riches was present at the storming and capture of Seringapatam, and also at the battles of Ligny, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo.

Oct. 21. In Portland pl., aged 69, Charles Gordon-Lennox, Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, and Baron of Settrington, co. York, in the peerage of England; Duke of Lennox, co. Dumbarton, Earl of Darnley, co. Renfrew, and Baron Methuen of Torbolton, co. Ayr, in the peerage of Scotland, K.G., and also Duke d'Aubigny in the peerage of France. The deceased was the eldest son of Charles, fourth Duke, by Lady Charlotte Gordon, eldest dau. of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon. After an education at Westminster School, the young Earl entered the army as ensign in the 5th garrison battalion, and serving for a short period as aide-de-camp to his father, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he joined the forces in Portugal in July 1810, as aide-de-camp and assistant military secretary to the Duke of Wellington, with whom he remained until the close of the war in 1814. He was present at the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Aon, storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, storming of Badajoz, battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, the first storming of San Sebastian, action at Vera, and battle of Orthes, on which occasion he was severely wounded in the chest by a musket ball, which was never extracted. During the campaign in the Netherlands he was aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange (the late King of the Netherlands) and was present with him at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. After the Prince of Orange was wounded at Waterloo, the Earl joined the Duke of Wellington's staff as aide-de-camp and remained with him during the rest of the campaign. For his military services he had received the silver war medal and eight clasps. He married, April 19, 1817, Lady Caroline Paget, eldest dau. of the late Field-Marshal the Marquess of Anglesey, and succeeded to the dukedom on the 2-nd of August, 1819. The deceased never attained higher rank than that of lieutenant-colonel, but his attachment to his profession was a marked feature throughout his life, and it was mainly owing to his constant exertions that the

Peninsular war-medal was at last, on the 1st of June, 1847, accorded to the veterans of that great contest. From 1812 to 1819 the late Duke sat in the House of Commons for Chichester. In politics, of late years, he was a supporter of the Conservative party, and a determined opponent to the repeal of the corn-laws. The Reform Bill, however, received his support, and he was Postmaster-General in Earl Grey's Administration, and formed one of the members of the Cabinet from 1830 to 1834; he also gave his support to Lord Melbourne's Government. The deceased nobleman was a zealous agriculturist, was one of the founders of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and had held the office of President of the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society, as well as of the Smithfield Club. He was one of the princely supporters of the turf, the annual races at Goodwood Park affording scope for the display of his generous hospitality, and by his honourable bearing and frank manners on all occasions he had endeared himself to a large circle of friends, while both in England and in Scotland he was esteemed by his tenants as one of the best of landlords. His Grace was, with the exception of the Marquess of Exeter, the senior Knight of the Garter, having received that order in 1828. He was Lord-Lieutenant, Castles, Roturorum, and Vice-Admiral of Sussex, colonel of the Royal Sussex Artillery and Light Infantry Battalions of the Militia (which command his Grace had held from 1819), aide-de-camp to the Queen, High Steward of Chichester, Chancellor of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and hereditary Constable of Inverness Castle. On inheriting the large estates of his maternal uncle, the last Duke of Gordon, he assumed the name of Gordon, by royal letters patent, for himself and all his then surviving issue. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Earl of March.

Nov. 22. At Allahabad, aged 49, after a service of thirty years, Colonel Benjamin Ricky, commanding H.M.'s 48th Regiment.

Dec. 3. At Cauldon-place, in the Staffordshire Potteries, aged 75, John Ridgway, esq., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Stafford.

Nov. 14. In Lower Grosvenor-street,

aged 75, the daughter of the late
The deceased lady was dau. of the late
Lieut.-Col. Francis Hale Rigby, of
Mistley Hall, Essex, and married Feb.
9, 1808, William Horace, third Lord
Rivers.

Feb. 2. At Sydenham, aged 64, Jane,
youngest and only surviving dau. of
the late Francis Rivington, esq.

Oct. 6. At Hazeldine House, Red-
marley, aged 60, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry
Geo. Roberts, K.C.B., of H.M.'s Bombay
Army, Col. of the 21st Regt. of Native
Infantry. He married, in 1838, Julia
Maria, dau. of the Rev. Robert Raikes,
rector of Longhope, Gloucestershire, by
whom he has left a family.

May 27. At Dover, Mr. George
Roberts, of Lyme Regis.

Mr. Roberts availed himself of the
peculiar facilities which circumstances
afforded him, and accumulated many
documents of value relative to the
events of Monmouth's insurrection.
He published, in 1844, a work on that
subject, and is frequently referred to by
Lord Macaulay in his "History" as an
authority on that rebellion. He was
also known as the author and editor of
other works.

Dec. 2. At Edinburgh, aged 58, the
Rev. Dr. James Robertson, Professor of
Church History in the University of
Edinburgh. The deceased was one of
the most distinguished ministers of the
Church of Scotland, and he was well
known for his effect which about

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painted the chief beauties and highest dignities of the British aristocracy, and the various members of the Royal families of England and Belgium. The number of his works is said to exceed 2000. In 1837 he was appointed Miniature Painter to the Queen; in 1838 he was elected Associate of the Royal Academy; in 1839 Academician, and in the same year he was knighted. This great success is sufficient evidence of the powers possessed by Sir William Ross. His likenesses were exceedingly faithful and agreeable; his colouring, especially his rendering of human flesh, singularly pure; he was a great master of tints, of great skill in arranging the *pose* of his sitters, and admirably versed in the selection of draperies and other accessories.

Mar. 21. At Portland-place, aged 60, Charles Ross, esq., one of the commissioners of the Audit Board. He was the only son of General Alexander Ross, and married, in April, 1825, Lady Mary, fourth daughter of Charles, second Marquess Cornwallis. Previously to his official appointment, the late Mr. Ross sat in the House of Commons during six successive Parliaments, having been returned for Oxford in 1822, for St. Germans in 1826, and for Northampton in 1832 and 1835. He was a junior Lord of the Admiralty in 1830, and a junior Lord of the Treasury during the late Sir R. Peel's first Administration in 1834. He had also lately edited and collected correspondence of the late Marquess Cornwallis, his father-in-law.

Dec. 1. At Rossmore Park, county Monaghan, aged 68, Henry Robert, third Lord Rossmore. He succeeded his father in 1842, married first the Lady Ann Douglas Hamilton (who died in 1844), and secondly, Julia, dau of Henry Lloyd, esq., of Farinroca, co. Tipperary, by whom he leaves issue.

Aug. 27. In London, aged 62, the Rev. James Thomas Round, B.D., prebend of St. Paul's, and rector of All Saints', Colchester, and late dean rural of Colchester.

April 28. At Brighton, aged 78, John Round, esq., High Steward of Colchester. He represented the boroughs of Ipswich and Colchester at various dates, between 1813 and 1847, when he finally retired from public life.

July 2. At Montevideo, aged 42, Comdr. Robt. H. B. Rowley, youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, bart., G.C.B.

April 30. At Woolwich, aged 74, John Rowley, a well-known sergeant of the Royal Artillery, in which he enlisted in 1803. He fought in fifteen battles and sieges in the Peninsula, besides numerous lesser affairs, and was twice wounded. For these services he received the war medal and eleven clasps! Twice he served at Gibraltar, and the rest of his time was passed in Guernsey and Woolwich, where he was discharged in 1827. Subsequently he filled the office of steward of the Ordnance Hospital at Portsmouth for twenty-two years.

Jan. 14. At Clapham Rise, aged 60, the Rev. H. R. Roxby, LL.D., of Blackwood, East Riding, Yorkshire, vicar of St. Olaves, Old Jewry, and rector of St. Martin's, Pomeroy, London.

Jan. 7. At Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Sir William Rule, Surveyor of the Navy.

March 7. At Woolwich, aged 70, Major-General H. C. Russell, R.A.

Nov. 1. At St. Petersburg, aged 62, Alexandra Feodorowna, the Empress Mother of Russia. Her Majesty, who was the daughter of Frederic William of Prussia, was born on July 13, 1798, and received the name of Charlotte at baptism; but, according to the Russian custom, on her marriage, July 13, 1817, with the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, she assumed the names of Alexandra Feodorowna. Her surviving issue are the Emperor, the three Grand Dukes, Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael, and the Grand Duchesses Maria and Olga.

June 14. At Slebech Park, Pembrokeshire, the Baroness de Rutzan, wife of the Baron de Rutzan, and sister of the Countess Dowager of Lichfield.

Jan. 9. At Sorrento House, Torquay, Devon, Susan Georgiana, eldest dau. of the Hon. Granville and Lady Georgiana Ryder.

Aug. 30. At Barrackpore, Calcutta, of dysentery, aged 35, Capt. William C. Lane Ryves, H.M.I.S., second son of the late Hugh Massy Ryves, of Newgarden, Castle Connell, co. Limerick. He commanded the 4th Punjab Rifles at the relief of Lucknow, Bithoor,

Vaughan.

Dec. 23. At Bernard-villas, Upper Norwood, aged 47, Edward Alexander Samuelles, esq., C.B., of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

July 17. At Ombersley Court, Worcestershire, aged 68, the Right Hon. Arthur Moyses William Hill, Lord Sandys of Ombersley. The deceased, who was second son of Arthur, second Marquess of Downshire, by Mary, Baroness of Sandys, entered the army as cornet, in the 10th Hussars, in July, 1809; and in 1812, as lieutenant, accompanied that regiment to the Peninsula, where he was present at the action of Morales, and the battles of Vittoria and Pampeluna. He was on the staff of the Duke of Wellington during the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. Subsequently he commanded the 2nd Dragoons, as Lieut.-Colonel from the spring of 1832 to Dec. 1837. He succeeded to the barony 1836, was appointed Colonel of the 7th (the Princess Royal's Regiment of Dragoon Guards) in March, 1853, and in August, 1858, was moved to his old regiment, the 2nd Dragoons. The deceased was unmarried.

Nov. 5. At Paris, Princess Sapicha, of Devezyn, Poland, and formerly of Bold Hall, Lancashire.

Oct. 14. At Newick-park, Sussex, the Lady Catherine Saunderson.

Sept. 24. At Gotha, aged 61, the Duchess Maria, widow of Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and step-

death of his son of Wrig Wrightingto acquired th took the n late Mr. Sc of High Sh He was a R last quarter vast wealth land at Soul computed at penditure v extravaganc purchase of left a collec deceased wa

April 18 Mary Ann, esq., M.P.

July 1. aged 80, G bert, one of philosopher was a native vicar of Ho theology at mind was t he transfer profession practised Frieberg, s pursuits w After fillin family of t burg Schw 1819 Profe first at the

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 487

DEATHS.

attractive but illusive mysticism of his own.

March 1. At Hackness Hall, Scarborough, Charlotte, widow of William Master Fenton Scott, esq., of Wood Hall, Yorkshire.

Dec. 12. At Chudleigh, Devon, aged 83, Vice-Admiral Wm. Isaac Scott.

Jan. 3. At Cawston Lodge, Lord John Douglas Montagu Scott. His lordship was second son of Charles William, fourth Duke of Buccleuch, and was born July 13, 1809. He married, in 1836, Alicia Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. John Spottiswoode, who survives him. Lord John Scott represented for some years the county of Roxburgh. He was, however, better known as the patron of all manly sports, and, in particular, he did much to promote the success and uphold the respectability of the Scottish turf.

Jan. 1. At Whitfield, Northumberland, aged 76, the Ven. Thomas Hobbes Scott, M.A., Rector of Whitfield, Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral, and formerly Archdeacon of New South Wales.

June 24. At Woodville, Lucan, Dublin, aged 87, Gen. Sir Hepton Stafford Scott, K.C.B., late of the R.I.C.S. The deceased general was chosen to represent the R.I.C.S. at the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington.

May 2. At Bournemouth, aged 69, William Richard Baker Seldon, Commander R.N. He entered the navy in 1801, and served with much distinction to the close of the war in 1815. (On Nov. 26, 1813, with four boats, he captured, off Cape Ronne, Corsica, *Le Charlemagne*, privateer of eight guns, pierced for sixteen, and ninety-three men. The British loss, out of fifty-eight men, was five killed and fifteen wounded.)

May 1. At Stockwell, Vice-Admiral Alexander Rintou Sharp, C.B. The deceased was midshipman in the *Kent* in the expedition to the Helder in 1799; and of the *Herrule*, at Cape François and siege of C'graces, in 1804; Lieut. of the *Topaze* in action with two French frigates near Corfu in 1809, and commanded the *Neout* at the destruction of three French armed ships and some batteries in Nagone Bay in 1811. He was in 1815 nominated a C.B., and he also received the good-service pension. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieut., Dec. 6, 1806;

Commander, March 5, 1809; Capt., Jan. 22, 1813; Rear-Adm., June 1, 1848; and Vice-Adm., July 30, 1857.

July 24. At the Vicarage, Doncaster, aged 69, the Rev. John Sharpe, D.D., for forty-three years Vicar of that place, and Canon of York.

Sept. 20. At Savile House, Jersey, aged 59, William Pigott Shuckburgh, esq., of the Moot, Downton, J.P. for the county of Wilt.

Dec. 23. At Weston-super-Mare, Col. H. A. Shuckburgh, Bengal Army Retired List, youngest brother of Sir F. Shuckburgh, bart.

July 24. At Brighton, aged 80, the Hon. Mrs. Silverton, of Minster Acres, Northumberland, and third daughter of Lord Camoys.

Aug. 24. At Swainston, Isle of Wight, aged 39, Jane, the wife of Major Sir John Simeon, bart., and only dau. of the late Sir Frederick Baker, bart.

June 21. William Simms, esq., F.R.S., of Carshalton, Surrey, and of Fleet-street.

April 7. At Great Malvern, aged 59, Jellinson Cookson Symons, esq., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

The son of a country clergyman, of ancient lineage, who held at one time the living of Radnage, Mr. Symons received his education at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1831. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1848, but soon began to combine with the more special duties of his profession a devotion to literary questions of a social character, and more especially to the statistics of crime, education, and other kindred topics. He was appointed, in consequence, one of the commissioners of inquiry into the state of the mining districts of the North and Wales, and in 1848 was named one of the Inspectors of Schools. The various pamphlets, lectures, speeches, &c., and more elaborate treatises on educational and social subjects which he published between that date and the present year, fill upwards of six pages in the new catalogue of the British Museum. Mr. Symons is also known and remembered for a controversy which he carried on against Dr. Whewell respecting the revolution of the moon on its axis, and for an interesting essay on the authorship of "Junius," which he ascribed to William Burke. He married, in 1845, Angelina, daughter of Mr. Edward Kendall,

son of the late Mr. George Simpson, of Loch-broom, county Ross, and was well known as the author of a "Narrative of an Overland Journey round the World." He had held the post of Governor over the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements for upwards of thirty-five years, and received the honour of knighthood in 1841, for his zeal in fitting out several Arctic expeditions. He married, in 1827, Miss Frances Ramsay Simpson, by whom, who died in 1853, he leaves a son and two or three daughters. Opinions may differ as to the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company; but there is only one opinion as to the ability, energy, and uprightness of the public servant just taken from them, and whose loss they will find it difficult to replace.

July 27. At Weymouth, aged 54, Major William Henry Simpson, C.B.

Nov. 2. At Rempstone Hall, aged 80, the Dowager Lady Sitwell, relict of John Smith Wright, esq.

May 15. At Crompton Fold, Bolton-le-Moors, aged 77, the Rev. James Slade, M.A., Senior Canon of Chester, and Rector of West Kirby.

The deceased was a fellow and tutor of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, having graduated as ninth wrangler in 1804. He married Augusta, daughter of the late Dr. Law, Bishop of Chester, to whom he was indebted for his preferment in the Church.

Oct. 31. Suddenly, at Waterloo-crescent, Dover, aged 80, John Baker

DEATHS.

enabled him to come to the assistance of the Commander-in-Chief, and to join in the final and crowning victory of Sobraon (February 10th), which crushed the last hopes of the Sikh leaders and their troops, and secured the possession of the Punjab to the British.

For these services he received the special thanks of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Gough, the two Houses of Parliament, and the East India Company, and the Freedom of the City of London, was made a Baronet and G.C.B., and was soon afterwards appointed to the Colonelcy of the Rifle Brigade. In September, 1847, he was nominated to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, and as Commander-in-Chief there, he attacked and defeated the rebel Boers at Boom Plaata, August 29, 1848; but in 1851, while the Kaffir war was raging, he was superseded in that difficult post, in a manner that did not add to the popularity of the Colonial Minister, and returned to England.

In 1854 Sir Harry Smith was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General, and appointed to the command of the northern and midland districts. Sir Harry had received the war-medal and twelve clasps.

Sir Harry Smith married, in 1814, a Spanish lady, the Donna Juana Maria de los Dolores de Leon, by whom, however, he had no issue.

April 12. At Blandford-square, aged 76, Benjamin Smith, esq., formerly M.P. for the city of Norwich.

Aug. 4. In Oxford-square, Hyde-park, aged 77, Mary Lady Smith, widow of Sir David William Smith, bart., of Alnwick.

Oct. 14. At Gosforth House, near Newcastle, aged 72, William Smith, esq., one of the most eminent ship-builders in the kingdom, as well as one of its most successful shipowners.

May 22. At North-end Lodge, Fulham, of a sudden attack of bronchitis, aged 43, Mr. Albert Smith, the well-known author and popular lecturer.

Albert Smith was born on May 24, 1816, at Chertsey, and was educated at Merchant Taylors School. He became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1838, after which he repaired to Paris and attended the hospital of the Hôtel Dieu. On his return to England he commenced practice with his father

at Chertsey. His taste for fun, humour, and literature, was early developed. He is recorded in a country paper as having sung at a public dinner two songs in the style of Matthews, with a genius and versatility that astonished everybody; and his literary taste he gratified by some contributions to the *Medical Times*, in which appeared "Jasper Buddle, or Confessions of a Dissecting-room Porter." Not being entirely satisfied with his position as a surgeon, he prepared views of the scenery of the Alps, together with a descriptive lecture, with which he visited most of the small towns in the vicinity of the metropolis during 1839 and 1840. In 1841 he settled in London and commenced writing for the magazines, in which appeared, among a variety of miscellaneous articles, several of his novels, "The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury," "The Scattergood Family," "The Marchioness of Brinvilliers," "Christopher Tadpole," and "The Pottleton Legacy," all of which were published subsequently as separate works, and were decidedly successful. During 1847-49 he wrote a series of "Physiologia," or Sketches of London Life. In 1849 he visited the East, and on his return published "A Month at Constantinople," in which the exaggerated notions respecting its romance and its beauty were cleverly ridiculed; and in 1850 he produced an entertainment called "The Overland Mail," wherein he was the only performer, and, with the aid of scenery, he graphically described that route. He also in this year wrote two or three operative burlesques. In the autumn of 1851 he revisited the scene of his early predilection, and succeeded with much difficulty in gaining the summit of Mont Blanc, a feat which afterwards became one of every-day occurrence. On the 15th of March, 1852, he produced at the Egyptian Hall his entertainment of "The Ascent of Mont Blanc," wherein his rapid but distinct utterance, his humour, the well-selected and well-painted scenery, and his careful attention to the comfort of his auditors, enabled him to achieve an unprecedented success. This entertainment continued a standard favourite for several years, when Mr. Smith determined on introducing the British public to an entirely new field of observation. In the autumn of 1858, therefore, he



Chinese entertainments, always delighting his overflowing audiences, but which were never so entirely popular as his "Ascent of Mont Blanc." About a year ago the deceased married the eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Kesley, the comedian.

Aug. 17. At Wootton Hall, Warwickshire, aged 70, the Dowager Lady Smythe.

June 8. At Woodpark, Neston, Cheshire, aged 70, Com. Wm. Snell, R.N., aged 70. The deceased was engaged in the battle of Trafalgar.

Oct. 21. At Staplefield, Tawney Rectory, aged 75, the Rev. Henry Soames, M.A., Hampton Lecturer in 1830, and Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Feb. 25. At Little Chishill, aged 66, Sir Peter Buckworth Soame, bart.

July 12. Aged 69, George Soane, A.B., youngest son of the late Sir John Soane, *knt.*

June 11. In Piccadilly, Lady Charles Somerset, widow of Gen. Lord Charles Somerset, second son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, and sister to the present Earl Poulett.

June 25. At Florence, aged 81, Wm. Somerville, M.D., formerly one of the principal Inspectors of the Army Medical Board, and Physician to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

July 16. At Upper Norwood, aged 50, the Rev. John Sortain, minister of North-street Chapel, Brighton.

Oct. 23. At Whittlebury Lodge, Northamptonshire, Harriet, Lady Southamp-

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APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 491

DEATHS.

Oct. 8. In Gay-street, Bath, Lieut.-Col. Spence, C.B., late of the 31st Regt. He was present with his regiment in the action of Stuola, near Genoa, on the 13th of April, 1814, and also at the surrender of Corsica in the same year. In 1815 he served with the army in Naples. In 1825 he sailed for India, in the ship *Kent*, but the vessel having been burnt in the Bay of Biscay, he was obliged to return. He subsequently commanded the 31st Regiment at the battles of Moodkee, Feroz-shah, Buddiwal, and Aliwal, and the 1st Brigade of Sir Harry Smith's division at the battle of Soobraon. At Feroz-shah and at Soobraon he had his horse shot under him. He had received the war-medal and three clasps.

Feb. 14. At Leamington, aged 81, Charlotte, wife of R. Spooner, esq., M.P., and dau. of the late Very Rev. N. Wetherell, D.D., Dean of Hereford, and Master of University College, Oxford.

Jan. 8. At Gibraltar, Nicholas Appleby Spoor, esq., of Whitburn, Durham, and Warkworth, Northumberland, Capt. 25th Regt. (King's Own Borders), a Deputy-Lieut. of the former county.

April 27. At Nivelles, in Belgium, aged 65, George Stamford, esq., late of Hutton, Yorkshire, and formerly of the 2nd Fusiliers, with which regiment he served the Waterloo campaign.

March 5. At Beauchamp, county Dublin, aged 63, Sir Lovell Stamer, bart. He entered the navy in 1810, and served as midshipman in the *Cerberus* under Sir William Hoste, in the Adriatic, and obtained a medal and clasps for Lissa and Orsova, and was wounded in the former action. After the peace in 1815 he entered the 4th or Royal Irish Dragoons, from which regiment he retired in 1840.

Oct. 10. At Catterick, near Brighton, Mary, widow of F. W. Stamford, esq., formerly of the 1st Life Guards.

Jan. 11. At Pauls-walk, in Banbury, aged 70, William Sidney Stanley, esq., M.P. for D.E. for the county of Southampton, and well known as a zealous supporter of the art and field sports. He married, in 1804, Lady Gertrude Howard, dau. of Frederick, 5th Earl of Carlisle.

March 1st. At Madison, Indiana, Owen Stanley, the recognized leader of a large band of emigrants who emigrated

to America some seven or eight years ago from England. The band now numbers about 200 persons, who still keep up their nomadic mode of living.

Feb. 20. At Old Steningford Hall, Ripon, aged 69, Thomas Kitchingman Staveley, esq., late Captain in the Royal Engineers and M.P. for the city of Ripon under the first reformed Parliament. Mr. Staveley (whose original name was Hutchinson) took the name and armorial bearings of Staveley in pursuance of the will of the late Gen. Miles Staveley (the last male heir of the old Yorkshire house of that name), who died in July, 1814.

Sept. 15. At Shawfield-toll, Glasgow, aged 72, Mr. Robert Steele, of Broun Castle, better known as "Rab Steele," or "Provost Steele." He had amassed a considerable fortune by toll keeping, but although he had been thrice elected Provost of Rutherglen, and was in the commission of the peace for Lanarkshire, he still remained to the last an ardent admirer of horse-racing, pugilism, cock fighting, trotting matches, and all kinds of sports.

Jan. 10. At Castrament Gatehouse, N.B., the Hon. Montgomery Stewart, fourth and last surviving son of John, seventh Earl of Galloway.

March 14. At Burwood-place, Hyde-park, aged 70, John Stewart, esq., formerly M.P. for Lymington.

April 7. J. Stewart, esq., who was returned for Lymington in the Conservative interest in 1832, 1835, 1837, and 1841. At the dissolution in 1847, having lost his election, he retired from public life.

Nov. 24. At Kensington gate, aged 52, Charlotte, widow of Major W. M. Stewart of the Bengal Army, and of Ardyvolditch, Perthshire.

Sept. 11. At Bath, aged 62, Capt. J. F. Stirling, R.N., the youngest son of the late Vice Adm. Charles Stirling.

Aug. 7. At Brompton Barracks, Chancery, M. de Stoufford, Adjutant of the Royal Engineers, son of Vice Adm. Sir Montagu Stoufford, K.C.B. He served during the whole of the Crimean campaign, including the battles of Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, where he acted as aide de camp to Gen. Sir John Burgoyne. He also superintended the laying down the field electric telegraph in the Crimea. In addition to the Crimean medal he was

ton. He married, July 20, 1828, Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Henry Howard, by whom he leaves a family.

June 3. In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 88, Field-Marshal the Earl of Strafford, G.C.B., G.C.H., Colonel of the 2nd or Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards. The deceased was the third son of Mr. George Byng, of Wrotham Park, Middlesex. He entered the 33rd Regt. in 1793, and served in that regiment in Flanders and in Holland in 1794 and 1795, and was wounded at Geldermalsen. In the expedition to Hanover in 1805 he served in the 3rd Guards; he took part in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and was in the Walcheren expedition in 1809; he was with the reserve under Gen. Sir J. Hope. In that command he charged a detachment of the Dutch troops, taking some officers and upwards of 100 men prisoners. In 1811 he proceeded to the Peninsula, when he was appointed to a brigade in the second division of the army under Lord Hill. He was present with it in all the movements and affairs with the enemy in the south of Spain, and during the period of the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo was detached with his own brigade and some cavalry to observe the movements of Gen. Foy, at Coria. In the campaign of 1813 he was engaged in the several actions of Vittoria, of the Pyrenees, of Pampeluna (in which action he was wounded), Nivelles, when he was wounded and two horses shot under him; at Cambray in driving the enemy's outposts

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In 1812 he of London made a Prince in 1831 he was of the Order 1828 been n of the Royal Knighthood he represented in the House he was elevated by the title was ultimately

The gallant Colonel of the 7th July, 1822; of the 29th Colonel of the

His lordship received the military Cross and the Order of the Lion of Flanders, the silver for Toulon the Order of St.

The comrade deceased by September 1, 1794; Lieutenant Colonel, June 4, 1818; General and Field-

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DEATHS.

age, Lord Chancellor of England and Baron Campbell. In 1836, while her husband was Attorney-General, Lady Campbell was created a peeress in her own right as Baroness Stratheden, with remainder to her children by him.

May 5. At Albemarle-street, Mary, Countess of Strathmore. The deceased countess was daughter of Mr. Millner, of Standrop, Durham, and married, in 1820, John, 10th Earl of Strathmore, who died the day following the marriage. Her ladyship married, secondly, 6th of March, 1831, the Right Hon. Wm. Hutt, M.P. for Gateshead.

Dec. 25. At Ostend, aged 76, Col. Henry C. Streatfield, late of H.M.'s 87th Regt. Royal Irish Fusiliers.

June 1. At Painswick, Gloucestershire, aged 75, Colonel George Stuart.

June. Lately. John Swanston, late forester and gamekeeper at Abbotsford, an old servant of Sir Walter Scott.

Sept. 26. At Capheaton, Northumberland, aged 98, Sir John Edward Swinburne, bart., F.R.S.L., F.A.S.S. of London and Perth, and President of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, since the year of its formation, 1813.

The deceased was the eldest son of Sir Edward Swinburne, the fifth baronet, who died at Capheaton in 1786. On July 13, 1787, he married Emilia Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Bennet, esq., of Beckenham, Kent, and niece to Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland. By this lady he had two sons and five daughters. From early years the deceased took a lively interest in all that related to the advancement of science and literature, and in 1798 he was elected President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which office he retained for thirty nine years. He also represented Lanchester in Parliament during 1788 and 1789, and at the close of the last century he was appointed High Sheriff of Northumberland. In the circle of his friends and acquaintances, the late baronet was highly appreciated, and by all he was regarded as a genuine specimen of the kindly, frank, good-hearted old English gentleman.

Dec. 4. At Pisa, aged 57, Leopold, Count of Syracuse, uncle of Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies.

The deceased prince was a man of

refined taste, of most amiable character, and generally popular. He was an eminent antiquary, and had conducted the excavations at Portici, which have enriched the Neapolitan Museum with valuable specimens of Roman art. He was also a distinguished sculptor. But he has a still better claim to the regard of posterity for his enlightened opinions on government, which contrasted strongly with those in favour at the Neapolitan Court, and the protection which, during the tyrannical reign of his brother (the late King), he extended to all who underwent persecution for their political opinions.

April 20. At Döbling, near Vienna, aged 67, Count Stephan Szechenyi.

This Hungarian magnate was one of the most wisely patriotic men of his time. Enthusiastically attached to his country, he devoted his whole life, and ultimately his reason, to her service. Deeply impressed by the unfortunate political state of Hungary, and with her immense undeveloped wealth, he applied all his energies to ameliorate her condition. As wise as patriotic, he perceived that any struggle for national independence must result in stronger repression; and, therefore, not joining himself prominently with those who offered a vain resistance to Austria, he sought every means of drawing forth her physical prosperity. The Count was an enthusiastic admirer of England, her institutions, her rational freedom, her wise commercial system, and her local self-government; and he framed his exertions for Hungary on the system of practical good sense he had observed in our country. Under his management, roads were carried through impracticable districts; then the navigation of the Danube was cleared of obstacles through the whole course of the Austrian territories and to the Black Sea; then steamboats were placed upon it, and a systematic communication kept up throughout its entire length. By his exertions, a beautiful suspension bridge was thrown by an English engineer (Mr Tierney Clark) over the river between Peath and Buda

and then (and this was, perhaps, the most difficult achievement of all) the nobles were induced to waive their privileges and submit to pay toll for passing. While these and many other plans for improving the condition of



currency and credit, freedom of trade, and religious liberty, were explained in clear and intelligible forms. Nor was the Count less earnest in his duties as a senator; for before the disastrous times of 1848, Hungary had a Diet, whose theoretical privileges exceeded those of the British Parliament. In the Diet, Count Szechenyi avoided those irritating questions of policy which the enraged magnates fought with useless persistency against the Imperial authority, and pressed upon his fellow nobles the policy of unity, moderation, and the acquisition of that strength which arises from wealth and position. Since, nevertheless, he was necessarily leagued in these efforts with the party in opposition to the Court, he was a marked man; and when the imperial advisers determined on suppressing the Opposition by force, Count Szechenyi was seized, with Kossuth and other patriots, and kept in confinement. When, in 1848, the patriotic party, contrary to the tenour of the advice of the Count throughout his life, resolved on an appeal to arms, he was still in confinement and had no share in the struggle. But the excitement of the times, and the dreadful misfortunes which befell his countrymen during the insurrection, and the total suppression of the Hungarian nationality which followed its suppression, were too much to be borne, and the Count became insane. Under these painful circumstances the Austrian Government permitted the

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APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 495

DEATHS.

of which he was lieutenant, and he was killed by the bursting of a gun while engaged with his corps in ball-practice at Archeliffe Fort.

Dec. 26. At Oxford, the Rev. James Thompson, D.D., rector of Lincoln College, and Rector of Twyford, Berks. Dr. Thompson took his degree of B.A. in 1823, and was elected to a Fellowship soon afterwards. He served various college offices between 1823 and 1845, in which latter year he was presented by his college to the rectory of Cublington, in Berkshire, which he held till 1853. In 1851, on the death of Dr. Radford, he was elected Rector of the College, after a very severe contest, which excited much attention in Oxford. An appeal was made to the Visitor against the election, but it was confirmed by a decree bearing date April 8, 1852.

Aug. 11. At Vale Lodge, Sutton, Surrey, aged 62, Theophilus Thompson, M.D., F.R.S., of Upper George street, Portman square.

Nov. 7. At Parkhill, Bodmin, Cornwall, aged 77, Henry Thompson, esq., for more than forty years J.P. and D.L.

Nov. 4. Suddenly, in the camp at Pekin, Arthur Saunders Thomson, M.D., principal medical officer of the 2nd Division of the expeditionary army.

Dec. 16. At Doncaster, aged 51, the Rev. Wm. Thorp, Vicar of Misson, Notts. The rev. gentleman acted for many years as Hon. Secretary to the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was the author of a work on "The Agricultural Geology of Part of the Wold District of Yorkshire," and of other important geological treatises.

Dec. 28. In Chapel st., Belgrave-sq., aged 42, Lieut Colonel Sir Matthew Edward Tierney, bart. Late of the Coldstream Guards. The deceased baronet served with considerable distinction in the earlier part of the Russian war.

Oct. 29. At his residence, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand, aged 63, William Henry Tizard, formerly Senior Examiner, Audit Office, Somerset House, London, Assistant Commissioner for Auditing the Irish Relief Accounts, Special Auditor to the British Museum, and Private Secretary to the late Sir Robert Peel, bart.

Jan. 30. In Brook-st., aged 51, Dr. Robert Bentley Todd, F.R.S.

