Annual Register 1850

F. & J. Rivington

1851

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY

AND

POLITICS

OF THE YEAR

1850.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR F. & J. RIVINGTON;

LONGMAN AND CO.; J. M. RICHARDSON; HAMILTON AND CO.; SIMPKIN AND CO.; J. RODWELL; HOULSTON AND STONEMAN; G. LAWFORD; J. BUMPUS; COWIE AND CO.; CAPES AND SON; SMITH, ELDER AND CO.; H. WASHBOURNE; H. G. BOHN; WALLER AND SON; J. THOMAS; L. BOOTH; W. J. CLEAVER; G. ROUTLEDGE; G. WILLIS; J. GREEN; AND W. HEATH.

1851.

Digitized by M. H. Panhwar Institute of Sindh Studies, Jamshoro.

پاران ايم ايڇ پنهور انسٽيٽيوٽ آف سنڌ اسٽڊيز، ڄامشورو.

LONDON:
GEORGE WOODFALL AND SON,
ANGEL COURT, SKINNER STREET.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

ASPECT of Public Affairs at the commencement of the year 1850—Improvement of Trade and Revenue, and diminution of Pauperism—Continued Depression of the Agricultural Interest—Parliament is opened by Commission on 31st January—The Queen's Speech—Debates on the Address—In the House of Lords, it is moved by the Earl of Essex, seconded by Lord Methuen—The Earl of Stradbroke moves an Amendment, setting forth the distressed state of the Agricultural Classes, which is seconded by the Earl of Desart—The Amendment is supported by the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Winchilsea, the Duke of Beaufort and Lord Stanley; the Earls of Carlisle, Granville, and Fitzwilliam, the Marquess of Lansdowne, and Lord Brougham, vindicate the Address, which is carried by a majority of 49—In the House of Commons, Mr. C. Villiers moves, and Sir James Duke seconds, a similar Address—Sir John Trollope moves an Amendment, embodying the complaints of the Owners and Occupiers of Land, which is seconded by Colonel Chatterton—The Chancellor of the Exchequer enters into statistical details, showing the increased Trade and Revenue of the Country, and the Reduction of Parochial Burdens—The Debate is continued for two nights by adjournment—Speeches of Mr. H. Herbert, Mr. W. Fagan, Sir John Walsh, Mr. Grantley Berkeley, the Marquess of Granby, Mr. Christopher, Mr. Robert Palmer, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Herries, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Cobden—On a Division, the Address is carried by 311 against 192. LOCAL BURDENS ON LAND—Mr. Disraeli moves on the 19th Feb. for a Committee of the whole House, to consider a Revision of Poor-Law Burdens—His Speech—He is answered at length by Sir George Grey—The Motion is supported, during a protracted Debate of two nights, by Mr. Seymer, Sir John Tyrrell, Lord John Manners, Mr. Stafford, and Mr. Gladstone, and opposed by Mr. Bright, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Wilson, Sir James Graham, and Sir Robert Peel—On a Division, the Motion is negatived by a Majority of 21 votes. PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—Mr. Hume proposes, on the 28th Feb., a Resolution for the Extension of the Franchise—The Motion is seconded by Sir Joshua Walmsley, and advocated by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Mr. W. P. Wood, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. B. Osborne, and Mr. Locke King—Sir George Grey, Mr. Henry Drummond, and Lord John Russell address the House on the other side—Mr. Hume's proposition is negatived by 242 to 96 . . Page [1

CHAPTER II.

COLONIAL AFFAIRS—Constitutional Government for the Colonies—Increasing public interest in that subject—Development of the views of Government by Lord John Russell, in moving Resolutions in the House of Commons on the 8th of February—His able and comprehensive Speech—Remarks of Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Adderley, Mr. F. Scott, Mr. Hume, and other Members. AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL—Second Reading

moved by Lord John Russell, on the 18th of February—Mr. Roebuck criticises the Measure—After a general discussion the Second Reading is carried—Committal of the Bill—Numerous Amendments are moved by Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. C. Lushington, Mr. E. Denison, and other Members—The Bill, in its main features, is successfully supported by the Government—Various questions of Colonial Policy mooted in debate—On bringing up the Report Sir W. Molesworth moves the re-committal of the Bill, explaining at some length his views of Colonial Policy—Mr. Gladstone supports the Motion, which is resisted by Mr. Labouchere and Sir George Grey, and is negatived on a Division by 165 against 42—Mr. Gladstone moves the addition of a Clause giving to the Church of England in the Colonies a power of synodical action—Interesting discussion on this Motion—Speeches in favour of the Amendment are made by Mr. A. B. Hope, Mr. W. P. Wood, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Adderley, and by Sir George Grey, Mr. Hume, Mr. Roebuck, and the Attorney-General, contra—The Clause is rejected by 187 to 102—On the Third Reading being moved, Mr. Gladstone proposes that the operation of the Bill be suspended until the opinion of the Colonies respecting it can be ascertained—Mr. Roebuck supports the proposition, which, after a full discussion, is negatived by 226 to 128—Other Amendments are rejected, and the Bill is passed—In the House of Lords the Second Reading of the Bill is carried *nem. diss.*—Motion made by Lord Brougham that the Opponents may be heard by Counsel against the Bill—Opposed by Earl Grey, and negatived by 33 to 25—The Bishop of Oxford moves that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee—His Speech—Earl Grey opposes the Motion, which, after some discussion and a Speech from Lord Stanley, is rejected by 34 to 21—Various Amendments proposed in Committee—Certain Clauses abandoned by Ministers—The Amendments made in the Lords are ultimately adopted by the House of Commons. AFFAIRS OF CEYLON—Proceedings of the Select Committee—Substance of the Report—Indignation expressed in the House of Commons at the conduct of Lord Torrington. WEST INDIAN ISLANDS—Resolution moved by Sir E. F. Buxton, affirming the injustice of exposing the free-grown Sugar to competition with Slave-trading Countries—His Speech—Mr. W. Evans seconds the Motion—Speeches of Mr. Hume, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Grantley Berkeley, Mr. Wilson, Mr. E. H. Stanley, Mr. Hutt, Sir John Pakington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Palmerston—The Resolution of Sir E. F. Buxton is negatived by 275 against 234 . . . . . [25

CHAPTER III.

FOREIGN POLICY—Affairs of Greece—Measures taken by Admiral Parker in the Pirœus—Opinions in this Country on the Question—On the 4th of February Lord Stanley requires an Explanation from Ministers—Answer of the Marquess of Lansdowne—Observations of the Earl of Aberdeen—In the House of Commons, Mr. M. Gibson and Mr. Disraeli address questions to the Government, which are answered by Lord Palmerston—Further Discussions in both Houses on the subject from time to time—Lord Stanley gives notice of a formal Motion in the House of Lords—The French Ambassador suddenly leaves London on the 15th of May—Inquiries and Explanations in Parliament respecting this occurrence—After some postponements, at the request of Ministers, the Debate on Lord Stanley's Motion on the Affairs of Greece takes place on the 18th of June—Able and eloquent Speech of Lord Stanley—He is answered by the Marquess of Lansdowne—Speeches of Lord Aberdeen, Lord Beaumont, Viscount Canning, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Brougham, and other

Peers—On a Division, Lord Stanley's Resolution is carried against the Government by a Majority of 37—In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck questions Lord John Russell respecting the position of Ministers—Statement of Lord John Russell—Mr. Roebuck gives notice of a Resolution vindicating the Foreign Policy of the Government—The Debate commences on the 24th of June, and is continued for four nights by adjournment—Eloquent and brilliant Speeches on both sides—Powerful defence of his Policy by Lord Palmerston, and interesting Speech of Sir Robert Peel, being the last Speech by him before his lamented Death—Summary of the leading Speeches for and against Ministers, including those of Mr. Roebuck, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. W. P. Wood, Sir James Graham, Sir John Walsh, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Cobden, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Disraeli—The Division gives a Majority of 46 in favour of Government. AFFAIRS OF HUNGARY—Lord Dudley Stuart moves for Papers relating to the extradition of Hungarian Refugees from Turkey—Explanation given by Lord Palmerston—Remarks made by various Members on the subject—African Slave-Trade Suppression—Mr. Hutt moves an Address to the Crown in favour of discontinuing the Squadron on the Coast of Africa—Mr. Baillie seconds the Motion, which is supported by Mr. Grantley Berkeley, Mr. Anstey, Lord Harry Vane, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Robert Grosvenor, and opposed by Mr. W. Evans, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Cardwell, Sir G. Pechell, and Lord John Russell—On a Division, the Motion is negatived by 232 to 154 . . . . . [57

CHAPTER IV.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND—Statement of Lord John Russell respecting Irish Distress, and the proposed mode of dealing with the distressed Unions and repayments of Advances—After some debate, the Ministerial Resolutions are agreed to—Bill founded thereon brought in and passed. EXTENSION OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE—Origin and progress of the Measure—Bill brought in by the Secretary for Ireland—Its general features—Debate on the Second Reading—Remarks of Mr. Napier, Mr. Hume, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Mr. Bright, and other Members The Bill is read a Second Time *nem. con.*—It encounters a good deal of opposition in Committee—Various Amendments proposed, but, with slight exceptions, rejected—The proposition to reduce the Standard of Franchise according to rating from 8*l.* to 5*l.* is defeated by 142 to 90—On the Third Reading being moved, an animated opposition is manifested, but it is carried by 254 to 186—In the House of Lords the Earl of Desart proposes to raise the Standard of Franchise from 8*l.* to 15*l.*—Speeches of the Bishop of Down, Lords Stanley, Wharncliffe, Mountcashell, and Brougham, the Earls of Shrewsbury and Carlisle, Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Marquess of Lansdowne—The Amendment is carried against Ministers by 72 to 50—Lord Stanley then proposes and carries an Amendment affecting the Registration Clauses, by a majority of 16—On the Amendments coming down to the House of Commons for consideration, Lord John Russell moves the House to accede to a 12*l.* Franchise as a compromise, and to reject the Registration Amendment—The House after a debate adopts that course—The Lords eventually consent to the alteration fixing the Franchise at 12*l.* and to restore the Registration Clauses as before—The Bill passed. ABOLITION OF THE LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND—Lord John Russell moves to introduce a Bill for that purpose—His Speech—Remarks of Mr. Grattan, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. B. Osborne, and other Members—Leave given—Debate on the Second Reading—Several Irish and other Members vehemently oppose the Bill—The

Debate is adjourned, and important Speeches are delivered by Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Grey, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Disraeli, Sir R. Inglis, and other leading Members—The Second Reading is carried by a majority of 225, but the measure is ultimately thrown over to the following Session. CONFLICT AT CASTLE WELLAN—Lord Stanley brings forward a Motion in the House of Lords demanding an investigation into this affair, and arraigning the Irish Policy of the Government—His Speech—The Earl of Clarendon defends his own Administration at great length—Speeches of the Earl of Roden, Earl of Winchilsea, Lord Brougham, and other Peers—The Motion for Papers is acceded to without opposition . . . . . [95

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE—The Budget is introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 15th of March—Favourable condition of the Public Revenue—Effects of reduced Taxation on necessaries of life—Proposed reduction of the Stamp Duties and repeal of the Brick Tax—Reception of the Budget—Remarks of Mr. Hume, the Marquess of Granby, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Henry Drummond, Mr. Bankes, and other Members—Progress of the Financial Arrangements—Difficulty found in adjusting the details of Stamp Duties—Defeat of the Government on an Amendment moved by Sir H. Willoughby—Two Bills withdrawn in succession—Mr. Mullings suggests alterations which are mainly adopted—The Stamp Duties Reduction and Brick Duties Repeal Bills are ultimately passed—Various Motions in favour of Retrenchment and reduction of Taxation—Mr. Henley gives notice of a Motion for reduction of Official Salaries—Lord John Russell anticipates the Motion by proposing the appointment of a Select Committee for the same object—Speech of Lord John Russell on that occasion—Mr. Disraeli moves an Amendment—Speeches of Mr. Hume, Mr. Henley, Lord H. Vane, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Herries, Mr. Bright, Mr. H. Drummond, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Lord J. Russell's Motion is carried by a majority of 91.—Mr. Horsman moves that the inquiry be extended to Ecclesiastical Incomes—The Motion is opposed by Sir George Grey, and rejected by 208 to 95. MOTIONS IN FAVOUR OF RETRENCHMENT—Mr. Cobden moves Resolutions on the 8th of March pledging the House to reduction of Expenditure—He is answered by Mr. Labouchere—Speeches of Mr. Spooner, Mr. Hume, Mr. Herries, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Henley, and Lord John Russell—Majority of 183 against Mr. Cobden's Resolutions—Mr. Henry Drummond, on the 13th of March, brings forward another Motion in favour of Economy—His Resolution is seconded by Mr. Cayley, supported by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Stafford, Lord John Manners, Mr. Bennett, and other Agricultural Members, and opposed by Mr. F. Maule, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Bright, and Lord John Russell—The Motion is negatived by 190 to 156. REPEAL OF THE WINDOW DUTY—Moved by Lord Duncan—His Speech—Answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Speeches of Sir G. Pechell, Sir Benjamin Hall, Lord Dudley Stuart, and Mr. Hume, in favour of the Motion, which is rejected by a narrow majority of 80 against 77—Motion of Mr. Cayley for Repeal of the Malt Tax—His Speech—Mr. Christopher seconds the Motion—The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposes it—Speeches of Mr. Henry Drummond, Mr. Bass, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Hodges, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord John Russell—The Motion is lost by 247 against 123 . . . . . [116

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES:—ECCLESIASTICAL APPEALS BILL—Occasion of this Measure—The Bishop of London introduces a Bill for creating a new tribunal in lieu of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Church

Questions—Speech of the Bishop on moving the Second Reading—The Bill is opposed on the part of the Government by the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Brougham, the Bishop of St. David's, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Earl of Carlisle, and supported by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Lyttelton, and the Bishop of Oxford—The Second Reading is negatived by 84 to 51. REFORM OF THE UNIVERSITIES—Mr. Heywood moves an Address to the Crown, to issue a Commission of Inquiry into the State of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin—Sir R. H. Inglis opposes the Motion on behalf of Oxford, and Mr. Napier on behalf of Trinity College, Dublin—Lord John Russell surprises the House by intimating the intention of Government to concede the Commission—Remarks of Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Roundell Palmer, and other Members—The Debate is adjourned—Incidental discussions on the subject in the House of Lords—Declaration of the Duke of Wellington—Remarks of Lord Monteagle, and assurance given by Lord Carlisle, as to the intended constitution of the Commission—Resumption of the Debate on Mr. Heywood's Motion—Speeches of Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Law, and Lord John Russell—A division takes place, which results in a majority of 22 in favour of the Commission. ALTERATION OF THE LAW of MARRIAGE—Mr. Stuart Wortley revives his Bill of the preceding Session for legalising Marriages within certain degrees of affinity—The introduction of the Bill is opposed, but without success—Debate on the Second Reading—Speeches of Mr. A. B. Hope, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Lord Mahon, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Goulburn—The Second Reading is passed by a majority of 52—The committal of the Bill is opposed by Mr. Divett, and carried by a majority of 2 only—Various Amendments are proposed without success—The Bill is passed, but is ultimately withdrawn in the House of Lords, at the End of the Session, by Earl St. Germans. SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST OFFICE—Motion by Lord Ashley, to discontinue the delivery of letters on Sunday, is carried against the Government by 93 to 68—The alteration is soon after carried into effect, but excites much controversy and dissatisfaction—After it has been in operation a few weeks, Mr. Locke moves an Address to the Crown, praying for a reconsideration of the Order—Mr. Roebuck seconds the Motion—Lord Ashley strongly opposes it—After a Debate, the Motion, as amended on the proposition of Lord John Russell, is carried by 195 to 112—The new regulations of the Post Office are shortly afterwards rescinded. AMENDMENT OF THE FACTORY ACT—Circumstances which led to further legislation on the subject—Lord Ashley moves for leave to bring in a Bill to give effect to the objects of the Act of 1847—Various discussions on this Measure—Sir George Grey, on the part of the Government, proposes an arrangement by way of compromise between the Mill-owners and Operatives—Lord Ashley accedes to the proposal with some conditions—Amendments are moved during the progress of the Bill by Lord Ashley, Lord John Manners, and other Members, for the purpose of enforcing further limitations upon the hours of labour, but ultimately the Bill is passed in the shape proposed by the Government—The Duke of Richmond and Earl of Harrowby propose similar Amendments in the House of Lords, but without success, and the Bill is passed . [140

CHAPTER VII.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL—Occasion and circumstances of that melancholy event—Distinguished honours paid to his memory by the British Parliament and by the National Assembly of France.—On the House of Commons meeting for the first time after Sir R. Peel's death, Mr. Hume moves the adjournment of the House, paying a feeling tribute of regret

to the deceased Statesman.—Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Napier, Sir R. H. Inglis, and Sir W. Somerville, in eloquent Speeches, concur in the proposed mark of respect, and the Motion is carried *nem. con.*—In the House of Lords, the Marquess of Lansdowne passes a touching encomium on the character of Sir Robert Peel.—Lord Stanley, Lord Brougham, and the Duke of Wellington, emphatically express their sense of his public and private virtues—Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, descants in an impressive manner upon the great loss which the Country has sustained, and offers the sanction of the Crown to a public funeral—Mr. Goulburn, on the part of the deceased Baronet's family, respectfully declines the proposed honour, as inconsistent with the expressed wish of the Deceased —Lord John Russell, on the 12th July, proposes the erection of a Monument to Sir Robert Peel in Westminster Abbey, his family having declined both a public funeral and a peerage—The Motion is carried *nem. diss.*—Death of the Duke of Cambridge—His amiable and popular character—Expressions of condolence and tributes to his memory paid in both Houses of Parliament—Debates on proposed Annuity to his Successor—Opposition made to the amount proposed by Government—The Annuity of 12,000*l.* is ultimately granted. CASE OF BARON ROTHSCHILD, AND ADMISSION OF JEWS TO SIT IN PARLIAMENT—The Baron comes to the Table of the House of Commons on the 26th of July to take the Oath, desiring to be sworn on the Old Testament—Sir R. H. Inglis opposes that attempt, and the Baron withdraws—Sir R. H. Inglis then proposes a Resolution against altering the form of the Oath, which is debated at much length; Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. W. P. Wood, the Attorney-General, Mr. Stuart Wortley, and Lord John Russell, being the most prominent Speakers—Mr. Hume moves an Amendment in favour of administering the Oath to Baron Rothschild on the Old Testament—The Motion of Sir R. Inglis is negatived, and that of Mr. Hume is carried by a majority of 54.—The next day, the Oaths are tendered to the Baron on the Old Testament—In taking the Oath of Abjuration he omits the words "On the true faith of a Christian"—He is thereupon ordered to withdraw—Sir F. Thesiger moves a Resolution, that a new writ should issue in his room for the City of London—Mr. W. P. Wood argues, with great ingenuity, that there has been a valid taking of the Oath, and that the Seat is full—The Attorney-General opposes that view of the law—After much discussion the matter is again adjourned—The Attorney General gives notice of two Resolutions; one denying the right of Baron Rothschild to sit without taking the Oath in the prescribed form, the other pledging the House to a measure for the relief of the Jews at the Commencement of the next Session—Mr. Hume proposes an Amendment—After a debate, in which Mr. W. P. Wood, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Anstey, Mr. Bright, Mr. Disraeli, and other Members, take part, the Attorney-General's two Resolutions are carried by majorities of 72 and 36 respectively. MINOR MEASURES OF THE SESSION—The Metropolitan Interment Act—The County Court Extension Act—The Ecclesiastical Commission Amendment Act. TERMINATION OF THE SESSION—Parliament is prorogued by the Queen in Person, on the 18th August—Address to Her Majesty by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Royal Speech. THE PAPAL AGGRESSION—Extraordinary excitement occasioned in the Country by the appointment of a Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and suffragan Bishops with territorial Titles, by the Pope—Demonstrations of Public Opinion in various quarters—Proceedings of the Clergy—Publication of Lord John Russell's famous Letter to the Bishop of Durham—County Meetings—Popular Demonstrations on the 5th of November—Dr. Wiseman addresses an Appeal to the English People—Style and character of the Document, and its effects on the Public Mind . . [173

CHAPTER VIII.