Dr. Todd was the second son of Professor L. H. Todd, a distinguished surgeon and professor in Dublin. Dr. Todd graduated at Trinity College, and came to London as a young man, with nothing but his own energy and character to rely on for pushing his fortunes in this metropolis. He first contemplated practising as a surgeon; but soon diverging into the medical line, took an *ad eundem* degree at Oxford, and joined the College of Physicians. From the first he had shown the strongest taste for anatomical and physiological pursuits, which he followed with uncommon ardour, and became a lecturer on these subjects in the schools. They were the foundation of his subsequent success, giving to his thoughts and views that sound practical tone so much in harmony with the force of his own character, and which impressed itself so strongly on the medical doctrines of the day. It has been a distinctive feature of English anatomists and physiologists that they have for the most part kept steadily in view the application of these sciences to the investigation and treatment of disease. That practical turn of mind which so characterizes our countrymen, has led here, as in so many other walks, to remarkable results, and no better instance could be adduced than that of Dr. Todd. He looked on all disease as one thoroughly conversant with the several avenues and processes of the body deranged by it, and was thus enabled not only to see comprehensively and to teach decidedly the phenomena before him, but with all the energy of a wonderfully active mind to take a leading part in moulding the theories and practice that were current in his youth into conformity with the requirements of an epoch in which physiology has made greater strides towards the perfection of a science than in all former periods combined. He did not look at diseased processes merely as such, but at disease in contrast with health, and he had the courage to write and teach fearlessly the conclusions to which he was led, but always with simplicity, honesty, and candour. He became a teacher at the bedside in the hospital, followed and beloved warmly by a succession of young men, many of



tomy and physiology, which, after many years of tedious delays, was completed under his editorship, he himself having contributed to it many important articles, especially those on the heart, brain, and nervous system. He also was joint author with Mr. Bowman, of "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," a work which contained some new views, and is well known among men of science. He was also the author of many other works. He was appointed Professor of Physiology and of General and Morbid Anatomy in King's College in 1837, and took a leading part in originating King's College Hospital, an institution which is largely indebted to him for its rapid progress under great difficulties.

In the midst of work so incessant—literary, educational, and among active men of business—his gradually augmenting practice left him no leisure; yet, so long ago as 1847, he circulated a document among some friends, including the late Bishop Blomfield, which led to the foundation of St. John's Training Institution for Nurses—an institution that supplied Miss Nightingale with some of that first devoted band which left England for Scutari in October 1855, and which has now, for some years, as a portion of its duties, in addition to private nursing, performed all the nursing in King's College Hospital.

Dr. Todd's last illness was painfully sudden, and illustrates the laborious employments which a London physi-



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

497

DEATHS.

several years H.B.M. Consul for the Hague and its dependencies.

Feb. 23. At Bromley-house, Kent, aged 79, Col. George Tweedy, on the retired list of the Bombay army.

Nov. 23. At Halswell-house, Somerset, aged 82, Colonel Kemcys Tynce, a deputy lieutenant of the county; Provincial Grand Master of Somerset, in the Masonic body. The deceased was intimately connected with the county of Somerset in social, political, and magisterial relations, and in each and all he was equally esteemed and respected. He represented Bridgewater from 1832 till 1837.

Aug. 22. At her residence, Porchester-terrace, Hyde-park, Miss Kemcys Tynce.

July 5. At the Oaks, Leamington, aged 45, Colonel Walter Unett, late of the 3rd Light Dragoons. The deceased had seen much service in India, and had received a medal for the Afghanistan, and a medal and two clasps for the Punjab campaign. He had also a "distinguished service" pension granted to him, and was appointed to carry a banner at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

Nov. 24. At Edinburgh, Adam Urquhart, esq., Advocate, and Sheriff of Wigton-shire.

Oct. 5. At Ostend, aged 55, Matthew Uziel, esq. of Hanover lodge, Regent's-park. The deceased was of very humble origin, but his financial talent raised him to a partnership in the French house of Devaux and Co., of London, which he entered in early life as a clerk. He was also a director of the South Western, of the Luxembourg, and of several other railways.

Jan. 6. At Kingstown, near Dublin, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of Brig.-Gen. C. Vandeleur, formerly of H.M.'s 16th Regt.

Aug. 1. Aged 42, Mrs. Swinbourne, better known by her maiden name as Miss Vandenhoff. This lady was the daughter of Mr. Vandenhoff, a tragedian of some eminence, and inherited from him, teaching the same style, stately, measured, and solemn. She made her first appearance at Drury-lane as Juliet, in 1836. Having a fine figure, and classical, though somewhat stilted action, she obtained considerable repute. Miss Vandenhoff's abilities were not confined to the representation of the ideas of others, but she was the authoress of several plays, among them, of an

elegant five-act drama, "Woman's Heart," which was produced at the Haymarket Theatre in 1852, with marked success—and which kept possession of the stage. Miss Vandenhoff was, however, more generally known for her performance of *Antigone* and *Alceste*, when those noble works of Sophocles and Euripides were reproduced (in translation) at Drury-lane and St. James'.

Nov. 13. At his country residence, near Paris, aged 71, M. Vatimesnil, an eminent jurist and politician.

Aug. 15. By a fall down a precipice on the Col du Giant, aged 26, Frederick Vavasseur, esq., of Cardiff, youngest son of the late James Vavasseur, esq., of Newington place, Surrey.

April. 14. Suddenly, at Great Cumberland-street, Hyde park, Capt. Leicester Vinney Vernon, of Ardington-house, Wantage, Berks, and M.P. for the county. The deceased, who was born in 1728, was a son of Major-Gen. Sir Sigismund Smith, R.A., and assumed the name of Vernon on inheriting the estates of the collector of the Vernon Gallery. Capt. Vernon, who formerly sat for Chatham, was an active member of the House of Commons, and was rapidly rising in popular estimation. His death was caused by the rupture of a bloodvessel, brought on by a struggle with a restive carriage horse.

Aug. 28. Aged 27, the Rev. Wm. Walker, M.A., Vicar of Croft, Lincolnshire.

March 4. At the Palace, Dublin, Blanche, wife of Capt. G. H. Wale, R.N., and youngest dau. of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

Jan. 12. At Bonby, Lincolnshire, aged 62, the Rev. Weaver Walter, M.A., vicar of that parish, Prebendary of Evingham, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, and a Rural Dean.

Nov. 7. At Mount Juliet, co. Kilkenny, aged 89, the Hon. Charles Harwood Butler Clarke, Southwell Waudeston, third son of the 17th Earl of Ormonde.

Aug. 2. At Madras, of cholera, Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G., Governor of Madras.

Sir Henry Ward was the only son of the late Mr. Robert Plumer Ward, of Gouston Park, Hert's, an eminent statesman and novelist. In 1824, he married the dau. of Sir John E. Swinburne, and in 1825 was sent as Minister Plen-



attention—in particular his persistent enmity to the Irish Church, against which he directed an annual motion; and he had a prominent part in that petty political warfare that occupied the public mind twenty-five years ago. He was a man of much activity and enterprise, was deeply concerned in railway undertakings, and with the object of forwarding his political views he established a newspaper, the *Weekly Chronicle*. In 1846 he became Secretary to the Admiralty, a post that he retained until, in 1849, he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and, in accordance with the usual practice, was made a Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Soon after his arrival at the Government, a rebellion broke out in Cephalonia, which he repressed with a promptitude and decision which occasioned some criticism at the time. That Sir Henry Ward's conduct was not disapproved by his superiors is shown by the fact that he was allowed to retain the government of the Ionian Islands five years after the suppression of the rebellion, and that the soothing system since adopted is now universally condemned as the height of folly and absurdity. His administration of the Ionian Islands was, indeed, considered so able, that on the termination of his government he was promoted to the important post of Governor of Ceylon. His great administrative abilities had here ample field for exercise.

DEATHS.

He was educated at Oxford, and was appointed to the deanery of Lincoln upon the death of Dean Gordon in 1845. He leaves a wife and three children.

Nov. 18. At West Cliff, Ramsgate. aged 73, John Ashley Warre, esq., M.P. for Ripon.

Dec. 22. At Malta, Mary, wife of Major General Charles Warren, C.B.

Aug. 31. Killed by a fall through a crevice of the Windacher Glacier, in the Otzthal, Tyrol, aged 39, the Rev. Wm. Grey Watson, M.A., Resident Chaplain to the Hon. Society of Benchers, Gray's Inn, and grandson to Richard, Bishop of Mlandaff.

Mar. 13. At Welchpool, very suddenly, whilst on circuit, aged 64, Sir Wm. Henry Watson, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

The deceased judge was educated at the Royal Military College, Marlow, and entered the army as cornet in the 1st Royal Dragoons in 1811, became a lieutenant in 1812, and, after having served in Spain and France under the Duke of Wellington, exchanged to the 6th Dragoons, with whom he served in Belgium and France in 1815. Having retired from the army, he entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the bar in Lincoln's Inn in 1822, made a Q.C. and a member of that Inn in 1843, and, after a successful career on the Northern Circuit, was appointed a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in November, 1856, when he received the honour of knighthood. He sat as M.P. for Kinsale from 1841 to 1847, and for Hill from 1854 to 1856.

July 5. At Sierroese, aged 51, Capt. Ramble Buzza Watson, R.N., C.B., and Naval Attaché to the Queen, eldest son of the late Capt. Joshua R. Watson, R.N.

July 2. At Malvern, aged 75, Vice-Almoner G. E. Watts, C.B., K.H., &c. He had received the war medal with three clasps, and had several foreign decorations conferred upon him. In the course of his career he received seventeen wounds, and destroyed or captured above ten vessels.

July 10. At Ludbrooke sq., Nottingham, aged 75, Major Gen. Wavell, K.F., K.C.S., F.R.S.

Aug. 4. Aged 42, Baron Dickinson Webster, esq., of Penna, Sutton Coldfield, J.P.

Nov. 7. At Tenby, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. Wedgwood, late Scots Fusilier Guards.

Jan. 5. At Calcutta, aged 42, Charlotte Mary, wife of Sir Mordant S. Wells, and third dau. of the late Thomas Gresham, esq., of Barnby Dun, Yorkshire.

July 19. At his residence, Greenpark, Bath, Lieut.-Gen. Wemyss, C.B., Colonel of H.M.'s 17th Regt. of Foot. The deceased had nearly completed his 60th year of service in the army, his commission as ensign being dated in October, 1800. He accompanied the Walcheren Expedition in 1809, and the following year proceeded to the Peninsula as major of brigade to the brigade under General Howard, composed of the 50th, 71st, and 92nd Regiments, with which he served during the remainder of the war in 1814; and was wounded at Donna Maria, and at St. Pierre. Subsequently he served with his regiment, the 99th, in India. He had received the silver war-medal and seven clasps for Fuentes d'Onor, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. In May, 1854, he was appointed colonel of the 17th Regt. of Foot.


Nov. 28. At Notting-hill, aged 91, Charlotte, widow of Charles Augustus West, Lieut. Col. Fusilier Guards, and Lieut.-Governor of Landguard Fort.

March 10. At Whalley, Lancashire, aged 63, William Whalley, esq., youngest son of the late Sir James Gardiner, bart., of Clerk hill, Whalley.

April 25. At Hastings, Mrs. Whately, wife of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, to whom she was married in 1821.

Feb. 23. At New York, aged 84, Stephen Whitney, a merchant, whose wealth is estimated at twelve millions of dollars, chiefly derived from speculations in cotton. At the battle of New Orleans, his cotton bales formed the lastly constructed ramparts, from behind which the volunteers withstood the advance of the British under Sir Edward Pakenham.

July 8. In Cavendish-square, Cecil Frances, Countess of Wicklow, and only dau. of the late Marquess of Abercorn, by his second marriage with Lady Cecil, eighth dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, of Abznoan. Her ladyship was born July 19, 1795, and married, Feb. 16, 1816, the Earl of



Jan. 21. At Dawlish, aged 84, *Adm.* John Wight. He had the war-medal and one clasp for his services in the French war, 1793-1802.

May 18. At his residence, Brunswick-house, Hammersmith, John Williams, *esq.*, J.P. for the County of Devon and Borough of Devonport.

March 22. At the Warden's Lodgings, aged 78, the Rev. David Williams, D.C.L., F.S.A., Warden of New College.

The deceased was born on the 15th of October, 1786, at Lasham, near Alton, Hampshire. His father had been a Fellow of Winchester College, and he himself was admitted as scholar in 1799. He was elected to New College (as Founder's kin) in July, 1802, and he returned from thence to Winchester as assistant master in the school in 1807; in 1810 he succeeded Dr. Gabell as second master, and was appointed head master in 1824. After having turned out some of the most brilliant scholars of the day, and having been, in January, 1833, appointed, by the Bishop of Winchester, Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral, he resigned the Mastership at Christmas, 1835. In October, 1840, he was elected Warden of New College, thus becoming the head of the Wykehamical body. In 1841-2 he was one of the Select Preachers before the University of Oxford; and in October, 1854, was elected, as Head of a House, to a seat in the Hebdomadal Council. He also held the office of Vice-Chancellor from

DEATHS.

rial Parliament—thence to the English Treasury—thence to the Council Board of our Indian Empire, and in that office died prematurely, his death cutting short a career which would probably have resulted in the highest offices of Imperial Government—the biography of such a man, were it more exceptional than it really is, could not fail of exciting the deepest interest.

James Wilson was born at Hawick, in Roxburghshire, on the 3rd of June, 1805—the fourth son in a family of fourteen children. His father was a thriving man of business, extensively engaged in the woollen manufacture of that place, and being an influential Quaker, his son was sent when ten years old to a Quaker school at Ackworth, where he continued for four years. At this period of his life young Wilson was of a very studious turn, and so attached to books that he chose for himself the profession of a teacher, and was sent to a seminary at Earlscombe to qualify himself for that occupation. This design, however, soon became utterly distasteful, and at his urgent request he was permitted to adopt a life of business. He did not, however, lose at once his studious predilections. For some years at least he was in the habit of reading a good deal, very often till late in the night. It was indeed then that he acquired most of the knowledge of books which he ever possessed. In later life he was much too busy to be a regular reader, and he never acquired the habit of catching easily the contents of books or even of articles in the interstices of other occupations. Whatever he did, he did thoroughly. He would not read even an article in a newspaper if he could well help doing so, but if he read it at all, it was with as much slow, deliberate attention as if he were perusing a Treasury minute.

At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a small hat manufacturer at Hawick, and to this trade he gave that diligent attention which was his nature; and showed so remarkable an aptitude for business, that, after a brief interval, his father purchased his master's business for him and for an elder brother, William, and the two brothers in conjunction continued to carry it on at Hawick during two or three years with much energy. So small a town, however, as Hawick then was, afforded no scope for

enterprise in this branch of manufacture, and they resolved to transfer themselves to London.

In 1824, Mr. Wilson commenced a mercantile life in London, and was very prosperous and successful for many years. His pecuniary gains were considerable, and to the practical instruction which he then obtained he always ascribed his success as an economist and a financier.

In 1831, the original firm was dissolved by mutual consent; but Mr. Wilson (under the firm of James Wilson & Co.) continued to carry on the same business with success. The year 1832 produced two remarkable events in his life—he married, and he ceased to be a member of the Society of Friends. Success continued to reward his exertions in trade. He began in 1824 with £2000, the gift of his father, and in 1837 was worth nearly £25,000—a fair result for so short a period, and evincing a steady business-like capacity and judgment; for it was the fruit not of sudden success in casual speculation, but of regular attention during several years to one business.

During these years Mr. Wilson led the usual life of a prosperous and intellectual man of business. He took great pleasure in such intellectual society as he could obtain; was especially fond of conversing on political economy, politics, statistics, and other subjects with which he was subsequently so busily occupied. Few men can have led a more continuously happy and prosperous life than he did during those years. Unfortunately it was not to continue. In 1836 Mr. Wilson was induced to enter into a speculation in indigo, and unfortunately was successful. He made larger ventures, and ultimately risked nearly his whole capital and lost. The consequence was a crisis in the affairs of the firm. Mr. Wilson, from his individual means, liquidated one-half of the obligations of his firm—of himself and his three partners—and property of the partnership supposed to be of sufficient value for the full satisfaction of the remainder of the liabilities, was assigned and accepted in liquidation. The release was absolute; there was no bankruptcy or insolvency, nor was the business stopped one day. It was carried on under a new firm, in which Mr. Wilson was a partner; which was a

ascertained the amount, placed at his bankers the necessary sum, and the balances were paid from his single fund. This honourable step was taken with so much privacy that it was known only to the recipients and the agents—an unnecessary and injurious modesty, for when Mr. Wilson became eminent, the supposed failure of his firm to meet its engagements was a favourite taunt of his vulgar opponents, and did in some degree detract from his public utility.

While yet in business Mr. Wilson had on several occasions committed to print the opinions which he had formed from a wide observation of mercantile and monetary affairs, and which he had freely maintained in conversation. In 1839 he published a pamphlet on "The Influences of the Corn Laws;" in 1840 another on "The Fluctuation of the Currency;" and a third in 1843 on the Budget. At this time the *Examiner* was the principal journal that treated these subjects on philosophical and liberal views. Mr. Wilson proposed to the editor to contribute gratuitously papers on economical and financial subjects. His offer was refused: and he then established a journal which should be the especial vehicle of his philosophy on these sciences, and which he proposed to sustain mainly by his own exertions. In 1843 he commenced the *Economist*. This paper, discussing these matters in a wider range and with a more complete mastery than had



at the same time accompanied by bodily exertion equally exhausting. The organization of a first-rate commercial paper in 1843 required a great inventiveness and also a great discretion. Nothing of the kind then existed: it was not known what the public most wished to know on business interests; the best shape of communicating information had to be invented in detail. The labour of creating such a paper and of administering it during its early stages is very great, and might well deter most men even of superior ability from attempting it. At this period of his life Mr. Wilson used to superintend the whole of the *Economist*; to write all the important leaders, nearly all of the unimportant ones; to make himself master of every commercial question as it arose; to give practical details as to the practical aspects of it; to be on the watch for every kind of new commercial information; to spend hours in adapting it to the daily wants of commercial men. He often worked till far into the morning, and impressed all about him with wonder at the anxiety, labour, and exhaustion he was able to undergo. As has been stated, for some months after the commencement of this paper he was still engaged in his former business; and after he relinquished that, he used to write the city article and also leaders for the *Morning Chronicle*, at the very time that he was doing on this paper far more than most men would have had

DEATHS.

which he continued to hold for five years, until the dissolution of Lord Palmerston's Administration in the spring of 1858, and upon his efficiency in which his remarkable reputation as an official administrator was mainly based.

The Financial Secretaryship of the Treasury is by no means one of the most conspicuous offices in the Government, and but few persons who have not observed political life closely are at all aware either of its difficulty or of its importance. The office is, indeed, a curious example of the half grotesque way in which the abstract theory of our historical constitution contrasts with its practical working. The Lord High Treasurer is a myth—by law his office is "in commission." Certain Lords Commissioners are supposed to form a Board at which financial subjects are discussed, and which is responsible for their due administration. In practice, there is no such discussion and no such responsibility. The Junior Lords are of no account. The practical administration of our expenditure is vested in the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Financial Secretary of the Treasury. When the First Lord considers himself a great financier he takes the labour on, the Chancellor is his assistant, and the Secretary has comparatively little responsibility. When, however, the First Lord constitutes the Chancellor of the Exchequer his Finance Minister, an enormous mass of work, some of it of extreme importance, falls to the Secretary of the Treasury. Of late years, the growth of the miscellaneous civil expenditure of the country has greatly augmented that work, great as it was before. In general, it may be said that the whole of the financial detail of our national expenditure is more or less controlled by the Secretary of the Treasury; that much of it is very closely controlled by him, and that he has vast powers of practical discretion if only he be a man of ability, industry, and courage.

For such an office as this Mr. Wilson had very peculiar qualifications. He was perfectly sure to be right in a plain case, and by far the larger part of the ordinary business of the Government, as of individuals, consists of plain cases. A man who is thoroughly sure to decide effectually and correctly the entire mass of easy obvious cases, is a

safer master of practical life than one eminently skilled in difficult cases, but deficient in the more rudimentary qualification. In cases of greater complication the practical man, aided by a large experience, will most frequently come to a sound conclusion. With Mr. Wilson complication did not lead to indecision—the result was always straightforward and intelligible. In an arguable case it was never left in doubt what he decided and why he had come to that conclusion. The countless minutes in the Treasury are marked by one pervading excellence—clearness—no one could hesitate as to the opinion indicated and the course of action to be pursued. Another faculty Mr. Wilson possessed, which served him well in his official duties—a singularly retentive, accurate, and ready memory. By this he was enabled to recall instantly, and to state unerringly, any circumstance of his official work. This gave to his conduct of business an appearance of fairness and integrity, where another of equal honesty but without this gift would have seemed uncandid and evasive. His excellent memory was likewise assisted by a very even judgment. It was easier to him to remember what he had done, because if he had to do the same thing over again, he would be sure to do it in precisely the same way. All these mental qualities taken together go far to make up the complete idea of a perfect administrator of miscellaneous financial business, such as that of the English Treasury now is. And Mr. Wilson had the physical qualities also. An iron constitution, which feared no labour, and was very rarely incapacitated even for an hour by any illness, enabled him to accomplish with ease and unconsciously an amount of work which few men would not have shrunk from.

By the aid of these powers, Mr. Wilson was able to grapple with the miscellaneous financial business of the country with very unusual efficiency. Nor was his efficiency confined to the labours of his office. The Financial Secretary of the Treasury has a large part of the financial business of the House of Commons under his management, and is responsible through the House for the matter of details of the financial year.



business of the House of Commons, he is expected to answer all questions asked in the House as to the civil estimates—a most miscellaneous collection of figures, as any one may satisfy himself by glancing at them. Mr. Wilson's astonishing memory and great power of lucid exposition enabled him to fulfil this part of his duty with very remarkable efficiency.

Besides these direct duties of his department his aid was largely required in dealing with all those large questions of finance, commerce, and internal administration, which are the common occurrences of political life. One great and several small commercial crises occurred during his secretaryship.

On two occasions during his tenure of office at the Treasury, Mr. Wilson was offered a different post. In the autumn of 1850 he was offered the Chairmanship of Inland Revenue, a permanent office of considerable value then vacant, which he declined because he did not consider the income necessary, and because (what some people would think odd) it did not afford sufficient occupation. It was a "good pillow," he said, "but he did not wish to lie down." The second office offered him was the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade in 1855, which would have been a step to him in official rank, but which would have entailed a new election, and he did not feel quite secure that the electors of Westbury would again return him. He did not, how-

DEATHS.

accordingly accepted the office of Financial Member of the Council of India.

On his arrival in India he found that the Governor-General was on a tour in the Upper Provinces of India, and before doing any business of importance at Calcutta he travelled thither. This journey he thought very advantageous, because it gave him a great insight into the nature of the country, and enabled him to consult the most-experienced revenue officers of many large districts on their respective resources, and on the safest mode of making those resources available to the public. He was much struck with the capabilities of the country, and wrote to England, almost in so many words, "that it was a fine country to tax." On the other hand, however, he was well aware of the difficulty of his task. The only two possible modes of taxation are direct and indirect, and in the case of India there is a difficulty in adopting either. If we select indirect taxation and impose duties on consumable commodities, the natives of India meet us by declining to consume. On the other hand, if we adopt in India a direct tax on property or income, there is great difficulty in finding out what each man's property or income is. In England we trust each person to tell us the amount of his income, but even here the results are not wholly satisfactory; and it would be absurd to fancy that we can place as much reliance upon the veracity of Orientals as upon that of Englishmen.

These difficulties, however, Mr. Wilson was prepared to meet. On the 15th of February, 1860, he proposed his Budget to the Legislative Council at Calcutta, and the reception given to it by all classes was remarkably favourable. He announced indeed a scheme of heavy taxation, but the Indian people had been living for considerable time under a system of indefinite taxation, and they were glad to know the worst. Anything distinct was better than vague expectations, and, as usual, Mr. Wilson contrived to make his meaning very distinct. The principal feature of Mr. Wilson's Budget was the Income tax, which he avowedly framed after the English fashion. It would be useless to give the details, as they have undergone many modifications, and the system has not yet been

sufficiently tried to afford a safe judgment of its wisdom.

The reception of the Budget was universally favourable until the publication of the minute of Sir C. Trevelyan, the Governor of Madras, which produced a serious reaction; but the prompt recall of Sir Charles did much to convince the Natives of the determination of the English Government to support their Indian Finance Minister. On another point Mr. Wilson's Budget has been criticised in England as a *protective* Budget. But Mr. Wilson had to deal with the arrangement of his predecessors. He *reduced* the duties; but the duties left are still so high as to be considered in England protective; in India the reduction is considered a step towards free trade.

Mr. Wilson undertook two other measures of very great importance. One of these was the introduction of a rational system of public account—an official exposition of estimated expenditure, of estimated revenue, and an audit of the actual receipts and expenditure. When this is once arranged on system we shall no longer find that the Indian Government is wrong in its calculation by a few millions more or less and little thought about it.

Mr. Wilson will likewise be remembered as the first Minister who endeavoured to introduce into India a Government paper currency. On the 3rd March 1861 he introduced into the Legislative Council an elaborate plan for this purpose, which, with a slight modification by Sir C. Wood, curious in the theory of the currency, but practically not very important, will shortly, it is probable, be the fundamental currency law—the "Peel's Act" of British India.

Of the nature of the task Mr. Wilson had set himself, and of the heartiness of his conviction that he could perform it, the best judgment can be formed by an extract from one of his latest letters.

"I have set myself for great points of policy to introduce and carry out.

"1. To extend a system of sound taxation to the great trading classes who hitherto have been exempted, though chiefly benefited by our enormously increased civil expenditure.

"2. To establish a paper currency.

"3. To reform and remodel the financial system, by a plan of—"



purely civil application, which, even though it be, will be cheaper by half a million than our present wretched and expensive system,—and by which we shall be able to reduce our native arm to at least one-third,—and by which alone we can utilize the natives as an arm of defence without the danger of congregating idle organized masses. /

“5. Public works and roads, with a view to increased production of cotton, flax, wool, and European raw materials.”

“The four first I have made great progress in: the latter must follow. But you will call it ‘a large order.’ However, you have no idea of the increased capacity of the mind for undertaking a special service of this kind when removed to a new scene of action and when one throws off all the cares of engagements less or more trivial by which one is surrounded in ordinary life, and throws one’s whole soul into such a special service, and particularly when one feels assured of having the power to carry it out. I cannot tell you with what ease one determines the largest and gravest question here compared with in England; and I am certain that the more one can exercise real power, there is by far the greatest tendency to moderation, care, and prudence.”

Again, “I have now got a Military Finance Commission in full swing: the Civil Finance Commission also going. I am reorganizing the Finance, Public, and Accountant-General’s Departments in order to get all the advantage of the



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 509

DEATHS.

He was quite aware of his critical state, and made all necessary arrangements with his habitual deliberation and calmness.

Lord Canning saw him on the 9th for the last time, and was much struck with the change which illness had made in him. He believed that he saw death in his face, and was deeply impressed with the vivid interest which, even in the last stage of weakness, he took in public affairs, with his keen desire for the success of his plans, and with the little merit which he was disposed to claim for his own share in them.

It was hoped that he would be strong enough to bear removal, and it was intended to delay the mail steamer for a few hours to take him to sea—the usual remedy at Calcutta for diseases of the climate. But when the time came, there was no chance that his strength would be adequate to the effort. During the whole of the 11th he sank rapidly, and at half-past six in the evening he breathed his last.

The mourning in Calcutta was more universal than had ever been remembered. He had not been long in India, but while he had been there he filled a conspicuous and great part; he had done so much, that there were necessarily doubts in the minds of some as to the expediency of part of it. No such doubts, however, were thought of now. "That he should have come out to die here!" "That he should have left a great English career for this!"—were the phrases in every one's mouth. The funeral was the largest ever known at Calcutta. It was attended by almost the entire population, from the Governor-General downwards, and not a single voice, on any ground whatever, dissented from the general grief.

In England, this unexpected event produced general regret. Though here Mr. Wilson was not a foremost man charged with a special mission of order and revival, all parties remembered that he had been sent forth with the general concurrence, and had been accompanied by the general hope. Those expectations seemed about to be realized, for he had dealt with a subject which seemed a hopeless maze with a masterly grasp, likely to bring about a solution. Death had intervened between the conception and the execution, and the master mind ceased at the

moment when it was most wanted to guide and enforce.

In the foregoing sketch, Mr. Wilson has been regarded exclusively as a public man; but his private life had many remarkable features. His enjoyment of simple pleasures, of society, of scenery, of his home, was very vivid. No one who saw him in his unemployed moments would have believed that he was one of the busiest public men of his time. He never looked worn or jaded, and always contributed more than his share of geniality and vivacity to the scene around him. Like Sir Walter Scott, he loved a bright light; and the pleasantest society to him was that of the cheerful and the young.

Mr. Wilson married, in 1832, Miss Elizabeth Preston, of Newcastle; and by that lady, who survives him, has left a numerous family.

May 23. At Upper Wimpole-street, aged 74, Horace Hayman Wilson, esq., Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford.

In Horace Hayman Wilson, England has lost one of her most laborious and most renowned Oriental scholars. Professor Wilson had reached the good age of 74, and his name carries us back almost to the days of Warren Hastings and Sir William Jones. The mine of Sanskrit literature had only just been opened when Wilson arrived in India. There were soon many labourers in the field, eager to gather the gold that seemed to lie on the surface. The large and numerous volumes of the *Asiatic Researches* give ample evidence of the zeal for Oriental, and particularly for Sanskrit, studies, which was then kindled on a sudden among the civil servants in India; but there are few only among those early students whose labours have proved of lasting value. It was, in truth, due to the efforts of two men that the study of Sanskrit did not evaporate in vain talk

about the wisdom of Indian sages, about the melodious strains of Indian poetry, or the unfathomed antiquity of Indian chronology. These men were Colebrooke and Wilson. They, together with Sir William Jones, will always retain their place as the founders of Sanskrit philology. A branch of modern study, hitherto neglected, still yields to their labours. They passed their lives in the pursuit of



attached to the Mint at Calcutta, and soon betook himself to the study of the ancient Eastern languages, and with such success that in 1811 or 1812 was appointed secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Devoting himself diligently to Sanskrit, in 1813 published his first work, an edition of Kalidāsa's "Cloud Messenger," with commentary, and translation. He then devoted all his time to the preparation of a Sanskrit dictionary, and in 1818 appeared the first edition of this great work. It has been the foundation of Sanskrit philology, and will forever remain a monument of Wilson's undaunted energy and perseverance.

Whatever Continental scholars, such as Humboldt, Schlegel, Bopp, Burnouf, Benfey, Roth, Bochtlingk, Weber, and others have accomplished in Sanskrit or in comparative philology, all is due in the first instance, to Wilson's "Dictionary." In 1820 Wilson was sent to Benares, in order to re-organize the native educational establishments, and particularly the Sanskrit College. There he collected the materials for his "Hindu Theatre", published at Calcutta in 1826. Whatever Wilson undertook he completed. Other scholars had published one or two plays of Kalidāsa. Wilson came out at once with a complete translation of the six most popular Sanskrit plays, with an analysis of twenty-two from among the less important dramatic compositions, and with an exhaustive essay on the drama.



APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 511
DEATHS.

Sanskrit Language, for the Use of Early Students." 1841, is still the most trustworthy guide to the intricacies of the ancient languages of the Brahmans; and his "*Artona Antiqua*," 1842, contains the most complete treatise on Indian numismatics, particularly on the Greek Indo-Bactrian, and Indo-Seythian coins, collected by Mr. Mason, and first described by Prinsep. Much of his time was afterwards devoted to the continuation of "Mill's History of India" from 1805 to 1833, of which the first volume appeared in 1841. The last years of his life were almost entirely devoted to the study of the *Epics*, the chief authority for the religious and social institutions of the Hindus. His only other work in which he was engaged was a glossary of Indian revenue, judicial, and other useful official terms in the different languages of India, compiled for the Court of Directors and published in 1855. He had announced his intention of publishing the *Ray Veda* when he was a candidate for the Chair of Sanskrit at Oxford, but before he could carry out this plan the materials had been collected by first Mr. Max Müller, and afterwards Mr. Watson's recommendation the scholar was invited by the Court of Directors to carry out a work, which they desired to be a popular and useful system of the progress of the East India Company, commencing at a time with the early history and progress of the great British Empire. This work was published in 1857, and has since been translated into French, German, and Italian. His last work was a translation of the *Artona Antiqua*, published in 1858, and the *Artona Antiqua*, published in 1859.

He was born at Avonmouth, near Bristol, on the 17th of August 1791, and died at his residence in Grosvenor-street, London, on the 10th of August 1867, at the age of 76 years. He was buried in the Westminister Abbey, on the 12th of August 1867.

and there is hardly a Sanskrit scholar who has not acknowledged in his works the assistance received by him from the Nestor of Sanskrit philology. Though, owing to the nature of his studies, his name was not likely to be known beyond the limits of the learned world, few Englishmen have received a larger tribute of respect from those best competent to form an opinion of his real merit. He was an honorary or corresponding member of almost every Academy and Oriental Society in Europe and India, and had the distinction of being an Associate of the Institute of France.

June 29. At Burnett, near Bath, aged 74, Lady Wilson, relict of Major-Gen. Sir J. Wilson, K.C.B.

Nov. 9. At Lawicham, aged 58, Mr. Alderman David William Wire, Lord Mayor of London in 1858-9.

The son of a baker at Colchester, at a very early age he entered the office of Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, the City Commissioner of Police. There he made the acquaintance of a Mr. Dixon, to whom he subsequently attached himself as a clerk, and eventually became his partner. On the death of Mr. Dixon, Mr. Wire became the head of the firm, and began to take that interest in civic matters which ultimately resulted for him in an aldermanic gown, for the ward of Walbrook. He was Lord Mayor in 1858-9, but an attack of paralysis of his supervening, he was unable to discharge the duties of his position.

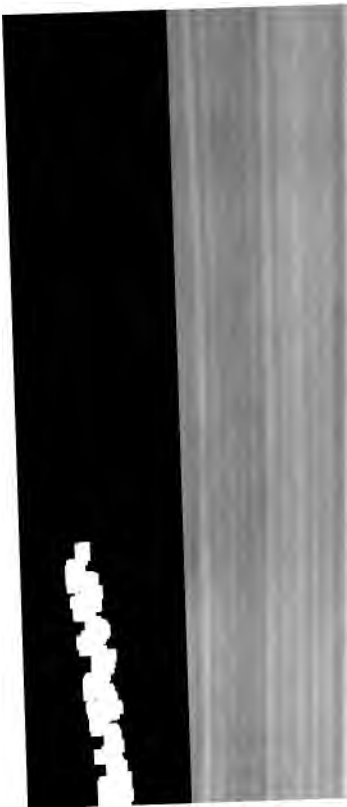
Nov. 23. At Cross's hill, Blackheath, aged 85, Amelia Hyde, eighth daughter of the late Francis Wollaston, rector of the parish.

Nov. 25. At Craven hill, Hyde-park, Mrs. Ann, widow of Colonel Woolridge, F.R.S.

Mr. 7. At North House, near Farnham, Surrey, aged 73, Frances Vic, relict of Major-Gen. Sir George Wood, K.C.B., of the Ottershaw, and Potter's-park, Surrey.

Mr. 23. Aged 84, Colonel Thomas Wood, of Littleton, for forty years M.P. for Buckinghamshire.

Colonel Wood was educated at Harrow and at Oxford. Shortly after leaving the university, he joined the 1st or Royal East Middlesex Militia as Lieutenant-Colonel, and succeeded to the



which he was held by William affectingly recorded in His will, by the terms of which Wood was named executor with Sir Herbert Taylor. Colonel Wood commenced his military career as member of the 1st Foot Guards, and he remained in the service for nearly forty years. Though voted for the Catholic Relief second reading of the Reform the measures introduced by the Government of Sir Robert Peel in 1847, his constituents were divided on the question of Peel's free-trade measures. He retired from Parliament in 1851.

He married, in 1801, Lady Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, Duke of Londonderry, who some years previous had been a member of Queen Adelaide's household. He has left a large family.

Sept. 28. At Ahmedabad. J. A. Woodburn, C.B., Col. of the Native Light Infantry, and in of the northern division of the Army. General Woodly the season of 1820 and had a deal of active service.

Jan. 20. At Lansdowne-Charlton, of bronchitis. Capt. James Woodriff, R.N., who the *Bellerophon* in the last year.

Nov. 18. At Hartlebury C. 77, the Right Rev. Henry Pe Bishop of Worcester.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 513

DEATHS.

of the general retreat, he made a dashing attempt to capture the Emperor's brother. But Jerome was on the alert, and leaped out by one door while young Wyndham opened the other. The deceased was a Conservative in politics, but his character as a good landlord, a "fine old English gentleman," and a Waterloo hero, won him the respect of those who differed from him in politics.

Nov. 29. Of dysentery, on board the steamship *Nertham*, off Point de Galle, on his passage home from China, Commander R. J. Wynniatt, R.N., of H.M.S. *Nimrod*, and son of the late Rev. Reginald Wynniatt.

Aug. 30. Aged 61, Mrs. Yates, a celebrated actress of the domestic drama. Mrs. Yates was the daughter of Mr. John Brunton, manager of the Norwich circuit, and niece of the Dowager Countess of Craven, whose biography is also included in this volume. Of a family of actors, she went upon the stage when very young; and, performing in the provinces, made her first appearance in London, at Covent Garden, in 1817, as Letitia Hardy in the *Belle's Stratagem*. She continued at this theatre, playing the chief high-comedy characters, till the year 1824, when she married Mr. Frederic Yates, with whose triumphs as manager of the Adelphi she was intimately associated. None of the existing generation of playgoers will fail to identify the fine figure and touching acting of Mrs. Yates with the *Wreck Ashorr*, *Victorine*, and other famous "Adelphi pieces." Mrs. Yates retired from the stage twelve years ago.

Dec. 25. At Cavendish Hall, Suffolk, Samuel Tyssen Yelloly, esq., son of the late John Yelloly, esq., M.D., F.R.S.

Feb. 26. At Ennismore House, Kingstown, aged 41, the Hon. G. F. W. Yelverton, eldest son of Viscount Avonmore, and formerly of the 64th Regt.

Sept. 13. At Marak Hall, near Redcar, Lady Margaret Bruce Yeoman, aged 64. The deceased lady was eldest dau. of Laurence, first Earl of Zetland, and married, in 1816, Mr. Henry Walker Yeoman, of Woodlands, near Whitby.

May 4. In Belgrave-square, aged 71, the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Thomas Musgrave, D.D., Archbishop of York. His Grace was the son of a draper at Cambridge, and received his first education at Richmond Grammar School, then flourishing under Dr. Tate. In

1806 he entered, as student, Trinity College, Cambridge, and was fourteenth wrangler in 1810. His Grace was elected a fellow of his college, which he held up to 1837. When at Cambridge, he obtained the second member's prize for middle bachelor, in 1811; proceeded M.A. in 1813; became Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in 1821, and was senior proctor in 1831. The deceased Archbishop was incumbent of St. Mary-the-Great, Cambridge, and has also been burnar of his college. In 1837, Dr. Musgrave was appointed, by the late Viscount Melbourne, Dean of Bristol, and, in the course of a few months, Bishop of Hereford; and, on the death of the venerable Dr. Harcourt, in 1847, was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York. The late Archbishop was Primate of England, a governor of the Charter House, and of King's College; and visitor of Queen's College, Oxford; a commissioner for building churches, and elector of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. His Grace was by sympathy and principle warmly attached to the views of the Evangelical party in the Church of England. He married, 12th December, 1839, the Hon. Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Lord Waterpark.

June 30. At Kennington, Surrey, aged 64, James Forbes Young, esq., M.D., a D.L. and J.P. for the county of Surrey.

CENTENARIANS.

Jan. 20. At Sutton-in-Ashfield, in her 100th year, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Joseph Butterworth.

Nov. 18. Aged 100, Mary Carr, of Barkston Ash, near Sherburn. She had the perfect use of her faculties up to the time of her death.

Feb. 17. At Cowfold, Sussex, aged 101, Mary, relict of the Rev. R. Constable.

July 17. Aged 105, James Coyle, for upwards of fifty-eight years a patient at St. Patrick's (Swift's) Hospital, Dublin.

May 5. At Newton, where he had lived for many years, aged 100, Henry ...



which he was held by WILLIAM A . . .
affectingly recorded in His Majesty's
will, by the terms of which Colonel
Wood was named executor conjointly
with Sir Herbert Taylor. In 1801
Colonel Wood commenced his Parli-
mentary career as member for Bre-
nockshire, and he retained the seat
nearly forty years. Though a Tory,
he voted for the Catholic Relief Bill, at
the second reading of the Reform Bill, and
the measures introduced by the Gov-
ernment of Sir Robert Peel; but in
1847, his constituents being much
divided on the question of Sir Rob-
ert Peel's free-trade measures, he vol-
untarily retired from Parliament.

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ine Stewart, daughter of Robert, first Mar-
quis of Londonderry, who was for
some years principal Bedchamber
woman to Queen Adelaide, and by whom
he has left a large family.

Sept. 28. At Ahmedabad, Major-Gen-
eral A. Woodburn, C.B., Col. of the 25th
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mand of the northern division of the Bo-
mbay Army. General Woodburn was
in the season of 1820, and had seen a great
deal of active service.

Jan. 20. At Lansdown-road, (near
Charlton, of bronchitis, Captain Dan-
iel James Woodriff, R.N., who served
on the *Bellerophon* in the battle of Tra-
falgar.

Nov. 18. At Hartlebury Castle, aged
77, the Right Rev. Henry Pepys, D.D.,
Bishop of Worcester.

The deceased prelate was the third of

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 513

DEATHS.

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Dec. 25. At Cavendish Hall, Suffolk, Samuel Tyascn Yelloly, esq., son of the late John Yelloly, esq., M.D., F.R.S.

Feb. 26. At Ennismore House, Kingstown, aged 41, the Hon. G. P. W. Yelverton, eldest son of Viscount Avonmore, and formerly of the 64th Regt.

Sept. 13. At Mark Hall, near Redcar, Lady Margaret Bruce Yeoman, aged 64. The deceased lady was eldest dau. of Laurence, first Earl of Zetland, and married, in 1816, Mr. Henry Walker Yeoman, of Woodlands, near Whitby.

May 4. In Belgrave-square, aged 71, the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Thomas Musgrave, D.D., Archbishop of York. His Grace was the son of a draper at Cambridge, and received his first education at Richmond Grammar School, then flourishing under Dr. Tate. In

1808 he entered, as student, Trinity College, Cambridge, and was fourteenth wrangler in 1810. His Grace was elected a fellow of his college, which he held up to 1837. When at Cambridge, he obtained the second member's prize for middle bachelor, in 1811; proceeded M.A. in 1813; became Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in 1821, and was senior proctor in 1831. The deceased Archbishop was incumbent of St. Mary-the-Great, Cambridge, and has also been bursar of his college. In 1837, Dr. Musgrave was appointed, by the late Viscount Melbourne, Dean of Bristol, and, in the course of a few months, Bishop of Hereford; and, on the death of the venerable Dr. Harcourt, in 1847, was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York. The late Archbishop was Primate of England, a governor of the Charter House, and of King's College; and visitor of Queen's College, Oxford; a commissioner for building churches, and elector of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. His Grace was by sympathy and principle warmly attached to the views of the Evangelical party in the Church of England. He married, 12th December, 1839, the Hon. Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Lord Waterpark.

June 30. At Kennington, Surrey, aged 64, James Forbes Young, esq., M.D., a D.L. and J.P. for the county of Surrey.

CENTENARIANS.


Jan. 20. At Sutton-in-Ashfield, in her 100th year, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Joseph Butterworth.

Nov. 18. Aged 100, Mary Carr, of Barkston Ash, near Sherburn. She had the perfect use of her faculties up to the time of her death.

Feb. 17. At Cowfold, Sussex, aged 101, Mary, relict of the Rev. R. Constable.

July 17. Aged 105, James Coyle, for upwards of fifty-eight years a patient at St. Patrick's (Swift's) Hospital, Dublin.

May 8. At Newton, where he had lived for above half-a-century, aged 100, Hugh Fullarton, a native of Ireland. His business was that of a slater, at which he had worked until within the last few years.



Dec. 23. At Attadale, Lochcar
at the advanced age of 112 ye
Christina MacIennan, or Macnair.
deceased had never been further t
ten miles from the place of her b
(at Attadale) during the whole pe
of her existence.

July 17. At Dinan, aged 100, M
Anne Françoise, relict of Fran
Geffelot, Count de Marigny, and si
of Chateaubriand.

Aug. 14. At Youghal, aged
Ellen M*Grath, up to her last mom
retaining all her faculties, and enjoy
excellent health until a few days
vious to her death.

PARLIAMENT.

The following Members were returned to Parliament, and were sworn at the table during the Session of 1860.

JANUARY.

Devonport:—Sir Arthur Buller.
Hertford:—Right Hon. Wm. Francis Cowper. Re-el.
Bodmin:—James Wyld, esq.
Kingston-upon-Hull:—Joseph Some, esq.
Berwick-upon-Tweed:—Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, esq.
Salop County, Southern Division:—Sir Baldwin Leighton, bart.
Ayrshire:—Sir James Ferguson, bart.
Whitby:—Harry Stephen Thompson, esq.
Lewes:—John George Blencowe, esq.
Durham:—William Atherton, esq. Re-el.
Reading:—Sir Francis Henry Goldsmid.
Lincoln:—Ralph Bernal Osborne, esq.

FEBRUARY.

Pontefract:—Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, esq.
Scarborough:—John Dent Dent, esq.
Beverley:—James Robert Walker, esq.
Forfarshire:—Right Hon. Charles Carnegie.
Hertford Borough:—Right Hon. Wm. Francis Cowper. Re el.
Gatehead:—William Hutt, esq. Re-el.
Ennis:—William Stackpole, esq.

MARCH.

Cork County:—Right Hon. Richard Deasy. Re-el.
Surrey, Western Division:—George Cubitt esq.

Worcester City:—Richard Padmore, esq.

APRIL.

Norwich:—Sir William Russell, bart.
Roscommon:—The O'Connor Don.
Londonderry City:—William M'Comick, esq.
Clare:—Francis M'Namara Calcutt, esq.
Harwich:—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Rich. Thos. Rowley.

MAY.

Berkshire:—Richard Benyon, esq.
Lynnington:—Lord George Charles Gordon Lennox.

JUNE.

Belfast:—Samuel Gibson Getty, esq.

JULY.

Brighton:—James White, esq.
Donegal:—Viscount Hamilton.

AUGUST.

Sligo Borough:—Francis Macdonough, esq.
Stafford Borough:—Thomas Sidney, esq.

THE

**THE following PEERAGE has
February 17. The Right Honourable
Earl of Dudley and Viscount Edna:**

ORDERS C

**THE following Noblemen and
Degrees in the ORDERS o**

**ORDER OF THE GARTER.
The Duke of Newcastle to be a Kni**

**ORDER OF THE THISTLE.
The Earl of Fife to be a Knight.**

**ORDER OF St. PATRICK.
The Earl of Cork and Orrery to 1
Knight.**

**ORDER OF THE BATH.
To be Military Knights Grand Cros**

**Adm. Sir John West.
Adm. Sir Wm. H. Gage.
Adm. Sir Francis W. Austen.
Gen. Sir Jas. Douglas.
Gen. Sir George Scovell.
Gen. Lord Downea.
Adm. Sir Thos. J. Cochrane.
Adm. Sir Geo. F. Seymour.**

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 517

HONOURS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Lieut.-Col. Cuthbert Davidson, I.A.
 Robert Henry Dunlop, esq.
 Capt. Charles Elliot, I.A.
 Robert Staunton Ellis, esq.
 Maj. W. Coningsby Erskine.
 William Ashburner Forbes, esq.
 Thomas Douglas Forsyth, esq.
 Maj. Wm. W. Harris Greathed, I.A.
 Maj. Wm. H. R. Green, I.A.
 Frederick Bebb Gubbins, esq.
 Jas. de V. Drummond Hay, esq.
 Capt. Benj. Henderson, I.A.
 Col. Stephen John Hill.
 Alan Octavian Hume, esq.
 Capt. Hugh Rees James, I.A.
 Edward Jordan, esq.
 Maj.-Gen. G. St. Patrick Lawrence,
 I.A.
 Maj. Richard Chas. Lawrence, I.A.
 Maj. Harry B. Lumsden, I.A.
 Donald Friell McLeod, esq.
 Maj. Sam. C. Macpherson, I.A.
 Lieut.-Col. F. Carleton Marsden, I.A.
 Sir James Ranald Martin.
 Thomas Erskine May, esq.
 Francis Otway Mayne, esq.
 Maj. Wm. L. Merewether, I.A.
 Alonso Money, esq.
 Niven Moore, esq.
 Lieut. John W. W. Osborne, I.A.
 Harry Smith Parkes, esq.
 Sir Anthony Ferrier, knt.
 Maj. Fran. W. Pinkney, I.A.
 Maj. Henry Ramsay, I.A.
 Edw. Anderson Reade, esq.</p> | <p>Maj. Matthew Richmond.
 Geo. Hen. Mildmay Ricketta, esq.
 Arthur Austin Roberts, esq.
 John Nugent Rose, esq.
 Edw. Alex. Samuella, esq.
 Brand Sapte, esq.
 Col. Sir Richmond C. Shakespear, I.A.
 Edward Thornton, esq.
 Henry Carre Tucker, esq.
 Herwald Craufurd Wake, esq.
 James Walker, esq.
 John Ward, esq.
 Samuel Waschope, esq.
 Maj. Geo. Walter Williams, I.A.
 John Cracroft Wilson, esq.
 Charles John Wingfield, esq.
 Phillip Edm. Wodehouse, esq.
 George Udry Yule, esq.</p> |
|---|--|

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

- To be Knights Grand Cross :—
 Col. Sir Henry Knight Storks.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir John G. Le Marchant.
 Sir George Ferguson Bowen.
 Sir Paolo Dingli.
- To be Knights Commanders :—
 Sir Antonio Micallef, C.B.
 Sir Adriano Dingli, C.B.
 Sir Victor Houlton.
 Sir Peter Smith, C.B.
- To be Civil Companions :—
 Sydney Smith Saunders, esq.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

THE following Gentleman has been appointed one of THE QUEEN'S
 MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

William Hutt, esq., Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.
HONOURS.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

of a KNIGHT BACHELOR has been conferred on the
following Gentlemen during the Year:—

son.	Jas. Hurtle Fisher.
y.	Col. Wm. L. Freeston.
seau (by Prince of	Col. Henry James.
	G. Burdett L'Estrange, LL.D.
n.	Thomas Maclean.
	Capt. Fras. Leop. M'Clintock, R.N.
rand.	James Ranald Martin, C.B.
Creasy.	Francis Murphy.
	Charles Sargent.
nson.	Hy. Smith (by Prince of Wales).
aldson.	James Plaisted Wilde.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

has been graciously — Colour-Sergeant George Waller

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 519

HONOURS.

sion, during an attack by the enemy in force, he rushed forward over the trenches and killed one of the enemy's buglers, who was in the act of sounding. Elected by the privates of the regiment.

Private John Divane, 60th Rifles (1st Battalion).

For distinguished gallantry in heading a successful charge made by the Beloochee and Sikh troops on one of the enemy's trenches before Delhi on the 10th of September, 1857. He leaped out of our trenches, closely followed by the Native troops, and was shot down from the top of the enemy's breastwork. Elected by the privates of the regiment.

Private James Thompson, 60th Rifles (1st Battalion).

For gallant conduct in saving the life of his captain (Captain Wilton), on the 9th of July, 1857, by dashing forward to his relief, when that officer was surrounded by a party of Ghazees, who made a sudden rush on him from a Serai, and killing two of them before further assistance could reach; also recommended for conspicuous conduct throughout the siege. Wounded. Elected by the privates of the regiment.

Private Samuel Turner, 60th Rifles (1st Battalion).

For having at Delhi, on the night of the 19th of June, 1857, during a severe conflict with the enemy, who attacked the rear of the camp, carried off on his shoulders, under a heavy fire, a mortally-wounded officer, Lieutenant Humphreys, of the Indian service. During this service Private Turner was wounded by a sabre cut in the right arm. His gallant conduct saved the above-named officer from the fate of others, whose mangled remains were not recovered until the following day.

Private John Kirk, 10th Regiment.

For daring gallantry at Benares, on the 4th of June, 1857, on the outbreak of the mutiny of the Native troops at that station, in having volunteered to proceed with two non-commissioned officers to rescue Captain Brown, pension paymaster, and his family, who were surrounded by rebels in the cam-

pound of their house, and having, at the risk of his own life, succeeded in saving them.

FEBRUARY 17.

Mr. William Fraser M'Donell, of the Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate of Sarun.

For great coolness and bravery on the 30th of July, 1857, during the retreat of the British troops from Arrah, in having climbed, under an incessant fire, outside the boat in which he and several soldiers were, up to the rudder, and with considerable difficulty cut through the lashing which secured it to the side of the boat. On the lashing being cut, the boat obeyed the helm, and thus thirty-five European soldiers escaped certain death.

Captain William Martin Cafe, 56th Bengal Native Infantry.—
Date of act of bravery, April 15, 1858.

For bearing away, under a heavy fire, with the assistance of Privates Thompson, Crowie, Spence, and Cook, the body of Lieutenant Willoughby, lying near the ditch of the Fort of Ruhya, and for running to the rescue of Private Spence, who had been severely wounded in the attempt.

Lieutenant Francis David Millett Brown, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

For great gallantry at Narricoul, on the 16th of November, 1857, in having, at the imminent risk of his own life, rushed to the assistance of a wounded soldier of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, whom he carried off, under a very heavy fire from the enemy, whose cavalry were within forty or fifty yards of him at the time.

Private Denis Dempsey, 10th Regiment (1st Battalion).

For having, at Lucknow, on the 14th of March, 1858, carried a powder-bag through a burning village with great coolness and gallantry, for the purpose of mining a passage in rear of the enemy's position. This he did, exposed to a very heavy fire from the enemy behind loopholes, and effected an almost still greater de-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

HONOURS.

w in every direction
g houses. Also for
first man who entered
gdispire on the 12th
under a most galling
empsey was likewise
ho helped to carry
of the 10th Regiment,
n Arrah, in July, 1857.

APRIL 27.

Bell Chicken, In-
gade.

antry, on the 27th of
, at Suhejnee, near
g charged into the
siderable number of
ere preparing to rally
on the scattered pur-
re surrounded on all
ing desperately. Mr.
d in killing five before
himself. He would

H. Helstone, who was wounded, dis-
mounted, and surrounded by the enemy,
and, at the risk of his own life, carry-
ing him to the rear. On the 10th of
October, 1857, at Agra, in having run
unarmed to the assistance of Sergeant
Crews, who was attacked by four rebels.
Hartigan caught a tulwar from one of
them with his right hand, and with
the other hit him on the mouth, dis-
armed him, and then defended him-
self against the other three, killing one
and wounding two, when he was himself
disabled from further service by severe
and dangerous wounds.

Sergeant Robert Grant, 1st Bat-
talion, 5th Regiment.

For conspicuous devotion at Alum-
bagh on the 24th of September, 1857,
in proceeding under a heavy and gall-
ing fire to save the life of Private E.
Deveney, whose leg had been shot
away, and eventually carrying him safe
into camp, with the assistance of the

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 521

HONOURS.

the first man on the parapet of the fort, where he was instantly attacked by a large number of the garrison, who suddenly sprang on him from a trench cut in the parapet itself. These men fired a volley at Captain Wood and the head of the storming party, when only a yard or two distant from that officer; but, although Captain Wood was struck by no less than seven musket-balls, he at once threw himself upon the enemy, passed his sword through the body of their leader, and, being closely followed by the men of his company, speedily overcame all opposition, and established himself in the place. Captain Wood's decision, energy, and determined valour, undoubtedly contributed in a high degree to the success of the attack. His wounds compelled him to leave the force for a time; but, with the true spirit of a good soldier, he rejoined his regiment, and returned to his duty at Bushire before the wounds were properly healed.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur Thomas Moore and Lieutenant John Grant Malcolmson, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

On the occasion of an attack on the enemy on the 6th of February, 1857, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, C.B., Lieutenant Moore, the Adjutant of the Regiment, was, perhaps, the first of all by a horse's length. His horse leaped into the square, and instantly fell dead, crushing down his rider, and breaking his sword as he fell amid the broken ranks of the enemy. Lieutenant Moore speedily extricated himself, and attempted with his broken sword to force his way through the press; but he would assuredly have lost his life had not the gallant young Lieutenant Malcolmson, observing his peril, fought his way to his dismounted comrade through a crowd of enemies to his rescue, and, giving him his stirrup, safely carried him through everything out of the throng. The thoughtfulness for others, cool determination, devoted courage, and ready activity shown in extreme danger by this young officer, Lieutenant Malcolmson, appear to have been most admirable, and to be worthy of the highest honour.

William Odgers, leading seaman of Her Majesty's ship *Niger*.

On the 23rd March, 1860, William Odgers displayed conspicuous gallantry at the storming of a pah during operations against rebel natives in New Zealand; having been the first to enter it under a heavy fire, and having assisted in hauling down the enemy's colours.

AUGUST 7.

Private Samuel Morley, No. 201, 2nd Battalion, Military Train.

On the evacuation of Azimghurh by Koer Singh's army, on the 15th of April, 1858, a squadron of the Military Train, and half a troop of Horse Artillery, were sent in pursuit. Upon overtaking them and coming into action with their rear guard, a squadron of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry (also detached in pursuit) and one troop of the Military Train were ordered to charge, when Lieutenant Hamilton, who commanded the Sikhs, was unhorsed, and immediately surrounded by the enemy, who commenced cutting and hacking him while on the ground. Private Samuel Morley, seeing the predicament that Lieutenant Hamilton was in, although his (Morley's) horse had been shot from under him, immediately and most gallantly rushed up, on foot, to his assistance, and in conjunction with Farrier Murphy, who has already received the Victoria Cross for the same thing, cut down one of the Sepoys, and fought over Lieutenant Hamilton's body until further assistance came up, and thereby was the means of saving Lieutenant Hamilton from being killed on the spot.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Lieut. Henry Evelyn Wood, 17th Lancers.

For having, on the 19th of October, 1858, during action at Sindwabo, when in command of a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry, attacked with much gallantry, almost single-handed, a body of rebels who had made a stand, whom he routed; also for having subsequently, near Sindhora, gallantly advanced with a duffadar and sowar of Beaton's Horse, and rescued from a band of robbers a

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.
HONOURS.

...ugh, whom they had
...ed off to the jungles,
...ed to hang him.

...MBER 8.

...s Craufurd Fraser,
...now of the 11th

...s and cool gallantry,
December, 1858, in
...ed at great personal
...sharp fire of musketry,
...ue of Captain Stisted,
...the 7th Hussars, who
...nt danger of being
...ver Raptee, while in
...shels. Major Fraser
...his gallant service,
...ne partially disabled,
...vered from a severe
...ile leading a squadron
...t some fanatics, in the

...captured two nine-pounders at the
...point of the bayonet), by great exertion
...and devoted exposure, attended to the
...large number of men wounded in the
...charge, whom he succeeded in getting
...removed on cots and the backs of their
...comrades, until he had collected the
...Dooly bearers who had fled. Subse-
...quently, on the same day, in endeavour-
...ing to reach the Residency with the
...wounded men, Surgeon Jee became
...besieged by an overwhelming force in
...the Mote-Mehal, where he remained
...during the whole night and following
...morning, voluntarily and repeatedly
...exposing himself to a heavy fire in
...proceeding to dress the wounded men
...who fell while serving a 24-pounder in
...a most exposed situation. He even-
...tually succeeded in taking many of the
...wounded, through a cross fire of ord-
...nance and musketry, safely into the
...Residency, by the river-bank, although
...repeatedly warned not to make the
...perilous attempt.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 523

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. C. U. Aitchison to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Mr. E. Maltby to be President of the Board of Revenue.

Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., to be Governor of Bombay.

Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan to be Solicitor-General, Ireland.

Mr. T. D. Forsyth to be Commissioner of His Majesty's Division, Orde.

FEBRUARY.

Mr. J. A. Yonge to be Recorder of Bideford and Barnstaple.

Mr. W. Roberts to be Agent to the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces in Rohilkund.

Mr. E. G. Fraser to be Judge of the Civil Court of Lucknow.

Mr. Thomas Wheeler, LL.D., to be Judge of the Salford Hundred Court.

Mr. Frank Parish to be Consul at Buenos Ayres.

Captain Peel to be Consul at Port Mahon.

Captain Douglas Galton, R.E., to be Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications.

Mr. William Hutt, M.P., to be Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Captain W. H. Beynon to be Political Agent for Harrowtee and Superintendent of Meena Districts.

Messrs. William Henry Adams and William Hepburn Rennie to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Hong Kong.

Mr. Frederick William Green to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Hong Kong.

Mr. Edward Bullock Andrew to be Governor of the Gold Coast.

Mr. Alfred Dick to be Consul at the Society Isles.

Mr. Thomas Clement Cobbold to be a Paid Attaché at Lisbon.

Mr. James Jerwood to be Recorder of South Molton.

Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald to be one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, Ireland.

Mr. Serjeant Deasy to be Attorney-General, Ireland.

Mr. Fletcher Whitley to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Bahama Islands.

Mr. John Augustus Longworth to be Consul-General in Servia.

Mr. Arundel Mackenzie to be Consul at Geneva.

Captain J. Follott Powell to be Governor of Chatham Convict Prison.

MARCH.

Mr. William Mooney to be Clerk of the Crown for Westmeath.

Mr. Frederick McBlain to be Crown Prosecutor for the Counties of Down, Armagh, and Monaghan.

The Hon. Mr. French to be Chairman of Dublin.

Mr. Blake, Q.C., to be Chairman of Fermanagh.

Mr. James C. Caffy to be Chairman of Westmeath.

Mr. West, Q.C., to be Chairman of Queen's County.

Mr. Edward Palmer to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Prince Edward.

Mr. Macnamara Dix to be Treasurer for the Island of St. Lucia.

Sir Robert Fraser Turing, bart., to be Consul at Rotterdam.

Mr. Charles John Calvert to be Consul at Monastir.

Mr. Richard Wilkinson to be Consul at Salonica.

Dr. Gibson, C.B., to be Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

Lord Taunton to be a Trustee of the British Museum.

Mr. Creasy to be Chief Justice of Ceylon.

The Hon. J. C. Morrison to be Solicitor-General for Canada West.

Mr. James Grignon to be Consul at Teneriffe.

Mr. Henry J. Murray to be Consul at Portland, United States.

Mr. Henry Lockwood to be Paid Attaché at Constantinople.

Lieut.-Col. Andrew Bonty, R.E., to be a Member of the Council of the Island of St. Helena.

Mr. John Creighton to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Mr. James Walker to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Trinidad and its dependencies.

Mr. Thomas C. Harvey to be a Mem-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

PROMOTIONS.

Executive Council of the

William FitzGerald to be
Magistrate, resident at
Malway.

to be Commissioner of
Department, Calcutta.

to be Commissioner of

Mullen to be Political

APRIL.

to be a Lord-in-Waiting

to be Paid Attaché

Howell to be Recorder

Pringle Taylor, K.H.,

Governor of the Island
dependencies.

to be Extraordinary

Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Crealock to be
Military Secretary to Lord Elgin in his
Extraordinary Mission to China.

Mr. H. B. Loch to be Private Secretary
to his Excellency Lord Elgin.

The Hon. J. F. Stuart Wortley to be
First Attaché to the Embassy.

The Hon. T. J. Howell Thurlow to
be Second Attaché to the Embassy.

Mr. Thomas Dobson and Mr. Thomas
Sergent to be Joint Secretaries to the
Board of Inland Revenue.

Major R. L. Taylor, C.B., to be Political
Agent of Meywar.

Major J. C. Brooke to be Political
Agent of Jyepore.

Mr. H. Frere to be Judge of the
Sudder and Fudaree Adawlut, Ma-
dras.

MAY.

Mr. Maurice Drummond to be

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 525

PROMOTIONS.

JUNE.

Mr. Helps to be Clerk of the Council, Privy Council Office.

The Right Hon. Robt. Lowe; Richard Quain, M.D.; and Mr. James Paget, F.R.S.; to be Members of the Senate of the University of London.

Mr. Frederick Robert St. John to be Paid Attaché at Stuttgart.

Mr. J. J. Fincham to be Master Shipwright at Deptford.

Mr. R. Temple to be Chief Commissioner of Currency and Chief Assistant to the Financial Member of Council for Special Service, East Indies.

Mr. W. S. Halsey to be Assistant Commissioner of Currency and Private Secretary to the Financial Member of Council, East Indies.

Major A. G. Goodwyn, R.E., to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham to be Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces, India.

Capt. C. J. Hodgson to be *ex-officio* Under-Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

Major-General Pringle Taylor, K.H., to be a Member of the Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Messrs. Patrick Kough, John Hogsett, and Robert Kent, to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Newfoundland.

Mr. Jeremiah Simpson to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Prince Edward.

Mr. John Ward to be *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General to the Hans Towns, resident at Hamburg.

Mr. William Brodie to be a Paid Attaché at Constantinople.

Mr. J. Hibberd Brewer, of the Midland Circuit, to be a Master of the Queen's Bench.

Mr. Charles Farquhar Shand to be Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Mauritius.

Mr. Thomas F. Callaghan to be Chief Magistrate of Hong Kong.

Mr. William Perry to be Consul-General at Venice.

Mr. Charles Allan Henderson to be Consul-General at Panama.

Sir Francis Hastings Gilbert to be Consul for the Province of Scutari.

Mr. John Hay Drummond Hay to be

Minister President to the Emperor of Morocco.

Captain Charles Wise to be Captain Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard.

General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., to be an Extraordinary Member of Council of the Governor-General of India.

Lieut.-General Sir William Mansfield to be a Member of Council of the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. W. H. Beckett to be a Stipendiary Magistrate, Ireland.

Messrs. Alexander Anderson, Donald Ramsay, John Rhodes Gardiner, John Goff, and James M'Loren, have been appointed Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Prince Edward.

Mr. William Henry Pope to be Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Lemuel Cambridge Owen to be Postmaster-General for the Island of Prince Edward.

Mr. Samuel Cockburn to be President and Senior Member of the Council of the Island of Montserrat.

Mr. Gould Arthur Lucas to be Resident Magistrate for the Colony of Natal.

Mr. Joseph Archer Crowe to be Consul-General at Leipzig.

Mr. Bernard Woodward to be Librarian in Ordinary to the Queen.

Mr. Nichols to be a Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Messrs. John Hamilton Gray, Joseph Howe, and John William Ritchie, to be Commissioners to inquire into and adjust the differences relative to the rights of landowners and tenants in the Island of Prince Edward.

Mr. George Keogh to be Seasonal Crown Solicitor for the county Meath.

Mr. Edward Caraher to be Seasonal Crown Solicitor for the county Louth and town of Drogheda.

JULY.

Mr. John Ward to be Consul-General in the Kingdom of Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Oldenburgh, Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, and the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenberg, and to be *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General in the Free Hanseatic Cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck.

Mr. John George Taylor to be Consul at Diarbekir.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

PROMOTIONS.

Johnson to be Consul
to be Consul at Riga.
to be Consul at Tene-
to be a Judge of the
Dewanny and Niza-
the North-West Pro-
es.

DECEMBER.

ward Morris Erskine
to the Embassy at Con-
an Henry Charles Fane
to the Embassy at Vi-
eckwood to be Paid At-
tion at Stockholm.
Henry Wodehouse to be
Constantinople.
M.P., to be Lord-
wickshire.
to be Ambassador Ex-

Council for the ensuing year :—Vice-
President Sir James Weir Hogg;
Chairmen of Committees— Finance,
Mr. W. Arbuthnot; Military, Major-
General Sir Robert Vivian, K.C.B.;
Revenue, Mr. T. Prinsep; Judicial and
Legislative, Sir T. Erskine Perry;
Public Works, Colonel Sir Proby Caut-
ley, K.C.B.; Railways, Mr. Elliot Mac-
naghten; Political, Mr. W. J. Eastwick;
Public, Mr. J. P. Willoughby.

The Right Hon. Sir John Young to
be Governor of New South Wales.

Mr. John Maclean, C.B., to be Lieut-
enant-Governor of the Territories of
British Kaffraria.

Mr. William Young to be Chief
Justice of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Dr. Robert Hamilton and Charles
Clement Bravo have been confirmed by
the Queen as Members of the Legis-
lative Council of the Island of Ja-
maica.

Mr. Francis Howard Vyse to be Her
Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa, Japan.

Mr. Henry Thring to be Parliament

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 529
PROMOTIONS.