FRANCE.—State of Trade in Paris at the beginning of the Year—Debate in the Assembly on the Policy of France in the River Plate—Amendment of M. de Rancé carried—Government has a Majority of only One on the Education Bill—Depraved Character of Schoolmasters in France—Debate on the Education Bill—Speeches of MM. Victor Hugo, Poujoulat, Lavergne, Fresneau, Soubier, Montalembert, and Thiers—Second Reading carried by a large Majority—Circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects—General Jerome Bonaparte created a Marshal of France—Speeches of M. Piscatory and General la Hitte on the Affairs of Greece—Bills for curtailing the Licence of the Press—Speeches of the Minister of the Interior, MM. Molé and Thiers, General Cavaignac, and M. de Lamartine—Proposition of M. Larochejaquelin for consulting the Nation on a Change of the Form of Government—Election of Three Socialist Deputies for Paris—Monies voted for Ecclesiastical Bodies—Budget for 1851—Debate on the Bill for the Transportation of Criminals—Speeches of MM. Victor Hugo, de Lamartine, and Others—Opinion of M. de Lamartine on Socialism and Communism—Bill for modifying the Electoral Law—Report of the Committee—Long Debate in the Assembly—Masterly Speech of M. Thiers—The Minister of Foreign Affairs announces the Recall of the French Ambassador from London—Bill for the Dotation of the President—Report of the Committee—Amicable Termination of the Dispute on the Greek Question between Great Britain and France—Debate on the Dotation Bill—The Amendment proposed by the Minority of the Committee agreed to on the part of the Ministry . . [202

CHAPTER IX.

Eulogium pronounced by the President of the Assembly on the late Sir Robert Peel—Disorderly scene in the Assembly during the Debate on the Law relative to the Press—Speech of M. Victor Hugo—Repetition of Disorder in the Assembly—The Bill relative to the Press carried—Appointment of Committee to sit in permanence during the Prorogation—The numbers chosen hostile to the Ministry—Prorogation of the Assembly—Foolish Manifesto of the Comte de Chambord (Duc de Bordeaux)—Important Letter of M. de Larochejaquelin—Death of the ex-King, Louis Philippe, at Claremont—Progress of the President through France—His Speech at Lyons—General Hautpool succeeded as Minister of War by General Schramm—Struggle between the Ministry and General Changarnier relative to the removal of General Neumayer from his post—New Session of the Assembly—Message from the President. TOPICS—1. Interior; 2. Finances; 3. Public Works; 4. Agriculture and Commerce; 5. Justice; 6. Public Instruction and Religious Worship; 7. War; 8. Marine; 9. Foreign Affairs; 10. Resumé—Bill to defray Expense of calling out 40,000 additional Troops—Report of Committee on this Bill—Discussion on the Report, and Speech of the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Foreign Policy of France—Speeches of MM. Arago, De la Drôme, and Remusat—The Bill carried—Speech of M. de Montalembert on Observance of Sunday in France . . . . . [250

CHAPTER X.

SPAIN.—Accouchement of the Queen—Marriage of the Comte de Montemolin—Renewal of Diplomatic Relations between Great Britain and Spain—Dissolution of the Spanish Cortes—Circular of the Minister of the Interior—Result of the Elections—Opening of the New Cortes—Queen's Speech.

PORTUGAL.—Opening of the Portuguese Cortes—Royal Speech.

GREECE.—Claims of the British Government upon Greece—Narrative of Facts relating to these Claims—Exaggerated Demands of M. Pacifico—His Claims not a subject for State interference according to the Law of Nations—Dispute respecting the Islands of Cervi and Sapienza—Interviews and Correspondence between Mr. Wyse and M. Londos—Seizure of Greek Vessels by Admiral Sir William Parker—Acceptance by Lord Palmerston of the good offices of France—Baron Gros sent to Athens as Mediator—Result of his investigation of the Claims of M. Pacifico—Abortive Attempts at Agreement between Mr. Wyse and Baron Gros—Convention agreed to in London between Lord Palmerston and M. Drouyn de Lhuys—Delay by Lord Palmerston in communicating this Convention to Mr. Wyse—Unfortunate consequences of this delay—Mr. Wyse resumes Coercive Measures, and the Greek Government yields—Letter from Mr. Wyse containing a List of the Demands of the British Government—Termination of the Dispute—Strong Remonstrance addressed by Russia to the British Government . . . . . [277

CHAPTER XI.

PIEDMONT AND SARDINIA.—Address of the Senate in answer to Speech from the Throne—Question of Exemption of Ecclesiastics from the jurisdiction of Secular Tribunals—The Siccardi Laws—Contumacious conduct of the Archbishop of Turin—He is arrested and sentenced to fine and imprisonment—Denial of the Sacraments to M. Santa Rosa—Consequences of this—Second arrest of the Archbishop—He is tried and sentenced to banishment—The Archbishop of Cagliari also banished.

DENMARK.—Renewal of hostilities between Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein in 1849—Terms of Convention of 10th of July, 1849, between Denmark and Prussia—Opening of Session of Danish Chambers—Question of renewal of Armistice between Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein—Treaty of Peace between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation concluded at Berlin—Manifesto of the King of Denmark—Exchange of Ratifications of Treaty—Hostile attitude of the Duchies—Proclamation by the Stadtholders—Letter from the Prussian Foreign Secretary—Proclamation by the King of Denmark—The Danish Army enters Schleswig—Renewal of hostilities—Battle of Idstedt, and Victory of the Danes—Further operations of the Campaign—Failure of Attack on Friederichstadt by General Willisen—Offer of mediation by Prussia—The Federal States order a cessation of hostilities—General Willisen resigns his command—Final termination of the War . [295

CHAPTER XII.

GERMANY.—Entanglements of German Politics—Meeting of the Prussian Chambers—Royal Message on the subject of the New Constitution—Modifications introduced by the Chambers—Discussion on the subject—Final Revision of the Constitution—Speech of the King on taking the Oath to observe the Constitution—Dissolution of the Chambers, and Speech by Count Brandenburgh—Convocation of Erfurt Parliament by Prussia—Opening Address of General Von Radowitz—Difficulties in settling the Constitution of the new Confederation or Bund—The Parliament is adjourned—Able Speech on German Affairs by the KING OF WURTEMBERG at opening of his Diet—Offence taken by Prussia—Congress of Princes at Berlin—Result of their Deliberations—Austria convokes the Frankfort Diet—Ineffectual remonstrance by Prussia—Attempt to Assassinate the King of Prussia. AFFAIRS OF HESSE CASSEL.—M. Hassenpflug

appointed Prime Minister by the Elector—His unpopularity—Dissolution of the Diet—Arbitrary conduct of the Government—Martial Law declared—The Elector quits Hesse Cassel—Removes seat of Government to Wilhelmsbad—Remonstrances addressed to him by the Standing Committee of the States—The Frankfort Diet resolves to support the Elector—Military Movement of Prussia—Conference at Warsaw—Treaty of Bregenz between the Emperor of Austria and Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg. PRUSSIA.—Ministerial Crisis at Berlin—Resignation of Von Radowitz—Letter to him from the King—Death of Count Brandenburgh—Warlike demonstration by Prussia—Entry of Austrian and Bavarian troops into Hesse Cassel on the south, and of Prussian troops on the north—War averted by the Convention of Olmütz—Statement by the Prussian Government of its views—Opening of the Prussian Chambers—Royal Speech—Speech of Baron Von Manteuffel on the German Question—Adjournment of the Prussian Chambers—Circulars of Austria and Prussia announcing Ministerial Conference to be held at Dresden—Opening of Dresden Conference—Speeches of Prince Schwarzenberg and Baron Von Manteuffel . . . . . [307

CHAPTER XIII.

UNITED STATES.—Report of Mr. Meredith, the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending moderate Protective Duties—Descent upon Cuba by General Lopez and a Band of Piratical Americans—Discomfiture of the Enterprise—General Lopez arrested and tried—Negligence of the Government—Death of the President, General Taylor—He is succeeded by the Vice-President, Mr. Millard Fillmore—Formation of a New Ministry—Bills passed by Congress—Territorial Governments given to New Mexico and Utah—California admitted as one of the States of the Union—Fugitive Slave Bill—Message of the President: TOPICS—General Policy—Foreign Relations—Finances—Land Laws—Navy—Post Office—Creditors of Government—Measures of the Session. . . . . [333

CHRONICLE.

EVENTS . . . . . Page 1

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

Page

The MINISTRY, as it stood at the Opening of Parliament on the 31st January, 1850 161
SHERIFFS for the year 1850 . . 162
BIRTHS 164
MARRIAGES 175
DEATHS 196
PROMOTIONS 291

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

The Gorham Case 303
Law of Divorce—The Church of Rome—Connelly *v.* Connelly . 318
Law of Marriage—Trial of the Rev. Moorhouse James . . . 320
Law of Registration—Regina *v.* Lord Dunboyne 322
Great Will Cause—Doe dem. Bainbrigge *v.* Bainbrigge . . 323
Assault upon Her Majesty—Trial of Robert Pate . . . 331
Murder of Samuel Tunnicliffe.—Trial of William Chadwick . 339
Murder of Dr. Parkman—Trial and Execution of Professor Webster, at Boston, U.S. . . 341

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1850.

Page

I. Public Income 344
II. Public Expenditure . . . 346
III. Disposition of Grants . . 347
IV. Unfunded Debt 357
V. Public Funded Debt . . . 358
VI. Trade and Navigation . . 360

LIST OF ACTS, Public and Private, passed during Session 1850 . 363

STATE PAPERS.

Treaty with the Republic of Liberia 375
Treaty with the Republic of Costarica 378
Treaty with the Dominican Republic 383
Convention with the United States relative to a Ship-Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans 387
Convention with Denmark for the Cession of the Danish Possessions on the Coast of Africa 390
Act for the Better Government of the Australian Colonies . 391
The Papal Brief and Dr. Wiseman's Pastoral 405

PRICES OF STOCK 415

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, HAY, STRAW, CLOVER, and BUTCHERS' MEAT 416

TABLES OF MORTALITY; Marriages, Births, and Deaths; BANKRUPTS; and METEOROLOGY 417

UNIVERSITY HONOURS:—
Oxford 418
Cambridge 420

THE CHOLERA 422

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES . . 431

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION . . . 437

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS . 464

PATENTS 472

POETRY 477

INDEX 490

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR

1850.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

Aspect of Public Affairs at the commencement of the year 1850—*Improvement of Trade and Revenue, and diminution of Pauperism—Continued Depression of the Agricultural Interest—Parliament is opened by Commission on* 31*st January—The Queen's Speech—Debates on the Address—In the House of Lords, it is moved by the Earl of Essex, seconded by Lord Methuen—The Earl of Stradbroke moves an Amendment, setting forth the distressed state of the Agricultural Classes, which is seconded by the Earl of Desart—The Amendment is supported by the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Winchilsea, the Duke of Beaufort, and Lord Stanley; the Earls of Carlisle, Granville, and Fitzwilliam, the Marquess of Lansdowne, and Lord Brougham, vindicate the Address, which is carried by a majority of* 49—*In the House of Commons, Mr. C. Villiers moves, and Sir James Duke seconds, a similar Address—Sir John Trollope moves an Amendment, embodying the complaints of the Owners and Occupiers of Land, which is seconded by Colonel Chatterton—The Chancellor of the Exchequer enters into statistical details, showing the increased Trade and Revenue of the Country, and the Reduction of Parochial Burdens—The Debate is continued for two nights, by adjournment—Speeches of Mr. H. Herbert, Mr. W. Fagan, Sir John Walsh, Mr. Grantley Berkeley, the Marquess of Granby, Mr. Christopher, Mr. Robert Palmer, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Herries, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Cobden—On a Division the Address is carried by* 311 *against* 192. LOCAL BURDENS ON LAND—*Mr. Disraeli moves on the* 19*th Feb. for a Committee of the whole House, to consider a*

Revision of Poor-Law Burdens—His Speech—He is answered at length by Sir George Grey—The Motion is supported, during a protracted Debate of two nights, by Mr. Seymer, Sir John Tyrrell, Lord John Manners, Mr. Stafford, and Mr. Gladstone, and opposed by Mr. Bright, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Wilson, Sir James Graham, and Sir Robert Peel—On a Division, the Motion is negatived by a Majority of 21 *votes.* PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—*Mr. Hume proposes, on the 28th Feb., a Resolution for the Extension of the Franchise—The Motion is seconded by Sir Joshua Walmsley, and advocated by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Mr. W. P. Wood, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. B. Osborne, and Mr. Locke King—Sir George Grey, Mr. Henry Drummond, and Lord John Russell, address the House on the other side—Mr. Hume's proposition is negatived by* 242 *to* 96.

AT the commencement of the year 1850, the domestic affairs of the British nation presented a tranquil and, with partial exceptions, a cheering aspect. The revenue, notwithstanding the recent reductions in the Customs duties, exhibited gratifying signs of buoyancy, the excess of income over expenditure when the year commenced being somewhat more than two millions. The foreign trade of the country had likewise greatly increased, the value of the exports having risen from about 48,000,000*l.* in 1848, to about 58,000,000*l.* in 1849. Concurrently with these facts, a diminution of pauperism, and an increased facility of subsistence, and larger command of the comforts of life on the part of the working-classes, afforded proof that the recent changes of commercial policy had not altogether disappointed the anticipations of their authors. The depressed condition of the classes connected with the cultivation of the soil, alone furnished an exception to the general well-being. The difficulties experienced by the farmers in adjusting their operations to the reduced prices occasioned by unfettered imports, appeared to be no nearer to a satisfactory solution than before. The dissatisfaction of this class of the community with the circumstances in which the free-trade measures had placed them, was deeply felt and loudly expressed. As to the remedies applicable to the grievances of which they complained, a great diversity of opinion prevailed; some deeming that a return to a protective system could alone restore agriculture to a healthy state; others despairing of a reversal of the newly-adopted system, and preferring to seek relief through the remission of financial burdens. Few persons, however, ventured to deny that the embarrassed condition of the landed interest presented matter for grave consideration, and a fair claim for any relief that might not be inconsistent with the interests of the other classes of the community. With the exception of a partial excitement occasioned by the renewal from time to time of the still unsettled controversy of free trade, the country in general wore an appearance of perfect tranquillity and repose; nor was the reassembling of Parliament regarded with anything more than that natural interest which uniformly attends the commencement of a new session. This event took place on the 31st of January, when Parliament was opened by commission,

and the Lord Chancellor read the Royal Speech from the Throne, in the following terms :—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to assure you that Her Majesty has great satisfaction in again having recourse to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

"The decease of her Majesty Queen Adelaide has caused Her Majesty deep affliction. The extensive charity and exemplary virtues of her late Majesty will always render her memory dear to the nation.

"Her Majesty happily continues in peace and amity with foreign powers.

"In the course of the autumn differences of a serious character arose between the Governments of Austria and Russia on the one hand, and the Sublime Porte on the other, in regard to the treatment of a considerable number of persons who, after the termination of the civil war in Hungary, had taken refuge in the Turkish territory.

"Explanations which took place between the Turkish and Imperial Governments have fortunately removed any danger to the peace of Europe which might have arisen out of these differences.

"Her Majesty, having been appealed to on this occasion by the Sultan, united her efforts with those of the Government of France, to which a similar appeal had been made, in order to assist, by the employment of her good offices, in effecting an amicable settlement of those differences in a manner consistent with the dignity and independence of the Porte.

"Her Majesty has been engaged in communications with foreign states upon the measures which might be rendered necessary by the relaxation of the restrictions formerly imposed by the navigation laws of this country.

"The Governments of the United States of America and of Sweden have promptly taken steps to secure to British ships, in the ports of their respective countries, advantages similar to those which their own ships now enjoy in British ports.

"With regard to those foreign states whose navigation laws have hitherto been of a restrictive character, Her Majesty has received from nearly all of them assurances which induce her to hope that our example will speedily lead to a great and general diminution of those obstacles which previously existed to a free intercourse by sea between the nations of the world.

"In the summer and autumn of the past year the United Kingdom was again visited by the ravages of the cholera; but Almighty God, in His mercy, was pleased to arrest the progress of mortality, and to stay this fearful pestilence. Her Majesty is persuaded that we shall best evince our gratitude by vigilant precautions against the more obvious causes of sickness, and an enlightened consideration for those who are most exposed to its attacks.

"Her Majesty, in her late visit to Ireland, derived the highest gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of her subjects. Although the effects of former years of scarcity are painfully felt in that part of the United Kingdom, they are mitigated by the present abundance of food, and the tranquillity which prevails.

"Her Majesty has great satisfaction in congratulating you on

the improved condition of commerce and manufactures. It is with regret that Her Majesty has observed the complaints which in many parts of the kingdom have proceeded from the owners and occupiers of land. Her Majesty greatly laments that any portion of her subjects should be suffering distress; but it is a source of sincere gratification to Her Majesty to witness the increased enjoyment of the necessaries and comforts of life which cheapness and plenty have bestowed upon the great body of her people.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a strict regard to economy, while the efficiency of the various branches of the public service has not been neglected.

"Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction the present state of the revenue.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Some of the measures which were postponed at the end of the last Session for want of time for their consideration will be again laid before you. Among the most important of these is one for the better government of the Australian Colonies.

"Her Majesty has directed various measures to be prepared for the improvement of the condition of Ireland. The mischiefs arising from party processions, the defects of the laws regulating the relations of landlord and tenant, the imperfect state of the grand jury acts, and the diminished number of electors for members to serve in Parliament, will, together with other matters of serious consequence, form the subjects of measures to be submitted for your consideration.

"Her Majesty has learned with satisfaction that the measures which have been already passed for the promotion of the public health are in a course of gradual adoption; and Her Majesty trusts that, both in the metropolis and in various parts of the United Kingdom, you will be enabled to make further progress in the removal of evils which affect the health and well-being of her subjects.

"The favour of Divine Providence has hitherto preserved this kingdom from the wars and convulsions which, during the last two years, have shaken so many of the states of the Continent of Europe.

"It is Her Majesty's hope and belief, that by combining liberty with order, by preserving what is valuable, and amending what is defective, you will sustain the fabric of our institutions as the abode and the shelter of a free and happy people."

After the delivery of the Royal Speech the two Houses adjourned, and having again met at a late hour in the evening, the Earl of Essex rose to move the Address, and after an appropriate speech, in the course of which he paid a high compliment to the public press for its exertions in the cause of order, and expressed his conviction that the distress under which the agricultural portion of the community at present laboured was of a temporary nature, the noble Lord moved the Address, which was an echo of the sentiments contained in the Speech.

Lord Methuen seconded the Address, and was followed by

The Earl of Stradbroke, who

declared that, so far as his experience of free trade went, the present agricultural pressure seemed likely to be permanent. If the history of the Corn Laws were reviewed, it would be found that though low prices had occasionally occurred, they were entirely different, both in cause and effect, from the low rates which at present prevailed. Upon this point, therefore, he ventured to move the insertion of the following paragraph, after the words "commerce and manufactures:"—"That we regret, however, to be compelled humbly to represent to your Majesty that in many parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in Ireland, the various classes of your Majesty's subjects connected with the cultivation of the soil are labouring under severe distress, mainly applicable, in our opinion, to recent legislative enactments, aggravated by the pressure of local taxation."

The Earl of Desart seconded the amendment, because he felt convinced that the interests of the landlord, labourer, and tenant in Ireland were fast tending to a state of utter annihilation and ruin.