Rev. J. D. Hastings to be Prebendary of Grantham Borealis, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside to be a Residentiary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

APRIL.

Ven. Joseph Cotton Wigram, Archdeacon of Winchester, to be Lord Bp. of Rochester.

Rev. W. W. Jackson, Chaplain to the Forces, to be Bishop of Antigua, West Indies.

Rev. Thos. Garnier, Dean of Ripon, to be Dean of Lincoln.

Ven. J. S. Utterton, Archdeacon of Surrey, to be a Canon in the Cathedral Church of Winchester.

MAY.

Rev. William Goode to be Dean of Ripon.

Rev. J. Carr to be an Honorary Canon in Durham Cathedral.

Rev. Phillip Jacob, Canon of Winchester, to be Archdeacon of Winchester.

Rev. William Walrond Jackson, D.D., to be Bishop of Antigua.

JUNE.

Right Rev. Charles Thomas Longley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Durham, to be Archbishop of York.

Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Montague Villiers, D.D., Lord Bishop of Carlisle, to be Lord Bishop of Durham.

Hon. and Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, Canon of Sarum, to be Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, Dean of Ardagh, to be Dean of Derry.

JULY.

Rev. W. Ince, Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, to be Oxford Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, London.

Rev. Hugh McNeile, D.D., to be a Canon of Chester Cathedral.

Rev. W. F. Pattenon to be an Honorary Canon in the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

VOL. CII.

AUGUST.

Rev. H. Herbert Read, D.D., to be Archdeacon of Prince Edward's Island.

Right Rev. Walter Trower, D.D., late Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, to be Sub-Dean of Exeter.

SEPTEMBER.

Rev. Joshua Fawcett to be an Honorary Canon in the Cathedral Church of Ripon.

Rev. Montague J. G. Hawtrey, to be Prebend of Combe the Eleventh in Wells Cathedral.

Ven. John Jones, Archdeacon of Bangor, to be a Canon in the Cathedral Church of Bangor.

Rev. Evan Nepean, Chaplain to the Queen, to be a Residentiary Canon of Westminster Abbey.

Ven. H. Weir White, Archdeacon of Merioneth, to be a Canon in the Cathedral Church of Bangor.

Rev. C. J. Vaughan to be Chancellor of York Cathedral.

OCTOBER.

Rev. J. Carr to be an Honorary Canon in Durham Cathedral.

Ven. Anthony Grant, Archdeacon of St. Alban's, to be a Canon in the Cathedral Church of Rochester.

Ven. W. J. Philpotts, Archdeacon of Cornwall, and Prebendary of Exeter, to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter.

Rev. A. Fatham to be Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. J. Twells to be Prebend of Sancta Crucis in the Cathedral of Lincoln.

Rev. H. Woolcombe to be a Residentiary Canon in Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. E. Woollough to be an Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral.

NOVEMBER.

Rev. F. G. Blomfield to be an Honorary Canon in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. R. W. Browne, Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, to be Archdeacon of York.

Rev. J. A. Healey, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and Preacher

M M

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

PROMOTIONS.

ty of Gray's-inn, Lon-
onary Canon of St.

Mr. Daniel Robert Fearon to be an
Assistant Inspector of Schools.

DECEMBER.

George Trevor Spencer,
ord Bishop of Madras,
of St. Paul's Cathe-

Douglas Gordon to be
Cathedral Church of
Prebend of Calne an-

ns, D.D., to be an Ho-
St. Paul's Cathedral.

A. Selwyn to be Pre-
ton Dundon in Wells

e, to be Prebendary of
in Lincoln Cathedral.

MAY.

Rev. T. Evans to be Head Master of
the Cathedral School, Christ Church,
Oxford.

Rev. P. N. Laurence to be Master of
the Leek Grammar School, Stafford-
shire.

Rev. J. E. Sewell to be Warden of
New College, Oxford.

Rev. Alfred Fowler Smith to be
Master of Thetford Grammar School,
Norfolk.

The Rev. Dr. Coole to be Professor
of Ecclesiastical History in the Uni-
versity of St. Andrew's.

Mr. Daniel Robert Fearon, B.A., to
be an Assistant Inspector of Schools.

JUNE.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 531
PROMOTIONS.

SEPTEMBER.

Rev. Jonathan Bates to be Vice-Principal of the Diocesan Training College, Chester.

Rev. A. H. Hore to be Master in Bromagrove Grammar School, Worcestershire.

Rev. J. D. Kingdom to be Master in King's College School, London.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the under-mentioned Chairs, lately established in the University of Aberdeen:—Midwifery, Dr. Dyce; Botany, Dr. Dickie; Materia Medica, Dr. Harvey; Biblical Criticism, Rev. W. Milligan; Institutes of Medicine, Dr. Ogilvie; Logic, Mr. Alexander Bain.

OCTOBER.

Rev. T. Myers to be a Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the Diocese of York.

NOVEMBER.

Rev. J. J. Christie to be Second

Master of the East Retford Grammar Schools, Notts.

Rev. H. O. Coxo to be Bodleian Librarian, Oxford.

Rev. Alfred Middleton to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Kingsbridge, Devon.

Rev. Frederick Taunton to be Vice-Principal of St. Margaret's College, Fulham, near London.

Sir A. Grant, bart., to be Professor of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College, East India.

DECEMBER.

Rev. F. T. Cousins to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Nottingham.

Rev. J. W. Nutt to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

Rev. W. Allen Russell to be Principal of Poonah College, in the Diocese of Bombay.

Rev. R. Payne Smith to be Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Mr. Henry James Lynch to be an Inspector of Schools.

LAW CASES.

THE WALWORTH MURDERS.

effect the diffusion of wealth may have that general mental results in an evil it certainly has not occasional perpetra-

then, in order to keep suspicion from himself, and to have a person on whom to throw the guilt, who should not be able to deny it, he slaughtered his mother and his two brothers: the single object,



this—the victim having been lured home, the mother was suddenly to become maniac; that in an access of frenzy she should rise in the night, deal death all around, destroying her husband and her children, and, in the general slaughter, this insured life also; and then that she herself should perish in the last attempt by the hand of her son in his self-defence. The exact steps by which the terrible plot was worked out cannot be known, nor does the evidence supply more than the means of conjecture. The murderer made sure that there should be no living testimony against him. He stabbed each victim several times to the heart, and then cut through throat and arteries to make all safe. The girl must have fallen dead upon the landing as she stepped out of her room, perhaps called by her lover or startled by a sound; the mother probably next stepped forth, and the son seems to have failed in his first stab, driving his knife deep into his mother's flesh before he could reach the throat and divide the arteries. The younger child died unresisting in his bed. The elder brother, however, came to the landing-place during the general slaughter, and struggled for his life, drawing the sharp steel through his fingers, and maintaining the contest at least long enough for a scream. No cry was heard to alarm those who were separated from this scene on all sides only by a plank or a thin wall. When at last a spectator came the murderer was ready with his story. All that blood had not washed it out of his head. "This is all mother's doings; she murdered my two brothers and my sweetheart, and I, in self-defence, believe that I have murdered her."

The accused person, William Godfrey Youngman, aged 25, described as a tailor, was placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court, on the 16th August, before Mr. Justice Williams, to take his trial for the wilful murder of Mary Wells Streeter. There were three other indictments against him, charging him with the murder of Elizabeth Youngman, his mother, and Thomas Neale Youngman and Charles Youngman, his brothers.

The prisoner was a common-looking young man. He was well dressed, and during the whole of the proceedings he exhibited the most extraordinary coolness and self-possession; and even while his father was under examination he did not evince the least emotion.

Mr. Clerk, for the prosecution, stated the facts as they were deposed by the witnesses.

Mr. James Bevan:—On the 30th of July last I resided at No. 16, Manor-place, Walworth. I occupy the ground floor. There are two other floors to the house. Mr. Beard occupied the first floor with his wife and one son. The prisoner's father occupied the top floor of the house. On the 31st of July his family consisted of his wife, two little boys, the prisoner, and the deceased. I understood the prisoner had come to see his father on a holyday, and he used to sleep there. About 10 minutes to 6 on the morning of the 31st I was in bed, and I heard a noise like lumbering, and a heavy fall on the top floor of the house; I immediately got up to see what was the matter, and before I could get to the door Mr. Beard knocked at it and said, "For God's sake come here—there is murder!" I went upstairs directly, and when I got

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

he stairs I saw the
g dead upon the
not see anything
t went down and
; and I then saw
nding in his night-
crease leading from
r to the first floor.
g still and looking
at this time. He
y mother has done
murdered my two
y sweetheart, and
ce, believe I have
I made him no
out and fetched the
rd the prisoner's
about half-past 5
ning. The noise I
a heavy fall on the
ot see any living

soner standing on the staircase
leading from my room upstairs.
While my husband was dressing
the prisoner called out from the
stairs, "Mr. Beard, for God's sake
fetch a surgeon! I believe there
is some alive yet." My husband
then went out to fetch a doctor. I
had seen a young woman come to
the house about 11 o'clock on the
day before this happened. I think
the prisoner came with her, and
they went out together for a walk
about 7 o'clock in the evening, and
returned about 10 o'clock. The
prisoner and the deceased seemed
to be on very affectionate terms at
this time.

Philip William Beard said:—I
had seen the prisoner in our house
a few days before the 31st of July.



upon the stairs, and he told me that his mother had done it all, and that he had murdered her in self-defence.

John Youngman:—I am the father of the prisoner. I resided on the second floor of the house No. 16, Manor-place, Walworth. My wife and two children lived with me. One was named Thomas Neale, and the other Charles, and their ages were 7 and 11. The prisoner came to live with us about a fortnight before this sad affair happened, and he used to sleep in the back room, where I also slept. My son Thomas slept in the same bed with the prisoner. I slept on the shop-board. My wife and my son Charles slept in the front room; I am a tailor by trade, and am generally out at work the whole day. I returned home on the 30th of July about 10 o'clock at night. I did not see the deceased at that time. The prisoner went to bed as usual about a quarter past 11. He said he was ready, and I put the light out and went to bed, and he did the same. My boy Thomas was in bed with the prisoner at this time. I awoke about 4 o'clock on the following morning, and saw the prisoner at the foot of his bed, apparently in the act of getting in. I think the door of the room was open at this time. I got up at 5 o'clock, and went out about 20 minutes past, and at this time the prisoner and his brother were in bed. I did not go into the front room before I went out. I was fetched home from my work between 6 and 7, and I then saw the body of the deceased. I knew previously that she was staying in the house, and that she slept in the front room with my wife on the night of the 30th of July. I understood that she was to be mar-

ried to the prisoner, but he never said anything to me upon the subject. The constable Lock showed me a knife which I had previously seen in the possession of the prisoner. The point was not broken as it is now when he had it. He was showing it to a man in my presence, and he was told that it was not a fit knife to carry; and the prisoner said anybody had a right to carry such a knife, if he thought proper, for his own protection. This was about nine days before the death of the young woman. I never saw the prisoner use the knife in any manner. When I came back to the house I asked for the prisoner, and he was brought down in the custody of the police, and he addressed me and said, "This is all mother's doings, father." He did not say anything else. The prisoner had no property; he had nothing but what he earned in service. He had been in the establishment of Dr. Duncan for about six months. I don't think he ever said anything to me about insuring the life of the young woman, but I had heard such a thing talked about.

Cross-examined:—The insurance was talked about quite openly. My wife's mother was a lunatic, and she died in Peckham lunatic asylum. One of my own brothers also died in a lunatic asylum. My father died tolerably sensible; but he had been two or three times in a lunatic asylum.

The knife was produced. The blade was something like a dagger, and was a very formidable weapon. The point was broken off.

Re-examined:—My wife's mother died fifteen years ago. I don't know how long she was in the asylum before her death. She was between 60 and 70 when she

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

had never been in
I never saw any
dness of mind in

a police-constable
on, said:—On the
31st July, in con-
what the witness
e, I went to the
or-place, and saw
es, those of the two
young woman Stree-
aw another female
soner said to me,
n, here is a sight!
o?" He stepped
d I told him to go
self. He had on
at this time, and I
e right sleeve was
ristband was hang-

bodies were lying on the landing.
Thomas was lying with his head
close to the top of the stairs, on
his back. He was in his night-
shirt, and his right leg was a little
drawn up. There was a great
deal of blood near him. The
young woman, Mary Streeter, was
lying on the landing, with her
head inside the doorway of the
back room. The body was lying
on the right side. She was also
in her night-dress, and she had no
slippers or anything on her feet.
Close by her head there was a
great deal of blood, and it had
flowed into the room under the
bed. The body of the prisoner's
mother was also upon the landing,
with her face downwards, and close
to the thigh of the young woman.



door. Witness observed that both the prisoner's hands and feet were bloody, and his night-shirt was also very bloody. He did not see any wound upon his person, and he did not complain of being cut or wounded. On the same day witness went down to Wadhurst, where the father of the deceased resided, and obtained some letters, which he produced. Upon his return to town, he opened a box belonging to the prisoner, and found in it the policy of assurance upon the life of the deceased, which he produced.

The letters, fifteen in number, were such as are usually written by young persons in their condition of life, who are about to be married; but the last three have the remarkable exception that they earnestly press the subject of the insurance. The first, dated July 19, contains this passage:—
“Dearest girl, I have filled up the paper now, and took it to the Life Assurance Office, and they will write to Mrs. James Bone to-day, to get answer on Saturday. So you can go with me to the office before 2 o'clock on Monday.” The second, dated July 21, has this passage:—
“You promised me faithfully over and over again, and I expect you will keep your promise that you would be mine, and that your friends would not know it till we were married; but now, dearest Mary, if you will only let Mrs. James Bone write to the assurance office at once, and go with me to have your life assured on Monday morning next.” The insurance was effected on the 25th; and three days afterwards the prisoner wrote the following letter which had the effect of bringing the victim into the shambles:—

“16, Manor-place, Newington, S.,
Saturday Night, July 28.

“My beloved Polly.— I have posted one letter to you this afternoon, but I find I shall not have to go to Brighton to-morrow, as I have had a letter from there with what I wanted inside of it, so my dear girl, I have quite settled my business now, and I am quite ready to see you now, therefore I send this letter to you. I will take this to London-bridge station to-morrow morning by quarter past 6 o'clock, and get the guard to take it to Wadhurst Station, to give it to the porter there, who will get a man to take it to your place. I can only give the guard something, so you can give the man who brings this a small sum. I shall expect to see you, my dearest girl, on Monday morning by the first train. I will await your coming at London-bridge Station. I know the time the train arrives, a quarter to 10 o'clock. I have promised to go to my uncle's to-morrow, so I cannot come down; but I will go back home with you on Monday night, or first thing Tuesday, so return here again Tuesday night, to be ready to go anywhere on Wednesday; but you know all I have told you, and I now expect you will come up on Monday morning, when I shall be able to manage things as I wish to do. Excuse me now, my dearest Mary. I shall now go to bed to be up early in the morning to take this letter. Bring or burn all your letters, my dear girl, do not forget; and with kind love to you, and respects to all, I now sum up, awaiting to see you Monday morning, quarter to 10 o'clock. Believe me, ever your loving affectionate

“WILLIAM GODFREY YOUNGMAN.”

“You know all I have told you, therefore come, dearest girl, come. I am anxious now to see you. Adieu for the present.”

Mr. Boddy, surgeon, deposed that he was called in to examine the bodies of the deceased persons. Three of the bodies were on the landing, the two women and one of the children, and the younger child was on the bed in the front room. All the bodies were quite warm as warm as when alive. Upon examining the young woman he found a stab in the left breast, which pene-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

depth of the chest.
was literally cut from
by a very strong and
instrument had evi-
dently used to inflict the
wound on the carotid artery and
the wound was completely se-
parated the bones of the neck.
The wound must have caused in-
stant death, and the person
could not have called
for assistance. It would have required a
strong cause such an in-
jury to a healthy young woman.
On the body of the
prisoner were found three stabs,
the blade-bone of the
wound upon the breast-
bone was also a deep slit

to the bone. The stabs in the
chest were both mortal; one had
penetrated the covering of the
heart, and the other the lungs.
The injuries to the child's hands
were such as would be occasioned
by grasping a sharp instrument
and having it drawn through his
hand. The whole of the wounds
he saw were such as might have
been occasioned by an instrument
such as the knife that had been
produced before the point was
broken. There were no appear-
ances upon any of the bodies to
denote that they had struggled,
except in the case of the elder
boy.

Dr. Duncan said that he resided
in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
The prisoner came into his service



lowing Thursday, and the prisoner came there every day. In consequence of something he saw in his conduct he put some questions to him, in answer to which he said that he was independent, and that his independence consisted of houses in several parts of London. He was so dissatisfied with the prisoner's conduct that he advised the deceased not to marry him, and said he would rather see her take a rope and hang herself in his skittle-ground than be united to such a man. The deceased went away with the prisoner on the 25th of July, and he never again saw her alive.

Samuel Wells Streeter, the father of the deceased, stated that on one occasion the prisoner came to his house and slept there one night; but his daughter had not told him she was going to be married to him.

Mr. T. Tanner, a gentleman connected with the Argus Insurance Company, proved that the prisoner made a proposal to insure the life of the deceased for £100, and in the proposal he described himself as having retired from the business of a tailor. On the 25th of July the prisoner came to the office accompanied by a young woman, who paid the premium, and the policy was delivered to the prisoner. A quarter's premium only was paid, which amounted to 10s. 2d.

Mr. Best then proceeded to address the jury for the prisoner. He said it was clear, as stated by his learned friend in his opening address, that they could not convict the prisoner upon this charge without at the same time declaring by their verdict that he had committed the horrible crimes of murdering his own mother and

his two innocent brothers, and he earnestly entreated them to pause before they came to such a dreadful conclusion. The learned counsel then proceeded to argue that the theory set up by the prosecution was a most monstrous and improbable one, and that it could hardly be possible for a human being to have arrived at such a pitch of wickedness as to destroy a young woman for whom he always appeared to have expressed the most ardent affection, and also to kill his own mother and brothers, for the sake of obtaining the paltry sum of £100. The learned counsel next proceeded to endeavour to show that the story told by the prisoner of his mother having killed his sweetheart and the children, and of her having, in a moment of frenzy, also attacked him, and that he slew her in self-defence, might possibly be true, and he said that if any, even the smallest doubt, remained upon the point, the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of it.

Mr. Justice Williams having gone over the evidence, particularly called the attention of the jury to the fact that the prisoner had himself stated that he wrenched the knife from his mother after she had, as he alleged, murdered his sweetheart and his two brothers, and, if his story was true, she was then powerless, and might easily have been secured, and there was no necessity to destroy her life. His Lordship also pointed out that though it might be credible that a person assailed as the prisoner described himself to have been, might, in the excitement of the moment, have struck his assailant with the weapon he had wrested from her; yet here there were three stabs, and the throat

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

determined a manner
extended down to
s of the neck; and
been done after the
n inflicted and the
verpowered.

with very brief deli-
rned a verdict of
e Judge passed sen-
n in suitable terms.
who had retained his
throughout, heard
moved, and walked
with a firm and de-

ours of this unrelent-
ere characterized by
sions that had im-
o his terrible deeds
of selfishness which
to everything which

vernor and Chaplain were com-
pelled to interfere, and advise the
father to withdraw. The entrea-
ties of his sisters for a time sub-
dued him, and he fell into a con-
versation, in which he again as-
serted his story. But again he
lashed himself into rage against
the witness Spice, particularly for
his declaration that he would
rather the young woman had
hanged herself than married such
a man; he declared in his frenzy,
"One thing only I wish, and that
is, that I could get hold of this
man Spice, for I would strike his
head off." His animosity against
this witness repeatedly broke out,
and indeed seemed to be a fa-
vourite resort when he wished to
turn away his thoughts from his



THE STEPNEY MURDER.

THE Stepney murder will remain memorable in the annals of crime, for it was attended by a combination of circumstances, each in itself remarkable, but which, considered together, read more like the complicated guilt of a French novel or an Adelphi drama than a possible occurrence of real life.

The victim of this strange tragedy was a widow named Mary Emsley, about 70 years of age, residing in Grove Road, Stepney. She was the widow of a builder and house-speculator, who in his lifetime had run up a large number of those small houses which cover the ground in Stratford, Bow, and Bethnal Green. At his decease he left the whole of his property to his widow, who was consequently in receipt of a very large income, which report probably exaggerated at £5000 a-year. She was a woman of extremely parsimonious habits, and dwelt alone in one of her own houses, admitting only the occasional assistance of a female servant. She was particularly acute in the management of her house-property, purchasing the necessary materials for repair and decoration whenever she could pick up a bargain, and employing jobbing workmen—men out of regular employment, or who were willing to work “after hours”—in doing the necessary work. The workmen thus engaged were, of course, chiefly carpenters, plasterers, and painters. The class of houses which formed her property were let to families of working men, and generally on weekly payments. The old woman collected as much of these as she could herself manage; the rest

was collected by irregular agents. From the nature of these collections she was supposed usually to have a considerable sum of money in her house. To complete the notion of her habits it must be stated that she was extremely timid, and though compelled to see daily a considerable number of people, she rarely opened the door until she had reconnoitred her visitor; and that in the evening, when she had closed her shutters and locked her door, she would never, or very rarely, admit any person, however well known to her. She was, moreover, of violent temper, and, when angry, sulky and eccentric.

Mrs. Emsley was last seen alive about 7 o'clock on the evening of Monday, the 13th August; two persons living in the opposite house then observed her sitting at her bedroom window. On the following days, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, numerous persons called at the house, wishing to see Mrs. Emsley on various business; but, as after repeated knockings no one answered, these parties went away. In most neighbourhoods such a circumstance, with the unaltered appearance of the house from morning to night, and from day to day, would have caused quick suspicion, and no doubt did latterly cause some remark. Several circumstances, however, combined to lull inquiry in this case. The neighbourhood is so thickly inhabited that apprehension of violence could scarcely suggest itself. The strange habits of the old woman were well known; and as all these unanswered calls were in the day-time, it was sup-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

Mullins put it in the
purpose of making a
case against Emm.
approved to the jury
though they had seen
and, if so, it showed
he be not only guilty
but guilty of an
destroy the life of
In the first place,
was an exceedingly
e. It was exceed-
le that, four weeks
er, Emm should go
stage into the shed
ce this evidence of
in the crime. It
too, that he, if
should not have de-
que which would be
and would furnish
evidence against him.

on the night of the murder he
went to Stratford for the purpose
of collecting rents belonging to
the old lady there. Witnesses
would prove that Emm was not
out of their company up to nearly
12 o'clock at night; and by a pro-
vidential circumstance he was able
to prove not only that Emms was
not out of his cottage between
8 and 9 o'clock—the hour when
Mullins declared that he had seen
him come out and deposit the
parcel—but he would prove that
he was ill, and did not leave his
cottage before 10 o'clock that
morning. The falsehood of the
prisoner's assertion would weigh
with the jury in considering the
other proofs of his guilt. The
prisoner was at work on a house
in the neighbourhood up to about



tice of this country to cast upon the prisoner the proof of his innocence; but if he could give a reasonable account of his whereabouts, that would of course rebut the presumption which otherwise would be so strong. There was another link in the chain of evidence. At ten minutes past 5 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, August 14, the day after the murder, the prisoner was met by a seafaring man named Mitchell passing through Stepney-green. He appeared to be in a state of great nervous excitement; his pockets were bulky; and so much struck was Mitchell with his appearance that he, before Mullins was apprehended, gave information to the police on the subject. Then, again, articles had been found in his possession, or traced to him, which pointed clearly to his guilt. Whoever the murderer was, it seemed unlikely that he obtained any great amount of money, for after Mrs. Emsley's death 48*l.* in notes, gold, and silver, were found secreted under some wood and coal in the coal cellar, and it was pretty clear that the murderer had been balked of his wished-for plunder. A pencil-case, however, was in the possession of the deceased, and that pencil-case was disposed of by the prisoner's wife only a day or so before he gave information to the police. The cheque, the lenses, the metal spoons, were taken by the murderer from the house that night. Near the body, on the landing, was a considerable quantity of blood, and in it was the partial imprint of a nailed shoe. In matters of this kind eyesight was the best guide, and therefore it had been thought right that the board containing

this impression should be cut out and laid before the jury. It had been discovered that the prisoner had occupied rooms at 12, Little Orford-street, Chelsea. He ceased to reside there about the 26th of August, and just before he left, the landlady saw flung out of the window a boot, which was afterwards found in the dusthole. The jury would see the impression in the board and compare it with the boot. Some human hair was found sticking to the boot. He did not attach too much importance to the fact. The head of the poor woman was dreadfully beaten in, and it was of course possible that some hair might have adhered to the boot of the murderer; but Mullins was by trade a plasterer, and it was possible that in the pursuit of his vocation another solution might be furnished. There was another point of importance. There were no marks of violent entry, and whoever entered last must have been let in by the deceased herself. There was reason to suppose that the prisoner, who was well known to her, would have some business there on the night of the murder. In the middle of the day the old lady had dined with her niece; and the prisoner, coming to her there more than once, had got the keys of some houses upon which he was at work. One of the keys was of a remarkable shape; and this key, which was given to him, was found in a basket along with other keys in the old lady's bedroom, in which she had been seen sitting at 7 o'clock. Again, the prisoner had assisted on a previous Saturday in taking a quantity of paper-hangings into the house, and these were carried up by him into a room where the body was dis-

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

There could be no doubt showing the patterns on at the time of the this would account for getting access to the learned Serjeant numerous other points of material evidence, all of which were taken to the prisoner as

by a solicitor, said he had released Mary Emsley, a friend of his, and had some years prior to this he was possessed of some house property in the neighbourhood, and collected great quantities herself. Knew Mrs. Emsley, who occasionally visited her deceased in the neighbourhood. On Friday, August, Emm called

at the house, 9, Grove-road, on the occasion spoken of by the last witness. Mr. Rose, Mr. Faith, and Mr. Whitaker were present. Entered by the back door, the front door being shut. It was fastened only by a spring-lock. A person going out and pulling the door after him would leave it securely latched as they found it. The window of the back parlour was raised up four or five inches. The shutters were closed, but not wholly. The front parlour shutters were open and the curtains drawn back; the window was fastened by an ordinary catch. The bed was not made, nor did it appear to have been slept in recently. In the front room on the floor above was the body of Mrs. Emsley. Several pieces of paper-

the left eyebrow. The blade end of the hammer produced corresponded in length with the lacerated wound, and in size and character the wound was such as might have been inflicted with the hammer. Gave it as his opinion, when he saw the body, that the deceased had been dead three or four days. Saw her on Friday in the middle of the day. What he observed was quite consistent with the death of the deceased by blows from the hammer on the previous Monday. Could not speak to a few hours, or even to a day either way.

Several witnesses, neighbours of the deceased, deposed to having seen her between seven and eight o'clock on Monday evening, the 13th of August, sitting at her window; and one had noticed at twelve o'clock that night that the shutters were still open. This was so remarkable a circumstance that she noticed it particularly. These witnesses stated that on the following days they saw several persons call at the house, and knock repeatedly without obtaining any notice. One of these callers was a boy, who had to deliver a letter to the deceased. He called at the house at half-past 8 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday the 14th, and knocked repeatedly, but could get no answer. Another was a son of Emm, who was sent by his father to get some brass taps, pursuant to an arrangement made with the deceased the day before. He went at an early hour, but no one answered to his knocking. Another person who had been appointed by the deceased to call respecting some paper-hangings, call at the house about 10 A.M., on Tuesday, but could not gain admittance.

Richard Tanner, sergeant of de-

TECTIVE police, said he had known the prisoner since the murder. First saw him with reference to the murder on the 28th August, when he was "fetched" in order that inquiries might be made of him. On the 8th of September he again saw him. He called at witness's house, in Wood-street, Stepney. He said he had called to give some information. He said that since he had seen witness previously, he had had suspicions of a person who he thought had committed the murder, and that he had been watching him. Witness asked to whom he referred, and he replied, "Emm." He said, that that morning he went to Emsley's brick-field, at 5 o'clock, to watch Emm, pretending to be picking herbs. That he saw Emm come out of his house and go to a ruin fifty yards in front of his house, and bring out a large parcel, which he took in doors. That he came out again in ten minutes, and appeared to be looking about him. He had a small parcel in his hand, about the size of a pint pot. Emm, he said, went to a shed close by, adjoining his house, and going inside remained about two minutes, and came out again, without the parcel. Witness asked what he thought the parcel contained, and prisoner said he could not tell. Prisoner afterwards proposed to go to the field that night, but witness said he could not till he had seen Inspector Thornton, who had charge of the case. Prisoner asked him to do nothing without him, and witness said he would send notice to him at Oakham-street, Chelsea, next morning. There had been a reward offered by this time—first of 100*l.* and then of 300*l.* Prisoner knew of this reward being offered, and said, "If

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

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n against him, but

There was also a cheque (described
in the handbill offering the reward)
on the Bank of London for 10*l.*,
drawn by Pickering and Co., and
two lenses. Mullins asked if they
had found anything. Witness said
they had found something. Pri-
soner seemed delighted, and asked
if they had found any money.
They took the prisoner and Emm
to the station, and they were both
charged. Mullins said, "Is this
the way I am to be served after
giving you the information?" Mul-
lins was searched, and they found
his shoe tied with a piece of waxed
string. Witness afterwards went
to his lodgings, 33, Barnsley-street,
where he found a bit of tape on a
chimney-piece. It was a bit of
tape the same as that with which
the parcel found in the shed was



money, and would be admitted at any time." Witness said, "Mullins, would she have admitted you?" He said, "No, she would have called to me from the window or the area." Went with the prisoner to Emsley's fields. [The witness then narrated the circumstances of the search in the brickfield in the same terms as Sergeant Tanner.] Afterwards went to the prisoner's lodgings in Barnsley-street, where he found a knife and a bit of string. The door of the prisoner's room was locked, but he broke it open. Also went to the house in Oakham-street, Chelsea, which was kept by a person named Kelly. He went to a back room, where he found the prisoner's wife, and got a spoon marked "W. P." (The spoon was produced.) The spoon was of ordinary metal, such as was in common use. The spoon was of the same kind as two found in the parcel, though not so much used. The letters "W. P." he took to be a trade mark.

Dr. Gill was recalled, and stated that he had examined the two bits of tape. The ends of the two pieces found corresponded with each other. There were 33 strands in each.

Inspector Thornton, of the detective police, narrated the circumstances attending the search and discovery of the parcel; adding, that he went afterwards to Barnsley-street, and there in the prisoner's lodgings found the plasterer's hammer among other tools.

Mr. Carrier, of the firm of Pickering and Carrier, manufacturing chymists, of 4, Suffolk-street, Cambridge-heath-road, said he was one of Mrs. Emsley's tenants, and drew the cheque produced on the 13th, giving it to

the deceased about 12 o'clock on the Monday. It was dated the 14th, but this was a mistake. Was quite sure that he drew the check on the 13th. It had never been through his bankers' and had never been paid.

Mr. Joseph Biggs, residing at 25, Pollard's-row, Bethnal-green, said he knew the deceased and was in the habit of calling upon her on the Sunday evening. Did so on Sunday evening, the 12th of August. Deceased had deposited her plate with him. About four months before the murder she took away a pencil-case from among the articles left with him. To the best of his belief the pencil-case produced was the one which she so took away. About four weeks before her death saw at her house the two lenses produced.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gotz, niece of the deceased, said she knew the prisoner Mullins. Had seen her aunt on Monday, August 13, when she dined at witness's house. Prisoner came to the house while Mrs. Emsley was there, and asked for a particular key. The key produced was the one which was then given to him. Saw the teaspoons produced in her aunt's house four weeks before the murder, and believed them to belong to Mrs. Emsley. Saw the pencil-case about two weeks before the murder, and identified it as also belonging to Mrs. Emsley. There were no teaspoons found in the house after the murder. Mullins was frequently employed by her aunt, and she (witness), by her aunt's request, ordered him on the Monday in question to come for the key. Prisoner went about with Mrs. Emsley on that day sitting keys and on other business.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

George deposed that he had seen the deceased as early as 18 months prior to the murder. Usually he went to the house on Saturday. On Saturday morning when witness was engaged in the removal of paper-hangings he saw the prisoner's tools carried up. He had seen the prisoner on several occasions, and he usually went on Saturdays to be paid for the work he had done. On the Saturday before the murder, he saw the prisoner and said him about 6s., and he took the money from her pocket. The tools produced were exactly the same as those belonging to the prisoner. The witness would not

Thomas Emm said: I am a carpenter by trade, and live at No. 1, Park Street.

20 minutes past 10 before I went out of my cottage. My wife and daughter were there. On the day when the parcel was found I never went into the outhouse. Went to Mrs. Emsley's house on the Wednesday, and was unable to enter. On Friday I gave information to Mr. Rose.

Cross-examined: I went twice to Mrs. Emsley's on the Wednesday—in the afternoon and in the evening. On the Thursday went again, and again received no answer. On the Thursday evening I began to think that something was wrong, so I called the next door neighbour, who said he had been out all day. My wife was there in the morning. I determined that evening to tell Mrs. Emsley.

on the Friday before he was taken into custody; he was lying in the field, with his handkerchief up to his eyes.

John Raymond, a tailor, deposed that he saw the prisoner on the evening of the 13th of August, coming out of a urinal at the end of Grove-road. It was about 10 minutes to 8 o'clock. Witness was waiting to enter the urinal himself. On coming out the prisoner went round by the Earl of Aberdeen public-house, which would lead to No. 9, Grove-road, the residence of the deceased. The person wore a billy-cocked hat.

Sergeant Tauner was recalled, and proved that the last witness picked out the prisoner from among a number of other persons at the police-court, Arbour-square, as the man he had seen coming out of the urinal.

John Mitchell, labourer at the docks, stated that on the morning of the 14th of August, at 5 o'clock, he saw the prisoner coming across Stepney-green. He saw his face quite distinctly. His pockets were very bulky. This was about three-quarters of a mile from Grove-road, where the murder was committed. Stepney-green was a circuitous road to take to Barnsley-street. The prisoner looked very excited, and trembled all over.