The Earl of Carlisle saw no great difference between the Address and the amendment, and he, for one, deriving as he did all his income from land, entered most fully into that part of her Majesty's Speech in which she lamented that the owners and occupiers of land were subject to distress. Still no contradiction had been given, nor, in his opinion, could be given, to that part of the Speech which congratulated the country on the improved condition of commerce and manufactures. Still less could the existing distress in Ireland be alleged as an answer to that sentence which expressed Her Majesty's gratification at the increased enjoyment of the necessaries and comforts of life which low prices had bestowed on the nation at large. From returns in their possession the Government were able to state that, comparing the 1st of January, 1849, with the 1st of January, 1850, there had been in England a decrease of above 7 per cent. on the persons maintained out of the funds for the relief of the poor; while in Ireland the cost of supporting the poor in the workhouse had fallen from 2*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* per head. Though the agricultural horizon might be gloomy and lowering, he was not prepared to contemplate under any circumstances a return to protection, and for his part, rather than consent to any measure which would check the importation of the necessaries of life, he would resign his office and his rank. He therefore called upon their Lordships to affirm, by a decisive majority, their unwillingness to reverse the policy which they had so recently sanctioned.

The Duke of Richmond warned the last speaker that the time might come when it would be fortunate for him to be shorn of his honours. To speak plainly, he thought the agricultural interest had been slighted in the Speech from the Throne, which, as he understood it, did not even admit that the agriculturists were suffering from distress. The noble Earl had talked of the cheapness of provisions, but had omitted to say anything about wages, which had fallen excessively in some districts, in which hundreds of labourers were out of work. It was surprising to hear the noble Lord talk of the courage which their Lordships

displayed in passing the free-trade measures. It was notorious that their lordships were influenced by an opposite motive—they yielded to the pressure from without. Let it not be supposed that agricultural agitation would terminate with the year 1850. The farmers were men who, when once aroused, would never cease exerting themselves until they obtained redress for their injuries. Every hustings in the country would be made a battle-field, on which they would steadily, but without violence of language, state their grievances and demand justice.

Earl Fitzwilliam contended that agriculture had never benefited by protection, and trusted their Lordships would not consent to insert in the Address any words calculated to inspire delusive hopes.

The Earl of Winchilsea thought it impossible for the English grower to compete at present prices with the Americans, and was determined never to rest till England had recovered that fair protection which had been taken from her. He had no hesitation in saying that he would agitate by every means in his power.

Earl Granville rejoiced to find a great difference between the language held in the House and that reported to have been used at Protectionist meetings. At those meetings it had been affirmed that distress was universal, while in the speeches they had just heard, it was admitted that depression was confined to the classes immediately interested in agriculture. With respect to the farmer, there was no doubt that he was now passing through a state of transition; and it could not be asserted that he was unable to compete with foreigners till it was seen what he was able to produce under a better system of agriculture. He thought there were many reasons for the present low price of corn, without attributing it entirely to free trade.

Lord Brougham, though he did not think agricultural distress at all exaggerated, disapproved in the strongest manner of the language that had been used at certain Protectionist meetings. A great deal had also been said as to the distress existing in certain classes of the community, and emigration had been proposed as a means of alleviating it, though he did not think it would be attended with the anticipated result. The noble and learned Lord concluded by stating that, having seen no cause why they should retrace their steps, he was unable to vote for the amendment proposed by the noble Earl.

Lord Stanley, having remarked on the cordial assent which certain portions of the Speech would meet with from all classes of the community, and especially those portions which related to the death of the Queen Dowager and to the visitation of the cholera, turned to those sentiments which did not meet with his approbation. Considering the coolness which had arisen between England and Russia on the Turkish question, he was surprised that Her Majesty had been made to say that she was at peace and amity with all other nations; and with regard to agricultural distress, he was convinced that it could only be alleviated by a return to moderate protection. He and his friends had been invited to say what they desired, and he made no secret of his own views. He believed a moderate protecting duty would be advantageous to agriculture and to the revenue, while it

would not be injurious to the consumer. He did not ask their Lordships to interrupt the progress of that great experiment, which he feared was leading inevitably to the most serious consequences. He only asked them, and he asked them with confidence, not to refuse their assent to the amendment, which affirmed that there were two causes for the distress of the agricultural interest—causes with which it was the function of the Government to deal; and they were entitled to say that in one shape or other the Government was bound to take some steps for the removal of that distress.

The Marquess of Lansdowne defended the Royal Speech from the objections raised by Lord Stanley, and advised the House to support the Address, and throw out the amendment.

After some observations from the Duke of Beaufort,

Their Lordships divided, when the numbers were,

For the Amendment—		
Present	69	
Proxies	34	
	—103	
Against it—		
Present	86	
Proxies	66	
	—152	
Majority in favour of the Address . .		49

In the House of Commons, the Address was moved by Mr. C. Villiers, who, premising that he had undertaken this office because he entirely agreed in the views which the Government now took of the interests of the people, and had the most implicit reliance on the noble Lord at the head of the Government, that he would not compromise or surrender, but maintain, those measures which he considered to be connected with the happiness and well-being of the people—proceeded to notice the salient topics of the Speech. On the subject of the laws passed last Session to regulate our navigation, he stated facts upon which he grounded a confident belief that the predictions of the opponents of the change would be falsified, and the expectations of its advocates fully realized. The announcement in the Speech of the prosperity of our trade and manufactures he considered highly important as a lesson to foreign countries watching the effects of the great experiment made by England, which had succeeded at home, as well as abroad, beyond his hopes, in the extension of our trade, the improvement in the wages and comforts of the operative classes, and the increase of the revenue, in the very first year of free trade. He admitted and regretted the sufferings of many of the owners and occupiers of land; but it would be delusive to hold out to them any expectations of the legislative relief they desired, namely, a parliamentary guarantee of price for their produce, which had been the ruin of the agricultural interest. The landowners, however, had at least this consolation, that land now fetched a higher price in the market than it ever did. The Address moved by Mr. Villiers was, as usual, a reflection of the Speech.

The motion was seconded by Sir J. Duke.

Sir J. Trollope moved an amendment upon that part of the Address which referred to the condition of agriculture and the complaints of

the owners and occupiers of land. He urged the difficulties experienced by those classes throughout the country, who felt that their complaints had been treated with levity and disrespect, and who had in a firm tone maintained their right to be heard with attention by the Legislature. He proposed to add to the Address a representation to Her Majesty that, in many parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in Ireland, the various classes connected with the cultivation of the soil were labouring under severe distress, which they mainly attributed to recent legislative enactments, the operation of which was aggravated by the pressure of local taxation. He denied that the principle of free trade had been applied equally to agriculture and manufactures, the latter being still protected, and he saw no resource but a reconsideration of the whole matter.

Colonel Chatterton, the new member for Cork, seconded the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was glad that on the first night of the session the amendment moved by Sir J. Trollope, who called for a reconsideration of the recent legislative measures, would bring the great question to issue, whether Parliament should retrace its steps, or persist in that course of legislation to which he believed the universal prosperity of the country was owing. Sir Charles Wood entered into various details, founded upon official documents, showing the augmentation of our foreign trade (our exports having increased about ten millions in the last year), and its profitable character, and the increase of shipbuilding in this country, even for foreigners. The distress amongst certain classes of the owners and occupiers of land in some parts of the country had been exaggerated. In the great majority of the agricultural counties, there had been a diminution of distress, and a reduction of poor-rates, and he relied upon the energy of the farmers to overcome the unavoidable effects of so great a change of the law, as they had overcome the distress caused by still greater depressions of prices under protection; though he denied that the present fall of prices was to be solely attributed to that change, and did not expect that the permanent price of corn would range so low as at present. The people of this country had a right to food at as cheap a rate as possible; the producers of corn must therefore increase its quantity, and this could be done only by the application of additional industry, skill, and capital to land. Even a reduction of rent was not to be put into competition with the benefit of a cheap supply of food to the labouring classes, which was already felt in the diminution of poor-rates; these were 400,000*l.* less in 1849 than in 1848. Sir Charles read various returns, which showed a progressive falling off in the number of able-bodied poor relieved during the past year in most of the agricultural counties, as well as in Ireland; and he asked how this fact could be reconciled with the alleged increase of distress amongst agricultural labourers? On the contrary, it confirmed the information he had received from various parts of the country of increased activity in the culture of the land, and the improved condition of the peasantry. He read statements of the imports of foreign

and colonial produce, and of shipping entered in England, pointing out how much the results were at variance with the forebodings of the Protectionists; and he wound these statements up with an announcement that every branch of the revenue had decidedly improved, the result being that there was an excess of income over expenditure for the year of 2,098,000*l.*

Mr. H. Herbert disputed the deduction drawn by Mr. Villiers and Sir C. Wood from the diminution of the number of persons receiving out-door relief in Ireland; that fact did not show a diminution of destitution, since there had been additional house accommodation, thousands had come to England, and other causes had co-operated. He recommended the House to receive with caution anything which came from the Government on the subject of the prosperity of Ireland, taxing Sir C. Wood with a flagrant inaccuracy in a speech made by him upon the Irish poor law. He supported the amendment, and was replied to by

Mr. W. Fagan, who denied that the distress of Ireland could be ascribed to "recent legislative enactments," which, on the contrary, had produced some abatement of that distress.

Sir J. Walsh regretted that the Address had not been so framed that all could concur in it, instead of provoking a division. The Government were precipitating a contest between the landed interest on one side, and the spirit of demagoguism on the other. The energies of British farmers, he feared, would be overtaxed, and when agriculture was reduced to its lowest depression, our manufacturers would be altogether dependent upon foreigners for food. Our late legislation was experimental, not final and irrevocable; and the result of the experiment had verified the apprehension of its destructive effects upon the agriculture of this country.

Mr. G. Berkeley complained of the omission in the Speech and in the Address of any allusion to the state of the West Indian Colonies, and condemned the terms in which Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden had spoken out of doors of our colonial possessions. He defied the Manchester school to prove that, with present prices, land could be farmed profitably without rent; he denounced the doctrines of that school as fraught with delusion and danger, and charged them with stirring up an ill-feeling between landlord and tenant, and with using language calculated to exasperate the humble classes. Free-trader as he had been, as well as a supporter of the Government, he felt the measure of free trade was a most disgraceful one, and that the agricultural interest had been ill-used by the present Ministers; and, unless something was done, that interest must be overwhelmed with ruin.

The Marquess of Granby, confining himself to the paragraph in the Speech to which the amendment was directed, and which he characterized as offensive to a large class of Her Majesty's subjects, combated the opinions of Mr. Villiers as to the real causes of agricultural distress. At large meetings throughout the country the language universally held had been, that under present prices it was impossible for the occupiers of land to cultivate it profitably—that they must have protection against foreigners. This, however, was a

subject which involved the interests, not of owners and occupiers of land merely, but of the agricultural labourers, who far outnumbered those engaged in other pursuits, and who had been worse off since the free-trade measures. On the other hand, the Marquess adduced evidence to show that our present manufacturing prosperity was temporary and transient, if not unreal; but suppose it be real, the answer was, that our manufactures were protected: with what justice, then, could protection be refused to our agriculture? If, as he contended, the distress in the agricultural districts was owing to legislation, and was likely to be permanent; and if free trade was to be the order of the day; let it be fully and impartially carried out, for the agricultural interest could no longer endure the burdens and restrictions which had been partially borne under protection. He supported the amendment.

Mr. J. E. Denison lamented that the occupiers of land should be brought to public meetings to listen to political acerbities and personal invectives, and deprecated the desponding language held by Lord Granby to the farmers at these meetings, who were told that their ruin was certain; recommending him, instead of engaging in a hopeless contest for a return of protection, to encourage the tenantry, and to apply his attention to the administration of local affairs and the reduction of county expenditure. He should vote against the amendment, on the grounds of right, justice, and necessity.

Lord Norreys, in a brief speech, supported the Address, as did

Captain Pelham, the new member for Boston, who opposed the system of protection on the simple ground that it was injurious to other interests of the country, and being so, it must be eventually injurious to the protected interest.

Mr. Christopher said it was from no disrespect to the Sovereign that the Speech was objected to, since it was that of her Ministers, who did not sympathize with the distress which he had witnessed in the agricultural districts. They did not acknowledge it; they taunted the owners and occupiers of land with venting complaints; the amendment was therefore unavoidable. In urging the oft-repeated statement, that profitable cultivation of land at present prices was impossible, Mr. Christopher gave some practical details of the results of experiments on his own estate, and asked what grounds there were for anticipating, under free trade, more prosperous times. He expected, on the contrary, to witness in our agricultural districts the scenes of Kilrush, unless we returned to the system so unwisely abandoned.

Mr. M'Cullagh, with reference to the words in the amendment, "especially in Ireland," contended that that country repudiated agricultural protection, which had been a positive impediment to cultivation, and an obstacle to employment. An attempt to return to protection there would check the career of improvement, and open fresh sources of contention at a time when angry passions were subsiding.

Mr. Robert Palmer, as representing a purely agricultural county, supported the amendment, considering the words it proposed to add to the Address, framed as it was, of very great importance. He justified the calling of public meetings to ascertain the opinions of the classes interested in the culti-

vation of the land, and the result proved that this was a tenant-farmers' and labourers' question. The cause of agricultural distress was obvious: it was the necessary consequence of the changes introduced since 1846; and the distress reacted upon small traders, whilst to almost all classes of producers, the depreciation of prices neutralized the advantages of cheap bread. He disputed the position that the best test of the condition of the labouring classes was the amount given away of pauper relief; there was a distinction between pauperism and poverty; the diminution of the former might co-exist with much distress amongst the better classes of the poor. He urged the various arguments in favour of the principle of protection, which was recognised in respect to other interests whose claims were less reasonable than those of the farmer, and he insisted that one of two courses must be taken—either protection must, in some degree, be restored, or the burdens of the agricultural interest must be reduced.

Mr. Muntz said, as to retracing their steps, he defied the Government to do so, though the result of free trade had not realized the predictions of its advocates. They asserted that the repeal of the corn laws would not reduce prices; he thought it would, and had voted for it on that ground, and he believed that there would be a further reduction. The boasted prosperity of our trade, however, was a fallacious and one-sided prosperity. He disputed the inference drawn by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, from the details of our exports, which could not be relied on; and explained his theory of the action and reaction of our foreign trade upon the import and export of bullion. He did not advocate a return to protection, which had been of no service to the protected class.

Mr. Herries animadverted in severe terms upon the paragraph in the Speech relating to the landed interest, which, together with the person chosen to move the Address, had called for the amendment, to which he gave his cordial consent. Upon the subject of shipbuilding since the repeal of the Navigation Laws, he stated facts which detracted from the representations given by Mr. Villiers of the prosperity of that interest, and he taxed the Chancellor of the Exchequer with unfairness in dealing with the accounts of our exports, whence he had drawn a false inference of the success of free-trade principles. In like manner, the arguments to the same purpose, deduced from the poor rates and from the influx of bullion, were fallacious. The cheapening of food was a benefit which might be purchased too dearly. By protection was meant, by those who sought it, justice, and only justice, which they would ultimately gain, not by intimidation or violence, but through the returning wisdom, the maturer judgment, and the better prudence of the Legislature.

Mr. Labouchere, in reply to Mr. Herries, declared that he had never made an assertion with greater confidence than that he believed the whole business connected with shipbuilding, instead of being paralyzed, was in a most satisfactory state. With respect to the favour supposed to be shown to manufactures above agriculture, there could not be a greater mistake; though some vestiges of protection still appeared on the statute book, all our great staple manufactures were absolutely unprotected, whilst agriculture was

not altogether denuded of protection. In conclusion, he denied that it was the intention of the Government to treat with the slightest disrespect the agricultural interests, or to dispute the fact that severe distress did exist amongst the owners and occupiers of land; but nothing could be more injurious to them than to hold out an expectation of a return to a system of protection, and thus to divert their attention from the proper means of improving their condition.

Mr. Disraeli rose to support the amendment. There was no question now in the House, he observed, that what was called agricultural distress prevailed in England, Scotland, and Ireland; he wanted no better evidence of this fact than the admission of Mr. Villiers that, within a brief period, a principal branch of national industry had been deprived of between 90,000,000*l.* and 100,000,000*l.* by changes in our laws. Yet this distress was noticed in the Speech as "complaints," the justice of which was studiously not acknowledged. Was it reasonable that Parliament, after what was passed, should refuse to acknowledge the existence of this distress—should not deem it their duty to express their opinions of its cause and their sympathy with the sufferers? The first proposition in the amendment being admitted, nothing could be more legitimate than that those who were convinced that this calamity had been occasioned by recent legislation should respectfully express that opinion to the Sovereign. He cared not whether dukes or peers gave their adhesion to this view of the question; the cause was the cause of labour, or it was nothing. Mr. Disraeli then addressed himself to the arguments of Sir C. Wood, reiterating his opinion that the exchange and the value of British industry had diminished; he contrasted the conclusions of the right honourable baronet with the result of elaborate calculations in the *Economist*, showing that during the last four years the manufacturers of Manchester had been manufacturing at a loss; and he endeavoured to demolish the inference drawn from diminished poor-rates. Passing then to the special burdens upon land, he asked the Manchester school if, as they averred, land was only a raw material, why it was taxed—why they did not extend to land the same economical principles as to the other raw materials? The cultivator of the soil, he maintained, had a right to two things: 1st, to be put on the same footing as his fellow-subjects; secondly, to be placed in his own market upon an equality with the foreigner. The object of the amendment was not to abrogate recent laws, but to obtain a recognition by that House of a distress that was notorious, and an expression of its sympathy with the distressed. He counselled the Prime Minister of the Crown to do justice to the land, and he might then rely upon the support of that interest, which would be a surer source of strength than a combination of parties that should place a Jacobin on one side of him and a Conservative on the other.

Lord John Russell professed that he did not understand the drift of the amendment. Sir J. Trollope, the mover, had avowed that it was to lay a ground for reconsidering recent legislation; but Mr. Herries and Mr. Disraeli had given expositions of its object entirely different. Lord John repeated the disavowal given by Mr.

Labouchere, that any insult or disrespect was intended to the agricultural interest by the paragraph in the Speech, which abstained, as it should do, from expressing an opinion upon a subject of recent legislation. He explained shortly the views he had entertained for some years past on the subject of the Corn Laws, resulting in the conviction that they should be repealed; and after a short experience of free-trade measures, the state of the country, in respect to shipping, trade, revenue, and the increased comforts of the great body of the people, vindicated the soundness of this policy. Assuming the prices of corn to continue as low as they were then, which he did not expect, the cost of farming materials and stock would adapt itself to those prices. The real question was, whether the House should take the first step to return to protection; in other words, whether the producers of corn should be secured a price for it by Parliament, which they could not otherwise obtain; and this was a question which concerned not the landed interest only, but the whole body of the people. If a contest were renewed upon this question, who could say what subjects might be mixed with the discussion, and what institutions they might not be called upon to protect? He asked the House to be content with the present state of legislation upon this subject. If any measures of relief could be suggested for the distress of the landed interest, without injustice to other classes, let them be considered; but let no attempt be made to disturb a question now decided, the revival of which would create a doubt as to the stability of their decisions.

Mr. Cobden said, an impression prevailed out of doors that the question of free trade had not been settled in that House, which was prepared to reconsider the subject of the Corn Laws; but no honest man could desire to keep this question suspended; he would be the greatest enemy of the country at large. The question must some day be decided, and decided against protection; and he could not understand upon what rational principle those persons acted who kept up this hopeless and suicidal agitation. He complained of the vagueness of Mr. Disraeli's speech, and called upon him in the name of the farmers of England to give notice at once of the time when he would discuss the question of protection.

Mr. Henry Drummond and Colonel Thompson addressed the House shortly amidst strong symptoms of impatience.

The House then divided, when the Address was carried by 311 against 192.