Cross-examined. — Was not afraid of the prisoner when he met him; but was a little alarmed to see a man in so excited a state. He seemed to be carrying something very bulky in his pockets. He wore a round brown hat. When witness heard of the murder afterwards, he came to the conclusion that the man he had met was connected with it, and he gave information to the police. He heard

people talking of Mullins having been in custody, and he went to the House of Detention to see him. When he saw him he knew him to be the man he had met on Stepney-green on the morning of the 14th of August. He had not heard of the reward that had been offered before he gave information. He, however, expected to get a portion of the reward.

William Rowland, paper-hanger, was in the habit of doing work for Mrs. Emsley, and was a warrant-officer for some years at Worship-street. On Monday, the 13th of August, he saw Mullins doing some work for Mrs. Emsley at one of her houses. Saw him again on the Wednesday. On the Friday he saw him again at the house of a Mr. Gaffing. The latter asked if they had heard of the death of an old lady in Grove-road. Mullins fell into a tremor, and his countenance changed when he heard this. On Wednesday the 5th of September, he saw him at the house of a person named Cooper, and found he was very much changed in appearance. The prisoner went away from the work he was at after the murder, without finishing the job. Never saw the prisoner in a billy-cocked hat.

Isaac Tyrrel knew Mullins, the prisoner. Saw him at work at his house on Tuesday, the 13th of August. He had then a hammer, the ordinary hammer used by plasterers. He did not finish the work that day; but came back on the Wednesday.

Robert Friar, barman of a public-house in Chelsea. — On Friday, the 7th of September, he bought a pencil-case from Mr. Mullins. It was not straight, and was straight. He also observed it was very dirty.

Inspector Thornton proved having given instructions to cut out a piece of board from the landing in the house of the deceased. There were marks of blood on that board; and on comparing the boot now produced with the impression on the board, it was found that there was a correspondence between them. Two nails in the boot particularly corresponded with marks on the board; and there was a hole in the centre of the sole of the boot in which there seemed to be a soaking up of blood.

On cross-examination witness said there was a pencilled outline of the boot on the board, which was done by Dr. Gill.

The Lord Chief Baron, before the boot was submitted to the jury, wished to say that it appeared to him the pencilled outline of the boot was not taken from the boot itself, but was wholly imaginary.

Dr. Gill stated that he had examined the boot with a microscope, and found three hairs in different parts of it, one between the sole

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the very outset. It appeared that this woman had bought a quantity of paper-hangings, and that she had more of the article than she wanted. She was therefore desirous of selling a portion of the paper-hangings. It might be inferred, therefore, that at that particular time, seeing she had paper-hangings to sell, and considering her penurious habits, that she would not be so careful of the admission of persons as at other times, and that other men besides the prisoner Mullins, would get easy access to her house. On the very first blush of the case, therefore, there was reason to believe that other persons than the prisoner might have obtained entrance to the house on the night on which the murder was believed to have been committed. It might be assumed that the murder was committed between the hours of seven in the evening and eight on the following morning. Then came the question, who committed the murder? and how did his learned friend endeavour to bring it home to the prisoner at the bar? He stated, in the first place, that the motive which led the prisoner to lodge information against another individual was the hope of getting the reward that had been offered. These rewards — this “blood-money” — was of a very dangerous tendency. It was evident that from the moment the reward was offered, Mullins had begun to communicate with the police; and the conversation which had taken place with Serjeant Tanner was very significant — “Do not act without me, and I will see you all right.” It was evident that the police understood all about it. Then Mullins and the police went together to search the brickfield. Did they effectually search it? No. It was not for him to assign a motive for the conduct of the police, but it was clear that they very carelessly and superficially examined Emm’s house and the adjoining hovel. Mullins was described as anxious to see what was going on, and he at length came forward and told them to look behind “that bloody slab.” The police did look there, and found a parcel tied with a piece of tape, and containing four spoons—a large spoon and three smaller ones—said to have belonged to Mrs. Emsley. It contained also two lenses, and what was most important of all, Pickering’s cheque. His learned friend said Mullins was the man who put the cheque and those other articles in the parcel, and that he charged Emm wrongfully with having done so, having thus committed one murder and then attempted to commit another. He would dispose of this part of the case presently. A search was then made of the prisoner’s room at Barnsley-street, and there was found a piece of tape which his learned friend said corresponded with the piece of tape tied round the parcel, and also some cobbler’s wax. A search was also made of the house in Oakham-street, Chelsea, and there was found a hammer; while at a house in Orford-street there was found in the dustbin a boot which had been brought forward as having nails that corresponded with a footprint upon a board in the house of the deceased. Besides this, there was discovered a pencil-case said to be marked with a spot of blood, though he did not think the jury were likely to rely much on that supposed spot of blood on a pencil-case. His learned friend then attempted

... he had seen
early in the morning, and which he
declared to have been the prisoner.
This man spoke of the pockets of
the prisoner being very bulky; but
the jury would bear in mind that
only a very few small articles had
been missed from the house—so
small indeed that they could not
have filled a man's pockets. One
witness, Mr. Rose, mentioned hav-
ing found a key in a basket in the
old lady's bedroom, and it was said
this was a key which had been
given to Mullins. But there was
nothing to show that this key had
not been given back by Mullins to
the old lady. In the evidence
describing the appearance of the
house and the various rooms, they
were told that considerable splashes
of blood were observed. The per-
son who committed the murder,
therefore, could not fail to have
splashes of blood on his clothes—
blood was not easily got rid of—
but there had not been found a
particle of blood upon any of the
clothes of the prisoner. Then Dr.
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of this boot was so broken as to leave on the floor the impression described, would the leather not have soaked up a portion of the blood? Had his learned friend been able to show that the boot had absorbed any of the blood, his case would have been materially strengthened; but he could not do so. Was it not singular also that the boot, saturated as it must have been with blood, according to his learned friend's case, should have left no stain on any part of the apartments? As to the pencil-case, there was no evidence to prove that it had been in the possession of the old lady for three weeks before the murder. The pencil-case might have been lent to Mullins by the deceased for some purpose or other—it might be to measure something—and retained by him. He now came to the case of Emm, the shoemaker, and the finding of the parcel in the old hovel in Emsley's fields. It was no part of his duty to throw this crime on any one. It was sufficient for him if he could show that there was such a reasonable doubt in the case as to prevent them arriving at the conclusion that the prisoner at the bar was the man who committed the murder. Therefore, though he must comment on this part of the case, they were not to think that he charged any human being with the commission of the murder. [The learned counsel having commented on the frequent communication of Emm with the deceased, and the strangeness of his conduct in not giving notice to the police when he found that for several successive days he could not gain admission to the deceased's house, and to the remarkable manner in which he was prepared to prove

his journey to Stratford, proceeded.] His learned friend held that if he had cleared Emm he had established this case against the prisoner at the bar—that, actuated by the desire to obtain the reward, and having been cognizant of the murder, he made up the parcel containing the spoons, the lenses, and the check, in order that he might bring a charge of murder against Emm. Then he brought forward Raymond to prove that he had seen Mullins in the neighbourhood of Grove-road on the evening of the murder. He would put it to the jury, as men of intelligence and judgment, whether Raymond's recognition of Mullins was to be depended upon. Our criminal annals were full of mistakes of identity, committed even by experienced persons. To depend upon evidence of identity was at all times dangerous, but more especially so when the life of a human being was in danger. The witness Raymond had a mere casual glance of a man coming out of a urinal. In a moment the man was gone, and yet he came into the box and swore that the man he saw was Mullins. Then came the witness, Mitchell, who spoke to having seen Mullins on Stepney-green at an early hour next morning, excited and trembling, and his pockets amazingly bulky. Mitchell said Mullins wore a round brown hat, not a billy-cocked hat, as Raymond said. This witness said he had heard people talking about Mullins before he came forward to give evidence, and he admitted with some reluctance that he did expect a portion of the reward. There was next the evidence of Rowland, to the effect that he saw Mullins very much agitated after

without finishing it, and proceeded to another. With regard to the hammer, he maintained that nothing could be drawn from it against the prisoner. There was no proof that a hammer was the instrument with which the murder was committed; and it was to be observed that Mullins' hammer had no stain of blood. He would call witnesses to disprove the evidence given as to the place where Mullins was said to have been on the night of the murder, and to show where he actually was. When Emm was charged he was allowed to call around him his family to prove where he had been. He would now call the daughter of the prisoner to tell them that she had seen the pencil-case so often referred to in her father's house from as far back as the month of July. He would call the two boys of the prisoner to prove that on Monday morning they went from Orford-street to Barnsley-street, and they would tell the jury that their father came home on the

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god of prejudice, and not to make the man at the bar the first sacrifice, the first victim whose blood would be sprinkled on that altar.

Mary Mullins said: On the 13th of August last I was residing with my mother at 12, Orford-street, Chelsea. My father then lived at Barnsley-street. I have three brothers; James and Thomas lived with my mother, John with my father. I have seen the pencil-case in the possession of my brother James. I don't know where he is now; he is a sailor. I saw the pencil-case last June, and since then I have seen it in my mother's possession. She had it a fortnight before my father's was taken.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Parry:—I was in service when I heard of the murder, living at 9, Sloane-terrace, with Mr. Gibson. I saw my father on the Saturday after the murder. Mr. Gibson dismissed me from my situation on the Monday after my father was taken into custody; that was in September. My master read the case in the newspapers, and told me I had better go. That was the only reason for my dismissal. I was not sent away because I was seen removing a stone in the kitchen, and was thought to be concealing something there. Last saw my brother James in July. Will swear that he has not left home since the murder.

Thomas Mullins, aged 16, son of the prisoner, said: I am a labourer, and occasionally assist my father in his trade. Remember Monday, the 13th of August, on which day I was staying with my father in Barnsley-street. My brother was also staying with us. I was doing nothing, and remained at home all day. My father was

out at work. He came home from his work that evening at a quarter to seven. He did not go out any more that night. He slept in a little bed by himself, and my brother and I slept together in the same room. We got up about half-past 7. When my father got up he water-washed the passage and stopped the nail-holes. He was at work upon this till noon. Then, about half-past 12 on the Tuesday, he had his dinner and went out.

Cross-examined.—Last saw my brother James about three months ago. He was at home at the time of the murder.

When did he leave home?—No, he wasn't at home at the time.

Why did you tell me he was at home?—I made a mistake. He left three or four weeks before the murder.

How is it that you can now tell me so glibly when he left? You told me just now something quite different.—Yes; because I had it in my mind. I do not know where he is now. He went away in the *Mechanic*, bound to New York. I slept on the Sunday night in Little Orford-street. My father was there, and left about 6 o'clock on the Monday morning. I went up to Barnsley-street about noon. My brother John was there. I went out for a short time, but with that exception we were in the room all day together. My father came home to his dinner, and we all dined together. We had supper on the Monday and went to bed at 9 o'clock. My father sleeping on a trestle and sacking, my brother and I on some canes or rushes. Remained in Barnsley-street the whole of Tuesday, and slept again in the room with my

... on that day,
because Mrs. Emsley refused to
allow her to stay. Believed she
used to sleep in the back-kitchen
when my father was in Barnsley-
street. The children used gene-
rally to sleep in my father's
room.

John Mullins, another son of
the prisoner, older than the last
witness, said,—I live at No. 1,
Rose-court, East Smithfield, and
am a dock labourer out of employ.
I remember my father living at
33, Barnsley-street. I lived there
with him. I was there on Mon-
day, August 13. My father and
brother, the last witness, were
there on that day. My father
went out at his regular time in
the morning, about 8; he came
home about 12 to his dinner, and
then went out to his work again.
Saw him next a little before 7
o'clock. He sat till 8 o'clock,
and went to bed at 9. I went to
bed also in the same room. Did
not go to sleep for some time
afterwards. Got up next morning
(Tuesday) at half-past 7 o'clock.

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papered at the time next door to No. 9. Did not recognize Mr. Rowland until he was close upon me.

Michael Gaffney said he knew the prisoner at the bar, who last August was doing some work for him. Remembered Tuesday, August the 14th, on which day prisoner came to work for witness about 1 o'clock.

Cross-examined.—Prisoner had not been at work for me on the Monday. He came to see the job on that day, and then said he should be at work on Tuesday morning.

This was the case for the defence.

William Rowland was then recalled to contradict the evidence of the witness Stephenson. He said he was not near the place on Tuesday morning. About a week before he had met Stephenson, and had then a bundle of paper-hangings under his arm. He wished to be allowed to say that he had known Stephenson some time, and had always been under the impression that he was not quite right in his mind.

Caroline Brinson was called to contradict in one point the evidence of the prisoner's sons. She said,—I am a laundress. My aunt lives at 33, Barnsley-street. She is an invalid. Mrs. Musick, who waits upon my aunt, went away, and on the Tuesday after the murder I went, about 10 o'clock, to take her place. Thomas Mullins was there that morning, but not the other brother. The passage ceiling was water-washed on the Thursday, not the Tuesday.

Mr. Beat having commented on the new evidence brought forward for the prosecution,

Mr. Serjeant Parry then replied

upon the whole case. He pointed out the contradictions into which the prisoner's sons had fallen, and which made it evident that they had been tutored to give this evidence, which, from the beginning to the end, was entirely false; he rejected the evidence of other witnesses as absolutely contradicted by trustworthy persons; and pointed to the distinct manner in which Emm had been cleared. The learned Serjeant said he believed that the evidence produced showed distinctly that this murder was committed by the prisoner at the bar. Whoever put the parcel in the shed must have been the murderer. Up to the time of the murder the articles found in the parcel were known to be in the deceased's house; and when the murder was discovered they were no longer there. Whoever therefore got possession of these articles must have got possession of them before any human being but the murderer himself knew of the murder. The tape with which the parcel was tied looked, on ordinary inspection, to be exactly similar to the piece found in the prisoner's house, and on a minute examination proved to correspond in every particular. What did the prisoner want with the piece of cobbler's wax which was found in his house? He was not a shoemaker:—but Emm was; and beyond doubt the use the prisoner required of this wax was to wax the piece of string which was tied round the parcel in order to give greater semblance to the charge which he intended to make against Emm. These facts, considered in connection with the communication, beyond all doubt false, the prisoner made to the police, and his conduct at the search, showed

... was very remarkable, and of itself almost conclusive against the prisoner as the murderer. They had it in evidence that the prisoner had received this key from the deceased in the middle of the day of the murder, and it was subsequently found with other keys in the basket which was in the bedroom in which the old lady was last seen sitting. The inference was that the prisoner had called that evening and had been admitted by the deceased in order that she might receive the key from him; that she had received the key and placed it in the basket, and that some conversation on the subject of the paper-hangings having arisen, she had taken him up stairs, and that while engaged on this business he had taken the opportunity of striking her down with the hammer which he had with him as a tool of his trade. The learned Counsel also referred to the cheque, the boot, and the other circumstances which have been detailed in the evidence.

did not say anything against the prisoner, he would not say that against the prisoner, he was in his great deal of pieces of tape, nothing to thirty-three were, probably tape with which he was able that one of thicker than disposed to a tion to the fact been seen Grove-road, ance had been the contradictory prisoner's sons. hammer prominent plasterer prisoner must the tools provided. With reference the parcel in for the jury

house. If the jury believed that the prisoner was upon such terms with Mrs. Emsley that he would at once have been admitted by her, then he had stated that which was untrue, and the jury had reasonable ground for suspecting that he had some motive for doing so. With regard to the parcel, there could be no doubt that whoever placed it in the shed was connected with the murder. The prisoner said he saw Emm go to the ruin, and bring from it a large bundle. Why did Emm put the bundle there? It could hardly be to conceal it from his family, because, according to the prisoner, he afterwards took the parcel into his house, and there made a selection from the property it contained. What could be the object of concealing such comparatively worthless articles as two lenses and some metal spoons? As to the check, one would have thought the murderer would have been only too anxious to get rid of it the moment he came near a candle or a fire. It was valueless, and would furnish damning evidence against any one in whose possession it was found. Did this look like the concealment by a thief and a murderer of property which might so easily have been destroyed, or did it look like "a plant"—something put there to create a suspicion that Emm was in some way connected with the robbery? It was clear that besides Emm no other person save the prisoner could have put the parcel in the shed; and, under the circumstances, it was not to be wondered at that the police suspected the prisoner. If the jury believed the evidence of the witnesses who spoke to Emm's journey to Bromley and Stratford

Vol. CII.

on Monday night, and the evidence of his family as to the subsequent morning, Emm was exculpated. His Lordship then cautioned the jury against giving too much confidence to the supposed recognition of the prisoner on the morning following the murder; mistakes as to identity were common incidents to legal proceedings. Some stress had been laid upon the boot which was said to correspond with the bloody print; but before this evidence was made available, it ought to be pretty clear to every observer that such a similarity existed between the footprint and the boot that the one must necessarily be a copy of the other. There was said to be blood on the pencil-case; but Dr. Gill could not tell whether it was human blood:—and so with the hair on the boot, this witness did not take upon himself to say that it corresponded in appearance with the hair of the deceased. The case against the prisoner appeared to him to rest chiefly on the conclusion to which the jury would come respecting the parcel. Who made up that parcel? The counsel for the defence said that the check might have passed out of Mrs. Emsley's hands and have come into the prisoner's possession. But the prisoner had not told them how he got it, and if he had got it properly, the jury had a right to expect from him an explanation. The identity of the spoons and the lenses was made much more complete by their being found along with the check, as to which there could be no doubt at all that it was paid to the deceased on the day of the murder. In the prisoner's house a spoon was found corresponding in every respect with the spoons in the par-

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could any number of circumstances of mere suspicion suffice to sustain the case against him. Upon the whole case, did the evidence lead irresistibly to the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty? In the words of Lord Tenterden, did it bring to their minds that firm persuasion, that degree of conviction, upon which people would act in their own important concerns? If so, it was their duty to act upon this persuasion. It was to the interest of the public that no innocent man should suffer, and it was also to their interest that the guilty should not escape. In forming a judgment upon such a case, it would be idle to estimate the chances of acquitting the guilty or of convicting the innocent. No such calculation could be attempted. Were the jury of opinion, upon the whole evidence, that the prisoner was guilty? If so, the duty of returning that verdict must, however painful, be discharged. If not, the prisoner was entitled to be set free.

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Court, to meet what I considered to be the really grave part of the evidence against you, you would have told us whether you were in possession of the check or not, and whether your accusation against Emm was true or false. If you were in possession of the check, you would have told us how you came by it. I mention these points to show that the remarks you have made appear to me entirely beside the case which has been proved against you. The jury have found you guilty, and without some explanation of your conduct—an explanation which you have not furnished—without some evidence, of which there does not appear to be any in existence—I own that I do not see how any reasonable person can come to any other conclusion than that your charge against Emm was altogether false, and that you were responsible for the possession of those marks of guilt contained in the parcel. The murder of this helpless old woman was a wicked, cruel, and aggravated crime. The unhappy sufferer may have felt little, as she was probably deprived of sensation by the first blow. But it is manifest that whoever committed the murder took good care there should be no possibility of recovery, and that life should be utterly extinct. I endeavoured to leave the case entirely for the consideration of the jury. I am still of opinion that some of the circumstances urged against you, instead of increasing the weight of evidence for the prosecution, only tended to embarrass the jury in coming to a conclusion. But with that conclusion I am bound to state I am perfectly satisfied; and with the evidence before them, uncontradicted as it was, and unexplained,

as part of it might have been, I do not see how they could come to any other. It only remains for me now to entreat you to make the best use of the time which may be spared to you before the execution of the sentence. It is my duty to pass the judgment which the law provides for the punishment of so awful a crime. I do not think that I am either called upon or should be justified in adding anything to the precise terms of the sentence. If you can even now make it manifest that you are innocent of the charge, I do not doubt that every attention will be paid to any cogent proof laid before those with whom it rests to carry the sentence of the law into execution. That duty, however, does not belong to me; and I have only now to order that you be taken to the place from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, there to be hung until you shall be dead, and that your body be buried within the precincts of the prison where you shall last have been confined prior to your execution.

Although the sufficiency of the evidence on which the jury had arrived at the verdict of guilty was much canvassed by the legal profession, the public were universally satisfied that the prisoner was really the murderer, and the callous wickedness of his attempt to compass the death of Emm, deprived him of the slightest sympathy. Even the advocates for the abolition of death-punishment were silent, and Mullins was executed on the 19th November.

He left a written "statement," in which he re-asserted his innocence, with many protestations. The most note-worthy expression of this paper is this:—"I be-

and motives, the following passage is not a little singular:—"I make this statement in order to let the public know that my life has been taken away by the most gross and most false-swearing evidence that was ever given in a court of justice, all through the hopes of getting money. I say that they have no right to any part of the reward, and I hope they will get none of it." When the antecedents of this great criminal's life became known, there was the less surprise that he should have planned so atrocious a scheme as that directed against Emm. He had, as formerly stated, been in both the Irish and English police. While in the former force, he is said to have been employed as a detective or "spy" upon the movements of certain political conspirators, in which he rendered good service, and in tracing the secret instigators of certain agrarian crimes. He was afterwards a serjeant in the K division of the Metropolitan police, from which he was superannuated

The computation of Mullins is not in our records to be found in 1844. In the case was found murdered at Yarmouth. Yarham, Royce were suspected. Before the trial teered to give the conviction. His offer was a pardon, and His statement the guilt of only implicated he admitted the deed. The evidence was not anticipated: it him, and accused Yarham concealed in these proceedings impunity being thus rendered made statements connection with circumstances, &c.

PATENTS

Sealed. From January 1st to December 31st, 1860.

•• It is frequently difficult to make an abstract of the lengthy descriptions given by the patentees of their inventions, sufficiently short for the purposes of this list, and yet sufficiently accurate to indicate exactly the nature of the invention. It is hoped, however, that sufficient is given to afford to an inquirer the means of making more accurate researches in the official records.

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| Abbott, fire-arms, Feb. 10 | Aspell, power-looms, Sept. 19 |
| Abbott, incombustibles, June 19 | Aspinall, evaporating sugar, Jan. 25 |
| Abel, fire-protecting, June 22 | Asser, photographic proofs, Aug. 21 |
| Accaram, treating zinc ores, Aug. 14 | Atkinson, fire-arms, Jan. 4 |
| Adams, railways, Jan. 4 | Atkinson, railway breaks, Feb. 21 |
| Adams, fire-arms, July 20 | Atkinson, chimney-tops, Oct. 11 |
| Addenbrooke, packing goods, March 9 | Aubertin, soap, Nov. 9 |
| Addenbrooke, raising weights, June 19 | Auchincloss, washing fabrics, Feb. 21 |
| Adie, measuring distances, Aug. 7 | Auerbach, number indicators, May 1 |
| Agata, disinfectant, Nov. 13 | Auerbach, distance indicators, May 1 |
| Ager, breaking up land, Oct. 23 | Auld, supplying boilers, April 13 |
| Albrecht, sifting-apparatus, Oct. 17 | Aveling, locomotives, Feb. 21 |
| Aldin, paving-tiles, Nov. 23 | Aveling, locomotive engines, Oct. 4 |
| Allan, electricity, March 27 | Avery, weigh-locks, Jan. 13 |
| Allday, separating filings, July 6 | Backett, cleansing powders, March 30 |
| Allen, window-sashes, Aug. 14 | Bacon, lamp-globes, May 1 |
| Alleyne, boilers and tanks, Feb. 21 | Bagster, finishing paper, May 22 |
| Allsop, gas apparatus, Feb. 28 | Bailey, stretching machines, Jan. 25 |
| Alvey, envelopes, May 11 | Bain, copying letters, Oct. 17 |
| Ambler, weaving-looms, July 27 | Baker, changing money, May 11 |
| Amsden, straw hats, May 1 | Baker, white lead, Nov. 6 |
| Anderson, smoke-consumers, Jan. 25 | Baker, softening lead, Dec. 18 |
| Anderson, motive power engines, Apr. 24 | Ballande, printing paper, Aug. 3 |
| Anderson, motive power, May 22 | Bamlett, reaping machines, Oct. 11 |
| Annable, printing-machines, Aug. 14 | Bancroft, curtain fabrics, Jan. 25 |
| Appleby, wove fabrics, July 24 | Baranowski, copying-presses, Aug. 21 |
| Applegath, block-printing, Jan. 17 | Barker, meerschaum pipes, April 27 |
| Applegath, printing-machines, March 2 | Barker, horse-shoes, July 3 |
| Appleton, removing patterns, July 27 | Barker, fermenting apparatus, Nov. 16 |
| Argy, candlestick, Nov. 13 | Barker, raising fluids, Dec. 4 |
| Arnour, measuring substances, April 20 | Barling, propelling vessels, June 12 |
| Arnot, knob spindle, Aug. 24 | Barlow, carding engines, May 1 |
| Arrowsmith, land batteries, May 29 | Barlow, carding machines, June 1 |
| Arrowsmith, beams and girders, May 29 | Barlow, screw-cutting machines, June 8 |
| Arrowsmith, sash iron, Nov. 13 | Barnes, cars and rowlocks, Feb. 28 |
| Ash, refrigerators, Dec. 21 | Barnett, drying grain, Dec. 4 |
| Ashby, thrashing machines, Sept. 3 | Barnsley, welded iron tubes, Dec. 7 |
| Ashby, haymaking machines, Sept. 3 | Barre, engraving metals, Feb. 28 |
| Ashcroft, hand drill stock, June 5 | Barre, steam-boilers, July 31 |
| Ashworth, power looms, Sept. 19 | Barth, acrating fluids, Nov. 13 |

Batiste, wood-grooving machine, Aug. 21
 Bauer, driving apparatus, May 29
 Baugh, finishing sheet iron, Feb. 7
 Baugh, thimbles, Feb. 28
 Bayley, cop-tubes, June 19
 Bayliss, fire-arms, July 3
 Beardmore, electric telegraphs, May 22
 Beards, steam-ploughing, Feb. 3
 Beaumont, measuring liquids, Feb. 3
 Bedells, boots and shoes, May 1
 Bedson, puddling furnaces, June 5
 Bell, reaping machines, Feb. 24
 Bell, hot-blast, March 28
 Bell, sulphate of magnesia, May 22
 Bell, steam-engines, Oct. 17
 Bellamy, wire lattice work, March 16
 Belleville, steam-generators, May 15
 Belpaire, fire-boxes, Aug. 14
 Beningfield, fountain pens, July 6
 Benn, drills, Feb. 21
 Bennett, safety-valves, Oct. 28
 Benson, projectiles, Feb. 10
 Bentall, screw presses, March 27
 Bentall, cutting machinery, April 13
 Bentall, crushing grain, April 17
 Bentley, way chairs, May 22
 Berck, cloth selvages, Nov. 20
 Berge, fastening purses, Feb. 28
 Berger, navigation, Feb. 3
 Berger, steering vessels, July 10
 Bernard, boots and shoes, Jan. 13
 Bernard, boots and shoes, Jan. 13
 Bernard, boots and shoes, Feb. 28
 Bernard, boots and shoes, April 17
 Berri, date stamp, Sept. 27
 Blake, steam-
 Blake, treati
 Blakeley, rote
 Blakeley, saw
 Blashfield, bu
 Blinkhorn, cl
 Blinkhorn, br
 Blinkhorn, pu
 Boaler, washin
 Bodmer, conv
 Bodmer, wash
 Boex, ornamer
 Boisseau, extr
 Bolton, hollow
 Bolton, windin
 Bolton, spinnin
 Bond, weaving
 Bonelli, weavin
 Bonelli, electri
 Bonnet, planin
 Bonnor, iron-r
 Boothby, trave
 Borlase, separa
 Bosselaers, corl
 Bothwell, venti
 Bottomley, wea
 Bottomley, spit
 Bouch, railway
 Boulard, cleant
 Boulton, slide v
 Bourcart, cardh
 Bourcart, mules
 Bousfield, steeri
 Bousfield, stean
 Bousfield, grind

- Bremond, spindles, Oct. 11
 Brethorn, bricks and tiles, July 24
 Brickhill, screw propellers, Nov. 1
 Bridges, elastic bands, Sept. 3
 Bridgett, regenerating steam, Oct. 11
 Bridle, refrigerator, Oct. 4
 Briere, railway brakes, March 2
 Briggs, tarpauling, Jan. 31
 Briggs, washing machine, May 15
 Bright, navigating air, April 13
 Bright, telegraph conductors, Aug. 17
 Brinacod, rotatory screens, Jan. 4
 Broadley, weaving, Jan. 17
 Broel, soap, Sept. 3
 Brookes, wheel tyres, April 3
 Brookes, preparing fibres, April 30
 Brooks, folding yarn, April 13
 Brooks, guns and pistols, April 20
 Brooks, paying-out cables, May 11
 Brooman, desiccating substances, Dec. 11
 Brooman, extracting substances, July 13
 Brooman, coffee mills, Feb. 3
 Brooman, sewing machine, Jan. 4
 Brooman, weaving threads, April 20
 Brooman, heating water, June 23
 Brooman, quills and spools, Aug. 10
 Brooman, incombustibles, May 8
 Brooman, locks and keys, Jan. 31
 Brooman, bank notes, Aug. 21
 Brooman, driving rolling stock, Nov. 6
 Brooman, cryptography, April 13
 Brooman, cement, Jan. 4
 Brooman, treating substances, Nov. 20
 Brooman, colouring matters, May 25
 Brooman, winding threads, July 24
 Brooman, magnetic engines, April 13
 Brooman, wheel-naves, Aug. 28
 Brooman, stamping-presses, Aug. 17
 Brooman, buttons, Sept. 27
 Brooman, colouring matters, April 24
 Brooman, spinning fibres, Jan. 31
 Brooman, cleaning boilers, Feb. 7
 Brooman, oil mills, May 8
 Brooman, lifts, March 16
 Brooman, poultry waggon, May 25
 Brooman, horse-rakes, Dec. 21
 Brooman, preparing oils, April 17
 Brooman, plastic compositions, April 27
 Brooman, fire-arms, May 1
 Brooman, harrows, Dec. 28
 Brotherhood, generating steam, Aug. 24
 Brown, gunpowder, March 23
 Brown, treating crops, April 17
 Brown, window-sashes, Sept. 19
 Brown, furnaces and retorts, Nov. 23
 Brown, ordnance, Nov. 26
 Bruckshaw, elevating grain, April 17
 Bryden, blind mountings, Aug. 24
 Buchanan, beads for weaving, June 8
 Buckland, prepared peat, Jan. 20
 Buckland, prepared peat, March 20
 Buckwell, slabs and plates, Oct. 17
 Buckwell, printing telegraph, Oct. 17
 Buckwell, iron roofs, Oct. 23
 Budd, torne plates, Dec. 28
 Budden, pile-driving, Jan. 4
 Budden, motive power, Nov. 26
 Buhring, spring power, Feb. 10
 Bullough, weaving looms, Oct. 23
 Burgess, reaping machines, April 13
 Burgess, mowing machines, May 11
 Burgess, anchovies, May 11
 Burgess, mowing machines, June 22
 Burley, tool-handles, July 10
 Burnett, electric telegraphs, Nov. 20
 Burrows, weaving looms, April 20
 Burstall, bricks, Oct. 11
 Bury, textile fabrics, Aug. 10
 Bush, scidnitz powder, April 20
 Bushell, agricultural machine, Oct. 11
 Busk, drawing fibres, May 11
 Butlin, superheating steam, July 6
 Butterworth, spinning machines, Oct. 25
 Buxton, safety cages, Sept. 3
 Callard, wheaten flour, June 8
 Calvert, portable buildings, Sept. 19
 Calvert, colouring matters, Sept. 27
 Campaign, removing straw, April 27
 Campbell, preparing oils, Feb. 10
 Campbell, removing mud, Dec. 4
 Campbell, dry dock, Dec. 4
 Campion, sewing machines, Dec. 21
 Canu, crushing minerals, Feb. 17
 Caplen, boots and shoes, May 4
 Capper, railways, Feb. 7
 Carliell, vent-pegs, Jan. 13
 Carpentier, metrical apparatus, Sept. 27
 Carr, drying glue, May 8
 Carriek, water-closets, April 13
 Carter, tilling machines, July 20
 Carter, soldiers' knapsacks, Sept. 19
 Carter, gas-burner machines, Oct. 4
 Cartwright, steam-engines, Dec. 11
 Cartwright, dental mouthpieces, Dec. 18
 Carver, lace combs, Aug. 3
 Cathels, gas meters, March 27
 Catlin, floating bodies, Nov. 26
 Cator, preparing fibres, July 27
 Cavanagh, lock spindles, Nov. 16
 Chadwick, measuring liquids, Aug. 23
 Chalmers, gas-stoves, April 20
 Chamberlain, cutting cork, Feb. 19
 Chambers, railway signals, June 22
 Chambers, straightening iron, Sept. 27
 Champion, spindles and bobbins, June 12
 Chance, glass, March 13
 Chanter, supplying air, Jan. 27
 Chaplin, drawing engines, July 19
 Chapuis, ceramic products, Aug. 24
 Charlesworth, cigarettes, July 31
 Charlton, navigating steam ships, May 4
 Chartroule, iodine, July 24