Immediately on the reassembling of Parliament Mr. Disraeli had given notice of his intention to bring the claims of the agricultural classes under the consideration of the House of Commons, with a view to inquire whether by some remission of local taxation the grievances endured by that depressed interest might be capable of alleviation. On the 19th of February the Hon. Member for Bucks redeemed his engagement by moving for a Committee of the whole House to consider such a revision of the Poor Laws of the United Kingdom as might mitigate the distress of the agricultural classes. He began by observing that the depression amongst those classes continued, nay, became darker and more

lowering; the value of the fee-simple of the soil was deteriorating, the factitious employment of the labouring population in the rural districts was daily diminishing; and that it was necessary to inquire into the best course to be taken in order to remove or mitigate this depression. He and his friends believed that it had been caused by recent legislative enactments—by the repeal of the laws regulating the importation of foreign products, and that the surest and most efficacious remedy would be to re-establish those laws; but they could not shut their eyes to the practical conclusion that a large majority in Parliament refused to disturb at present a settlement recently arrived at. If, however, the Legislature thought fit to repeal those laws which had so long regulated the industry of the country, the agricultural classes felt that as they were deprived of that system of protection under which they had enjoyed their property, and pursued their industry, their position should be adapted to this altered state of circumstances, and the system of taxation revised, with reference to a more equal and just distribution; they demanded to be placed upon an equality with their fellow-subjects, and upon equal terms with foreigners in our own market, in regard to the peculiar taxation to which they were subject, and to the fiscal restrictions which prevented them from exerting to the utmost their energy and resources. When the subject of rates had been discussed in that House, there had been a considerable controversy as to the particular class, whether proprietors of the soil or occupiers, upon whom the burden of the impost fell; but the problem, he sarcastically remarked, had been solved the other night, when Mr. Hume rested his support of a representative system of county government upon the assumption that the occupier paid the rates. But the moment the protective laws were repealed, and the land of this country was forced into competition with all the soil of all the quarters of the globe, the Legislature was estopped from considering the relative interests of occupier and owner; it had only to deal with the interests of the land itself. Some persons held that there was a distinction between land and other species of property, in association with political qualification; others maintained that there was no difference—that land was only to be considered as a raw material. If the latter opinion were correct, he had asked, and had not been answered, why the same principles were not extended to land as to other raw materials? The facts he had laid before the House upon a former occasion, as to the relation of the agricultural interest to the general taxation, had not been controverted. He had shown that the classes connected with the soil in England, independent of their contribution to the general revenue, contributed to local taxation (including the land-tax), in England alone, 12,000,000*l*. It had been argued that real property had been inherited or acquired subject to the poor-rates, but this was not true as regarded Ireland or Scotland, or many portions of land in England. The family of the noble Lord opposite him (Lord John Russell) had not acquired its broad possessions subject to the 43rd Elizabeth. But, if true, as a matter of principle, under recent legislation, was it just? The resolu-

tions he should propose in the Committee to mitigate agricultural distress were the following:—1st, That the Poor-Law establishment charges in the United Kingdom (about 1,500,000*l.*) should be transferred to the general revenue. 2nd, That certain miscellaneous rates which, generally speaking, it was convenient to raise by the machinery of the Poor Law, but which had nothing to do with the maintenance of the poor, such as registration of births and deaths, preparation of jury lists, &c., should also be defrayed by the Consolidated Fund. 3rd, That the charge for the casual poor throughout the United Kingdom should likewise be transferred to the general revenue. These propositions, he contended, were just and practicable; they required no new machinery and destroyed no old; and the bulk of the amount could be furnished by the balance in the Exchequer.

Sir George Grey expressed his satisfaction at the admission made by Mr. Disraeli, that a return to our former system of commercial policy was in the present Parliament impossible. Although it had been assumed by him that there existed extensive and deep distress throughout the agricultural districts, there was no proof that such distress, which had arisen from a combination of causes, still continued; on the contrary, trying the condition of those districts by the tests applied to other classes —crime and pauperism—that condition appeared to have improved, though wages had been in some parts unduly reduced. Mr. Disraeli had made a grave omission in passing by without notice an all-important question as respected the Poor Law, affecting the great bulk of the agricultural population, namely, the Law of Settlement. In endeavouring to show the unjust operation of the poor-rate, as falling exclusively upon real property, Mr. Disraeli had fallen into the same error he had committed last year, in confounding the contribution to the poor-rate by the great bulk of real property with the portion contributed by the landed interest, as if the classes connected with the soil bore exclusively the burden of the rate. Real property had been held to be liable to the rate ever since the reign of Elizabeth, and stock in trade had practically been exempted; but Mr. Disraeli had omitted to notice the decrease of the burden of poor-rates upon real property, and the larger proportion which fell upon other real property in comparison with land. With reference to the propositions intended to be made by Mr. Disraeli in Committee, Sir George admitted that there might be items in the union establishment charges which did not properly attach to the local administration; but if the local check were removed from the expenditure, by its transfer to the Exchequer, there would be the greatest extravagance. So, with respect to the second proposition: without prejudicing the consideration hereafter of the question as to the expediency of transferring a part of the charges to the Consolidated Fund, he could not recommend their transfer at present. As to the last, the relief of the casual poor, Mr. Disraeli had not given even an estimate of the expense of this item. The whole amount of relief afforded to the agricultural classes from all these sources would be trifling, and nothing could be more injurious to those classes than to encourage them to

expect relief from Parliament, and from the removal of minor charges, instead of applying their capital and energies to the land; for if they did so, it would be unjust to these classes to suppose they could not, like other classes, successfully compete with foreign countries. He opposed the motion.

Mr. Charteris, Mr. Seymer, Sir John Tyrrell, and Lord John Manners supported the motion, contending that it involved a measure of justice to the agriculturists, without any injustice to other classes. The last-named speaker controverted Sir George Grey's inferences drawn from the state of crime and pauperism in the rural districts, which he considered to be fallacious.

Mr. Anderson, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Hobhouse opposed the motion, although admitting to some extent the inequalities of taxation, but strongly discountenancing the idea of returning to protection. Mr. Bright spoke on the same side.—He said he did not dispute the fact of agricultural distress, although Mr. Disraeli had stated no case in which the fee of the land was depreciated, or rent had been permanently lowered. Unless the proposition could stand by itself, without connection with protection, it was inadmissible; it was, he admitted, practical and simple, but the result would be that the occupiers of the soil would add so much to the rental of the proprietors as was subtracted from their rates. The time, however, was gone by for Parliament to transfer taxes from real property to industry and consumption, and he would not be a party to such a measure.

Mr. Henry Drummond said, the farmers felt themselves deeply aggrieved; betrayed by those in whom they had trusted, and treated with indifference, they saw the manufacturing and trading interests, when whining suppliants, listened to with sympathy. Parliament had annihilated half the capital of the tenant-farmers, and reduced the value of land one-half; the result of which was that every tenant who had borrowed his capital must fail, and every estate that was mortgaged must be sold. He ridiculed the hollow pretexts under which, he alleged, the free-traders had deluded our labourers, who were now superseded by foreigners; and he warned them against a coming struggle between capital and labour, between wealth and life.

Sir James Graham agreed that this question was a very large one; if he thought it could be narrowed within the limits prescribed to it in Mr. Disraeli's speech, he should be willing to rest his vote upon the arguments of Sir George Grey. But the question under debate was not less than this—whether we should commence an entire review of the whole fiscal burdens of the country; for Mr. Disraeli had avowed that this was but one of a series of transfers; it was but a fragment of the large measure brought forward last Session in gross. Mr. Disraeli had frankly said that he excluded the land-tax only "for the sake of argument;" other Members had hinted at the malt tax; so that really the question was whether 18,000,000*l.* or 20,000,000*l.* should be transferred from the land to the Consolidated Fund. This was a question of immense magnitude, affecting our whole fiscal system, involving a revival of the policy of the last five or six years; and more than this, it was a question of a change of Administration, for

it had been proclaimed in another place that the object was to turn out the present Government, to dissolve Parliament, to return to protection, and to restore the Corn Law; and this frank avowal must be taken in connection with the motion before the House. Limited as the proposition professed to be, the relief it would afford to the landed interest would be almost imperceptible, whilst it would violate the principle of local check and incur the risk of prodigal expenditure; but the amount of the burden, he admitted, was insignificant, if the claim was founded in justice. He did not hesitate to avow that recent legislative changes had affected the landed interest with considerable difficulty and distress. Mr. Disraeli had contended that, since protection had been withdrawn, it was immaterial whether relief was given to the owner or the occupier of the soil; but the tenant-farmers would think very differently. He (Sir James) was a landlord, and he confidently said that, excepting tenants under lease, the proposed relief would be inoperative, and tenants under lease, when their leases expired, would pay in rent what they saved in rate. With respect to owners, he doubted the policy, in the long run, of opening the question of the redistribution of burdens. He had always impressed upon the class to which he belonged the impolicy of pursuing their exclusive interests as a class; and Sir James, reading a list of articles affecting equally the comforts of the agricultural and manufacturing poor, asked whether there was justice or equity in transferring, in effect, a burden from realized property to these humbler classes. Landed property had, in fact, been relieved of much of the weight of local taxation; land was not rated at its real value; railroads, which were subject to every local rate, were rated to the last shilling. And were there not exemptions in favour of land, in the duties upon descent, insurance on farming-stock, &c.? These exemptions must be taken into the account; and even the commutation of the Land-Tax was a boon to the land. Dissenting, as he did, from the course proposed in the motion, he still thought there were modes, which he pointed out, whereby the landed interest might be relieved, and if the Income-Tax should be renewed, he should urge the farmers to press their claims to relief from its unequal pressure. Feeling confident that whilst the revenue rested upon solid foundations the prosperity of the country would be general, he was equally convinced that the owners and occupiers of the soil would be partakers of that prosperity.

Mr. Gladstone, concurring with Sir James Graham in the opinions he had expressed as to the effects of our recent commercial policy, and having voted with him in questions affecting our trade—attaching, moreover, weight to his authority—felt it incumbent upon him to state the grounds of his present vote, since it differed from that of Sir James, which appeared to be guided, not by what was in the motion, but by what was not in it. He did not take the same view as Sir James of the effects of the motion upon our recent commercial policy, or upon the stability of the Administration. It was plain that Sir George Grey had entertained no such alarm, inasmuch as he had frankly declared that, when the financial statement

of the Government was before the House, these propositions might be considered and even conceded. No one by voting for the motion would be committed to either of the three propositions. He (Mr. Gladstone) did not intend to surrender his discretion to bind himself to either; he only pledged himself to this—Mr. Disraeli's argument was, that a considerable portion of the poor-rate might be advantageously transferred to the Consolidated Fund, and he (Mr. Gladstone) was ready to go into a consideration of that question. So far from believing that the motion menaced a return to protection, he thought it had a tendency to weaken the arguments in favour of a retrograde policy, and to draw off the moderate Protectionists. He voted for the motion upon the same ground that Sir James Graham voted against it—namely, the ground of justice. It was impossible to look at the poor-rate without being struck with the inequality of its incidence. The rate was levied locally—first, for the purposes of police, connected with the poor; and, secondly, for the discharge of a sacred obligation imposed by religion; but this was an old obligation which applied to the community at large. As an abstract proposition, the rate should fall upon all descriptions of property: this might be impracticable, but the objection of impracticability did not apply to the proposition before the House. It had been said that landed property came by inheritance charged with this burden; but the burden was accompanied by a system of protection which gave produce an artificial value, contrary, indeed, to abstract justice, but not more so than the inequality of the rate. Mr. Gladstone combated Sir James Graham's theory as to the class which would be relieved by the transfer of the rate, and expressed his belief that the farmer and the independent yeoman would be the parties benefited by the change; even if the whole benefit, after a certain time, should be reaped by the landlord, that fact, in his opinion, would not of itself be a fatal objection to it. There were, moreover, considerations of policy which should recommend the proposition to a favourable hearing; the claims of the agricultural labourers in England and Ireland demanded the careful attention of Parliament, in connection with those of the farmer.

Mr. Wilson was at issue with Mr. Gladstone on the question of justice, and he denied that protection had ever been beneficial to the landowner. He read a mass of statistical documents in support of his argument, that the present prices of agricultural produce in this country were not to be acted upon by the farmer, the landlord, or the Legislature; that they were exceptional and accidental. He did not believe that those prices would be permanent, or that there was any reason to fear foreign competition.

Mr. Buck considered that the bulk of Mr. Wilson's speech was nothing to the point, and opposed to his theory an allegation of facts stating the actual distress of the agricultural class in this country, upon which he founded his support of the motion.

Mr. Grantley Berkeley replied to some of the arguments of Sir James Graham, and enumerated the grievances and difficulties of the farmers, and the sufferings of the labourers, showing the general de-

pression of agriculture in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire.

Sir R. Peel, after paying a tribute to the ability and moderation displayed by Mr. Disraeli, acknowledged that the agricultural interest was suffering considerable distress, from causes, however, which appeared to have pervaded other countries of Europe, where prices had been depressed notwithstanding protection, and with the advantage of free importation into England. But the increase in the consumption of grain in this country was a consolatory fact. Without diminishing the demand for our own grain, we had last year imported, paid for, and consumed, 5,600,000 quarters of foreign wheat. And who had been the consumers of this additional quantity of grain? Not the upper classes, but those who lived by labour; and there was no surer indication of the prosperity of the country—in which the agricultural interest had the best chance of an augmented demand for their produce. Sir Robert then proceeded to state the grounds upon which he came to a conclusion different from that of Mr. Gladstone. The proposal was to transfer 2,000,000*l.* of taxation to the Consolidated Fund, as the first of a series of measures which would appropriate the surplus of this and of succeeding years; and he considered, first, the effect of this measure upon the finances of the country, and then, whether it was really for the benefit of the agricultural class itself. Upon the first question, he showed the impolicy of so appropriating the surplus revenue as to preclude the Legislature from the remission of taxes affecting the industry and the comforts of the people. The adoption of this motion would either compel the continuance of the Income-Tax or the alternative which Mr. Drummond advocated, the imposition of a duty upon every foreign product, in order to maintain public credit. On the other branch of the question, he observed that the proposed transfer of 2,000,000*l.* of rates to the exchequer would relieve the land of only 900,000*l.*, the remaining 1,100,000*l.* being now borne by other descriptions of real property; yet all must be made up by the occupying tenant (in common with other classes), who would not gain a greater remission than 3*d.* or 4*d.* in the pound. He objected to the scheme on another ground—namely, that it would be a reversal of our successful commercial and financial policy for the last six years. The wisdom of that policy he vindicated; and repelled a charge which had been made against him by Lord H. Bentinck out of the House, that, in the changes of 1842, he had been actuated by motives of private and personal interest.

Lord J. Russell felt it to be his duty to state why, as a Minister of the Crown, he was bound to resist the motion. He objected to it, first, because the allegation that it was founded in justice had not been proved: that position would have affected the whole 12,000,000*l.* But he did not believe that, looking to the whole charge upon the country, there was an unfair pressure upon the agricultural class. Then, if the claim was not just, was it nevertheless expedient to concede it? He should not be justified, as a Minister of the Crown, in assuming that there would be always an annual surplus of 2,000,000*l.*, and if not, additional taxes must

be levied to make up the deficiency. Even if there should be such an amount of annual surplus, it would not be wise to give it to real property, and thereby preclude the Legislature from remitting or mitigating taxes which impede consumption, or oppress the industry of the country. Lord John insisted upon the increased expenditure that would be consequent upon the change, especially with respect to the casual poor, the amounts of which item of charge it would be impossible for the Poor Law Board to check. The logic of Mr. Gladstone, he contended, was faulty when he argued that by conceding this motion the cause of Protection would be damaged. The object of Mr. Disraeli, who pursued fair game, was intelligible; but he could not understand those who, although against the end, were in favour of the means. With reference to the vindication of his own motives offered by Sir R. Peel, Lord John, in very handsome terms, bore testimony to the disinterested spirit which had dictated his policy; declaring that nothing but what he believed to be a prevailing and paramount sense of duty to his sovereign, his colleagues, and his country, could have induced him to take the course he did.

After an explanation from Lord H. Bentinck, and a few words of comment upon it by Sir R. Peel,

Mr. Disraeli made a reply—skilful, pointed, and facetious; and the House then divided, when the motion was negatived by 273 to 252, the majority being only 21.

The subject of the extension of the elective franchise was mooted by Mr. Hume at an early period of the Session. A report had prevailed some time previous to the meeting of Parliament, that some measure of Parliamentary Reform would be proposed by the Ministers of the Crown. The anticipation, however, proved to be unfounded; and finding that the Government had no intention of stirring the question, the Member for Montrose brought it formally before the House on the 28th of February, in the shape of the following resolution:—

"That leave be granted to bring in a Bill to amend the national representation by extending the elective franchise, so that every man of full age, and not subject to any mental or legal disability, who shall have been the resident occupier of a house, or part of a house as a lodger, for twelve months, and shall have been duly rated to the poor of that parish for that time, shall be registered as an elector, and be entitled to vote for a representative in Parliament; also, by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot, that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years, and that the proportion of representatives be made more consistent with the amount of population and property."

Mr. Hume founded his motion on the avowed admission that the present state of our representation is grossly defective, and on the necessity of bringing back the constitution to its ancient principles, and establishing a system of rigid economy. The principle of the Reform Bill was not one of taxation, but the occupation of houses of certain value, and of paying taxes: he proposed to adopt the simple test of *respectability*. He would require residence during twelve months and being rated to the poor—expressly excluding any reference to *payment* of the rates;

and would make it compulsory on the officers to send in a list of the names of all qualified to vote. This would extend the present number of single voters from about 800,000 in a total population of about 16,000,000, to a body which he estimated at about 3,232,762. Taking those only assessed to the rate, he should exclude about a million of persons equally respectable with those included; therefore every *lodger* might register or be registered for the poor-rate for the house in which he lived, and so become entitled to the franchise like the owner.

The present time, argued Mr. Hume, was most opportune for extending the franchise, the working classes being fully employed, and the nation free from alarms. Ministers have strengthened the case by the concession they have made of a reformed franchise in Ireland, and by producing the correspondence on their proposed constitution for the Cape of Good Hope: the Bill of Rights for that colony. Lord Stanley had advocated, and it was now proposed to concede, the suffrage to every person assessed to the road-tax among the mixed population of that colony—Dutch settlers and their descendants, English colonists, free Aborigines, Fingoes, and liberated Negroes. The duration of the Representative Assembly was to be five years. Receding, on more mature consideration, from his former agreement with Major Cartwright in favour of annual Parliaments, Mr. Hume now proposed three years. The Colonial Representatives were also to be paid: in this respect the Government went beyond his proposal. In conclusion, he referred to the past in a tone of warning. He recounted from memory the disturbances of 1796, when Fox and Grey congratulated the French people on their revolution—("Hear!" *from Mr. Henry Drummond*)—and when at every meeting the toast given was, "The People, the only source of all power;" the subsequent disgraceful measures by which reform principles were put down; the war in which 600,000,000*l.* was spent to put down such a commonwealth in France as now exists notwithstanding. The demand for reform in 1842 and 1843 was met by increased estimates, augmentation of the army and police, and a doubling of the expenditure: if such a time as 1842 should again occur, the people, with their increased intelligence, would not consent any longer to endure such injustice.

Having moved his resolution, Mr. Hume added, that though the abolition of the qualification of Members was not named in his motion as it stood on the paper, yet he hoped there would be no objection to its being included.

Sir Joshua Walmsley seconded, and briefly advocated, the resolution.

Sir George Grey gave the mover and seconder credit for praiseworthy intentions, but avowed that he was not prepared to remodel the House of Commons by a new Reform Bill. Such a large and indefinite extension of the suffrage would be inconsistent with any effectual check; the guard of registration might be evaded by collusive occupations, parcelling a house among an indefinite number of "lodgers." Sir George went over the points of the proposed Bill, with comments to show how little the scheme differed from that

of the full Charter advocated by Mr. O'Connor. [In the course of this criticism, Sir George drew from Mr. Hume the admissions, that he had no objection even to extend the franchise to females, and that he would have "not the least objection" to "substitute for a hereditary House of Lords an elective second Chamber."] These admissions Sir George fixed upon as effective topics for comment. In conclusion, he declared his opinion that the Bill would establish a pure democracy in the House of Commons; which would be inconsistent with the harmonious working of the constitution. He therefore asked the House to negative the motion.

Mr. O'Connor defended himself and the Charter against some remarks of Mr. Hume, whom he, however, thanked for bringing forward the measure.