Chevalier, table-stand, Nov. 13
 Chevrier, neutralizing smell, April 27
 Childs, cleaning grain, Feb. 3
 Childs, artificial gums, March 23
 Childs, pocket match-safe, Oct. 25
 Church, coke, June 29
 Cichowski, ploughs, April 27
 Claeys, corks and bungs, Oct. 23
 Clapham, deodorizing agents, Nov. 20
 Clark, railway axles, July 24
 Clark, engines, Jan. 17
 Clark, drying fabrics, Aug. 3
 Clark, telegraphs, Feb. 17
 Clark, vegetable matters, Nov. 23
 Clark, railway rails, June 8
 Clark, file-cutting machines, Nov. 6
 Clark, envelopes, Dec. 14
 Clark, music-holder, Jan. 20
 Clark, pulp machine, May 22
 Clark, ammonia, Oct. 17
 Clark, disinfecting matters, April 24
 Clark, bathing media, April 13
 Clark, applying paper, Sept. 12
 Clark, power-looms, Oct. 11
 Clark, storing grain, Dec. 7
 Clark, treating peat, Aug. 14
 Clark, telegraph wires, April 20
 Clark, gas, July 27
 Clark, boots and shoes, June 8
 Clark, cyanide of barium, Nov. 1
 Clark, railway signals, March 16
 Clark, sewing machines, Feb. 14
 Clark, tanning hides, Sept. 12
 Clark, steam-engines, Sept. 19
 Clark, fire-arms, Oct. 11
 Cole, pencils and
 Coles, iron-cased
 Collier, pile fabr
 Collignon, typog
 Collyer, paper p
 Collyer, drawing
 Collyer, tubes, C
 Collyer, telegrap
 Collyer, prepari
 Combe, hackling
 Combe, slubbing
 Conant, weaving
 Cook, screw-mak
 Cookson, gas reg
 Cooley, wove fab
 Cooper, drying y
 Cooper, fire-arm
 Copcutt, gas and
 Cope, lace fabric
 Cope, treating t
 Copping, coffins
 Corbett, pulping
 Corbett, evapora
 Cordner, kites, l
 Cormier, preserv
 Cornely, railway
 Corry, gloves, S
 Cottam, chairs a
 Cotterell, umbrel
 Cotton, looped fi
 Cotton, looped fi
 Court, gas-lampe
 Cowan, "bracing
 Cowdery, brick-i
 Cowper, mixing

- Crenkill, reaping-machines, May 22
 Crompton, singe plates, Oct. 11
 Culpin, water-closets, July 27
 Cunnew, elastic bands, Jan. 4
 Cunningham, reeding sails, Aug. 10
 Cunningham, weaving, Jan. 4
 Curley, measuring liquids, June 1
 Curtis, finishing fabrics, July 17
 Czajewicz, stereoscopes, July 6
 Daft, coating metal, Feb. 3
 Daft, flexible valves, March 23
 Daft, coating iron, July 24
 Dagron, microscope, Sept. 27
 Dahlke, filtering, July 27
 Dale, colouring matter, Sept. 19
 Dale, colouring matters, Nov. 20
 Dale, dyeing fabrics, Oct. 17
 Dales, deodorizing fluids, April 24
 Dalgoty, time-keepers, Aug. 3
 Dammann, fumigations, March 27
 Dana, fire-arms, Oct. 11
 Daniell, fire-arms, May 11
 D'Aubreville, metallic boxes, Oct. 23
 Davey, dress fastenings, Nov. 6
 David, jacquard apparatus, April 27
 Davidson, paper bags, Feb. 7
 Davies, pasteboard, Jan. 31
 Davies, gas-burners, June 26
 Davies, printing, Feb. 23
 Davies, tobacco-pipes, June 1
 Davies, dyeing fabrics, Jan. 25
 Davies, boots and shoes, Nov. 1
 Davies, vaporizing liquids, March 30
 Davies, stocking needles, Dec. 21
 Davies, gunpowder, Sept. 27
 Davies, mattresses, Dec. 4
 Davies, supplying boilers, Dec. 23
 Davis, making bread, Aug. 10
 Davis, safety apparatus, Nov. 1
 Davison, fluid-holders, March 16
 Dawes, exhaustion hammer, May 15
 Dawes, metal shoes, July 13
 Dawes, working hammers, June 26
 Dawson, weaving looms, April 3
 Dawson, dyeing cotton, Oct. 23
 Day, underclothing, April 20
 Deacon, soda, July 27
 Deane, fire-arms, Sept. 19
 Deane, kitchen ranges, Dec. 11
 De Baran, stopping bottles, Oct. 11
 De Bary, cigar-making, April 3
 De Bergue, riveting machines, July 6
 De Buyer, cast-iron wheels, Nov. 1
 De Carvalho, bridges and ceilings, Dec. 4
 De Changy, bread, April 17
 Deffries, gas-meters, March 13
 Dejean, motive power, May 25
 De La Ferte, photography, April 13
 De lafield, distilling glycerine, June 22
 De Laire, colouring matter, Nov. 9
 Delannoy, lubricating, Feb. 3
 Delavier, coffee-pots, April 27
 De Lisle, clarifying liquids, Feb. 3
 De Maniquet, spinning filaments, June 8
 De Matthys, telegraph cables, May 29
 De Meyer, pianofortes, Nov. 13
 Dempsey, folding bindings, June 19
 De Nabat, shearing animals, June 22
 Denis, preparing pulp, Nov. 6
 Denison, weighing-machines, July 13
 Denny, singeing pigs, May 22
 Denny, feed apparatus, Oct. 17
 Destas, wind or water engine, Aug. 23
 Desvignes, exhibiting pictures, Aug. 24
 De Tivoli, ambulance, Dec. 4
 Dewar, moulding india-rubber, June 29
 Dewick, bobbin-net, Dec. 18
 Dible, ventilating, Jan. 4
 Dickins, spinning and doubling, Nov. 23
 Dickson, making yarns, June 8
 Dierickx, coining, Feb. 7
 Dietz, lubricators, Aug. 3
 Dinmore, splitting leather, Dec. 18
 Disston, hand-saws, Nov. 23
 Dodd, smith's apparatus, March 30
 Donald, raising liquids, May 11
 Donithorpe, dressing fibres, Feb. 14
 Donkin, slide-valves, Jan. 31
 Donkin, paper-making, July 20
 Dorsett, heavy oil, May 22
 Dougall, fire-arms, Nov. 6
 Doull, excavating, Dec. 28
 Dowie, railway signals, May 4
 Dray, reaping machines, Dec. 11
 Dressler, dining-tables, June 26
 Drieu, tissue, April 20
 Driver, washing apparatus, Aug. 23
 Drukker, clocks, Oct. 11
 Drury, vices, Feb. 24
 Dufosse, framework, Oct. 11
 Dugdale, shaft bearings, Nov. 9
 Dugdale, weaving looms, Dec. 4
 Dujardin, printing telegraphs, Aug. 21
 Duloe, engraving metals, Aug. 14
 Dumont, separating minerals, Dec. 23
 Duncan, charcoal, July 17
 Dunn, locomotives, July 13
 Dunn, levelling liquids, Jan. 27
 Dunningcliff, bonnet fronts, May 23
 Dunningcliff, bobbin-net machines, Oct. 23
 Dunock, drying wool, March 9
 Duplomb, finishing fabrics, March 6
 Duppa, carpenters' benches, Jan. 4
 Durand, poppy paper, Aug. 7
 Dusauroy, making paper, July 3
 Eagleton, annealing furnaces, Feb. 24
 Eason, tanning, June 29
 Eastman, door-bolts, Dec. 14
 Eastman, screw propellers, Feb. 23
 Eastwood, steam hammers, May 23
 Eastwood, lathes, May 23
 Eastwood, combing fibres, March 13

- Glog, fire-arms, Dec. 28
 Godchaux, printing designs, May 15
 Goddard, dyeing yarns, July 10
 Godefroy, submarine cables, April 17
 Goff, drying malt and corn, Feb. 21
 Goodall, carding fibres, June 15
 Gordon, pulping coffee, March 16
 Gossage, soap, May 8
 Gossage, carbonate of soda, May 15
 Gossell, locomotive engines, June 1
 Gulson, fluid meters, Dec. 21
 Goulson, gas-meters, June 29
 Gourlay, steam-engines, Sept. 12
 Goutard, winding-up watches, Dec. 21
 Gowland, surveying instruments, Mar. 6
 Graham, galvanizing iron, April 27
 Grainger, fire-arms, Sept. 12
 Grant, breakwaters, Nov. 13
 Grantham, raising vessels, Oct. 11
 Gray, power-loom, July 17
 Greaves, moulding pipes, April 20
 Greaves, railways, April 20
 Green, charging gas retorts, Dec. 28
 Green, manuring machine, June 1
 Green, coating metals, April 20
 Green, boiler-tubes, Jan. 13
 Green, brick machines, Oct. 4
 Green, bag machine, Aug. 10
 Green, sewing-machine, Oct. 23
 Green, agricultural implements, Sept. 19
 Greenway, salt, Oct. 25
 Greenwood, tiles, Dec. 4
 Greenwood, lathe-beds, April 13
 Greenwood, cutting wood, Aug. 3
 Greenwood, carding fibres, Dec. 28
 Gregory, steam-engines, Feb. 17
 Greiner, pianofortes, April 3
 Grice, nuts and screws, May 8
 Grimond, weaving, Oct. 23
 Grimshaw, washing and bleaching, Feb. 7
 Grimshaw, letter-boxes, Jan. 13
 Grimshaw, indicators, July 6
 Grimshaw, compressing earth, Dec. 21
 Grimston, balling threads, Dec. 21
 Grumel, drawing albums, Nov. 9
 Guffroy, smoke-consumer, July 13
 Guffroy, preparing fish, Dec. 7
 Guibal, mining apparatus, March 27
 Guillemin, submarine telegraph, Nov. 6
 Gullick, spur-lox, Aug. 14
 Gumpel, motive power, March 13
 Guthrie, lowering ships' boats, June 22
 Hackworth, dynamic valve gear, Apr. 17
 Haddan, fire arms, Aug. 3
 Hadfield, cutting staves, April 27
 Hadfield, bricks and tiles, Dec. 4
 Hadfield, casks and barrels, Dec. 4
 Hadwen, spinning fibres, March 13
 Haack, refrigerators, Jan. 25
 Haines, driving straps, May 29
 Hale, ladies' garments, Jan. 25
 Hale, candle-lamp, Aug. 28
 Hale, impelling shot, Dec. 21
 Hall, india-rubber cloth, Oct. 4
 Hall, cotton-wadding, Jan. 17
 Hall, tilling machines, July 31
 Hall, cartridges, May 17
 Hamer, insulating wires, April 27
 Hamer, rugs and quilts, Oct. 4
 Hamilton, propelling vessels, July 27
 Hamilton, steam-vessels, Oct. 4
 Hamilton, marine steam-engines, July 27
 Hancock, insulating conductors, June 12
 Hancock, working butter, Sept. 27
 Hanon, vegetable albumen, Dec. 28
 Hansemann, spinning machines, Oct. 4
 Hanson, watch escapements, Feb. 17
 Hanson, fire-arms, April 17
 Hansor, coal-gas, Nov. 13
 Harding, combing fibres, June 5
 Harding, fire-arms, Dec. 7
 Hardon, weaving looms, Feb. 23
 Hardon, finishing fabrics, Oct. 23
 Hardy, cleaning boilers, April 17
 Hare, pianofortes, Feb. 3
 Harfield, windlasses, June 6
 Harfield, capstans, Nov. 6
 Harland, covering decks, June 15
 Harrington, steam-engines, July 20
 Harrison, spinning-machines, Dec. 14
 Harrison, broiling meat, Feb. 3
 Harrison, gas-meters, July 6
 Harrison, spinning-mules, March 13
 Hart, hats, Feb. 10
 Hartley, steam-engines, March 6
 Hartley, steam-engines, July 3
 Harvey, safety valves, Aug. 7
 Harvey, fire-arms, Oct. 23
 Harwood, reaping-machines, July 27
 Haseltine, spring-bed bottoms, Sept. 27
 Haskard, looped fabrics, Sept. 27
 Haskard, lace machine, Jan. 4
 Haughton, slubbing fibres, Dec. 28
 Hawkins, fly presses, Jan. 25
 Hawkins, wood carvings, July 17
 Hawkins, railways, July 6
 Hawkins, smoke-consumers, June 1
 Hawksey, drawing curtains, Dec. 23
 Hawksley, pumps, Feb. 17
 Hayes, cravats and stocks, Aug. 7
 Hayes, wheel-break, July 13
 Haynes, metals from ores, Aug. 17
 Haywood, button machines, Sept. 19
 Haywood, threshing-machine, Dec. 28
 Heal, spring mattresses, May 5
 Heatly, threshing-machines, Sept. 27
 Heaton, coning machinery, Jan. 26
 Hodgcock, quadrants, Feb. 14
 Hedley, valves, Oct. 17
 Hedley, motive power, Dec. 11
 Heilman, dyeing colour, April 29
 Heindryckx, railways, Feb. 14

Henry, artificial limbs, Aug. 24	Howe
Henry, suspending gaslights, Nov. 13	Howar
Henry, producing gas, Aug. 14	Howar
Henry, motive power, Aug. 24	Howar
Henry, propelling ships, Oct. 23	Howar
Henry, looms, Dec. 28	Howde
Henson, buffer-springs, Oct. 17	Howel
Heppleston, fire-arms, Nov. 20	Howel
Herbert, oxychloride of lead, May 29	Howes
Hetherington, carding wool, Feb. 24	Hoyle,
Hewett, water-closets, Jan. 31	Hubar
Hewitson, steam-hammers, March 30	Hudso
Heywood, winding apparatus, Oct. 4	Hudso
Hickisson, coin detector, Aug. 10	Hudso
Higgin, railway carriages, Nov. 9	Hudso
Higgin, cutting match splints, Feb. 21	Huggi
Higgins, spinning fibres, April 17	Hughe
Higgins, warping yarns, April 27	Hughe
Higgins, spinning apparatus, Nov. 13	Hughe
Higgins, anchors, April 20	Hughe
Hill, boxes and cases, Feb. 21	Hughe
Hill, puddling furnaces, April 20	Hughe
Hill, steam-boilers, May 4	Hughe
Hill, goffering machines, May 8	Hughe
Hill, fire-escape, June 19	Hughe
Hill, wire screens, Sept. 19	Hughe
Hillam, finishing fabrics, Oct. 17	Hughe
Hillel, tearing fibres, July 3	Hughe
Hillel, treating fibres, Oct. 4	Hughe
Hills, purifying gas, Feb. 10	Hughe
Hind, pottery and china, March 30	Hughe
Hinks, dress-fastening, Jan. 20	Hughe
Hinks, petrol-line lamps, Nov. 1	Hughe
Hinsch, gunboats, June 15	Hughe
Hinton, cupola furnaces, Aug. 24	Hulett,
Hiron, paddlewheel, Dec. 14	Hulse,
Hitchin, watch-caps, June 15	Humph
Hobson, ornamenting glass, Feb. 7	Humph

- Niffe, dress-fastenings, July 13
 Inray, hammers and anvils, Aug. 28
 Ingham, motive power, May 17
 Ingham, calculator, July 20
 Ingram, weaving-loom, Sept. 27
 Ingram, "camel" fabric, April 20
 Iriam, railway turntables, March 23
 Irons, ships' compasses, Aug. 14
 Isaac, military overcoats, July 10
 Isham, cork-cutting, Jan. 20
 Jaburek, pipe for smoking, May 29
 Jack, surface condensers, Dec. 21
 Jack, marine steam-engines, April 13
 Jackson, window-sashes, Dec. 23
 Jackson, cooling water, Oct. 17
 Jackson, fire-bars, Dec. 21
 Jackson, generating steam, Feb. 7
 Jackson, sewing-machines, June 29
 Jackson, raising hoists, Feb. 14
 Jackson, metal pens, Jan. 20
 Jacoby, twist lace, Nov. 6
 Jacoby, bobbin-net, Oct. 4
 Jacoby, bobbin-net machines, Dec. 21
 Jacquelin, carbon, May 8
 James, washing-machine, Nov. 26
 Jameson, expanding fluids, July 3
 Janniard, indicating time, June 22
 Jeandelize, horse's eye-flap, April 20
 Jefferson, steam-engine, Sept. 27
 Jeffreys, sun-blinds, July 24
 Jenkins, metal bedsteads, July 27
 Jennings, pulp, July 27
 Jennings, singo plates, Sept. 19
 Jennings, water-closets, Sept. 12
 Jensen, brewing worts, June 1
 Jeune, fire-lights, July 27
 Jewsbury, screws, Oct. 25
 Johnson, cocks and valves, Feb. 17
 Johnson, watches, April 17
 Johnson, winding thread, April 17
 Johnson, spinning apparatus, Oct. 23
 Johnson, gathered fabrics, Oct. 4
 Johnson, calorific engines, Oct. 4
 Johnson, water-traps, Feb. 17
 Johnson, steam-engines, Nov. 6
 Johnson, compressing fluids, June 8
 Johnson, portable bedsteads, Oct. 23
 Johnson, churns, March 2
 Johnson, pipe-couplings, Oct. 11
 Johnson, bottle-stoppers, April 20
 Johnson, cleaning rice, Aug. 7
 Johnson, blowing engines, June 1
 Johnson, signal light, Feb. 7
 Johnson, hydraulic presses, Dec. 7
 Johnson, artificial fuel, April 27
 Johnson, boots and shoes, Sept. 27
 Johnson, motive power, June 1
 Johnson, submarine insulators, March 18
 Johnson, printing colours, July 31
 Johnson, furnaces, June 8
 Johnson, printing types, May 29
 Johnson, purses, March 23
 Johnson, shaping metals, Sept. 12
 Johnson, inkstands, June 22
 Johnson, metallic alloy, Oct. 4
 Johnson, treating fatty matter, March 16
 Johnson, steeling metals, June 8
 Johnson, forging metals, Dec. 11
 Johnson, sewing-machines, Aug. 10
 Johnson, motive power, July 31
 Johnson, fire-arms, April 17
 Johnson, washing clothes, Dec. 4
 Johnson, hydraulics, Dec. 11
 Johnson, hot-air engines, July 6
 Johnson, smoke-preventers, June 8
 Johnson, washing bottles, Nov. 23
 Johnson, railways, Dec. 11
 Johnson, jacquard machines, Dec. 7
 Johnson, colouring matter, Dec. 28
 Jones, water-closets, Dec. 14
 Jones, ship-building, April 24
 Jones, safety apparatus, May 8
 Jones, sand-papers, Aug. 3
 Jones, wet gas-meters, Sept. 27
 Jones, laying down paper, April 20
 Jones, weavers' looms, March 9
 Jones, coke, Feb. 17
 Jones, dyeing fabrics, April 17
 Jones, rivets and screw blanks, Oct. 11
 Jones, fire-arms, Feb. 17
 Jones, cutting woven fabrics, Nov. 23
 Jordan, pills, Nov. 6
 Jorleson, life-boats, Dec. 28
 Joslin, reaping machines, Dec. 7
 Jossa, sal-ammoniac, July 27
 Joule, condensing steam, March 6
 Jowett, railway break, March 30
 Joyce, stocking machine, Dec. 18
 Juckes, tobacco pipes, Nov. 1
 Judkins, sewing-machines, Feb. 21
 Jullienne, bath belt, Aug. 24
 Jullion, gelatine, March 6
 Jullion, making paper, May 15
 Jutteau, plating houses, Dec. 14
 Juzet, lubricators, April 24
 Kane, folding bedsteads, July 27
 Kanig, starch, Feb. 23
 Keates, printing cylinders, May 11
 Keates, separating gas, Dec. 14
 Kelly, wash-stand, May 22
 Kemp, preserving wood, Nov. 6
 Kempe, raising cloth piles, March 13
 Kendall, gas-burners, Dec. 14
 Kennedy, shirts, April 17
 Kent, fans, Jan. 17
 Kenward, tubular boilers, Feb. 7
 Kerr, jacquard machines, July 31
 Kershaw, weaving apparatus, Sep. 9
 Kershaw, medico-electric surface, 4
 Kershaw, imitating goods, Dec. 1
 King, spirit lamps, June 26
 King, distilling, Jan. 25

Krutzsch, projectiles, Aug. 28	Levick,
Krutzsch, mortars, Nov. 13	Lewis, r
Lacy, ploughing machines, Nov. 1	Lewis, il
Laidlaw, hats and caps, May 8	Lewtas,
Lakin, spinning fibres, Sept. 27	Leyshou
Lamar, boots and shoes, July 24	Lightfoo
Lamb, heating feed water, March 16	Lilley, st
Lambert, ships' apparatus, Jan. 20	Lillie, ca
Lambert, cutting cattle-food, March 23	Lindley,
Lambert, steam-valves, July 31	Lister, w
Lambert, treating printed paper, Dec. 18	Lister, w
Laming, alkalies, May 15	Lister, c
Laming, purifying gases, Dec. 21	Lister, d
Lancaster, whetstones, Oct. 4	Lister, p
Lancaster, ordnance, Nov. 26	Lister, oi
Lancelott, metallic chains, Dec. 7	Lister, ce
Landsberg, buttons and studs, July 31	Livermo:
Lang, targets, Aug. 24	Lloyd, st
Langen, furnaces, July 24	Loewens:
Langford, cooling liquids, Aug. 7	Lohage, .
Langstein, tobacco-pipes, Sept. 27	Long, mi
Lansdale, washing fabrics, May 8	Longmai
Larmuth, weaving-loom, July 20	Longstaf
Latta, incombustibles, Dec. 21	Lord, cot
Launay, illuminating, July 27	Lord, cle
Launay, stop valve, July 31	Losh, ma
Laurens, chlorine, July 20	Lovelidg
Lauth, straightening bars, Oct. 17	Lowry, h
Lauth, railway rails, March 13	Loysel, l
Lauth, copper and brass tubes, March 2	Luis, me
Lavater, pneumatic discs, March 16	Luis, coo
Lavenas, motive power, April 13	Luis, slip
Lavender, vinous distillation, Nov. 13	Luis, rail
Lawson, cutting wheel cogs, May 11	Luis, bric
Lawson, spinning apparatus, June 8	Luis, lant
Lea, iron and steel tubes, July 24	Luis, safe
Leach, mixing wool, May 22	Luis, auti
Leach, finishing fabrics, Aug. 10	Luis, clav

- Macintosh, fire-arms, Nov. 13**
Macintosh, cartridges, June 5
Macintosh, artificial teeth, May 4
McKenzie, fire-arms, Feb. 23
Mackenzie, fire-arms, Feb. 17
Mackenzie, doubling yarn, Dec. 4
Mackintosh, coating wires, Oct. 11
Macnab, marine steam-engines, Aug. 24
Macnab, steam-engines, Nov. 20
MacNab, marine steam-engines, June 15
MacNaught, generating steam, May 22
McTurk, collars and cuffs, Feb. 14
Madin, tempering steel, May 11
Maggs, taps and cocks, Feb. 7
Magnus, preparing yarn, March 30
Maillart, steering vessel, July 18
Mallinson, wove fabrics, Sept. 3
Manbre, extracting "glucose," Mar. 20
Mancoeur, cartridges, March 2
Manning, treating town wastes, Nov. 20
Mannix, manure, April 20
Manrice, top-tubes, May 22
Manson, gas-meters, April 24
Marchand, refining lamp oil, March 9
Marriott, rotating harrow, March 13
Marsh, sewing-machines, Aug. 10
Mart, cannon sponges, July 31
Martin, beer-engines, June 8
Martin, roofs, Oct. 4
Mason, weaving-loom, Oct. 17
Mason, lace-dressing apparatus, Nov. 8
Masure, railway crossings, Oct. 23
Mather, drying fabrics, Jan. 31
Mather, gas singeing apparatus, Nov. 23
Mathers, wheels and axles, July 27
Matthewman, cutlery, July 27
Matthews, springs, March 30
Maude, garden roller, Aug. 14
Maurer, propeller, July 13
Maxwell, hydraulic engines, Aug. 10
Meakin, envelopes, July 17
Medlock, red and purple dyes, July 13
Medlock, lime-kilns, Feb. 14
Melhuish, cameras, May 8
Melville, marking fabrics, July 6
Mennons, etching on zinc, Dec. 28
Mennons, steam-boiler, Dec. 28
Mennons, marine steam-engines, Sept. 27
Mennons, stripping plants, April 13
Mennons, working signal discs, Sept. 12
Mennons, joining leather, April 13
Mennons, fitting metallic joints, Sept. 19
Mennons, heating by gas, Feb. 17
Mennons, voltaic batteries, June 15
Mennons, railway break, Aug. 8
Mennons, carriage break, Nov. 6
Mennons, motive power, June 22
Mennons, sentry boxes, Jan. 20
Mennons, motive power, June 26
Mennons, candle-wick, July 6
Mennons, fertilizing compound, Apr. 13
Mercier, felting fibres, May 29
Messenger, horticulture, Jan. 31
Meyer, copying machines, July 17
Michael-Sainton, knitting, Nov. 23
Mickles, carriage-springs, Jan. 26
Middleton, joining leather, Feb. 24
Midgley, spinning fibres, Aug. 21
Millard, sewing-machines, Sept. 19
Millard, sewing-machines, Sept. 19
Miller, steam-gauges, May 8
Miller, steam-generators, Dec. 4
Milnes, gymnastic apparatus, Aug. 28
Minasl, music-tools, Oct. 17
Mitchell, weaving-loom, Oct. 11
Mitchell, door-knobs, March 27
Mitchell, hoeing machine, Dec. 23
Mitchell, pen-holder, March 27
Mitchell, pulleys, Sept. 19
Mitton, cleaning seeds, Aug. 7
Mole, matchets and cutlasses, Oct. 17
Mollady, hats and caps, Jan. 31
Molineux, pianofortes, Oct. 23
Monks, making chenille, Sept. 27
Montanri, walking apparatus, Feb. 24
Monument, raising earth, May 4
Moody, stacking crops, April 13
Moore, wire-drawing dies, March 13
Moore, chimney-dampers, June 1
Mordan, blacking-bottles, Dec. 25
Morewood, coating metals, March 30
Morgan, looms, Dec. 4
Morgan, driving-belts, Dec. 4
Morrell, brick machine, Nov. 6
Morrell, moulding bricks, May 15
Morris, railway rails, Dec. 28
Morris, voltaic batteries, Aug. 24
Morrison, steam-hammers, June 8
Morrison, cap-fronts, March 2
Mortimer, spinning fibres, May 29
Moseley, fountain-pens, May 22
Mosley, washing fabrics, June 12
Moule, precipitating metals, Aug. 14
Moule, commodes, Oct. 23
Moulton, transferring machines, Nov. 16
Mousty, washing ores, Sept. 3
Moy, steam-engine governors, June 29
Mucklow, treating madder, Aug. 21
Muir, motive power, Jan. 20
Mulkay, ladies' dress-springs, Nov. 16
Munn, cartridge-pouch, Dec. 18
Munslow, clearing rollers, Aug. 24
Munster, billiard-tables, June 26
Muntz, ferry-boats, May 1
Muntz, floating piers, June 29
Muntz, marine steam-engines, July 31
Murray, preserving liquids, Jan. 23
Musgrave, steam-boilers, April 13
Musket, iron and steel, May 8
Musket, cast steel, Nov. 20
Musket, metallic alloy, Dec. 7
Musket, cast steel, Dec. 11

Newborn, holding ships' chains, Aug. 24
 Newcome, heating apparatus, Jan. 27
 Newhouse, spinning-machines, Aug. 23
 Newhouse, spinning fibres, Dec. 18
 Newman, dress-fastenings, Dec. 28
 Newton, applying steam, Nov. 6
 Newton, treating oils, Oct. 11
 Newton, India-rubber, Jan. 4
 Newton, metallic barometers, Oct. 23
 Newton, plotting instrument, Oct. 4
 Newton, making comb-teeth, April 27
 Newton, hat-bodies, May 11
 Newton, hair-brushes, Dec. 28
 Newton, knitting machinery, Dec. 28
 Newton, weavin-glooms, Dec. 28
 Newton, roof-covering, Nov. 9
 Newton, ships, April 3^d
 Newton, condensing steam, Jan. 27
 Newton, setting type, March 9
 Newton, cording silks, June 22
 Newton, clarifying, Jan. 20
 Newton, pressure gauges, June 29
 Newton, machine belting, March 9
 Newton, spinning machines, Jan. 20
 Newton, generating steam, Feb. 21
 Newton, telegraphing, Jan. 4
 Newton, combs for fibres, Jan. 20
 Newton, spinning machinery, March 6
 Newton, weighing machines, Feb. 3
 Newton, packing for pistons, Nov. 9
 Newton, carriages, Jan. 4
 Newton, rail fastenings, June 22
 Newton, cutting dovetails, June 29
 Newton, moulding caudles, June 22
 Newton, washing-machine, May 22
 Newton, iron pavements, Oct. 4
 Newton, disinfecting, April 3
 Newton, printing blocks, Oct. 23
 Newton, weighing
 Newton, crushin
 Newton, sewing-
 Newton, printin
 Newton, treatin
 Newton, sun-sha
 Newton, railway
 Newton, treatin
 Newton, time-ke
 Newton, rotator
 Newton, carriag
 Newton, pressin
 Newton, windov
 Newton, superh
 Newton, yarns
 Newton, combu
 Newton, safety
 Newton, rail-joi
 Newton, nipper
 Newton, induct
 Newton, weavi
 Newton, liquid
 Newton, cuttin
 Newton, ladies'
 Newton, nail-p
 Newton, files,
 Newton, drivin
 Newton, cryst
 Newton, rotary
 Newton, treati
 Newton, hose-
 Newton, pianc
 Newton, lante
 Newton, gas-n
 Newton, flexil
 Newton, churr
 Newton, venti
 Newton, indis
 Newton, liftin

- Newton, electric conductors, Oct. 23
 Newton, spinning fibres, Oct. 23
 Newton, grinding mills, May 11
 Newton, moulding bricks, April 20
 Newton, locks, June 8
 Newton, extracting paraffine, May 22
 Newton, brick-kilns, June 8
 Newton, pianofortes, April 27
 Nichols, weaving-looms, Oct. 23
 Nicholson, clod-crushers, Jan. 4
 Nicholson, making hay, Jan. 4.
 Nicholson, horse-rakes, Feb. 21
 Nicholson, reaping-machines, Nov. 9
 Nicholson, cricket-ball, Nov. 9
 Nimmo, steel, Oct. 23
 Nissen, preparing paper, Nov. 16
 Nivelles, sewing-machines, April 13
 Nixon, hyposulphate of soda, May 29
 Nixon, kitchen ranges, Feb. 28
 Nixon, mangles, July 24
 Noone, carding-machines, Sept. 12
 Normandy, connecting pipes, Nov. 9
 Normandy, steam-cooking, March 23
 North, votes by ballot, Aug. 17
 Northen, burning kilns, Oct. 4
 Norton, grain-drying kilns, April 13
 Nosworthy, pianofortes, Oct. 25
 Notman, sewing-machines, Oct. 11
 Nuttall, weaving-looms, March 27
 Nuttall, spinning fibres, Feb. 10
 O'Connell, warning infants, April 3
 Ollivier, stoppering bottles, Jan. 25
 Ordish, railway fastenings, April 24
 Osborne, coupling vehicles, April 20
 Ottley, liquid indicator, Sept. 3
 Owen, brick machine, Nov. 6
 Owen, rocking-horses, July 24
 Oxland, saccharine matters, March 27
 Oxland, gunpowder, Dec. 21
 Pacey, rein-handle, May 4
 Paddon, coke ovens, Sept. 19
 Page, step-ladders, March 23
 Paget, knitting machinery, May 22
 Pailleron, distilling, Dec. 21
 Palmer, printing ink, Mar. 23
 Palmer, propelling ships, Dec. 21
 Parfitt, heading bolts, March 23
 Parker, raising fluids, Oct. 17
 Parker, self-acting mules, Oct. 4
 Parkes, copper cylinders, Feb. 7
 Parkin, railway chair-wedges, March 27
 Parkinson, separating metals, Oct. 4
 Parry, sewing-machines, March 18
 Parsons, railway switches, Jan. 27
 Parsons, steam-engines, Aug. 10
 Parsons, wrought-iron, Sept. 27
 Parsons, wheels, June 15
 Parsons, fire-arms, Sept. 12
 Paton, valves, April 13
 Paton, mining apparatus, Aug. 10
 Patterson, churning apparatus, Oct. 11
 Patterson, traction engines, Nov. 23
 Peace, air-tight canisters, Jan. 31
 Pearson, boots and shoes, Feb. 21
 Pegg, battens for weaving, Aug. 21
 Pentzlin, cutting wood, July 6
 Peppe, keeping time, June 15
 Peepe, thin sheet-lead, May 29
 Peppe, weighing letters, Dec. 14
 Perkin, colouring matters, Apr. 27
 Perkin, colouring matters, Apr. 27
 Perrier, wax matches, July 3
 Petrie, washing wool, Jan. 31
 Petrie, drying warps, Oct. 11
 Petrie, drying fibres, May 17
 Petter, printing presses, Feb. 7
 Peyton, metallic bedsteads, Oct. 17
 Philippe, bleaching fabrics, Oct. 17
 Phillips, weaving carpets, Jan. 17
 Phillips, manure, Jan. 20
 Phillips, generating heat, Mar. 23
 Pickstone, tubes or pipes, Dec. 21
 Pile, preserving iron furnaces, Nov. 6
 Pin, preparing paint, Jan. 31
 Pinchbeck, gas-meters, May 15
 Pinches, stamping paper, Nov. 26
 Pitman, lubricators, Feb. 7
 Pitman, converting iron, Apr. 13
 Pitman, forges, Apr. 24
 Pitman, carving india-rubber, May 15
 Pitt, leather, July 3
 Pizzi, treating surfaces, Nov. 22
 Platt, spinning mules, Oct. 4
 Plimsoll, unloading goods, May 29
 Plum, wheel tyres, June 12
 Plum, metal plates to ships, Aug. 17
 Pohl, bag fastenings, Jan. 4
 Pohlman, German concertinas, Sept. 27
 Pollit, steam boilers, Dec. 23
 Pope, fixing sticks to brooms, Sept. 3
 Possoz, sugar-baking, Feb. 7
 Potter, self-acting mules, July 17
 Potts, tubes, June 5
 Poupard, blackleading iron, Feb. 10
 Powell, steam ships, May 1
 Prater, ammunition belts, Sept. 19
 Preston, cartridges, May 1
 Preston, fire-arms, Oct. 4
 Preston, cutting files, Nov. 23
 Price, locks, Feb. 10
 Price, locks, July 20
 Price, locks and latches, Sept. 3
 Prince, pianofortes, June 29
 Prince, fire-arms, Nov. 20
 Pritchard, relieving pain, Apr. 24
 Prosser, cooking apparatus, June 5
 Prosser lighting, Jan. 4
 Pullan, fluid gauges, Sept. 27
 Pullan, steam generators, Nov. 6
 Purnell, heating buildings, Aug. 10
 Rac, glass globes, July 3
 Rac, iron ships, Sept. 3
 P P

Read, brooms, May 22
 Read, waterproof fabrics, Nov. 6
 Readman, roller blinds, June 1
 Rebour, motive power, Aug. 14
 Redfern, steam boilers, Aug. 21
 Redwood, paper, Dec. 11
 Reed, anchors, July 10
 Reeves, fire-arms, June 5
 Reid, hoops for caeks, Nov. 1
 Reid, telegraph conductors, Nov. 6
 Reid, electric insulators, Dec. 28
 Reidy, breaking stones, Sept. 27
 Rendel, ships of war, July 10
 Rennie, floating platforms, Sept. 19
 Renshaw, wood-cutting machines, Sep. 19
 Repelin, tanning, Sept. 19
 Reynolds, wire netting, Aug. 28
 Rhodes, steam hammers, June 8
 Richards, ordnance, Oct. 11
 Richardson, sulphuric acid, Mar. 13
 Richardson, purifying gas, Dec. 28
 Richardson, salts of iron, May 22
 Richardson, salts of alumina, June 8
 Richardson, coal gas, June 26
 Richardson, organic matters, Sept. 12
 Richardson, steering apparatus, Nov. 20
 Rickard, piled fabrics, Aug. 21
 Ridge, ageing printed fabrics, Oct. 25
 Rigby, fire-arms, Oct. 4
 Riley, brewing refrigerators, Feb. 17
 Rimington, box hinges, Sept. 27
 Ritchie, book-keeping, Oct. 17
 Rives, weaving-looms, Oct. 4
 Roberts, ratchet spanner, Sept. 27
 Roberts, punching machines, Oct. 4
 Roberts, steam-engines, Aug. 21
 Robertson, manure, March 16
 Robertson, preparing worts, March 2
 Robertson, June 15
 ROSCOE, MESSRS
 Rose, drums, Mi
 Ross, discharge
 Rosser, telegraph
 Rosser, boot and
 Rostaing, mixin
 Rothwell, screw
 Rott, fixing colc
 Routledge, pape
 Routledge, stea
 Rowan, steam-e
 Rowbotham, inc
 Rowbotham, cor
 Rowbotham, soe
 Rowland, sizing
 Rowland, mashi
 Rudkin, bottle
 Russell, lifting
 Russell, watch
 Russell, timeke
 Ryder, stop-val
 Sale, brick and
 Salisbury, chur
 Salisbury, met
 Salisbury, wea
 Salmon, feedin
 Salmon, furnac
 Salmon, locom
 Samson, cultiv
 Samuel, railwa
 Samuels, weav
 Samuelson, rei
 Samuelson, pl
 Samuelson, ha
 Sanders, watc
 Sangman, car
 Saunders, tin
 Sayer, railway
 Scheithauer.