Mr. Wood did not see why the principle adopted in the Irish Bill should not be applicable to the constituency of England. Mr. Hume's was a plain and simple proposition; and was it safe to go on, year after year, the Government opposing reform, and bringing forward no measure for remedying acknowledged evils? Was it wise to wait until driven, as in other changes, by some formidable convulsion? This measure was perfectly consistent with our Constitution; it was adapted to the habits of the people, to their system of Government, and to the direction their minds had taken. The question was, whether it was unsafe to trust a larger portion of the people with the franchise. Assuming Sir G. Grey's figures: there were 3,500,000 non-electors, and were there none amongst them fitted for the suffrage? If some were fitted, would they remain long tranquil, excluded from it? Men of the highest intelligence were found among the industrious classes, and he did not wish to see them bandied in an order with the mark of exclusion upon them.

Mr. Henry Drummond regretted that Mr. Hume had not separated the extension of the franchise from other matters, in order that he (Mr. Drummond) might have supported him. Sooner or later, however, he believed, every one would be carried; the reaping time was coming of seed long sown; the Whigs had been preaching the doctrine of democracy for the last 150 years.

Mr. Roebuck thought the country was indebted to Mr. Hume for bringing forward this question at the present time. Sir G. Grey had resisted the motion because it would be a departure from the principles of the Constitution, and would make the House too democratic; but there had been a direct change in the representative system—a quiet and salutary revolution—by the Reform Bill. The motion did not controvert the English Constitution—that is, that there should be a body representing the people, and speaking in their name in the making of laws. He did not support this motion because he thought that House did not represent the feelings, opinions, and passions of the people; nor did he hold that taxation and representation should go together, which they never did; nor that the actual burdens of the people of England were greater than those of other people. His ground of support was, that a large body of our fellow countrymen fancied

themselves aggrieved because they were not represented, which engendered a feeling of discontent amongst the labouring population. The franchise proposed by Mr. Hume was not universal: it required various conditions and qualifications; and the notion that the intelligent labourer and mechanic would return men hostile to the institutions of the country was a mere bugbear. He believed, that if this franchise were given to-morrow it would be a harmless concession, and that there was really no danger in endowing a large section of our labouring population with this privilege.

Lord J. Russell vindicated Whig principles, and the motives and objects of the Reform Act, against the strictures of Mr. Drummond and Mr. Roebuck. With respect to the motion, he reiterated the argument of Sir G. Grey, that the proposed franchise was one disjoined from property. Mr. Roebuck's ground of supporting the motion went to the extent of universal suffrage; and whilst he (Lord J. Russell) denied that the maxim that taxation and representation were reciprocal should be literally understood and acted upon, he dissented from Mr. Roebuck's theory that the maxim was a fallacy; it meant only that the House of Commons legally and virtually represented the people, and in their name granted taxes. The proposed franchise would open a door to fraud, whilst it would be almost universal; and was he to infer from the conduct of the labouring classes, or working men, which deserved commendation, that if they had such a suffrage their choice would be a wise one? It might be ungenerous to seem to distrust the people, but he believed they would be misled. With respect to inequalities in the representation, if they were to be remedied, the country must be equally divided into districts, or an increase of members should be given to counties as well as towns; but it was never proposed to cure the inequalities in counties; and he suspected that there was a desire to give a preponderating weight to the great towns. Although he negatived the motion, he did not therefore hold that the existing limits of the franchise must be permanently maintained; but he and his colleagues had thought it would be advisable in the present Session, not to put aside all other questions in order to raise one that must lead to long and protracted debates; but that the sentiments of the country should be matured and settled respecting other questions before this, which must create a great division of parties, and required fuller information and further reflection, was launched. Referring to recent events in other countries, Lord John contended that we should derive a lesson from their experience, and not grasp at too much at once, nor take a wide step without mature deliberation. Whatever change was made should be effected, not by a substitute for the Reform Act, but by a supplement to that law, which was adapted to the institutions of the country and to the wishes of the people. The course proposed by Mr. Hume was one of conjecture and uncertainty; his advice was to prefer to that conjecture and uncertainty the institutions we had, prepared to amend their defects, but refusing to enter upon a new career full of doubt and peril.

Mr. Osborne condemned the speech of Lord J. Russell, and lamented his apostacy from the cause of reform. He read some amusing illustrations of the purity of elections under the Reform Act, and asked what better remedy for this political leprosy could be devised than an increase of the franchise? The only question was, how far it should go? Household suffrage was the ancient system. If the ballot was deemed by the people a protection, they should have it; and a return to triennial Parliaments, which were no novelty, would be a wise step. He concluded his speech, which was seasoned with humour and sarcasm, by stating, that he supported the motion because it would make the house in reality the Commons House of England.

The House having divided, the motion was negatived by 242 against 96.

CHAPTER II.

COLONIAL AFFAIRS—*Constitutional Government for the Colonies—Increasing public interest in that subject—Development of the views of Government by Lord John Russell, in moving Resolutions in the House of Commons on the 8th of February—His able and comprehensive Speech—Remarks of Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Adderley, Mr. F. Scott, Mr. Hume, and other Members.* AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL—*Second Reading moved by Lord John Russell, on the 18th of February—Mr. Roebuck criticises the Measure—After a general discussion the Second Reading is carried—Committal of the Bill—Numerous Amendments are moved by Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. C. Lushington, Mr. E. Denison, and other Members—The Bill, in its main features, is successfully supported by the Government—Various questions of Colonial Policy mooted in debate—On bringing up the Report Sir W. Molesworth moves the re-committal of the Bill, explaining at some length his views of Colonial Policy—Mr. Gladstone supports the Motion, which is resisted by Mr. Labouchere and Sir George Grey, and is negatived on a Division by* 165 *against* 42—*Mr. Gladstone moves the addition of a Clause giving to the Church of England in the Colonies a power of synodical action—Interesting discussion on this Motion—Speeches in favour of the Amendment are made by Mr. A. B. Hope, Mr. W. P. Wood, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Adderley, and by Sir George Grey, Mr. Hume, Mr. Roebuck, and the Attorney-General, contra—The Clause is rejected by* 187 *to* 102—*On the Third Reading being moved, Mr. Gladstone proposes that the operation of the Bill be suspended until the opinion of the Colonies respecting it can be ascertained—Mr. Roebuck supports the proposition, which, after a full discussion, is negatived by* 226 *to* 128—*Other Amendments are rejected, and the Bill is passed—In the House of Lords the Second Reading of the Bill is carried nem. dis.—Motion made by Lord Brougham that the Opponents may be heard by Counsel against the Bill—Opposed by Earl Grey, and negatived by* 33 *to* 25—*The Bishop of Oxford moves that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee—His Speech—Earl Grey opposes the Motion, which, after some discussion and a Speech from Lord Stanley, is rejected by* 34 *to* 21.—*Various Amendments proposed in Committee—Certain Clauses abandoned by Ministers—The Amendments made in the Lords are ultimately adopted by the House of Commons.* AFFAIRS OF CEYLON—*Proceedings of the Select Committee—Substance of the Report—Indignation expressed in the House of Commons at the conduct of Lord Torrington.* WEST

INDIAN ISLANDS—*Resolution moved by Sir E. F. Buxton, affirming the injustice of exposing the free-grown Sugar to competition with Slave-trading Countries—His Speech—Mr. W. Evans seconds the Motion—Speeches of Mr. Hume, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Grantley Berkeley, Mr. Wilson, Mr. E. H. Stanley, Mr. Hutt, Sir John Pakington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Palmerston—The Resolution of Sir E. F. Buxton is negatived by* 275 *against* 234.

AMONG the subjects of proposed legislation foreshadowed in the Royal Speech at the opening of the Session, a measure for extending the benefits of constitutional government to some of our colonial dependencies held a prominent position. The subject had for some time engaged public attention, and had been enforced on the consideration of Parliament by men whose opinions deservedly carried great weight. It had become the conviction of most of the leading men of all parties, that the vast communities which England had planted in distant regions of the world could neither attain their full development, nor be held in permanent attachment to the mother country, without the concession of a larger measure of self-government, and a more complete realization of the representative system, than had been hitherto accorded to them. Acting upon these principles, Her Majesty's Ministers announced their intention, at the commencement of the Session, of embodying their views in an Act of Parliament applicable to the British Australian settlements. On the 8th of February Lord John Russell made his promised statement in the House of the intended policy of Government in respect to the colonial possessions of the Crown. The noble Lord began his speech by confessing that he felt appalled at the magnitude of his task, but was consoled by the reflection that there were many members of that House who had applied their time and talents to the subject. He then took a retrospective view of the manner in which most of our Colonies, except the Australian, were acquired and founded. The main object seemed to have been to send out settlers from this country, and also to maintain a strict commercial monopoly in relation to the Colonies. At the same time it was established on various authorities, by the whole policy of the Marquess of Halifax, King James's minister, by the decision of Sir Philip Yorke on the Jamaica proclamation, by Lord Mansfield's decision on the case of the Island of Grenada, &c., &c., that Englishmen carry out with them their native rights and privileges, and that the simple proclamation of those rights and privileges protects them against being taxed, except by the Imperial Parliament, or by their own consent in a local assembly. From 1763 to the peace of 1814-15, the model of the English Constitution was not imitated in respect of possessions acquired during that period. Lord John Russell read a mass of statistics, to show the progress that had been made by the Colonies in population and wealth.

By our recent legislation, especially by the repeal of the Navigation Laws, continued the noble Lord, we have utterly broken down the relation of monopoly; and a question has arisen, Whether it is

worth our while to retain our colonial empire? "I say, in the first place, with regard to this proposal, that I consider it to be our bounden duty to maintain the Colonies which have been placed under our own charge. (*Loud cheers, principally from the Opposition side of the House.*) I think we cannot get rid of the obligation and responsibility to govern these Colonies for their benefit; and I trust we may be the instruments of improving and civilizing those portions of the world in which they are situated. In the next place, there are many reasons why we should consider that our Colonies form part of the strength of the empire. In peace, as well as in war, their support, or the loss of it, is of great importance.

"We have also obligations to the native races; some of whom, like the natives of New Zealand, or those of Natal in South Africa, have shown a remarkable aptitude for civilization; and if they were abandoned by us, they would undoubtedly relapse into their savage habits, probably to be exterminated in a war of races. The value of our commerce, which penetrates to every part of the globe, all will admit; and many of the colonies give harbours and security to that trade, which are most useful in time of peace, but are absolutely necessary in time of war. But, abandoned by us, many of our Colonies would be unable to maintain independence. Mauritius would recur to France, the Cape of Good Hope to Holland.

"Another scheme which has been proposed is that the colonial legislature should be free with respect to local laws, while the imperial sanction should be required for other laws. But I believe that no such distinction could be drawn. The Canadian Indemnity Bill afforded a case in point: the Government maintained that it was a local matter, but Ministers were told that the assent of the Crown ought not to have been given to it."

Coming to the question of constitution and government, Lord J. Russell referred to the declaration issued by the Council of the Colonial Reform Society, including twelve or fourteen Members of that House and three or four Peers. "I think the course taken by these gentlemen, of forming themselves into an association, and corresponding with the Colonies, is a measure of very dubious policy." (*Cries of* "Hear, hear.") The Council claimed self-government for the North American Colonies, the South African Colonies, the Australian Colonies, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. Lord John considered these in the order named. With regard to Canada, he sketched the history of the responsible government established there; and maintained that, with respect to that Colony, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, the practice of administration had been very closely approximated to the constitutional practice of this country. "With respect to Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, the principle which these gentlemen wish to have carried into execution has been carried into effect; and I should say that the consequence has been, and must be, that there have been far fewer questions brought before the Secretary of State than there used to be. In regard to many questions of official conduct or misconduct, with regard to many local affairs in which it could be nothing but a difficulty and embarrassment for the Colo-

nial Secretary to be called upon to decide, he hears not a word: they are settled in the province; the Governor informing him about them if he thinks they are of importance. The government is carried on, therefore, with less resort to this country than used to be the case."

In regard to the Cape of Good Hope, Government had come to the decision that representative institutions should be introduced. "A Representative Assembly will be chosen by persons having a certain amount of property and qualified in the manner which has been specified. But a question arose as to the formation of what is called the Legislative Council; and, upon the whole, Her Majesty's Government came to the opinion that, instead of imitating the constitution of Jamaica or that of Canada, it would be advisable to introduce into the Cape of Good Hope a Council which should be elective, but elected by persons having a considerably higher qualification than those who are the choosers of the Representative Assembly. These, it was considered, might be persons who had been named by the Crown as persons of weight and influence, as magistrates and others, persons who had been selected by Municipal Councils as persons entitled to the highest offices which they could confer. It is proposed that the Representative Assembly should have a duration of five years, and the Legislative Council a duration of ten years, but half of the members to be elected at the expiration of five years. Something like a constitution of this kind, though differing in some very remarkable particulars, is now in operation in Belgium, where, instead of an hereditary Council, there is an elective Council, which I think has a duration of eight years, but half being elected at the expiration of every four years. Of course, this experiment is new, and it would be presumptuous to say that it will entirely succeed; but the order in Council having been passed for the purpose of its general introduction, that order and the instructions founded thereupon will be sent out to the Cape, and any amendments with regard to the details which have been settled here may be considered at the Cape before the measure obtains its final sanction."

In regard to Australia, the Bill which he introduced was nearly the same as that of last year. "It goes not on the principle of having a Council and Assembly, in imitation of the Government of this country, which has been usually the form most palatable and popular in our Colonies; but it is proposed that there should be but one Council—a Council of which two-thirds shall be formed of representatives elected by the people and one-third named by the Governor. The reason for adopting this proposal is, that, after a great deal of deliberation, that plan was adopted some years ago, and, I think, was finally enacted by Parliament in 1842; and since that time has been found so acceptable to the people of New South Wales, that upon the whole, as far as we could ascertain their sentiments, they appear to prefer that form of popular government to that which is more in analogy with the Government of this country. ("Hear, hear!" *and a cry of* "No!") But when we propose that this shall be the form of government for New

South Wales, I should add, that we propose likewise to give the Colony the power of altering their own constitution in that respect; and that if it should be their opinion that they had better resort to a government by Legislative Council and Assembly, there would be no veto, no restriction on the part of the Crown, against the adoption of that course. Last year we proposed that the customs duties which now prevail in New South Wales should be enacted by Parliament for the whole of the Australian Colonies, and should be binding till they were altered by the proper authorities. We have thought that, although it is a most desirable object that the customs duties should not vary in the different Australian Colonies, it is not advisable to enact that by authority of Parliament, but that it is better to leave them to settle for themselves whether they will not adopt a similar tariff for all the various parts of Australia." The several Australian Colonies would have their own Councils. An Assembly of these Councils would have the power, on the application of two Colonies, of framing a tariff for the whole. That body would also deal with the price of waste lands, only that it would be obliged to make the price uniform for all the Australian Colonies.

In New Zealand, the establishment of representative institutions would take effect at the time already fixed by Parliament—1853.

Lord John Russell then explained the state of matters in other Colonies. In Guiana, at his suggestion, Governor Barkly had carried a considerable extension of the franchise. Lord John avowed his opinion that it is for the Colony, and not for this country, to determine the amount of the Governor's salary, though some amount ought to be fixed. Reductions of expenditure would be effected in Jamaica. Trinidad was inhabited by seven races, and the community was as yet unfit for popular representation; but it was proposed that there should be an elective Municipal Council at the seat of Government. In Mauritius, also, the Governor, Sir George Anderson, thought that there should be an elective Municipality; and the Governor of Malta had introduced elective members into the Council. As for the other Colonies, it was needless to go into any question of free institutions for them. Lord J. Russell did not think there was a single one beyond those named which should at present have any representative institutions.

Lord John then stated the views of Government respecting transportation. He regarded it as a subject concerning the Home Secretary far more than the Secretary for the Colonies, so far as administration was concerned. Lord Grey would be well satisfied if he were told that no more convicts would be transported; but when Lord John attempted, in 1840, to reduce the number of convicts transported, the House of Commons passed a resolution that so large a number should not be retained in this country; and the Judges declared that transportation was necessary to the general law. Lord John, however, had stopped transportation to New South Wales, which was now practically a free colony; there were only 6000 convicts among 200,000 inhabitants. The Colonial Secretary must endeavour to carry out the system of transportation so as

not to inflict injury: and the present Government had proposed that where the colonists were willing to accept of a small number of convicts, they should be sent to them; but it being always understood that convicts should not be forced on them against their will. The order for sending convicts to the Cape had been rescinded, and the transport-ship had been sent on to Van Diemen's Land. The future management of transportation was a subject not without considerable difficulty. It must be expected that there would, more and more, arise among the settled Colonies an aversion to freed or transported convicts; and the House would no doubt have to consider, before long, whether an alteration should not be made with respect to the punishment of transportation as regards some classes of offences not of the gravest character.

Lord John also stated his views on the subject of emigration. Emigration was of two kinds—to supply labour for existing colonies and fill up the interstices of society, and to found colonies where society does not already exist. He enlarged on the advantages of the spontaneous emigration to North America; in one year 1,500,000*l.* was raised in that way from private sources, and the abuses did not arise which would arise in any great plan carried on by Government. The rate of emigration to North America, in the last three years, had been 265,450 persons per annum; to the Australian Colonies, in the last two years, more than 18,000 a year. There were 12,000 Europeans in New Zealand. The Canterbury settlement was about to be formed there; and Lord John felt no doubt that there would be in a very few years a large emigration to that colony, and that New Zealand would be one of the most flourishing of our dependencies.

In his peroration, Lord John Russell declared that Government must persevere in the course of free trade, which had been effected with a less painful transition than might have been anticipated; and also in the course of promoting political freedom in the Colonies, on the general rule, that while the Imperial Government is their representative as respects all foreign relations, in their domestic concerns it will interfere no further than is clearly and decidedly necessary to prevent a conflict in the State itself. The question of military force he would reserve for a future occasion. He believed that in some settlements it might be reduced; but the Colonies would look to us for defence in any foreign war, or against any foreign aggressor. He thought we were bound to give it them, and to maintain the means to give them that assistance. He believed that they might proceed on these principles without danger for the present, and without renewing in the future the errors, the repeated blunders and inconsistencies that produced the contest with the United States. He did anticipate, with others, that some of our Colonies might so grow in population and wealth that they might feel themselves strong enough to maintain their own independence in amity and alliance with England. "I do not think," concluded the noble Lord, "that that time is yet approaching. But let us make them, as far as possible, fit to govern themselves; let us give them, as far as we can, the capacity

of ruling their own affairs; let them increase in wealth and population; and whatever may happen, we of this great empire shall have the consolation of saying that we have contributed to the happiness of the world." (*General cheering.*)

Sir W. Molesworth, after severely condemning the system of the Colonial Department, and insisting upon the necessity of an entire reform of our colonial policy, examined at much length the views of Lord J. Russell, and the doctrine of colonial government expounded in his speech, suggesting, as he proceeded, schemes of improvement. Sir William engaged to bring in a Bill, which he had prepared, embodying his principles of colonial policy.

Mr. Anstey passed a very unfavourable judgment upon the plans of Sir William Molesworth, offering some suggestions to the Prime Minister, of whose measure he generally approved.

Mr. Baillie entered into some details respecting the alterations in the constitution of British Guiana.

Mr. Labouchere was desirous, as a member of the Government, to give the most ample power of self-government and free government to the South African and Australian Colonies. Controverting some of the positions of Sir W. Molesworth, he cited the favourable opinions expressed in the last-named Colonies of the proposed constitutions, and defended the Cape scheme of government.

Mr. Roebuck said that Lord J. Russell, in his sketch of our colonial history, had struck out a most important feature — the remarkable charters of the United States, which were so peculiarly definite, that some of them (as that given by Lord Clarendon to Rhode Island) were to this hour their actual constitutions. He admitted that the noble Lord's propositions were most liberal, and they had in a great measure satisfied his mind. With regard to South Africa he had nothing more to ask; but did Lord John think our North American Colonies would not ask for elective Councils? And why did he arrive at an opposite conclusion as to what was fit for New South Wales? His better spirit had acted in South Africa, but in Australia his evil genius had prevailed, when he copied his five new constitutions in Australia from one faulty example in existence there.

Mr. Hawes observed that this "faulty" constitution was one which had given satisfaction to the colonists, and both New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land objected to any other; in framing new constitutions for Australia, therefore, it was desirable to adopt as a model that form which had worked well and was acceptable to the colonists. But power was left to the colonists, if they pleased, to establish a double Chamber. With reference to the South African constitution, it was intended as a declaration of the Government that they would not object to elective Councils in other Colonies. Mr. Hawes offered a general defence of the Colonial Department against the strictures of Sir W. Molesworth.

Mr. Gladstone urged the Government not to commit a false step in relation to the Australian Colonies. Mr. Hawes had said the single Chamber had been adopted because the people of New South Wales objected to an

upper House, and a remedy had been provided for the error, if it were one, in the power given to the colony to remodel its constitution; but the remedy was an imperfect one, from the manner in which the single Chamber would be constituted. Moreover, the question whether they would have a double Chamber had never been really put to the colonists, who, when they heard that the Cape was to have an elective upper Chamber, would desire one too. He should hereafter press upon the House the expediency of having a double Chamber in the scheme of the Australian constitutions.

Mr. Hume said, if the noble Lord would carry out the principles he had laid down as applicable to the Cape in other Colonies, he would deserve great credit; but if not, he would offer a premium upon discontent.

Mr. Adderley did not see in the scheme of colonial policy now developed any great advance beyond that of last Session. He repudiated the charge that the opposition given to the colonial policy of the Government had arisen from opposition to any particular Minister. Neither could he assent to the historical sketch on which Lord J. Russell seemed to ground the policy of his scheme: for although it was true that the constitutions of the Colonies were most free when the prerogative was highest, yet now, when the prerogative was at the lowest, the liberty of the Colonies are most restricted. M. Guizot had remarked, that when the people of England became free themselves they began to tyrannize over their Colonies. Parliament was not called upon to yield to popular clamour, but to recognise the rights of the colonists as British subjects. We had now our destiny before us. At one time war, at another commerce, was our motive for colonization; but now there was a motive higher than either—the desire of spreading throughout the habitable globe all the characteristics of Englishmen,—their energy, their civilization, their religion, and their freedom, of which he hoped we had already laid the foundation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Aglionby thanked the noble Lord for his liberal and generous statements respecting colonial institutions. But he objected to the omission of New Zealand from the present Bill, gave a short sketch of the vacillating proceedings of the Government in respect to their proposed constitution for that colony, and declared his intention, if the Ministers did not extend the present measure to New Zealand, to move the insertion of a clause in the proposed Bill for that purpose.

Mr. Francis Scott said that Lord J. Russell, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. Hawes, had been led into a great mistake with respect to the alleged desire of New South Wales for a single Chamber. The fact was that there was only one member of the Legislative Council of that colony who had expressed an opinion against a double Chamber, and that opinion was merely founded on an objection to a Chamber consisting of Government nominees, not to an independent Chamber. He attributed the formation of the Colonial Reform Association to the vacillating policy of the Government, and the disquiet and anxiety thereby produced throughout our Colonial Empire.

Col. Thompson asked whether the proposed Bill would contain

any provision for admitting the Aborigines and their descendants to the privileges of British subjects?

Mr. Hawes answered, that they were British subjects, and would be entitled to privileges as such.

The resolution for leave to bring in a Bill for the government of the Australian Colonies was then agreed to. The second reading of this important measure was fixed for the 18th of February, when, the order of the day being moved,

Mr. Scott proposed as an amendment, that the second reading be postponed until further papers on the subject had been produced, and took occasion to condemn the scheme of the constitutions proposed for these Colonies, especially the single Chamber, which, he contended, was not preferred to a double Chamber by the colonists, according to the papers now before the House.

Mr. Labouchere said the general principle of this measure was to enlarge the power of the Colonies to frame constitutions for themselves. He admitted that the papers did not show that it was the deliberate opinion of the colonists that permanently a single Chamber was better than a double Chamber; but there was an almost universal desire on their part to have power to choose a constitution for themselves, instead of having a constitution sent out to them cut and dried. As to the composition of the Chamber, whilst it remained single there should be a counterpoise in it to the democratic element.

Mr. Roebuck objected to the general principle of the Bill, as expounded by Mr. Labouchere, which divested Parliament of its power of framing constitutions for the Colonies. He wanted the House to plant at once liberal institutions there, which would spare the colonists the agony of working out a scheme of government. Of all the abortions of an incompetent Administration, this he considered to be the greatest; he defied any person to understand the Bill without the greatest care and legal knowledge. A ready-made constitution had been sent out by the Government to South Africa; why then, could not Parliament send out a ready-made constitution to Australia? The scheme of a single Chamber, so constituted, was a new-fangled attempt to lodge power in a small body in the Colonies. The purpose of the Bill was really to perpetuate the power of the Colonial Office, the interference of which had been from the first the source of discontent and mischief.

Lord J. Russell accused Mr. Roebuck of errors in constitutional principles, history, and facts. The new-fangled constitution of which he spoke with so much contempt was that already existing in New South Wales, and if the colonists had disapproved that constitution, and desired a double Chamber, the Committee of Privy Council, to whom questions of this magnitude were always referred, would have considered the proposition. The colonists said they did not want an immediate change—they desired time for consideration. If Parliament had attempted to frame an upper Chamber, it might not have met the wishes of the colonists. Was it not better, as the Bill of last Session had been approved by the great mass of the people, to pass a measure founded on the same principles, leaving the changes to be settled by them

hereafter? Lord John pointed out the embarrassments and evils attending a different course of proceeding, and defended the Colonial Office, the bugbear of Mr. Roebuck, which was an organ for the exercise of the power of the Crown, and which never withheld its sanction in matters concerning the internal benefit of the Colonies.

Mr. F. Peel said, the main principle of the Bill had his hearty assent, namely, that popular representation was an essential element in our colonial institutions. He owned, however, that he had a predilection for a double Chamber; he thought the legislative power in the Colonies should be shared between two branches, mutually controlling each other. This opinion was founded not only upon general reasoning, but was confirmed by the sanction which experience gave to the conclusions of abstract theory. He did not maintain, however, that Parliament would be justified in legislating upon abstract notions, or even upon the conclusions of experience, in opposition to the expressed wishes or the peculiar circumstances of a colony; but he did not admit that the colonists expressed their wishes so clearly as to justify a departure from the established type of colonial constitutions. Mr. Peel referred to the sentiments recorded upon this point by the colonial Legislatures and Governments, as well as the people, whence he concluded that grounds of exception from the general rule of policy according to which colonial constitutions should be framed, had not been made out. Similar considerations applied, in his opinion, to the structure of the proposed General Assembly.

Sir William Molesworth, agreeing in the principle laid down by Mr. Labouchere and Lord J. Russell, was far from concurring with them in the mode of carrying that principle into practice. He would give power to each colony to convene a constituent assembly elected by the people, to which should be delegated the function of framing a constitution. The details of this Bill would not be satisfactory to the colonists.

Mr. Anstey denied that the scheme of constitution proposed by this Bill was in unison with the wishes of the colonists.

Mr. Mangles had every disposition to give his cordial support to the Bill; at the same time, he thought the Government had made a serious mistake in acting upon the fallacy that the people of New South Wales had given a deliberate preference to a single Chamber; a fair option had never been afforded them.

Mr. Hume approved the principle of the Bill, which was a healing and preserving measure; but he had objections to some of the details, and he recommended the Government to put the Bill into such a shape that the colonists might know more clearly what their franchises and privileges were.

Mr. Hawes admitted that, generally speaking, two Chambers were preferable to one; but the reason for departing from the principle in this case was, that where a colony had a representative constitution, when a change was proposed, the representative body should be consulted. The people of New South Wales were content with their present form of constitution; this Bill gave them the power to change it if they pleased, and would Parliament, in these circumstances, force

a double Chamber upon them? A general assent had been given in the Colonies to the Bill as it stood.

Mr. V. Smith observed that all seemed to agree in disapproving a single Chamber; then why not have a double Chamber? The answer was, the colonists were satisfied with a single Chamber; but they were satisfied with what they could get, and if they could get a double Chamber, they would like it better. He objected to the General Assembly. The introduction of the federal system was an attempt to establish a new principle wholly uncalled for.

Mr. Adderley replied to Mr. Hawes, and attributed the imperfections of the Bill to the fear of the Government to mark the line of demarcation between imperial and local functions in a colony.

Mr. Milnes considered that the Government, in the permissive part of the Bill, had carried liberality to an unexampled extent. In discussing the question of the Chambers, it was to be recollected that the Australian Colonies were essentially democratical. By adopting the principle of this Bill, the Colonies would have an opportunity of laying the foundation of their future welfare. He dissented from Mr. Smith's views respecting the Australian Confederation, which he regarded as the most valuable portion of the Bill.

Mr. Wyld claimed for the colonists, besides local representation, the right of representation in that House.

Mr. Stanford reviewed the whole speech of Lord J. Russell on moving for leave to introduce the Bill, declaring his opposition to the measure.

The Bill was then read a second time.

During the progress of the Bill through Committee, some important and interesting discussions occurred, involving material points of colonial policy.

On the 22nd March, the House being in Committee, Mr. Mowatt proposed to omit the portion of the Bill which gave the Crown the power of nominating Members of the Legislative Chamber. He said that the people in the Colonies did not care whether they had one or two Chambers, provided they had the power of electing all the Members. He gratefully thanked Lord John Russell for the policy he had adopted on this great colonial question, but moved to omit all that portion of the clause which related to nomination by the Crown. Sir William Molesworth, Mr. Gladstone, and other Colonial Reformers supported the motion ad interim. Mr. Labouchere explained the Ministerial position succinctly, by saying that the Bill proposed to continue the New South Wales constitution, and to enable the colonists to improve it themselves, since they objected to alterations sent over from this country. Mr. Hawes added, that the present constitution was in accordance with the wishes of the colonists. Sir Robert Peel could not forego that single check upon pure democracy which the Crown nomination afforded. On a division, the amendment was negatived, by 165 to 77.

Mr. Walpole then moved his amendment, the object of which was to establish two Chambers, one nominated by the Crown, the other elected by the colonists; the terms of the immediate motion, however, only setting forth the separation of the two Chambers. The amendment was opposed by

Ministers, with a reiteration of the arguments described above, and a repeated assurance that the colonists preferred a single Chamber.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Frederick Peel strongly combated this assertion, supporting their position by a reference to circumstantial facts. The division into two Chambers was also supported by Mr. Francis Scott, Sir William Molesworth, and other speakers. Mr. Aglionby, the Earl of Surrey, and Colonel Thompson, on this occasion sided with the Government. The result was that the original clause was carried by 198 to 147. On the 19th April a further discussion in Committee took place, when Sir William Molesworth moved an amendment, for the purpose of establishing "in the Colonies of Van Diemen's Land and South Australia respectively, a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly." This motion re-opened the whole debate on the question of a single or two-fold structure of the local Legislature, but with little novelty either of statement or argument. In the course of his speech, Sir William Molesworth cited dispatches from Sir William Denison, Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and Sir Henry Young, Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, as opposed to the Downing Street scheme. Lord John Russell, on the other side, cited arguments against Sir William Denison's dispatch, and likewise the report of a public meeting in the Adelaide Exchange, which had expressly condemned a second Chamber of Crown nominees; the same meeting, moreover, voting thanks for the Australian Colonies Bill to Earl Grey, Mr. Hawes, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Labouchere. Mr. Adderley objected, that Lord John was disputing matters of principle by raising questions of detail. He said it was curious to observe, that whenever the authority of colonists was quoted on one side, Government drew from their pockets a counter-declaration which nobody knew anything about. Mr. Anstey represented the Council of South Australia as aiming only to retain or extend its own power. Mr. Aglionby would leave the colonists the power of deciding whether they should adopt a second Chamber. Mr. Roebuck cited the experience of America, and the opinions of Hamilton, Madison, and Jefferson, recorded in the *Federalist*, in favour of two Houses of Legislature. Mr. M'Cullagh would not strive to make the Colonies complete at once: the man must pass through a period of boyhood. Lord John Manners deprecated minute pedantic legislation, and desiderated for the Colonies the aristocratic element. Mr. Keogh supported the Government. Mr. Disraeli showed that, before the present Government entered office, its Members had upheld the principle of two Chambers. But the responsible Secretary of State for the Colonies had abdicated his function, and transferred it to a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the President of the Board of Trade, and a retired judge. Mr. Hawes contravened this representation; and distinctly denied that Government ought to frame for the Colonies the best constitution in their power—they ought to frame for the Colonies a constitution as far as possible in conformity with the wishes of the colonists themselves. Mr. Scott was for a double Chamber. Mr.

Mowatt denied that the question had been freely submitted to the colonists at all.

Upon a division, Sir W. Molesworth's amendment was rejected by 218 to 150.

Further amendments were proposed in the Committee by various Members, but were resisted successfully by the Government. An episode to the general discussion arose in the shape of suggestions made by Mr. Roebuck, that the example of the American Congress should be followed in defining the limits of all places under the Imperial jurisdiction and the Colonial jurisdiction respectively.

He argued that definite and not very wide limits should be assigned to our existing Colonies in Australia, so that the tracts of land intervening between each of those Colonies might be at the disposal of the Imperial Government. So long as there was a possibility that any individual colony could lay claim to a large extent of waste lands, so long would there be grounds for quarrels and disputes respecting the tracts which might lie outside the proper but yet undefined limits of a colony. If timely measures of this kind were taken, we might see what amount there remained available as an appanage for the poor of this country. In planting colonies, the Government of Great Britain ought not to proceed as if they were establishing something subject and inferior to this country; but, on the contrary, they ought to regard such colonies as an extension of England. He would put this case: suppose it were thought desirable to plant a new colony—was any one at present prepared to say what land lying between Sydney and Port Philip could fairly be declared to belong to neither? Were there defined limits to Sydney and Port Philip? He earnestly entreated the Government to take the common precaution of defining the boundaries of those settlements, and not give up all intervening spaces to the existing colonists. In British North America we did not possess now the power of taking any such precautions; but he hoped that in Australia they would not be neglected till it was too late.

Sir William Molesworth, Sir James Graham, Mr. Walpole, and others, agreed that this suggestion of Mr. Roebuck was most important and valuable in its promise of preventing future confusion and dispute; and Sir James Graham thought Government ought seriously to consider a proposal so well worthy of their consideration. Lord John Russell concurred in the importance of the subject, but reminded the Committee, that there at present existed a power, under the Act of 1842, by which the Crown might issue letters patent to prescribe the limits of the colony of New South Wales.

Another suggestion by Mr. Roebuck, to establish something like a supreme court of judicature for questions between the Colonies, Lord John Russell said he would consider.

The question of religious endowments was raised on a motion, by Mr. Charles Lushington, to omit from clause 17, the provision directing that Her Majesty's sanction must be given to every Bill altering the laws for the sustentation of public worship. Mr. Lushington objected to this provision as trenching on the principles of religious liberty. After a discussion, in which Mr. Roebuck,

Mr. F. Scott, Mr. Bright, Mr. Ker Seymer, and Lord John Russell took part, Mr. Lushington's amendment was rejected by 203 to 54.

The novelty of a Federative Assembly was opposed by Mr. Vernon Smith as unlikely to be of any use, and as quite uncalled for by public opinion in the Colonies. Lord John Russell adhered to these clauses, they being permissive only, and adapted to meet that demand for a Federative Assembly which might be expected in the course of a few years to spring up. Mr. Roebuck enforced Mr. Vernon Smith's objections, as also did Mr. Disraeli. Sir W. Molesworth argued on the same side, and ultimately took a division on the clause, in which he was defeated by a majority of 54.

On the bringing up of the Report, the same hon. Baronet renewed his attempt to improve the Bill by some amendments of an important character. He moved that the Bill be re-committed for the purpose of omitting all clauses which empowered the Colonial Office to disallow colonial laws, to cause colonial Bills to be reserved, and to instruct colonial governors as to their conduct in the local affairs of the Colonies, and for the purpose of adding clauses defining imperial and colonial powers. The Bill, he observed, raised two questions; first, as to what was the best form of Government for the Australian Colonies; secondly (a point not yet discussed), what amount of self-government these Colonies ought to possess, and what extent of control should be retained by the Colonial Office. Lord J. Russell had declared that the Colonies should enjoy the greatest amount of self-government consistent with the unity and integrity of the empire; but this Bill did not give them that amount of self-government; and Sir William proceeded to show that under this Bill the Colonial Office would exercise a mischievous right of interference with the management of the Colonies. The colonial Parliaments, he maintained, ought to be invested with all legislative powers, except those which were Imperial, and the question was, how to define these several powers so as to prevent the colonial from trenching upon the Imperial; and he proposed to do this by enumerating those powers and prerogatives which were Imperial, as being most easily defined, and by declaring all others colonial, under certain restrictions and limitations.

Mr. Labouchere admitted that it was for the true interest of the Colonies that the management of their local concerns should be left to them, and that Imperial control should be retained only for the protection of Imperial interests. His objection to the motion was not, therefore, to the object of Sir W. Molesworth, but because he was convinced that his machinery, so far from effecting that object, would introduce nothing but confusion and discontent into the Colonies. Sir William undertook, by Act of Parliament, to define the prerogatives of the Crown, and to separate Imperial from colonial questions; whereas he (Mr. Labouchere) maintained that it was utterly impossible to make this separation, still less to define the prerogatives of the Crown, which no lawyer would be bold enough to attempt. Questions as to the limits of the respective jurisdictions would continually arise, and every difference would be discussed, not in a spirit

of moderation and mutual confidence, but on dry judicial grounds. A refined policy was the parent of delusion, and he hoped the House would not re-commit the Bill for the sake of a scheme which would prove impracticable.

Mr. Adderley, in replying to Mr. Labouchere, insisted that a definition of the Royal prerogatives was attended with no difficulty, and that in every aggregate empire there had been a separation of Imperial and colonial rights, which had been made in our early American Colonies, which now existed in the United States, and which in this very Bill had been essayed by Her Majesty's Ministers.

Sir G. Grey reiterated the objection to the motion urged by Mr. Labouchere, that it would be impracticable to define the distinctions between colonial and Imperial questions; nothing, in his opinion, would be more likely to provoke collisions between the Colonies and the mother-country, and to destroy all hope of harmonious action between them, than to attempt such a separation.

Mr. Gladstone wished to state what he intended to imply by his vote in favour of the motion—namely, that it was an object most valuable and important to emancipate the Colonies from the control of the Government at home, as far as was consistent with Imperial interests. He was of opinion that this was a subject which ought to be carefully examined, and that the difficulties suggested furnished no answer to a motion for considering whether it was not practicable to devise a sufficiently strict enumeration of Imperial questions, and thereby get rid of a great portion of the machinery of an administrative department which had of necessity worked in a way to cause painful disputes. Upon this ground he would vote for the re-committal of the Bill.

Upon a division, the motion was negatived by 165 against 42.

Mr. Gladstone then moved the insertion of a clause empowering the bishop, clergy, and laity of the Church of England in any colonial diocese to meet, and by mutual consent make regulations for the conduct of their ecclesiastical affairs, guarding the enactment with various provisoes. Premising that the position of the Established Church, as it existed in these Colonies, did not rest upon any intelligible or rational principle, but was rather calculated to create impediments to law and order, and to disturb men's minds, he explained the nature of the enactments he proposed, and the anomalies and evils they were intended to remedy; the state of the large religious community belonging to the Church of England in New South Wales and Van Diemen's land being, as far as ecclesiastical law was concerned, one of complete and total anarchy. If the objection made to his proposition was the difficulty of its working in practice, all he could say was, let Parliament remove those impediments which lay in the way of members of the Church of England in the Colonies, but which other religious communities did not meet with,—impediments which arose out of colonial, not Imperial law.