- Sebille, non-metallic composition, Oct. 17
 Seithen, hampers and baskets, Jan. 27
 Seithen, life-buoys, March 13
 Sells, steam-engines, May 15
 Sells, marine steam-engines, May 15
 Senior, utilising waste heat, Dec. 4
 Serbat, cleaning boilers, June 15
 Seymour, telegraph insulators, Feb. 10
 Shand, bleaching coir fibre, Sept. 3
 Shanks, mowing, Jan. 4
 Shaw, insulating wires, April 20
 Shaw, ventilators, July 17
 Shaw, stench traps, July 31
 Shaw, looms, Oct. 11
 Shaw, thaumatropes, Nov. 20
 Shedden, fire-arms, July 31
 Shedden, cartridge cases, Aug. 10
 Sheldon, ornamenting spurs, Sept. 3
 Sheridan, sheet metal cans, Aug. 21
 Shields, jacquered looms, March 23
 Shields, jacquered looms, May 8
 Shipley, knitting machinery, Sept. 19
 Shore, cleansing casks, Aug. 24
 Short, bricks and tiles, June 1
 Sidebottom, power looms, Feb. 14
 Sidebottom, weaving-looms, Aug. 14
 Siemens, telegraph conductors, April 13
 Siemens, telegraph cables, July 24
 Silver, steam-engines, May 17
 Silver, regulating speed, Aug. 21
 Silver, moulding gums, Oct. 17
 Silver, motive power, Nov. 1
 Silvester, pressure gauge, Dec. 11
 Sim, measuring liquids, Jan. 20
 Sim, measuring liquids, Aug. 20
 Simons, ships or vessels, June 15
 Simpson, hats, Feb. 24
 Simpson, fatty matters, March 16
 Skertchley, mosaic tiles, Feb. 17
 Skertchley, evaporators, July 27
 Skinner, glossing silk, Dec. 4
 Slack, steam-gauges, Feb. 21
 Sleigh, motive power engine, Dec. 14
 Slocum, projectiles, Feb. 21
 Sloman, heating apparatus, Feb. 10
 Small, stereoscopes, March 6
 Smith, heating water, Jan. 4
 Smith, raising sunk vessels, Sept. 27
 Smith, ornamenting glass, June 19
 Smith, purifying fluids, Feb. 10
 Smith, spinning fibres, June 22
 Smith, chenille, July 24
 Smith, paving roads, Oct. 11
 Smith, dress fastenings, Sept. 27
 Smith, weaving looms, May 1
 Smith, projectiles, March 30
 Smith, umbrella knobs, July 27
 Smith, harrows, Feb. 14
 Smith, preparing fibre, Feb. 23
 Smith, chains, Sept. 12
 Smith, haymaking machines, Sept. 27
 Smith, jewellery, Feb. 28
 Smith, door ornaments, July 31
 Smith, ship propellers, May 11
 Smith, colouring matters, May 8
 Smith, composition jewellery, Nov. 1
 Smith, cast-iron erections, July 24
 Smith, preparing leather, Aug. 24
 Smith, fire-arms, April 13
 Smith, wood-cutting machinery, Oct. 11
 Smith, propellers, Jan. 4
 Smith, printing machine, July 13
 Smith, dress fastenings, Feb. 23
 Smythies, flying engine, May 1
 Snow, bookbinding, May 22
 Sommelet, scissors, Dec. 7
 Southall, boots and shoes, April 13
 Southorn, tobacco pipes, Aug. 21
 Soutter, steam boilers, Dec. 23
 Sparkhall, designs on cloth, Oct. 11
 Spearman, water gas-meters, Sept. 3
 Speed, pipes and tubes, Feb. 7
 Spence, silicious substances, Oct. 23
 Spence, rotating harrows, May 8
 Spence, taking soundings, April 20
 Spence, lacquer, July 6
 Spence, sewing machines, Sept. 3
 Spence, padlocks, Oct. 23
 Spencer, ships' steam-engines, July 13
 Spencer, locomotives, Nov. 23
 Spill, driving bands, Jan. 31
 Spiller, drying clay, May 29
 Spiller, knapsacks, Sept. 3
 Spilsbury, transparent fabric, June 22
 Spratt, revolving fire-arms, Feb. 21
 Sprye, printing machines, June 19
 Spurrier, shaping metals, July 17
 Stafford, applying heated air, Oct. 23
 Stainthorpe, coating candles, Sept. 19
 Stanford, warming apparatus, Mar. 27
 Stannet, boots and shoes, April 20
 Starnes, signal lamps, Sept. 27
 Stelzl, ornamenting glass, July 13
 Stenson, iron, July 13
 Stevens, steam dredging boat, Mar. 13
 Stevens, polishing floors, April 24
 Stevens, steelyards, Sept. 19
 Stevens, steam mill, Sept. 27
 Stevens, navigable balloon, Sept. 27
 Stevens, material for packing, Nov. 9
 Stevens, preparing plants, Nov. 9
 Stevens, ladies' stays, Nov. 16
 Stewart, pianoforte actions, March 2
 Stidolph, wind instruments, June 5
 Stirling, traction engine, June 8
 Stocker, boots and shoes, March 27
 Stoddart, submarine cables, June 19
 Stokes, boots, June 12
 Stone, cutting veneers, Jan. 31
 Stone, cutting veneers, Dec. 4
 Stratford, fire bars, Nov. 26
 Straum, tobacco-pipes, July 3

Tasker, straw-shakers, Sept. 3
 Taylor, locomotives, Dec. 23
 Taylor, wrought-iron axles, Jan. 27
 Taylor, separating metals, Feb. 17
 Taylor, securing bolts, March 16
 Taylor, printing apparatus, Aug. 28
 Taylor, gas from oil, Sept. 19
 Taylor, weaving-ooms, Oct. 4
 Taylor, portable greenhouse, Oct. 4
 Teall, treating fatty matters, June 5
 Tebbutt, elastic fabrics, April 17
 Teil, umbrellas and parasols, May 29
 Teissere, stamping press, Aug. 17
 Templeton, chenille, Jan. 17
 Tenting, railway axles, April 13
 Tenting, railway buffers, April 13
 Tenwick, street gutters, May 8
 Tenwick, steering apparatus, June 8
 Toulon, chimney tops, Nov. 16
 Thom, weaving-ooms, April 13
 Thomas, sewing-machines, Oct. 4
 Thompson, printing telegraph, Feb. 3
 Thompson, rigging apparatus, Oct. 11
 Thompson, boat-building, Nov. 9
 Thomson, carpets and rugs, Jan. 4
 Thomson, agricultural implement, June 8
 Thonet, wooden wheels, Oct. 25
 Thorn, domestic signals, Oct. 23
 Thornthwaite, treating ores, July 6
 Thorold, condensing steam, April 13
 Threlfall, self-acting mules, Aug. 10
 Tildesley, locks and latches, Jan. 31
 Tillie, sewing machines, April 13
 Timmins, raising weights, July 13
 Tivells, embroidering fabrics, April 13
 Todd, cleaning grain, Jan. 4
 Tomey, insulating wires, May 25
 Tooth, making iron, Jan. 31
 Tooth, iron and steel, July 10
 Vandecasteele,
 Vandenberg,
 Vangeneberg, s
 Varillat, water
 Varley, steam-e
 Varley, electric
 Vasserot, steam
 Vaughan, hoes,
 Veal, currycom
 Vergnes, galva
 Versmann, fire
 Vicars, bread-n
 Vickers, openin
 Videgrain, arti
 Vidie, motive
 Viette, engravi
 Vigurs, treatin
 Vivier, keyless
 Vonwiller, mo
 Wain, steam-e
 Wainwright, r
 Waite, chemic
 Walcott, gene
 Walker, smok
 Walker, pack
 Walker, clean
 Walker, mini
 Walker, wate
 Walker, juice
 Walker, wate
 Waller, solidi
 Wallis, preps
 Walls, steam
 Walsh, veget
 Walton, orns
 Walton, oils
 Walton, fire-
 Walworth, si

- Watson, indigo for dyeing, June 12
 Watts, safety valve, Sept. 19
 Webb, cartridges for blasting, Oct. 11
 Webb, breakwaters, Oct. 23
 Webster, carriage springs, Mar. 27
 Weeks, umbrellas and parasols, Apr. 20
 Weems, steam boilers, Sept. 27
 Weerts, preparing stuffs, Aug. 14
 Weild, flax-spinning rollers, Mar. 16
 Weild, yarn-winding machines, Sep. 12
 Weir, regulating steam-engines, Aug. 24
 Welch, portable railways, June 8
 Wemyss, ventilators, Apr. 24
 Wenham, steam-engines, May 22
 Wenham, steam-engines, Dec. 11
 West, steam power, June 22
 West, furnaces, July 6
 West, compasses, Oct. 23
 West, rollers of castors, Dec. 4
 Westly, combing flax, Jan. 27
 Westmoreland, sewing-machines, Aug. 24
 Weston, baking ovens, Dec. 11
 Westwood, securing corks, Apr. 20
 Westwood, armour plates, Dec. 4
 Wetter, fermented liquors, May 15
 Wheatley, grinding strickle, Oct. 11
 Wheatstone, harmoniums, Feb. 17
 Whight, winnowing, July 31
 Whight, sewing machines, Aug. 3
 Whitby, firearms, Apr. 24
 White, shirts, Jan. 4
 White, safety carriages, Feb. 7
 White, regulating gas, Mar. 23
 White, spinning frames, Apr. 3
 White, leather bands, May 4
 White, moulding candles, July 27
 White, applying animal matter, Sept. 12
 White, lifting loads, Oct. 4
 White, tobacco-cutting machines, Oct. 25
 Whitehall, bonnet-fronts, Jan. 20
 Whitehouse, metallic door-knobs, Sep. 12
 Whitesmith, weaving-loom, Oct. 25
 Whittle, making nails, May 15
 Whitworth, fire-arms, Feb. 24
 Whitworth, projectiles, June 29
 Whytock, coating sheet metal, Mar. 13
 Widnell, cut pile fabrics, June 29
 Widnell, treating yarns, Dec. 4
 Wildsmith, extracting fibres, Nov. 6
 Wilkes, telegraph wire, Nov. 1
 Wilkins, ridge treaties, May 11
 Wilkins, boots and shoes, Oct. 17
 Willans, soda, July 27
 Willcock, mincing meat, June 19
 Willcock, steam fire-engines, May 17
 Williams, ventilators, Aug. 24
 Williamson, steam boilers, Jan. 17
 Williamson, poppy extracts, Mar. 30
 Williamson, weaving looms, Sept. 19
 Willis, umbrellas and parasols, June 29
 Willis, winding yarn, Nov. 26
 Wilson, folding textile fabrics, Dec. 28
 Wilson, bricks and tiles, Feb. 14
 Wilson, making chenille, Apr. 24
 Wilson, wove fabrics, May 22
 Wilson, fire-arms, June 5
 Wilson, fire-arms, June 5
 Wilson, cranked axles, June 15
 Wilson, treating fatty matters, June 19
 Wilson, cleaning guns, July 7
 Wilson, sewing-machines, Aug. 28
 Wilson, floor sweepers, Sept. 12
 Wilson, fire-arms, Sept. 27
 Wilson, projectiles, Oct. 4
 Wilson, bobbins, Oct. 4
 Wilson, railway carriages, Nov. 6
 Wimbald, bricks and tiles, Dec. 11
 Winter, weighing-machine, Mar. 13
 Wood, fibrous fabrics, May 22
 Woodcock, stoves, Aug. 10
 Worsley, silver and lead, June 29
 Worsam, sawing machinery, Mar. 6
 Wright, carriages, Mar. 16
 Wright, raising weights, Mar. 30
 Wright, safety apparatus, Aug. 24
 Wright, treating wood, Sept. 12
 Wright, ore-washing apparatus, Nov. 20
 Wrigley, railways, Feb. 24
 Yates, generating gases, July 13
 Yates, shoe spikes, Dec. 7
 Yockney, refining oils, Feb. 14
 Young, composing types, Aug. 24
 Young, cleaning apparatus, Nov. 6

THE MARRIAGE OF TIRZAH A

(From Lord Macaulay's Mis

It is the dead of night :
Yet more than noonday light
Beams far and wide from many
Unnumbered harps are tuned
Unnumbered lamps are lit
In the great city of the four
By the brazen castle's mouth
The sentry hums a lively
The ship-boy chaunts a song
From the galleys in the bay
Shout, and laugh, and hurra
Sound from mart and square
From the breezy laurel shades
From the granite colonnades
From the golden statue's base
From the stately market-
Where, prepared by captives
The great Tower of Trinity
All its pillars in a blaze
With the many-coloured
Which lanthorns of ten thousand
Shed on ten thousand pavements
But closest is the throne
And loudest is the son
In that sweet garden by
The abyss of myrtle bower
The wilderness of flow

Where, amidst flowers of every scent and hue,
Rich orange trees, and palms, and giant cedars grew.

In the mansion's public court
All is revel, song, and sport ;
For there, till morn shall tint the east,
Menials and guards prolong the feast.
The boards with painted vessels shine ;
The marble cisterns foam with wine.
A hundred dancing girls are there
With zoneless waists and streaming hair ;
And countless eyes with ardour gaze,
And countless hands the measure beat,
As mix and part in amorous maze
Those floating arms and bounding feet.
But none of all the race of Cain,
Save those whom he hath deigned to grace
With yellow robe and sapphire chain,
May pass beyond that outer space.
For now within the painted hall
The Firstborn keeps high festival.
Before the glittering valves all night
Their post the chosen captains hold.
Above the portal's stately height
The legend flames in lamps of gold :
" In life united and in death
May Tirzah and Ahirad be,
The bravest he of all the sons of Seth,
Of all the house of Cain the loveliest she."

Through all the climates of the earth
This night is given to festal mirth.
The long-continued war is ended ;
The long-divided lines are blended.
Ahirad's bow shall now no more
Make fat the wolves with kindred gore.
The vultures shall expect in vain
Their banquet from the sword of Cain.
Without a guard the herds and flocks
Along the frontier moors and rocks,
From eve to morn may roam ;
Nor shriek, nor shout, nor reddened sky,
Shall warn the startled hind to fly
From his beloved home.
Nor to the pier shall burghers crowd
With straining necks and faces pale,
And think that in each fitting cloud
They see a hostile sail.
The peasant without fear shall guide
Down smooth canal or river wide



THE NOBLEST CHIEFS OF GREAT

From north and south, from
Crowd to the painted hall to

The pomp of that atoning
With widening eyes and labors
Stand the fair-haired sons of
As bursts upon their dazzled
The endless avenue of light,
The bowers of tulip, rose, and
The thousand cressets fed with
The silken vests, the boards
With amber, gold, and ivory,
The crystal fountains, whence sprang
The richest wines o'er beds of
The walls where blaze in livid
The king's three hundred vic
The heralds point the fitting
To every guest in order meet
And place the highest in degree
Nearest the imperial canopy.
Beneath its broad and gorgeous
With naked swords and shields
Stood the seven princes of the
Upon an ermine carpet lay
Two tiger cubs in furious play
Beneath the emerald throne when

Over that ample forehead when
The thousandth year returns
Still, on its commanding height
With a fierce and blood-red light
The fiery token burns.

Blazing in pearls and diamonds' sheen,
 Tirzah, the young Ahirad's bride,
 Of humankind the destined queen,
 Sits by her great forefather's side.
 The jetty curls, the forehead high,
 The swan-like neck, the eagle face,
 The glowing cheek, the rich dark eye,
 Proclaim her of the elder race.
 With flowing locks of auburn hue
 And features smooth, and eye of blue,
 Timid in love as brave in arms,
 The gentle heir of Seth askance
 Snatches a bashful, ardent glance
 At her majestic charms ;
 Blest when across that brow high musing flashes
 A deeper tint of rose,
 Thrice blessed when from beneath the silken lashes
 Of her proud eye she throws
 The smile of blended fondness and disdain
 Which marks the daughters of the house of Cain.

All hearts are light around the hall
 Save his who is the lord of all.
 The painted roofs, the attendant train,
 The lights, the banquet, all are vain.
 He sees them not. His fancy strays
 To other scenes and other days.
 A cot by a lone forest's edge,
 A fountain murmuring through the trees,
 A garden with a wild flower hedge,
 Whence sounds the music of the bees.
 A little flock of sheep at rest
 Upon a mountain's swarthy breast.
 On his rude spade he seems to lean
 Beside the well-remembered stone.
 Rejoicing o'er the promise green
 Of the first harvest man hath sown.
 He sees his mother's tears ;
 His father's voice he hears,
 Kind as when first it praised his youthful skill.
 And soon a seraph-child,
 In boyish rapture wild,
 With a light crook comes bounding from the hill,
 Kisses his hands and strokes his face,
 And nestles close in his embrace.
 In his adamant eye
 None might discern his agony ;
 But they who had grown hoary next his side,
 And read his stern dark face with deeper skill,
 Could trace strange meanings in that lip of pride,
 Which for one moment quivered and was still.

There paused perforce that no
For from all the joyous throng
Burst forth a rapturous shout
Singer's voice and trumpet's
Thrice that stormy clamour
Thrice rose again with might
The last and loudest roar of
Had died along the painted wall
The crowd was hushed; the
Prepared to strike the chords
When on each ear distinctly
A low and wild and wailing note
It moans again. In mute and
Menials, and guests, and harp
They look above, beneath, around
No shape doth own that moan
It comes not from the tuneful
It comes not from the feasting
There is no tone of earthly lyre
So soft, so sad, so full of tear
Then a strange horror came on
Who sate at that high festival.
The far-famed harp, the harp of
Dropped from Jubal's trembling
Frantic with dismay, the bride
Clung to her Ahirad's side.
And the corpse-like hue of dress
Ahirad's haughty face o'erspread
Yet not even in that agony of
Did the young leader of the
From Tirzah's shuddering grasp

POETRY.

From sky, or earth, or hell, hath power
Since that unutterable hour.

He rose to speak, but paused, and listening stood,
Not daunted, but in sad and curious mood,
With knitted brow, and searching eye of fire.
A deathlike silence sank on all around,
And through the boundless space was heard no sound,
Save the soft tones of that mysterious lyre.

Broken, faint, and low,
At first the numbers flow.
Louder, deeper, quicker, still
Into one fierce peal they swell,
And the echoing palace fill
With a strange funereal yell.
A voice comes forth. But what, or where?
On the earth, or in the air?
Like the midnight winds that blow
Round a lone cottage in the snow,
With howling swell and sighing fall,
It wails along the trophied hall.
In such a wild and dreary moan
The watches of the Seraphim
Poured out all night their plaintive hymn
Before the eternal throne.
Then, when from many a heavenly eye
Drops as of earthly pity fell
For her who had aspired too high,
For him who loved too well.

When, stunned by grief, the gentle pair
From the nuptial garden fair,
Linked in a sorrowful caress,
Strayed through the untrodden wilderness;
And close behind their footsteps came
The desolating sword of flame,
And drooped the cedared alley's pride,
And fountains shrank, and roses died.

"Rejoice, oh Son of God, rejoice,"

Sang that melancholy voice,

"Rejoice, the maid is fair to see;

The bower is decked for her and thee;

The ivory lamps around it throw

A soft and pure and mellow glow.

Where'er the chastened lustre falls

On roof or cornice, floor or walls,

Woven of pink and rose appear

Such words as love delights to hear.

The breath of myrrh, the lute's soft sound,

Float through the moonlight galleries round.

Hound the dark curtains of the sky,
Pauses awhile the voice of sacred song
From all the angelic ranks goes forth a g
'How long, O Lord, how long?'
The still small voice makes answer, 'Wait
Oh sons of glory, what the end shall be.'

"But, in the outer darkness of the place
Where God hath shown his power without his
Is laughter and the sound of glad acclaim,
Loud as when, on wings of fire,
Fulfilled of his malign desire,
From Paradise the conquering serpent came
The giant ruler of the morning star
From off his fiery bed
Lifts high his stately head,
Which Michael's sword hath marked with m
At his voice the pit of hell
Answers with a joyous yell,
And flings her dusky portals wide
For the bridegroom and the bride.

"But louder still shall be the din
In the halls of Death and Sin,
When the full measure runneth o'er,
When mercy can endure no more,
When he who vainly proffers grace,
Comes in his fury to deface
The fair creation of his hand ;
When from the heaven streams down s
For forty days the sheeted rain ;
And from his ancient barriers free,

P O E T R Y.

Urge the dromedary's speed ;
Spur to death the reeling steed ;
If perchance ye yet may gain
The mountains that o'erhang the plain.

“ Oh thou haughty land of Nod,
Hear the sentence of thy God.
Thou hast said ‘ Of all the hills
Whence, after autumn rains, the rills
In silver trickle down,
The fairest is that mountain white
Which intercepts the morning light
From Cain's imperial town.
On its first and gentlest swell
Are pleasant halls where nobles dwell ;
And marble porticoes are seen
Peeping through terraced gardens green.
Above are olives, palms, and vines ;
And higher yet the dark blue pines ;
And highest on the summit shines
The crest of everlasting ice.
Here let the God of Abel own
That human art hath wonders shown
Beyond his boasted paradise.’

“ Therefore on that proud mountain's crown
Thy few surviving sons and daughters
Shall see their latest sun go down
Upon a boundless waste of waters.
None salutes and none replies ;
None heaves a groan or breathes a prayer ;
They crouch on earth with tearless eyes,
And clenched hands, and bristling hair.
The rain pours on : no star illumines
The blackness of the roaring sky.
And each successive billow booms
Nigher still and still more nigh.
And now upon the howling blast
The wreaths of spray come thick and fast ;
And a great billow by the tempest curled
Falls with a thundering crash ; and all is o'er.
And what is left of all this glorious world ?
A sky without a beam, a sea without a shore.

“ Oh thou fair land, where from their starry home
Cherub and seraph oft delight to roam,
Thou city of the thousand towers,
Thou palace of the golden stairs,
Ye gardens of perennial flowers,
Ye moated gates, ye breezy squares ;

Ye grassy meads where, when the sun
The shepherd pens his fold ;
Ye purple moors on which the set
Leaves a rich fringe of gold ;
Ye wintry deserts where the larch
Ye mountains on whose everlasting
No human foot hath trod ;
Many a fathom shall ye sleep
Beneath the grey and endless snow
In the great day of the revenge of

QUEEN MAB

(By the late THOMAS HOOD. From "*Fairy
the Rising Generation*")

A little fairy comes at night,
Her eyes are blue, her hair is
With silver spots upon her wings
And from the moon she flutters

She has a little silver wand,
And when a good child goes
She waves her wand from right
And makes a circle round its

And then it dreams of pleasant
Of fountains filled with fairy
And trees that bear delicious fruit

But when a bad child goes to bed,
 From left to right she weaves her rings,
 And then it dreams all through the night
 Of only ugly, horrid things!

Then lions come with glaring eyes,
 And tigers growl,—a dreadful noise;
 And ogres draw their cruel knives,
 To shed the blood of girls and boys.

Then stormy waves rush on to drown,
 And raging flames come scorching round,
 Fierce dragons hover in the air,
 And serpents crawl along the ground.

Then wicked children wake and weep,
 And wish the long black gloom away;
 But good ones love the dark, and find
 The night as pleasant as the day.

DUNDONALD IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

(From *Punch*.)


Ashes to Ashes! Lay the hero down
 Within the gray old Abbey's glorious shade.
 In our Walhalla ne'er was worthier laid
 Since martyr first won palm, or victor crown.

'Tis well the State he served no farthing pays
 To grace with pomp and honour all too late
 His grave, whom, living, Statesmen dogged with hate,
 Denying justice, and withholding praise.

Let England hide her face above his tomb,
 As much for shame as sorrow. Let her think
 Upon the bitter cup he had to drink—
 Heroic soul, branded with felon's doom.

A Sea-King, whose fit place had been by Blake
 Or our own Nelson, had he been but free
 To follow glory's quest upon the sea,
 Leading the conquered navies in his wake—

A Captain, whom it had been ours to cheer
 From conquest on to conquest, had our land
 But set its wisest, worthiest in command,
 Not such as hated all the good revere.



From men we left him to appear
'Gainst fraud set high, and evidenc

We left him, with bound arms, to r
Given to weak hands; left him,
To see rogues traffic, and fools r
Where Strength should have been ;

Left him to cry aloud, without sup
Against the creeping things that
Our wooden walls, and boast as t
The base supporters of a baser Cot

The crawling worms that in corrup
And on corruption batten, till at
Mistaken honour the proud victi
Out to their spite, to writhe, and p

Under their stings and slime; and
For years, till hope into heart-sic
And he sought other seas and se
And his bright sword in alien laure

Nor even so found gratitude, but ca
Back to his England, bankrupt,
To eat his heart, through weary
And shape his strength to bearing

Till, slow but sure, drew on a bette
And statesmen owned the check
And, at the last, light pierced th

The infamy is *theirs*, whose evil deed
Is past undoing; yet not guiltless we,
Who, penniless that brave old man could see,
Restored to honour, but denied its meed.

A Belisarius, old and sad and poor,
To *our* shame, not to *his*—so he lived on,
Till man's allotted fourscore years were gone,
And scarcely then had leave to 'stablish sure

Proofs of *his* innocence, and *their* shame,
That had so wronged him; and, this done, came death,
To seal the assurance of his dying breath,
And wipe the last faint tarnish from his name.

At last his fame stands fair, and full of years
He seeks that judgment which his wrongers all
Have sought before him—and above his pall
His flag, replaced at length, waves with his peers.

He did not live to see it, but he knew
His country with one voice had set it high;
And knowing this he was content to die,
And leave to gracious Heaven what might ensue.

Ashes to ashes! Lay the hero down.
No nobler heart e'er knew the bitter lot
To be misjudged, maligned, accused, forgot—
Twine martyr's palm among his victor's crown.

N.B. The figures between []

ACCIDENTS.—Frightful accident at Lawrence, U. S.; fall of a factory, and subsequent fire, several hundred lives lost, 7; explosion of Darby's fire-work manufactory, two persons killed, 8; fatal accident, Captain Harrison of the *Great Eastern* and others, drowned, 10; fatal coal-mine accident near Wolverhampton, 12; fatal boiler explosions at Middlewich and Edinburgh, 13; dreadful furnace accident at the Dundivan Iron Works, four persons killed, 30; fall of Thurston church tower, 37; fatal boat accidents, 40; boiler accident at Seaton Burn colliery, 46; singular accident at Falcon Dock, 47; fatal boiler explosions at Airdrie, 57; fatal boat accident on the Lea, 60; fall of buildings in Lombard-street, 65; fatal accident to Artillery Volunteers at Dover, 136; fall of a ropery at Pendleton, 138; fatal accidents to English tourists in the Alps, 141; powder works at Oban blown up, six lives lost, 156; fatal panic at Stockport, six lives lost, 159; explosion on board the steam-ship *Tonning*, thirteen lives lost, 170; fatal gunpowder explosion at Norwich, 181.

Railway Accidents:—Several in January, 4; at the Tottenham station of the Eastern Counties Railway, six persons killed, many wounded, 21; of the Great

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INDEX.

China—continued.

abortive attempts at negotiation, [263]; occupation of Tien-tain, [264]; duplicity of the Chinese Commissioners, [264]; allied forces advance from Tien-tain; treacherous conduct of the Tartar General; engagement with the enemy at Tang-chow, [265]; seizure of Messrs. Parke, Loch, Brabazon, Anderson, and others, by the Chinese; fate of the prisoners, [267]; advance upon Peking; capture and plunder of the Emperor's summer palace, [268]; surrender of Peking to the allies, [269]; destruction of the summer palace, [270]; convention with the Chinese Government, and ratification of the Treaty of Tien-tain, [270].

Notification of the Treaty of peace in the City, 200.

Colliery Accidents.—See Accidents.

CORN, HAY, STRAW, CLOVER, AND BUTTER'S MEAT. Average prices of, during the year, 387.

DEATHS, 1860.—Abercrombie, lt.-col. 376; Aberdeen, earl of, 376; Addison, dr. T. 383; Alan, lt.-col. 383; Alba and Berwick, duchess S. 388; Alexander, dr. 383; Allen, miss E. 384; Alleyne, lady, 384; Amos, prof. A. 384; Amsinck, col. 384; Anderson, lieutenant, 384; Anderson, col. 385; Andrews, J. 385; Arhuthnot, vicar, 385; Armitage, J. 385; Arndt, E. M. 385; Aubrey, C. W. 386; Austin, gen. 386.

Backhouse, E. 386; Bacon, E. 386; Baden, grand duchess of, 387; Bailey, mr. 386; Baines, rt. hon. M. T. 386; Baker, R. 386; Balcombe, mrs. E. 386; Balfour, G. C. 386; Bamford, T. B. 386; Ballard, E. G. 386; Banks, E. G. 386; Barlar, L. J. 386; Barnes, P. E. 386; Barry, sir C. 386; Bath, archd. of, 443; Bayley, W. B. 387; De S. 387; Bechely, J. 388; Bell, T. 388; Bell, W. B. 388; Bell, T. 388; Bentley, J. 388; Beresford, lady G. 388; Berwick and Alba, duchess of, 388; Binns, mrs. E. 388; Blackall, J. 388; Blackwood, mrs. E. 388; Blake, rev. dr. 388; Blake, sir P. 388; Booker-Blakemore, mrs. J. A. 388; Blomfield, F. 388; Blundell, maj.-gen. 388; Blunt, E. W. 388; Boileau, maj.-gen. 388; Bolland, lady, 388; Bolton, maj.-gen. 388; Bonaparte, prince Jerome, 388; Boston, lady, 388; Boston, H. S. 388; Boulton, J. M. 388; Boulton, mrs. C. 388;

Deaths—continued.

Bouverie, C. P. 393; Bowly, T. W. 393; Bowly, rev. E. 393; Bowyer, sir G. 393; Brabazon, capt. 393; Bradshaw, F. G. 394; Brandling, lieutenant-col. 394; Bridgeman, rear-adm. 394; Brisbane, gen. sir T. M. 394; Broke, lieutenant-gen. 395; Bromley, J. W. 395; De Brouckere, C. 396; Brough, maj.-gen. 396; Brough, R. B. 396; Broughton, R. E. 396; Broughton, mrs. J. 396; Brown, H. 396; Browne, adm. 396; Browne, hon. J. L. 396; Browne, col. 396; Bruck, baron von, 396; Buchanan, J. 397; Buist, dr. 397; Buller, maj.-gen. 397; Bunbury, sir H. E. 397; Bunn, A. 398; De Bunsen, baron, 398; Butt, G. M. 399; Butterworth, H. 400; Byng, adm. 401; Byron, lady Noel, 401.

Cameron, lieutenant-col. 401; Campbell, maj.-gen. 401; Campbell, mrs. J. G. 401; Canning, rev. W. 401; Carew, J. F. 401; Carfrae, gen. 401; Carnegie, lady, 401; Carnegie, W. F. L. 401; Carpenter, maj.-gen. 402; Carro, adm. 402; Carrington, F. A. 402; Carroll, alderm. sir G. 402; Cartwright, mrs. M. A. 402; Carus-Wilson, rev. E. 402; Cates, mrs. A. G. 402; Cawdor, earl, 402; Chalmers, lieutenant-gen. sir W. 402; Chalson, A. E. 402; Chapman, rev. W. E. 403; Chapman, miss S. A. 403; Chermaside, sir R. A. 403; Cheshire, rev. W. J. 403; Chetwynd, lady, 403; Childers, mrs. S. A. 403; Cleaver, rev. W. 403; Clifton, lady, 403; Cobbold, J. 403; Cochran, mrs. M. A. 403; Colchester, M. 403; Colenso, J. W. 404; Colville, comm. 404; Coan, comm. 404; Coode, maj. 404; Coombes, E. 404; Cooper, W. D. C. 404; Coote, C. T. 404; Copeland, mrs. S. 404; Cotton, gen. sir W. 404; Cotton, J. 404; Cottrell, G. A. 404; Coulson, W. 404; Cowley, dow. lady, 405; Cozthart, mrs. H. 405; Craven, dow. ems. of, 405; Craven, F. 405; Crough, maj.-gen. sir M. 405; Croughton, mrs. H. 405; Creamwell, mrs. E. 405; Croy, rev. G. 405; Crompton, J. 406; Crosbie, sir W. E. 406; Crows, col. 406; Callum, S. H. 406; berlege, lieutenant-col. 407; 407; Cartoryski, prince ...