Mr. Labouchere strongly objected to the very principle of the proposition, which was to engraft upon this Bill an ecclesiastical system involving points of great importance. Mr. Gladstone would establish a synod for certain purposes, independent of the Impe-

rial Parliament and of the local Legislatures, empowered to make regulations which should have the force of laws obligatory upon members of the Church of England in the Colonies. By placing that Church in such a position that, whilst she was not treated with peculiar favour she was not subjected to any undue disadvantage, her energies would be best developed, and her native excellences made more apparent. The anomalies and grievances enumerated by Mr. Gladstone might be remedied by the local Legislatures.

Mr. A. Hope said that the argument of Mr. Labouchere, if it did not apply to the synods and assemblies of other religious communities, went to deny the power of self-action to the Episcopal Church of England, on the ground that there was something dangerous and noxious in that Church in the Colonies.

Mr. Anstey, in a legal argument of some length, controverted the positions of Mr. Gladstone, to whose motion he objected because it interfered with the Royal prerogative.

Mr. Wood supported the clause. The Church of England was placed in the Colonies in an ambiguous position. She did not know how much of the ecclesiastical law she carried thither, and she wished to be placed in the same state of freedom as that enjoyed by other religious bodies, from which she was debarred here because she was, what she was not in the Colonies, the established religion. Independent of the justice of the provision, it was recommended by the higher consideration of the strength which free action gave every religious body for the repression of infidelity.

Mr. Roebuck said, under the appearance of a somewhat mysterious proposition, this was really an important question. There was a party in the country who wished to have the United Church of England and Ireland placed above the law; to have a convocation sitting beside the Parliament. This had been put down in England, and the clause was an attempt, by a side wind, to revive it in the Colonies. He warned the proposers that, if their professed object were carried out, it would dissolve the connection between Church and State. If they wished to be a really independent religionist body, they did not want this clause; if they belonged to the Church of England, they must submit to her ordinances.

Mr. Roundell Palmer, after defending the Church of England against the tyrannical principles, as he termed them, of Mr. Roebuck, asked whether, it being impossible for Parliament to make the necessary regulations for the Church in the Colonies, there were to be none at all. The state of the Church there was peculiar; it required modifications with reference to circumstances, and it was not unreasonable that the Church should have the power of modification. He should vote for the motion, not merely because what it proposed was necessary for the colonial Church, but also on the ground that it only gave to the Church a power which was her right.

Sir G. Grey said he had understood, in common with Mr. Labouchere, that Mr. Gladstone's object was to empower the bishops, clergy, and laity of the Colonies to make regulations which should have the force of law, not only binding *in foro conscientiæ*, but recognised

in the civil courts. If this power were granted to members of the Church of England, it must be conceded to other religious communities.

After a few remarks from Mr. Adderley in support of the motion, and from Mr. Hume against it,

The Attorney-General observed, the objection of Mr. Gladstone was, that there were no Church courts in the Colonies; but they were not necessary for the efficiency of the Church. The members of the Church, clergy and laity, could meet in the Colonies without, as supposed, incurring the pains of præmunire, which did not apply to the Colonies. The Bill conferred Legislatures upon the Colonies, and the clause inserted an exception, establishing a separate jurisdiction for ecclesiastical affairs, which would interfere with the prerogative of the Crown.

Mr. Walpole said, the object of the clause had been totally misunderstood by the Government; it was simply that the members of the Church of England in the Colonies should be placed on the same footing as other religious bodies, by having the management of their own affairs. As the law now stood, the colonial clergy, being within the province of Canterbury, were liable to penalties if they assembled without the sanction of the Crown.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, explained the object of the clause, and, the House having divided, the clause was rejected by 187 against 102.

The Bill coming on for a third reading on the 13th of May,

Mr. Gladstone moved, as an amendment, a resolution, the effect of which was to suspend the passing of the Bill until the Colonies should have had an opportunity of considering its provisions, in conjunction with the proposals varying from them which had been submitted to the House. If, he observed, this measure was, as he believed it to be, crude and immature, and in many important particulars at variance with the wishes of the colonial communities, the House would best perform its duty, save time, and accelerate the enjoyment of colonial freedom, by adopting the course he proposed. If the measure were in harmony with the expressed desire of the Colonies, he should overlook its defects and short-comings; but there was abundant evidence, which he proceeded to adduce, that many of the provisions of the Bill were repugnant to their declared wishes. When the announcement of the Government, that they were prepared to concede to the colony of South Africa two Chambers based upon the elective principle, was known in the Australian Colonies, what feelings would not be excited when they were informed that they were to be saddled with Legislatures partly nominated by the Crown? Mr. Gladstone then developed at much length the objections to which the Bill, in his opinion, was open, and to which it would be obnoxious in the eyes of the colonists, under the following heads:—That it permitted, and even required, the constant interference and review of the authorities at home in the local affairs of the Colonies; that it authorized the creation, at the requisition of two Colonies, of a General Assembly, to exercise a legislative power over all; that it bequeathed, as the last act of Imperial legislation for the Colonies, a constitution which entrusted the great work of colonial

legislation to a single Chamber in each colony, and that Chamber composed in part of Government nominees. With reference to the point last named—the legislative organ—he considered that the question of a single or a double Chamber had not been decided by the House upon its own merits, or with reference to colonial interests or colonial opinions—for the option of a single or double Chamber had never been presented to them—but had been determined by party feeling at home.

Mr. Roebuck supported the proposition. The Government, he said, had derived no lesson from the history, even the most recent, of our Colonies, which told them that between Colonies and the mother-country disputes must always arise, against which the Bill contained no provision. Lord Grey had quailed under his difficulties; he had shirked from his duty; he had abdicated his power, and thrown upon others the responsibility which his own position entailed upon himself. He had felt that the Australian Colonies should have double Chambers, but he did not dare to propose it to the House; and by this lame, impotent, and disjointed measure, he had cast the responsibility upon the Colonies.

Mr. Hawes said, a proposition to refer the Bill with all the proposed amendments to the Colonies, and ask them to report upon them to this House, was without precedent. When the Bill was introduced Mr. Gladstone was favourable to its general principles, which did not propose to surrender the power of the Crown, but he now made the question one of colonial possession. It was impossible for any one to follow his speech to its legitimate conclusion without affirming the expediency of removing the veto of the Crown; or, in his own words, relieving Parliament from all responsibility in matters connected with colonial legislation. This Bill gave the Colonies a constitution, with a reservation of the veto; and so far from Lord Grey having abandoned his duty by allowing the Colonies, if they did not like the form of their constitution, to alter it, nothing could have more wisely provided against a collision between the Colonies and the mother-country.

Mr. Hawes reiterated the evidence he had adduced upon other occasions, that the Bill was generally acceptable to the Colonies, and urged the House not to reverse its decision, and defer legislation upon this subject indefinitely by agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. E. Denison considered the Bill to be wrong in much of what it contained and what it omitted. It was wrong in the form of constitution it gave to the Colonies, and in the Federal Assembly, which was vicious in principle; it was still more wrong in withholding from the Colonies the management of their waste lands—an all-important question with the Colonies—contrary to the very principle of the Bill, which was that of self-management. This subject of colonial waste lands Mr. Denison discussed at much length, and he concluded by declaring his intention to vote against the third reading of the Bill.

Mr. Anstey exposed the policy hitherto pursued towards Van Diemen's Land, and the manner in which that colony in particular would be affected by the Bill, which he supported, though not abstractedly good.

Mr. Aglionby, upon a balance of good in the Bill, was prepared to

take it as it stood, considering it not as a final measure, but an experiment which recognised the principle of popular government, and left the Colonies to decide what was best to be done in amending their constitution.

Mr. Scott, in supporting the amendment, denied that the Bill was approved of by the colonists, who were anxious for a constitution assimilated to the British model. He enumerated various other objections to the Bill.

Mr. Simeon likewise supported the amendment, characterizing the Bill as derogatory to Parliament and injurious to the interest of the Colonies. He marshalled his objections under two heads—the double Chamber and Imperial control over local affairs in the Colonies.

Mr. Hume renewed his attack upon the Colonial Office; it was because its baneful domination would be got rid of that he voted for this Bill, which gave the Colonies the power of framing their own constitution, though he did not approve of the Bill in all its parts.

Mr. Adderley remarked that Mr. Hume, like others who supported the Bill, seemed to do so on account of its defects. The amendment tended not to delay, but to a final and satisfactory settlement of the question. After criticising some portions of Mr. Hawes's speech, he expressed a hope that the Government would have the courage to postpone the Bill in order the better to carry out their own principles.

Mr. Divett bore testimony to the anxiety felt in the Colonies that this Bill should pass, and pointed out certain fallacies which, he said, had been put forward in the debate in the garb of facts.

Mr. Stanford spoke in opposition to the amendment, and was followed by

Mr. M'Gregor, who said he took the Bill for the good it contained, not altogether approving of it; if it was to be a final measure he could not vote for it,

The House having divided, the amendment was negatived by 226 against 128.

Mr. Roebuck then moved a clause to extend the provisions of the Bill, so as to enable the several legislatures of the Colonies in British North America to establish a General Assembly for those Colonies.

Lord John Russell opposed the bringing up of the clause, on the ground that it was incongruous with the object of the Bill; and the motion was negatived.

Mr. Aglionby then moved a clause providing for representative institutions and self-government in New Zealand; contending that the state and circumstances of the colony entitled it to such institutions,

Lord J. Russell said, the Government had received recently a dispatch from the Governor of New Zealand, stating that the colony was in so satisfactory a condition that there was no reason for continuing the suspension of the free institutions enacted by Parliament; at the same time there were some particulars in which it was desirable that the enactments should be amended. This subject would be considered in time for the next Session. The clause was then withdrawn. An amendment, moved by Mr. E. Denison, for the purpose of securing to the Legislature of each colony the management of the waste lands within the limits of the colony, being also opposed by the Government, was rejected by a large

majority, and the Bill was finally read a third time and passed.

In the House of Lords the second reading of the Australian Colonies Bill was moved by Earl Grey, on the 31st May. A considerable part of the noble Lord's speech consisted of an historical and statistical account of the origin, rise, and present state of the Australian Colonies. He then explained the Bill, and touched upon objections to some particular parts,—the single Chamber, the District Councils, &c.; relying much on the expression of opinion by the colonial press favourable to the single Chamber. The provision inserted by the Commons forbidding a diminution of emolument in the case of the Judges he cordially applauded; glad to find Parliament recognising the principle which the Government had maintained against the Combined Court in British Guiana and the House of Assembly in Jamaica. But he thought the Crown and Government ought to insist upon extending that principle to all public servants who had accepted employment under a different system. The most important provision of the Act he described as that authorizing the institution of a General Assembly for the Australian Colonies; believing that if the voluntary Congress, for which Franklin provided rules in 1754, had been recognised and sanctioned by the Imperial Government, it would have prevented the ultimate separation of the American Colonies. In conclusion, Lord Grey threw out some sarcastic comments upon the sticklers for "self-government," who wished to force on the Colonies their own peculiar theories.

The second reading was unopposed, but the measure underwent criticism on particular points from several noble Lords. Earl Fitzwilliam condemned the adoption of a single Chamber, like that of New South Wales, of the successful establishment of which, he said, they had not a single example in the civilised world. Lord Monteagle announced his intention of moving an amendment to establish in each colony of New South Wales and Victoria a Legislative Council and a Representative Assembly, and he wished the Bill to provide expressly, that the Constitutional Assembly should be debarred from establishing a single Chamber based on a pure democratic principle. Lord Wodehouse condemned the departure from all experience in not establishing two Chambers, and the disregard of colonial wishes in persisting with the District Councils. Lord Stanley said he had found the fusion of two Chambers in Newfoundland tend to stop bickering, which had run to an extreme length before, but after the infancy of a colony, if there were materials to be had, he should wish for a double Chamber. He was not prepared to trust the single Chamber of New South Wales, elected under a system which excluded the influence of the wealthiest and best-educated inhabitants of the colony, with the power of altering the constitution, as proposed by the present Bill. The part of the scheme to which he entertained the strongest objection, was the novel, unnecessary—and, if unnecessary, mischievous—introduction of the machinery of a Federal Government. It was proposed also that the Crown, or in other words the Minister of the day, should have the power of sanctioning or rejecting the alterations of constitutions which the Colonies

might suggest; but he would transfer that power to Parliament.

At a subsequent stage of the Bill Lord Brougham offered an impediment to its progress by moving, on the 10th of May, that certain persons interested in the Australian Colonies should be heard by counsel at the bar against the Bill. The noble and learned Lord recapitulated the grounds on which this application was made. The petitioners objected to the franchise prescribed by the Bill, as too high and narrow; to the proposed Legislative Council, as vicious in principle; and to the proposed federal institutions, as premature; and they complained of the management of their local affairs by a remote colonial administration in this country. Lord Brougham had a number of precedents for his application—at least a dozen; among others, the hearing of Mr. Burge for Jamaica, and Mr. Roebuck for Canada: substitute Australia for Canada, and the latter case would be the same as that before the House. Lord Brougham moved accordingly. Earl Grey professed that he should be very glad to hear counsel, if it were in accordance with the practice of the House; but the House does not hear counsel on public measures, unless the individual interests of the parties are concerned: here the Bill did not affect the individual interests of the petitioners; it was a Bill not to take away rights and privileges—to supersede the powers of an Assembly, as in the Jamaica case, or to suspend a constitution, as in the Canada case—but to maintain the existing law, making no alteration except such as was petitioned for, or such as increased the control of the colonists over their expenditure. The petitioners were very few—not more than five or six of them being persons directly interested in the Colonies. Mr. Lowe's signature would have had more weight if more numerously accompanied by those of fellow-colonists. Mr. Scott, the agent of one of the Colonies, though ample time had elapsed, was not instructed to present the petition, and had received no instructions to oppose the Bill or to suggest alterations in it; it was therefore the unauthorized act of that gentleman, and there was very little doubt that it would not be approved of by his constituents.

Lord Monteagle contended that, as a matter of justice, principle, and policy, the petitioners ought to be heard at the bar.

Earl Granville regretted the opposition to the measure, which had been brought forward by the Government in the belief that it was entirely in accordance with the wishes of the Colonies. No hostility to the Bill had been manifested by the colonists in public meeting or otherwise, and he did not think that any case had been made out for the motion.

Lord Brougham, in reply, contended, that the House was bound to hear parties who by their accredited agents declared they should be injured by their Lordships' contemplated legislation.

The House divided, when the numbers were—

For the Motion . . .	25
Against it	33
Majority	8

The Bishop of Oxford then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, expressing his views respecting it in language of much vigour and severity. He could not help saying, that it appeared to him to be a Bill marked

by the most injudicious handling of great and permanent interests that, within his experience, he ever remembered to have seen presented to their Lordships' House. The main proposition of the Bill, which was the constituting of a single Chamber composed of the most inharmonious elements, in which all matters relating to the Australian Colonies were to be considered and arranged, appeared to him to be in the last degree objectionable. It was irrational in principle, and he was sure that it would be found to contain the seeds of destruction and injury to the Colonies. He denied that the colonists had accepted the Bill. The fact was, that the Colonies had been labouring under gross evils and inflictions, very hard to be borne by any people of English origin; and when they were offered by the Government a Bill which professed to relax some of the most stringent evils of the present system, it was but natural to expect that it should be hailed with unthinking enthusiasm, even though it might contain in other parts of it most prejudicial provisions. This being notoriously true, it was scarcely fair for Lord Grey to represent the satisfaction which might be entertained at some of the provisions as a general and unmistakable expression of approval of the whole measure.

The Bishop repeated, in lucid and effective language, many of the arguments against particular provisions which had been urged by Mr. Lowe:—the bad working of the nominee system; the disadvantage of the single Chamber; the feasibility of having two *elective* Chambers; and the peculiar effect of the restrictive franchise in cutting out the wealthy and influential members of the community. But even though it were true, as he believed it to be the very reverse, that New South Wales was in favour of this single Chamber, was that any reason why the same constitution should be applied to the other Australian Colonies, for which there was not a shadow of evidence to show that it was either desired or appropriate? The fundamental principle of the Bill was vicious; and therefore he thought that he had made out a sufficient case to induce their Lordships to send the measure to a Select Committee, where it could be calmly and judicially considered, and with proper evidence. It was said, that if the single Chamber were wrong, the colonists might correct it themselves. Was there ever, since the world began, a political philosopher who could urge such an argument in favour of the passing of any measure? He said that it was a good argument against the Bill, because it admitted that the principle was not right, and that it would require to be altered. It was proposed to give these Colonies a sort of political go-cart—they were to have a sort of political practice for their limbs and members; and then, when they had learned to walk, he would tell them what the result would be—it would be this, that they would altogether sweep away the present Legislature. The Bill would be a perpetual source of irritating and embittering conflicts between the Colonies and the mother-country. It would teach them to regard all at home with distrust and aversion; it would widen breaches which we ought to heal; and it would ultimately lead the Colonies to assert their independence,—a measure mischievous and injurious to both parties. But the Bill contained further provi-

sions, which he thought would be pregnant with evil. First, it maintained the mischievous influence of the Colonial Office at Downing Street, in repressing all that was good in the Colonies. On this point he had the noble Earl with him: for the noble Earl was the last man in the world to change any opinion; and in another place, under another name, the noble Earl had dwelt upon the mischievous absurdity of a half-instructed potentate sitting in Downing Street, governing our fellow-countrymen in all our Colonies scattered over the face of the globe. In saying this, he said nothing against the noble Earl, or his peculiar administration of the Colonies.

The Bishop then turned to another matter. They were about to transplant among their countrymen in Australia, the restrictions of the Established Church without the correlative advantages; placing the Church of England in a position worse than that of the Roman Catholic or Presbyterian Church. For himself, if he had his choice, he would not establish the Church of England in those Colonies. He did not believe it suited for the present tone of the Colonies; and to establish it there, would be to injure and cramp its subsequent growth. Was it not monstrous that they could not meet to alter any of the Canons of 1604? This threw a power into the hands of the Bishops which was most disagreeable, hurtful, distasteful, and autocratic. He would give an illustration of its effect. A clergyman in one of the Colonies was known to have been guilty of gross immorality—he had seduced the governess of his own children. There was a great desire upon the part of the inhabitants that he should be punished. By the present laws no witness could have appeared to give evidence against him; the Bishop would have been subject to an action if he publicly stirred in the matter; so the Bishop, without stating the reason of his resolve, was obliged to refuse to permit the clergyman to receive any further stipend. This was acting in a very autocratic manner. The colonists felt so, and their feelings were enlisted in his behalf. This state of things should not be allowed to exist. He was prepared to lay before them an amendment; but the House had a right to expect that her Majesty's Government would bring forward curative measures of that nature when they assumed the responsibility of administering the affairs of this mighty country.

Earl Grey taunted the Bishop of Oxford with not having ventured to move that so impolitic a Bill be read on that day six months; and to prove that it was desired by the Australian Colonies, he referred to the number of petitions lying on the table. The Bishop had said that there was no difficulty in forming a second Council of elective members: Lord Grey's answer was, that such Councils were utterly unknown to the laws of England, and he for one would not be a party to any of the measures suggested. Lord Grey defended his own consistency. There was not one of the opinions expressed with respect to the Colonies by him in the other House of Parliament which had not been acted upon regularly, steadily, and conscientiously, by himself and his colleagues, during the time he had the honour of being Secretary for the Colonies: and he challenged the right reverend Prelate to show in what respect they had departed from those opinions.