Dalhousie, marq. of 407; W. 410; Davison, J.; Davy, miss E. 410;

I N D E X.

Deaths—continued.

454; Kemp, mrs. F. M. 454; Keogh, T. 454; Kerrison, lady, 454; Kingsley, rev. C. 454; Kingsley, lieut.-col. 454; Kingston, mrs. H. A. 454; Kinnaird, C. F. 454; Kinnersley, mrs. H. 454; Knollis, rev. J. 454; Knox, hon. mrs. V. 454; Kynaston, capt. 454.

Laing, rev. D. 454; Lamb, sir C. M. 454; Lambert, comm. 454; Landells, E. 454; Langford, dow. lady, 455; Langton, E. G. 455; Lapidge, adm. 455; Lascelles, col. 455; Lauderdale, earl of, 455; Laurie, lieut.-col. 455; De Lauriston, gen. marq. of, 455; Law, maj.-gen. 455; Leake, col. W. Martin. 455; Ledgard, R. 455; Lee, mrs. M. 455; Legard, sir T. D. 456; Leigh, dow. lady, 456; Leigh, F. G. 456; Leighton, gen. sir D. 456; Leven and Melville, earl of, 462; Lightfoot, mrs. E. A. 456; Lillie, lady, 456; Limerick, archd. of, 462; Lind, J. P. 456; Lindsay, lieut.-col. 456; Lipscomb, mrs. M. H. 456; Lizars, prof. 456; Lloyd, adm. 456; Locke, J. 456; Lockyer, maj.-gen. 458; Londesborough, lord, 459; Longford, earl of, 459; Loseby, J. 459; Lowe, miss A. E. 459; Lygon, gen. hon. E. P. 459; Lynch, capt. 459.

Mabbott, W. C. 460; Maberley, rev. F. H. 460; Macdonald, lieut. col. 460; Macdonald, lady, 460; Macdonald, Mrs. J. 460; Macdonald, mrs. F. M. 460; Macdowell, col. 460; Mackenzie, lady, 460; Mackenzie, gen. 460; Macnochie, capt. 460; Macpherson, maj. 460; McChristie, T. Y. 461; McDonnell, sir E. 461; McMahon, gen. sir T. 461; McDonald, H. 461; Magrath, A. N. 461; Mainwaring, sir H. M. 461; Mainwaring, maj. 461; Mansfield, entss. dow. of, 461; Manvers, entss. 461; Manvers, earl, 461; Marriott, miss S. C. 462; Marriott, S. 462; Marsh, sir H. 462; Marshall, S. 462; Marshall, F. 462; Martin, G. 462; Martin, P. J. 462; Martin, miss M. 462; Martineau, P. 462; Maude, A. 462; Maude, hon. and rev. J. C. 462; Maunsell, hon. mrs. C. E. 462; Maunsell, ven. W. W. 462; Maxwell, sir D. 462; Maxwell, lady, 462; May, C. 462; Mayer, J. 462; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, grand duke of, 462; Mee, mrs. F. 462; Melville, sir J. 463; Merest, J. E. 463; Mexbo-

Deaths—continued.

rough, earl of, 463; Middleton, sir W. F. 463; Mill, rev. sir J. B. 463; Miller, J. 463; Miller, lady, 463; Mills, miss S. E. 463; Millman, capt. 463; Mitchell, col. 463; Money, adm. 463; Moor, maj.-gen. 463; Moore, maj. 463; Moore, mrs. E. 463; Moorsom, capt. 463; Moorsom, mrs. J. 464; Morley, A. 464; Morris, J. 464; Morrison, A. 464; Morrison, adm. 464; Moore, mrs. E. 464; Mountain, J. K. 464; Mowbray, lady, 464; Moyle, J. G. 464; Mundy, maj.-gen. 464; Murchison, miss E. 464; Mure, col. 464; Murphy, serj. 464; Murray, gen. hon. sir H. 464; Murray, mrs. F. 465; Murray, adm. 465; Murray, lady, 465; Murray, miss M. 465; Murray, lieut.-col. sir A. 465; Murray, rt. hon. lady, 465; Murray, rev. T. B. 465; Mustoxidi, sir A. 465; Myrora, H. E. 465.

Napier, lieut.-gen. sir W. F. P. 465; Napier, lady C. A. 470; Napier, adm. sir C. 470; Napier, lady M. 475; Narrien, J. 475; Needham, lady, 475; Nelthorpe, H. 475; Nevill, maj. 475; Nicholson, T. 475; Nicholls, gen. 475; Noel, mrs. L. P. 476; Norfolk, duke of, 476; De Normann, W. C. F. H. T. 476; North, lord, 477; Noyes, mrs. M. 477.

O'Donnoghue, lieut.-col. 477; Ogilvie, miss, 477; O'Grady, H. M. 477; Onslow, mrs. S. 477; Oranmore and Browne, lord, 477; Orford, entss. dow. of, 477; Von Orlich, maj. 477; Orme, H. 477; Ormerod, mrs. S. 477; Ormerod, W. P. 477; Ormsode, dow. marchess. of, 477; Otter, mrs. N. S. 478; Otteley, B. T. 478; Otte, col. 478; Owen, col. 478; Owen, D. D. 478.

Pack, col. 478; Paley, J. G. 478; Palk, sir L. V. 478; Palmer, J. 478; Pantou, ven. dr. 478; Parker, T. 478; Parker, dean, 478; Parry, C. H. 478; Payne, lady, 479; Pearce, S. E. 479; Pearson, rev. G. 479; Pechell, adm. sir G. E. B. 479; Pechell, J. 479; Peck, rev. F. 478; Peel, capt. 479; Pennell, W. 479; Perrin, J. 480; Perry, hon. E. S. 480; Pine-Coffin, rev. J. T. 480; Polhill, C. D. 480; Popham, rev. H. L. 480; Povey, J. 480.

E. 481; De Reede d'Oudtsorn, baroness, 481; Reille, marshal, 481; O'Reilly, hon. R. 482; Rennie, G. 482; Repton, J. A. 482; Repton, rev. E. 482; Richards, R. 482; Richards, W. P. 482; Richardson, P. 482; Riches, J. 482; Richmond, duke of, 483; Ricky, col. 483; Ridgway, J. 488; Ridgway, mrs. A. M. 483; Rivers, dow. lady, 484; Rivington, miss J. 484; Roberts, maj.-gen. sir H. G. 484; Roberts, G. 484; Robertson, rev. dr. J. 484; Robinson, T. 484; Rochester, bp. of, 484; Ross, sir W. C. 484; Ross, C. 485; Rossmore, lord, 485; Round, rev. J. T. 485; Round, J. 485; Rowley, comm. 485; Rowley, J. 485; Roxby, rev. H. R. 485; Rule, miss C. 485; Russell, maj.-gen. 485; Russia, empress mother of, 485; Rutzen, baroness de, 485; Ryder, miss S. G. 485; Ryves, capt. 485.

St. John of Bletsoe, dow. lady, 486; Samuelles, E. A. 486; Sandys, rt. hon. lord, 486; Sapielha, princess, 486; Saunderson, lady, 486; Saxe Coburg Gotha, dchss. of, 486; Scarisbrick, C. 486; Scholefield, mrs. M. A. 486; Schubert, G. H. von, 487; Scott, mrs. C. 487; Scott, adm. 487; Scott, lord J. 487; Scott, ven. T. H. 487; Scott, gen. sir H. S. 487; Selton, comm. 487; Sharpe, adm. 487; Sharpe, rev. J. 487; mdm. Schroeder Devrient, 412; Shuckburgh, W. P. 487; Shuckburgh, col. 487; Silverton, hon. mrs. 487; Simeon, lady,

capt.
 Stou
 field-
 den
 Strat
 field,
 Surre
 Swan
 E. 4
 Szecl
 Ta
 494;
 Temj
 G. I
 Thon
 J. 49
 son,
 Thor
 col. s
 Todd
 J. M
 lesto
 mrs.
 Twee
 Tynt
 Ur
 Uziel
 Va
 hoff,
 Vava
 497.
 Wi
 B. 48
 deafo
 H. G
 col. 4
 Warr
 499;
 son

INDEX.

Deaths—continued.

am, H. H. 509; Willson, lady, 511; Wire, alderm. 511; Wollaston, miss A. H. 511; Woolridge, mrs. M. A. 511; Wood, lady, 511; Wood, col. 511; Woodburn, maj.-gen. 512; Wooddriff, capt. 512; Worcester, bp. of, 512; Worsely, rev. H. 512; Wrangham, mrs. D. 512; Wright, lieutenant-gen. 512; Wrottesley, dow. lady, 512; Wyld, sir J. 512; Wyndham, gen. sir W. 512; Wynniatt, comm. 513.
 Yates, mrs. 513; Yelloly, S. T. 513; Yelverton, hon. G. F. W. 513; Yeoman, lady, 513; York, archbp. of, 513; Young, J. F. 513.

CENTENARIANS.

Butterworth, mrs. E. 513.
 Carr, M. 513; Constable, mrs. M. 513; Coyle, J. 513.
 Fullarton, H. 513.
 Hughes, mrs. M. 514.
 Leinham, D. 514.
 MacLennan, C. 514; M'Grath, E. 514; Marigny, entes. de, 514; Mill, C. 514; Miller, mrs. S. 514; Muirhead, D. 514.
 Smith, mrs. N. 514; Sweeney, P. 514.

Wren, mrs. A. 514.

DEATHS, BIRTHS, AND MARRIAGES, in the year; and in ten years 1851-60, 338.

Exhibition of the Royal Academy, 64.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS for the Year 1860.

—Class i. Public Income, 318; ii. Public Expenditure, 320; iii. Consolidated Fund, 324; iv. Public Funded Debt, 322; v. Unfunded Debt, 325; vi. Disposition of Grants, 326; vii. Trade and Navigation, 333.

—Prices of Stock in each month of 1860, 336; Bank rate of discount: in January, 14; April, 48; December, 206.

Fine Arts, &c.—Exhibition of the Royal Academy, 64; statue to Lord Clive at Shrewsbury, to Sir C. J. Napier in St. Paul's and Trafalgar-square, 9; to the Marquess of Anglesey, 175.

Sale of Mr. Brunel's pictures, 63; sale of Mr. Johnson's engraving, 62; great prices of pictures by English masters, 63; sale of part of the Belvidere collection of pictures, 106; sale of the Saville library and manuscripts, 126.

Fires:—destruction of St. Andrew's Church, Dublin, 6; frightful catastrophe at Lawrence, United States; fall of a factory, and subsequent fire, several hundred lives lost, 7; explosion at a firework factory, two lives lost, 8; fires in the provinces, a spinning-mill at Blackburn, flour-mills at Chelmsford, the Hanover Mills, Manchester, and at Preston, 8; destruction of the *Endymion*, emigrant ship, by fire, 13; great fires in Horselydown, 21; destructive fire in Wood-street, Cheapside, 23; fatal fire in Shore-ditch, 26; great fires in London, at Messrs Skipper and East's, Eastcheap, and Bermondsey, 29; numerous fires in London, with loss of life, 47; at Greenwich, 49; in Red Cross-street, 60; destruction of the "Sailors' Home," Liverpool, 62; fires in the provinces, Messrs. Croakill's works, the Britannia Mill, Mossley, a mill at Holmfirth, a distillery at Glasgow, 82; destruction of the West Kent Wharf, 145; extensive fires in Shadwell, 131; at Ratcliffe-cross, 145; in Long-acre, destruction of St. Martin's-hall, 147; great conflagration at Smyrna, 148; great fire at the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, Blackwall, 149; the *Connaught* mail-steamer burnt at sea, 162; great fire at Limehouse, 164; destruction of Messrs. Chappell's pianoforte manufactory, 171; of the Kildare-street Clubhouse, Dublin, 172; fire at the Clerkenwell House of Correction, 175; fatal fire in Whitechapel, 190.

France. Private visit of the Empress to England and Scotland, 174; abolition of passports as regards the English, 190.

GREAT BRITAIN—State of public opinion at the beginning of the year; great interest of the English people in the events in Italy; general indifference as to the expected Reform Bill; expectations of great financial changes, [2]; Parliament opened on the 24th January by the Queen in person; Her Majesty's Speech, [8].

HAY, STRAW, and CLOVER, Prices of, during the year, 237.

HONOURS.—The peerage; orders of knighthood, 516; Privy Council, 517; Knights Bachelors; the Victoria Cross, 518.

INDIA.—See PARLIAMENT.

INDEX.

Law and Police—continued.

of jewellery at Sheffield and prompt capture, 172.

[See TRIALS AND LAW CASES.]

Lima, destructive earthquake at, 109.

MARRIAGES, 1860, 358.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS in the Year, 338; in ten years, 1851-1860, 338.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, 338.

Meteorology—eclipse of the Sun, 123; a comet, 124; several persons killed by lightning, 132. See WEATHER.

MINISTRY, as it stood at the meeting of Parliament, 345.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Storms and shipwrecks, January, 8; fraudulent Attorneys; cases of Hughes and Evans, 5; awful catastrophe in the United States, at Lawrence, 6; statue to Lord Clive at Shrewsbury, to Sir C. J. Napier in St. Paul's and Trafalgar-square, 9; Bank rate of discount, January, 14; April, 48; in December, 206; daring escape of two convicts from a railway carriage, 16; operatic arrangements, *Gye v. Hughes*, *Ward v. Lundey*, 18; the weather and the parks, February, 19; great storms on 15th and 19th February, 19; on the 27th, 23; fall of Rainsay Terrace, Edinburgh, 25; launch of the *Howe*, 121 guns, 27; Rifle Volunteers, Her Majesty's special *lettre*, 27; scene in American law court, 30; trial of a Protestant bishop for heterodoxy, 32; shocking mortality on board the transport-ship *Great Tasmania*, 33; a ship's crew poisoned, 37; fall of Thurston church tower, 37; tragedy on the high seas; dreadful murders on board an oyster sloop in New York harbour, 39; numerous boat accidents, 40; the Indian mutineers, execution of Khan Bahadoor Khan and others, 41; Oxford and Cambridge boat race, 44; the weather of the winter quarter, 45; double murder by an insane sister, 48; great prize-fight for the championship, between Heenan and Sayers, 49; the great Pullinger frauds on the Union bank, 53; great commercial frauds, 55; a pupil beaten to death at Eastbourne, 55; fatal boat accident, 60; great jewel robberies, 62; sale of Mr. Brunel's pictures, 63; sale of Mr. Johnson's engravings, 63; great prices for pictures of English masters, 63; exhibition of the Royal Academy, 64; case of the Rev. Mr.

Miscellaneous—continued.

Hatch, 66; extensive robbery and prompt capture, 70; Epsom races, 73; Ascot races, 81; Goodwood races, 125; Doncaster races, 157; destructive gale on the 26th May, 75; dreadful losses of the Yarmouth fishermen, 76; the North-west passage, Franklin and McClintock, 76; hurricanes in the United States, 78; massacre of missionaries at Terra del Fuogo, 78; impudent fraud by ventriloquism, 79; Proclamation for the encouragement of Piety and Virtue, 81; the Channel fleet in the Frith of Forth, 82; second centenary anniversaries of the Grenadier and Fusilier Guards, 83; first trans-Atlantic voyage of the *Great Eastern*, 84; great Volunteer review in Hyde Park, 87; sale of part of the Belvidere collection of pictures, 106; state of Ireland, 108; the weather of the Spring quarter, 107; earthquake at Lima, 109; the religious disturbances at St. George's-in-the-East, 110; final report of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund, 113; National Rifle Association, prize-shooting at Wimbledon, 115; Orange riot at Lurgan, 118; eclipse of the sun, 123; a comet, 124; birth of a Princess of Prussia, 129; *Nottidge v. Prince*, the Argemone, 126; effect of lightning, 132; autumnal residence of the Court in Scotland, 134; review of the Rifle Volunteers at Edinburgh, 134; fatal accident at Dover to Artillery Volunteers, 136; a High Sheriff fined £500, 139; fatal accidents to English tourists in the Alps, 142; the Duggannon tragedy, execution of Heiden, 147; great conflagration at Smyrna, 149; volunteer reviews at Knowsley, 150; at Knavesmire, Gloucester, and Camden Park, 151; frightful disaster on Lake Michigan, sinking of the *Lady Elgin*, 300 lives lost, 154; the Worcester Musical Festival, 156; execution of a marine in China, 157; launch of the *Anson*, 91 guns, 158; rowing match for the championship of the Thames between Chambers and Kelly, 158; Norwich musical festival, 158; the Queen's visit to Germany, 159; fatal panic at Stockport, 159; Niagara illuminated in honour of the Prince of Wales, 160; the weather of the Summer quarter, 160; Liverpool Free Library, the noble gift of W. Brown, opened, 163;—

I N D E X.

nued.

of a Peruvian fri-
din's performances
storms and ship-
168; hurricane at
reat robbery and
at Sheffield, 172;
e Empress of the
and Scotland, 174;
quess of Anglesey,
and, dreadful as-
storms and wrecks
9; extraordinary
shot, in a railway
181; abolition of
e, 190; Proclama-
issuing the new
; the Westminster
the Saville library
93; the weather—
s," 198; the peace
extraordinary oc-
n, 200; launch of
ne-of-battle ship
nstrong and Whit-
the weather of the
07.

Murders—*continued.*

in France, 181; the Winlaton mur-
der, 184; the Urpeth murder, 185;
the Wyberton murder, 187; double
murder at Aldershott, 188; wife-
murder at Wolverhampton, 192;
extraordinary attempt at murder at
Dublin, 200; dreadful assassinations
and outrages in Ireland, 106; murder
of Alderman Sheehy, and Mr. Murray,
177; the Walworth murders—a mo-
ther, two children, and a young
woman murdered, 532; the murder
of Mrs. Emsley at Stepney, 541.

See also TRIALS AND LAW CASES.

NAPLES AND SICILY—*See* ITALY.

PAPAL STATES—*See* ITALY.

PARLIAMENT:—The Parliament opened
by the Queen in person; Her Ma-
jesty's Speech, [3]; address in the
House of Lords, speech and amend-
ment of Earl Grey respecting the
Chinese war, [5]; answer of Duke of
Newcastle, [6]; speech of Earl of
Derby, [7]; Earl Granville, [8];
amendment negatived, address agreed
to, [9]; address in the House of

INDEX.

Parliament—continued.

Ministers in regard to Savoy and Nice, [21]; speeches of Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Horsman, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, [22].

Finance.—Great expectations respecting the approaching Budget; financial statement postponed owing to Mr. Gladstone's illness, [26]; the commercial treaty with France laid before Parliament; the financial statement; Mr. Gladstone's elaborate and comprehensive speech, [26]; extensive changes of taxation, the wine duties, paper duty, Customs duties, Income-tax, &c., [25]; Mr. Du Cane's notice of motion postponed for Mr. Disraeli's motion to postpone the consideration of the Budget until the French treaty shall have been considered, [31]; Mr. Disraeli's speech, [31]; Mr. Gladstone's reply, [32]; debate; the Opposition insist that the House shall consider the engagements of the treaty before they consider the resolutions that are to carry out the engagements; the Ministerialists, that to submit each article of the treaty to the control of Parliament was unconstitutional; on division amendment negatived, [35]; important discussion in the House of Lords on the treaty, [35]; Mr. Du Cane's motion against reducing the ordinary revenue and increasing the Income-tax, [37]; three nights' debate; speeches of Sir S. Northcote, [38]; Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Baines, Mr. Byng, [39]; Sir F. Baring, Mr. Bright, [40]; Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Newdegate, [41]; Mr. Osborne, Mr. T. Baring, [42]; Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Walpole, [43]; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, [44]; on division, majority of 116 for Ministers, [45]; Ministers raise the distinct question of approval of the treaty by moving an address, [45]; speech of Mr. Byng, [45]; Sir H. Cairns, on behalf of the Conservatives, accepts the treaty, but objects that it is one sided, imperfect, and halting, [47]; Mr. Horsman moves amendment respecting Article 2. (coals), [48]; important statement of Mr. Vivian; speech of Mr. Disraeli, [49]; answer of Chancellor of Exchequer, [50]; amendment negatived; original motion carried by majority of 226, [51]; similar address moved in the House of

Parliament—continued.

Lords by Lord Taunton, [51]; Earl Grey's strictures on the treaty: opposes the motion, [51]; speeches of Lord Wodehouse, Earl of Malmesbury, [52]; Lord Overstone opposes the motion; speeches of the Duke of Argyll, [53]; Earl of Derby, [54]; of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chelmsford, [55]; address carried by majority of 80, [56]; discussion on the various portions of the Budget; the wine duties, Mr. Gladstone's exposition, [59]; after debate, resolution agreed to; refreshment-houses—Mr. Gladstone's interesting explanation of his proposition, as a complement of the introduction of French wines, [61]; after several debates the propositions are carried, [66]; the Customs' tariff,—alterations not generally opposed by the Conservatives; questions regarding corks and silks, [66]; the Income-tax—motion for a 10d. tax, [67]; several amendments are proposed and negatived, and motion carried, [67]; unpopularity of the proposal for the repeal of the paper duty; considered as a question of an additional 1d. to the Income-tax; Sir W. Miles' amendment; interesting debates, [69]; speeches of Mr. E. Stanhope, Mr. Black, Mr. Maguire, Lord R. Cecil, Mr. M. Gibson, [70]; invective of Mr. Horsman, answer of Mr. Gladstone, [71]; Sir J. Pakington; amendment negatived, [72]; renewed attack on third reading; amendment of Sir S. Northcote, [72]; Mr. M. Gibson's answer, [73]; speech of Mr. Gladstone, [74]; Mr. Disraeli, [75]; division: Ayes, 219, Noes, 210; majority for Ministers, 9, [75]; Earl of Derby gives notice of his intention to oppose the repeal of the paper duty; Earl Granville moves the second reading, and denies that the proposed remission is inexpedient, and that the Lords have power to deal with the question, [76]; Lord Lyndhurst argues the constitutional question in favour of the Lords, [77]; Lord Montague, examining the question of expediency, moves the rejection of the bill, [78]; Duke of Argyll vindicates the financial policy of the Government, [79]; powerful speech of the Earl of Derby, [80]; on division, majority of 69 against the bill. Opinion of the country on this pro-

INDEX.

Parliament—*continued.*

[147]; its reception by the House, [147]; amendment of Mr. Lindsay, disapproving expenditure for fortifications as compared with strengthening the navy; Mr. S. Herbert's answer, [148]; speeches of Mr. Bright, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Hornman, and others; Lord Palmerston's reply; original resolution agreed to, [151]; Mr. E. James' amendment to second reading of bill, seconded by Sir C. Napier, [152]; after debate second reading agreed to, [153]; important debate on the bill in the Lords; speech of Lord Ellenborough, [153]; answer of Earl de Grey; bill passed, [154].

China and India.—Mr. B. Cochrane calls attention to relations with China in reference to the Peiho affair; Sir M. Seymour defends the operations, [156]; Lord J. Russell defends Earl of Elgin, [157]; Earl of Elgin arrives from China and makes a statement in the House of Lords, [157]; Sir de Lacy Evans brings forward the subject of the war, [158]; defended by Lord J. Russell, [158]; debate on the policy and justice of the war, [160]; Earl Grey, in the Lords, severely condemns the Government for having entered into the war without consulting Parliament, [160]; Duke of Somerset defends the Government, [161]; the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes a special provision for the Chinese war; proposes a supplementary Budget, [162].

Finances of India.—Mr. Wilson sent to Calcutta as Financial Member of the Council; his financial scheme to restore equilibrium between revenue and expenditure; singular opposition and prompt recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan, [163]; Earl of Ellenborough criticizes the scheme; answer of Duke of Argyll, [164]; Mr. D. Seymour adverts to Sir C. Trevelyan's recall, and eulogizes his services, [164]; Sir C. Wood and Lord Palmerston justify the recall as essential to the public good, [165].

The Indian Financial Statement.—Secretary of State for India explains to the House the state and prospects of the Indian exchequer, [166]; statement criticized by Mr. D. Seymour and others, [167]. *Reorganization of the Indian Army*—bill

Parliament—*continued.*

to amalgamate the Local with the Queen's army [168] is strongly opposed; view of Lord Stanley, [169]; of General Peel and Colonel Sykes, [170]; Sir de L. Evans, [171]; Mr. A. Mills moves rejection of the bill; seconded by Sir E. Colebrooke, [171]; bill opposed by Sir de L. Evans, Mr. M. Milnes, Sir J. Elphinstone, Mr. D. Seymour, and others; supported by Mr. S. Herbert, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Vanaitart, Sir W. Russell, Sir C. Wood; bill carried by large majority, [177]; further opposition on going into Committee; numerous amendments proposed and negatived; bill passed, [179]; bill moved in the Lords by Duke of Argyll; opposed by Earl of Ellenborough as most dangerous; supported by Duke of Cambridge, [179]; Earl of Derby commits the matter to the responsibility of Government; bill passed, [180].

Religion, Education, &c.—*Church Rates*—Sir J. Trevelyan again brings in his bill for abolishing church rates, [181]; Lord R. Montagu moves the rejection of the bill; speeches of Sir G. Lewis, Mr. K. Seymour, [183]; Mr. Disraeli, Lord Fermoy, &c.; bill carried by majority of 29, [184]; Mr. Newdegate proposes a fixed charge on real property in substitution for church rates, [184]; after debate, motion negatived, [185]; Mr. Whitehead moves to postpone third reading for six months, [186]; after animated debate amendment negatived by majority of 9 only [187]; progress of the bill in the Lords; Lord Lyveden moves the second reading; Duke of Marlborough moves rejection of bill, [188]; Earl de Grey, Duke of Somerset, Duke of Newcastle support the bill; Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Grey, Duke of Rutland, and Earl of Derby oppose it; bill thrown out by majority of 97, [190]; *Endowed Schools*—Lord Cranworth brings in bill to remove certain grievances of Dissenters, [190]; after debate, bill goes to Committee, where it is not altered, and becomes law, [191]; bill on the same subject introduced by Mr. Dillwyn; interesting discussion on second reading; in support on motion of Mr. Selwyn, [191].

INDEX.

ued.

Spooner's annual
Maynooth grant;
short debate, [194];
in Theatres—Lord
tion condemnatory
interesting speech
bury, [194]; views
Llandaff and Lon-
drawn, [196]; *Re-
Prayer-Book*—Lord
or appointment of
; motion generally
rchbishop of Can-
nops of London and
Stanhope, 197; mo-
98]; *Union of City*
shop of London in-
to provide for the
ion of the metro-
n of city benefices
surplus funds; Bill
ensus for 1861—the
rns as to religious
considered a griev-
ers, is opposed, and
; *National Educa-*
tion of Mr. Butt

Public Documents—*continued.*

response relating to the cession of
Savoy and Nice, 243; Extracts from
correspondence relating to the affairs
of Italy, 273.

Table of statutes, 23 and 24 Vict.,
301; finance accounts for the year
1860, 318; prices of stock, 336;
average prices of corn, hay, straw,
clover, and butcher's meat, 337.

Summary of deaths, births, and
marriages, in England and Wales,
and in the metropolis, in 1860; the
same in the years 1851-60, 338;
meteorological table for 1860, 338;
total number of bankrupts, 338;
university honours, Oxford, 339;
Cambridge, 342.

QUEEN, THE.—The Session of Parlia-
ment opened by the Queen in person;
Her Majesty's Speech, 3; Her Ma-
jesty receives the officers of volun-
teer rifle corps at a special *levée*, 27;
reviews the rifle volunteers in Hyde-
park, 87, and at Edinburgh, 124;
opens the prize meeting of the Na-
tional Rifle Association at Wimbledon,
115; the Princess Royal (Princess

INDEX.

Shipwrecks—continued.

was, 12; the *Endymion*, emigrant ship, destroyed by fire, 13; gales on the 15th, 19th and 27th Feb., 19, 23; wreck of the *Lima*, emigrant ship, 100 lives lost, 19; loss of the *Hungarian*, mail steamer and all on board, 20; collision and loss of the *Ondine*, near fifty lives lost, 20; wreck of the *Nimrod*, forty lives lost, 24; shocking mortality on board the *Great Tasmania* transport, 23; a ship's crew poisoned, 27; dreadful murders on board a sloop in New York harbour, 29; wreck of the *Malabar* in Point-de-Galle harbour, 74; great gale in May, numerous wrecks, great loss of Yarmouth fishermen, 75; dreadful disaster on Lake Michigan, sinking of the *Lady Elgin*, with several hundred persons, 154; burning of the *Connaught*, mail-steamer, at sea, 162; singular destruction of a Peruvian frigate, 165; storms and shipwrecks in October, 168; explosion on board the steamship *Tomning*, 170; storms and wrecks in November, 170.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—War declared between Spain and Morocco; a Spanish force under General O'Donnell lands at Ceuta; the British Government declare against Spain acquiring any permanent territory, [245]; general success of the Spaniards; decisive battle near Tetuan, which is taken; treaty of peace, [246].

Stupid attempt at civil war by the Count de Montemolin and his brother; they are captured, and released on engagements, which they dishonourably repudiate when free; General Ortega taken and executed, [247].

STATE PAPERS.—Extracts of correspondence relating to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, 243; extracts of correspondence relating to Italy, 273. See PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

STATUTES. Table of, 23 & 24 Vict., 301.

STOCK. Prices of, 336.

SYRIA.—See TURKEY AND SYRIA.

TREATIES.—Treaty of commerce with France; the correspondence, 210; the treaty, 223; additional article, 229; second additional article, 230; treaty with Nicaragua, 231; treaty of annexation of Savoy to France, 240; convention for the pacification of Syria, 242.

TRIALS AND LAW CASES.—Civil Cases.

Outious will case at Derby, 27; *Nottingham v. Prince*—the Agapemone, 126. **Criminal Cases:** trial of David Hughes, an attorney, for extensive frauds, 5; operative arrangements, *Oye v. Hughes, Ward v. Lumley*, 18; trial of W. O'Brien at York, for burglary with violence, 29; the Laton murder—trial of Joseph Castle for the murder of his wife, 31; trial of Thomas Challinor for arson and robbery at Liverpool, 42; of Serafin Manzana for the murder of a woman, at Ashcombe, 43; trial of Pullinger for immense frauds on the Union Bank, 53; great commercial frauds—case of Evans, an attorney, of the Blaikie, of Aberdeen, and of the Demetrios, 56; case of the Rev. Mr. Hatch—trial of Eagonia Plummer for perjury, 65; of Ann Barker for attempted child-murder at Nettlebed, 119; of Henry Cowley, for child-murder, 120; of Michael Hynes for the murder of Ann Shein at Gosport, 122; of John Fenton for the murder of Charles Spencer at Wokingham, 124; of George Cam for the murder of Ann Sewell, at Embleton, 122; of Francis Price for the murder of Ann Platt, at Birmingham, 123; of Thomas (Callagher for the murder of his wife at Liverpool, 125; of Emma Padfield for child-murder at Hackney, 176; of Thomas Smith for the murder of John Batty at Winton, 184; of Milner Lockey for the murder of Thomas Harrison at Crpeth, 185; of Thomas Richardson for the murder of William McBrian at Wyberton, 187; of James Johnson for the murder of Serjeant Chipt and Corporal Jones at Aldershot, 188; of Samuel Twigg for the murder of his wife at Wolverhampton, 192; of John Kenworthy for burglary with violence, at Leeds, 196.

The Walworth tragedy—trial of William Godfrey Youngman for the murder of Mary Ann Streetor, his mother, and two brothers, Stepney murder; trial of Mullins for the murder of Emaley, 541.

TURKEY AND SYRIA.—Christians by the towns of the Levant—conduct of the [251]; scenes at Kammar, [253];

INDEX.

—*continued.*

ascus, [254]; conven-
tional Powers as to in-
Syria, [255]; departure
of the East, [256];
act of Fuad Pasha in
guilty, [256]; appoint-
Dufferin as British
in Syria, [257].
ration at Smyrna, 148.
-Danger to the Union
tion of slavery; the
promise, [271]; the
[272]; Question of
a President in 1856,
Buchanan's conduct, [272];
[272]; resolutions
of Representatives
Buchanan; his pro-
test for the Presi-
dents, [275]; Mr.
d: his previous his-
meeting of Congress,
of the President; its
and secession, [276];
Great Britain, [284];
African slave trade,
ing [287].

United States—*continued.*

in honour of the Prince of Wales,
159; extraordinary performances of
Blondin at the Falls of Niagara, 166.
UNIVERSITY HONOURS.—Oxford, 339;
Cambridge, 342.
Volunteers.—Wonderful progress of the
Rifle Volunteer movement; Her Ma-
jesty receives the officers at a special
levée, 27; great review of Volunteers
in Hyde-park by Her Majesty, 37;
the National Rifle Association at
Wimbledon, 115; review by the
Queen at Edinburgh, 134; review at
Knowsley, 150; at Knavesmire,
Gloucester, and Camden Park, 151;
fatal accident at Dover to Artillery
Volunteers, 136.
Weather, the:—Wet, stormy, cold cha-
racter of the year; storms and ship-
wrecks in January, 3; the weather
and the parks, February, 19; great
storms on the 15th, 19th and 27th
February, 19, 23; the weather of the
Winter quarter, 45; destructive gale
in May, 75; dreadful losses of Yar-
mouth fishermen, 76; the weather of
the Spring quarter, 107; the wea-