When he said there should be no vexatious interference with the government of the Colonies, did he ever say that the Crown was to abdicate all authority? Was no superintending authority to be exercised, in order to prevent measures being adopted inconsistent with the general interests of the British Empire? If this policy were to be pursued, then the sooner the connection was dissolved the better. He believed, however, there was no practical difficulty in avoiding either extreme. He was convinced that good sense and moderation on both sides would enable them to reconcile the authority of the Crown with measures necessary for the well-being of the Colonies. The power of disallowing local measures was necessarily reserved to the Crown; but it was very seldom exercised. In fact, no people on the face of the earth enjoyed such unrestricted freedom as the colonists of Great Britain. The divisions in New South Wales showed that the Government nominees were practically no hindrance to the freedom of legislation: out of 272 divisions, 184 were carried by a majority of elected members; there were only 15 divisions in which the nominees were in a majority. In an able speech by Mr Lowe, which no doubt the Bishop of Oxford had read, that gentleman complained of political apathy in the Colonies: now, wherever they found political apathy existing, Lord Grey was certain there was no misgovernment—that was the strongest proof that, on the whole, things were going on well among a people not less disposed to grumble than ourselves. The Bishop objected to the clause which enabled the colonists to alter their constitution. The introduction of that clause was, however, merely reverting to what had been the invariable policy of this country,—namely, to enable colonial legislatures to work out, as experience dictated, that form of government which they thought most advantageous. Of the thirteen provinces of America, not one of them started originally with the same form of constitution it possessed at the time of the separation. The same was the case with Jamaica. At this moment, every colony except Canada had the power of altering its constitution in concert with the Crown. He believed that to come to the Imperial Parliament to make every trifling modification, would be extremely injudicious policy.

As to the restrictions on the Church of England, of which the Bishop of Oxford complained, the objection applied as well to the Church of Rome, and to the Presbyterian Church. If the protection which the Bishop required were to be afforded to the Church, it ought to be by an Act of the local Legislature; and Lord Grey's objection to introducing any clause of the kind into this Bill was, that it would be interfering in a matter which essentially belonged to that body. Lord Grey concluded by earnestly entreating their Lordships not to throw out the measure by adopting the amendment—not to dash the cup from the lips of the colonists by postponing further legislation on the subject. He implored them to consider the details of the measure. If they wished so to do, they might strike out the 5th clause, enabling the local Legislature to alter their constitution; and they might strike out the clause enabling them to form a Federal Assembly: but he hoped they would not do so without consideration, or

that they would not, by throwing out the Bill, disappoint the hopes of the colonists.

Lord Stanley expressed his satisfaction that the Government were ready to consider the question in a spirit friendly to improvement: and he proceeded to take some exceptions to the measure. He did not see the necessity for referring the Bill to a Select Committee; but entertaining strong objections to certain parts of it, especially to the Federal provisions, unless these parts were removed, he should feel it his duty to offer to the whole Bill, at a subsequent stage, the most determined opposition.

Lord Grey desired to give every assurance on these points.

The House divided—

For the Amendment .	21
Against it	34
Majority	13

Lord Monteagle subsequently made an effort to obtain an alteration of that part of the Bill which related to a single Chamber, proposing to insert the words, "That there shall be within each of the said colonies of New South Wales and Victoria a Legislative Council and a Representative Assembly." Earl Grey briefly opposed the proposition, which was advocated by Lord Abinger, Lord Wodehouse, and Lord Lyttelton. It was rejected by a majority of only two votes. The Bishop of Oxford then moved the insertion of a clause, the effect of which would be to give the Church of England in Australia the power of self-government. Earl Grey admitted that the want of such a power was an evil, but he did not see how it could be remedied without introducing still greater evils. After some discussion the right reverend Prelate withdrew his clause. The next material feature during the passage of the Bill through Committee was an amendment moved by Lord Stanley, for the purpose of getting rid of the clauses empowering her Majesty to establish a General Assembly for the Australian Colonies on the petition of two or more of the Colonial Legislative Councils. Earl Grey opposed the amendment, which after some discussion was negatived by a majority of *one*, the numbers being—

For the Amendment . .	22
Against it	23
Majority for the Government	1

The Confederation clauses, to which Lord Stanley had taken strong objections, having been eventually given up, and some other amendments being made in the House of Lords, the Bill, as amended, came back to the House of Commons for consideration on the 1st August, when Lord John Russell proposed that that House should agree to the amendments.

As to the omission of the Confederation clauses, the defects in them the more easily induced Ministers to abandon them, as, at all events, they were not expected to come into operation for some years. Whether the provision allowing votes to the wealthy class of squatters would give satisfaction to the colonists, he certainly was not able to say. The restriction put on the Legislative Councils, from constituting a single Chamber consisting wholly of elective mem-

bers, he the more readily agreed to, as if such alteration had been attempted by the Legislative Councils, he should have hesitated in advising the Crown to assent to it.

Mr. Gladstone offered a comment of his own upon the matter in question, regarding the subject in a somewhat different aspect. He marked Lord John Russell's striking admission, that, at least with reference to the squatters, Parliament had legislated without adequate information. The restriction upon the Legislative Councils in respect of their power to constitute a wholly elective legislative body, at all events completely cuts away all that was so much insisted on as to the especial desires and expressed sense of the colony itself upon the form of government most suitable for it. He wished, like Ministers, to see wild democracy checked; not, however, like them, by interference from home, but by stable institutions springing out of their own soil. Downing-Street compulsion would, in the long run, but make the colonists more wildly democratic.

Mr. Roebuck charged the noble Secretary to the Colonies with a great want of discretion in the management of the Bill. It had been said they were now acting upon imperfect information. Certainly, if perfect information had been required, it could easily have been obtained; but the truth was, that the noble Lord was determined to have his own plan and nobody else's, and would never listen to any suggestion, either from the Colonies or from that House. The people of California had lately framed a constitution for themselves, which, compared with the miserable specimen of British legislative wisdom which the House was now considering, ought to make them all ashamed of themselves. His only hope was, that when the Bill arrived in the colony, it would create such a degree of discontent that Parliament would be obliged to reconsider the subject.

The amendments were then agreed to.

We have narrated the progress of the measure for altering the constitutions of the Australian Colonies with more detail, on account of the importance that belongs to it, as marking a new step in colonial legislation, and illustrating the state of political opinion upon some of the most material questions involved in the government of dependencies. Little else occurred during the Session which deserves notice, as connected with the same branch of politics, if we except some occasional discussions respecting the affairs of Ceylon, which, during the whole Session, were undergoing a keen scrutiny in a Select Committee, but of which particular passages transpired from time to time, and excited rather indignant comments in the House. The Report of the Committee being at last presented to the House on the 26th July, produced strong expressions of indignation, and severe censures upon the conduct of Lord Torrington, from several Members.

[The Committee reported their regret that the House did not accede to their recommendation of a Royal Commission; they also expressed regret that they were still unable to make a full report on some of the various matters referred to them. They were of opinion that "the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government should be called to

the evidence taken;" and they "recommended that a Royal Commission should be appointed to proceed to Ceylon, to ascertain what changes might be necessary for the better government of that colony, unless some step should be forthwith taken by the Government which might obviate the necessity of further investigation."]

Mr. Baillie, who had originally moved for the Committee, declared the Report to be the most extraordinary document that had ever emanated from a Committee of that House. He disclaimed all responsibility for it. Mr. Hume condemned the conduct of Lord Torrington in the most forcible language, and said that the Government had thrown its shield over him, and the Committee, in consequence, had declined to lay the evidence before the House. Its effect, if known, would be fatal to the Governor. Mr. Gladstone declared that he could not feel surprise at these strong expressions. The proceedings of the Committee must form the subject of future discussion. Mr. Hawes affirmed that he had only discharged his duty in laying a copy of the evidence before the Secretary of State. Mr. Wilson Patten appealed to the Speaker whether that course was consistent with the rules of the House, and the Speaker decided in the negative. Lord Torrington was shortly afterwards recalled.

A motion on the state of the West India Colonies, which was brought forward by Sir Edward Buxton, on the 31st May, requires to be noticed before concluding the summary of colonial debates. The motion was in the following terms:—"That it is unjust and impolitic to expose the free-grown sugar of the British Colonies and possessions abroad to unrestricted competition with the sugar of foreign slave-trading countries."

In introducing this motion, Sir E. Buxton observed, it was one of great importance to the West India Colonies, but of still greater importance to the interests of humanity; and his object was to consider the question as one of humanity and of high moral principle rather than of trade, or as affecting the prosperity of our Colonies. He traced the history of the alteration in the sugar duties from 1841, when those on slave-grown sugar had been reduced to a scale which it was then supposed would have enabled our colonial sugar to compete with its rival in the British market, to 1846, when the measure was introduced against which he complained. Though the effects of that measure had been mitigated by the alteration of 1848, whereby the colonists were granted a comparative respite, there was nothing in the condition of our West India Colonies which warranted the supposition that when the differential duties were brought to a level, the distress in the West Indies would not be as great as before. Those Colonies could compete with America, the French Colonies, and Surinam, but not with such countries as Cuba and Brazil, which could recruit their labouring population by the importation of fresh slaves, whom they could work like horses night and day. But, he repeated, it was not the interest of the Colonies, but that of humanity, which prompted his motion. If there was one principle which this country had maintained more than another, at home and abroad, it was this—that, having once abolished

slavery in our own Colonies, it endeavoured to do all that was incumbent upon a great and Christian nation to put it down in other countries; and he hoped the time would never arrive when that great principle would be abandoned. He then recapitulated and obviated some of the objections to his motion. Cotton, it was said, was likewise raised by slave labour, but our manufacturers were dependent upon that raw material. If slave-grown sugar were excluded here, it was argued that the same quantity would be sent to other countries. But, in fact, the Cuba sugar-growers looked upon this country as their chief market. Reminding the House of the misery and destruction of life attending the slave trade, he urged that, if the slave-grown sugar of Cuba and Brazil were admitted to free competition with our own sugar, we must make up our minds that we were promoting a system which produced as much misery and degradation as could exist in any human condition, and which was the worst enemy of civilization and of the diffusion of the Gospel in Africa.

Mr. W. Evans seconded the motion, deprecating the reduction of the differential duties to a lower scale than at present.

Mr. Hume agreed that it was unjust and impolitic to expose our free-grown sugar to competition with the sugar of slave-trading countries, since the policy of Parliament had been to compel our colonists to enter upon that competition, whilst it refused them the necessary means. If free labour were allowed fairly to compete with that of slaves, it would be cheaper. The efforts made for many years past, at great sacrifices, to put down the slave trade, having proved abortive, it was time to consider whether we had not been proceeding upon a principle radically erroneous. The West India Colonies were hastening to decay; 100,000,000*l.* of property was almost wasted; the black population was relapsing into barbarism; the only means of relief consisted in the introduction of African labourers—the only class suited to the cultivation—emancipated from a state of bondage in their own country. He would, therefore, agree to the motion, with this amendment—"That at the same time the British Government interposes difficulties that prevent the Colonies from procuring a sufficient supply of free labourers from Africa and other places."

Mr. Mangles agreed almost entirely with Mr. Hume. He believed the West Indians, in respect to labour, had never had fair play. When the slaves were emancipated, the Government should have not only permitted, but taken measures to promote, the admission of free labour into the Colonies, which was cheaper than slave labour with an open market; but the West Indies were precluded from the means of verifying this doctrine.

Colonel Thompson considered that the principle of free trade was never intended to be applied to a traffic repugnant to morals, and he saw no reason against voting for a differential duty against slave-grown sugar. He therefore supported the motion, but not the amendment, which he was convinced, from his personal knowledge of Africa, would tend to encourage the slave trade.

Mr. Grantley Berkeley supported both the motion and the amend-

ment. He asked for free emigration to the Colonies; but the Government must lend its aid, or British Guiana could not profit by it. The planter was entitled to protection against the slaver until he had a sufficient supply of free labour to compete with him. The Government had been guilty of inconsistency in denouncing and abolishing slavery, and afterwards giving encouragement to slave produce, which had increased in Brazil in the exact ratio of the decrease of the sugar cultivation in the British Colonies, and Brazil was still complaining of want of labour. The motion called upon the Government to set their face against that which they once declared to be religiously and morally wrong, and was moreover an injustice to the Colonies, which, if their career of decay was not arrested, would be lost.

Mr. J. Wilson said, it was impossible to approach this question as a West India question only, and to exclude the Mauritius, producing 60,000 tons of sugar a year; and our East India possessions, exporting 75,000 tons of sugar a year, and capable of producing much more; besides our new territories to the eastward, where free labour alone was used in the cultivation of sugar. The evidence taken before the Committee of 1848 abounded with the most gloomy predictions as to the consequences of the policy of the Government in these parts of our possessions, and Mr. Wilson showed that these predictions had been signally falsified. Mauritius, for example, instead of being a desolate wilderness, had doubled its produce of sugar. In the West Indies distress and difficulties undoubtedly existed; but it was a different thing to admit this distress, and to prescribe protecting duties as its cure; it was partly the consequence of the vicious system of times gone by. He admitted that there had been a large increase in the produce of slave-holding countries; but great part of this increase had preceded the admission of their sugar into this country; it had been going on from 1828 to 1840. He denied, however, that the increase had been greater than in our own Colonies, and he gave details which showed that the increase in the three years after the Act of 1846, compared with the three preceding years, had been 20 per cent. in Cuba and Porto Rico, 11 per cent. in the Brazils, and 20 per cent. in the British possessions. He went into other statistical details, proving that, whereas before 1844 the consumption of British sugar had been almost stationary, in the subsequent five years it had increased 50 per cent. Similar results appeared in respect to molasses and rum. A great change had taken place in the production of sugar all over the world, which placed this question in a new position. Of the 1,227,000 tons of sugar produced annually throughout the world, 697,000 tons were the product of free labour, and only 530,000 tons that of slave labour. How, then, could a distinction be maintained between the two in this limited market? How could we distinguish between refined sugar made from raw sugar produced by slave and by free labour? and how could differential duties on sugar be reconciled with our new navigation system? Recapitulating the several heads of his argument, and urging the injurious influence which a reversal of our policy would exert upon other

nations, he pressed the House to reject the motion.

Mr. E. H. Stanley, in a maiden speech of much fluency and ability, acknowledged that he had no statistics to produce, but he relied upon some local knowledge of the Colonies. Mr. Wilson, he observed, had met the complaint of distress in the West Indies by an appeal to the prosperity of the East Indies. The House must adopt one of two alternatives—either declare that free labour can compete with slave labour, or that emancipation had failed, and 100,000,000*l.* had been wasted. It was difficult to argue the question as to the comparative value of free and slave labour, but, for reasons he assigned, Mr. Stanley expressed a doubt whether the labour of emigrants from Africa would prove as cheap as that of slaves. In conclusion, he delivered a solemn warning to the House not to trifle with the present feelings of the colonists.

Mr. Hutt opposed the motion. Its principle, he contended, should not be limited to sugar; it should be extended to all the productions of all the slave-holding countries in the world; and who would advocate a policy like this? The West Indians were entitled to some compensation, but he was not prepared to give up a policy which had been most beneficial to the empire.

Sir J. Pakington gave his cordial support to the motion, which nevertheless was incomplete, being only an abstract resolution, without stating in what manner the injustice it recognised should be remedied. This, he thought, could only be done by legislating again for an alteration of the sugar duties, and at all events retaining the present protection, by arresting the descending scale of duties for a given number of years. Sir John disputed the accuracy of some of the details given by Mr. Wilson, who, he observed, had descanted much upon quantities, but had said nothing of the prices of sugar, which had fallen so low as to destroy all the benefit derivable from increase of quantity. After reading descriptions of the deplorable condition of British Guiana, and of the retrogression of the Negro and Creole populations in the West Indies, and appealing to the opinions of Dr. Lushington and other high authorities, as to the disastrous effects of the Act of 1846, he declared that, in his opinion, Lord John Russell, by that Act, had done more than any living man to stimulate the slave trade.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that the doctrine enunciated by Sir E. Buxton, that the man who bought slave-grown sugar was as guilty as the man who bought the slave, must be equally applicable to slave-grown coffee and slave-grown cotton; and he pointed out the incongruities between the views and arguments of the hon. Baronet and those of Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Berkeley. The object of Sir J. Pakington was avowedly for protection, to raise the price of sugar to consumers in this country. This must check consumption, which had increased from 15 lbs. per head in 1840 to 24 lbs. a head in 1849; so that nothing could be more injurious to the colonists than to adopt this motion. Sir Charles corroborated Mr. Wilson's statements as to the increase of the exports of sugar from the British West Indies. Even in British Guiana, which had been

represented as presenting a spectacle of desolation, the exports in the first three months of 1850 had exceeded those in the first three months of 1849 by 1400 hogsheads. With reference to the question whether free labour could compete with that of slaves, he should observe that in several islands the annual average produce of the last six years exceeded that of the six years previous to the abolition of slavery. He showed, likewise, that, even including the year 1846, the imports of colonial sugar had increased, whilst those of foreign sugar had diminished. The project of buying slaves in Africa and sending them free to the West Indies the Government would not adopt, though they were prepared to facilitate the introduction of other free labourers. He was happy to say that from many of the Colonies accounts not unsatisfactory had been received; and, looking at what was going on in the West Indies, and the exertions made to increase production by a better cultivation of the land, he trusted the House would not check this growing spirit of energy, and inspire the delusive hope of a revival of protection.

Mr. Gladstone said, the case really before the House was that of the West Indies, and one of the great difficulties of this question was, that when the principle of protection was extended to the West Indies with reference to their peculiar circumstances, it reached other portions of the empire which had no special claims. It was not emancipation which had ruined the West Indies, but the false policy that succeeded it; for the artificial scarcity of labour there Parliament was responsible. Then came the Act of 1846, the fruits of which were only now appearing. Sir R. Peel had justly regarded the West Indies as furnishing an exception from the general catagory of free trade; and if he (Mr Gladstone) believed that the restoration of protection would be an effective cure for the evils of the sugar-growing colonies, he would be prepared to vote for it; but not believing it would be a permanent cure, he was still of opinion that the scale of duties ought to be arrested in its descent. This was not merely a planters' question; it affected the best interests of the negro population, who by our legislation had gained an artificial command of the labour market, and had at the same time fallen back in their social condition far below the point at which they stood in the years of slavery. On their behalf, as well as that of the ill-used West India proprietors, he claimed for the latter such a reasonable term of fixed protection as would enable them, with aid, to surmount the difficulties by which they were oppressed.

Lord Palmerston expressed his surprise at the inconsistencies which had been exhibited during the debate, and which had been crowned by Mr. Gladstone, who was about to vote for a resolution to perpetuate protection, which he condemned. It was a mistake to suppose that it was slave-grown sugar which pressed our colonial sugar in the market. To effect the object of Mr. Gladstone, the differential duty must not be confined to slave-grown sugar, but must extend to foreign free-labour sugar. It was not, however, by these means that the great evil of the slave trade could be put down. By the measures now in progress,

by rendering the maritime police more effectual, by treaties with native chiefs, and other expedients, he hoped that next year it would be seen that the measures taken for the diminution of the slave trade had not been so unsuccessful as some had imagined. On every ground, both of expediency and principle, he objected to the motion as injurious on the score of humanity, and as leading to a restoration of the principle of protection, which would be injurious to our commercial relations and fatal to the industry of this country.

Sir E. Buxton replied, and the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 275 against 234.

CHAPTER III.

FOREIGN POLICY.—*Affairs of Greece—Measures taken by Admiral Parker in the Piræus—Opinions in this country on the question—On the 4th of February Lord Stanley requires an Explanation from Ministers—Answer of the Marquess of Lansdowne—Observations of the Earl of Aberdeen—In the House of Commons Mr. M. Gibson and Mr. Disraeli address questions to the Government, which are answered by Lord Palmerston—Further Discussions in both Houses on the subject from time to time—Lord Stanley gives notice of a formal Motion in the House of Lords—The French Ambassador suddenly leaves London on the 15th of May—Inquiries and Explanations in Parliament respecting this occurrence—After some postponements at the request of Ministers, the Debate on Lord Stanley's Motion on the Affairs of Greece takes place on the 18th of June—Able and eloquent Speech of Lord Stanley—He is answered by the Marquess of Lansdowne—Speeches of Lord Aberdeen, Lord Beaumont, Viscount Canning, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Brougham, and other Peers—On a Division, Lord Stanley's Resolution is carried against the Government by a Majority of 37—In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck questions Lord John Russell respecting the position of Ministers—Statement of Lord John Russell—Mr. Roebuck gives notice of a Resolution vindicating the foreign Policy of the Government—The Debate commences on the 24th of June, and is continued for four nights by adjournment—Eloquent and brilliant Speeches on both sides—Powerful defence of his Policy by Lord Palmerston, and interesting Speech of Sir Robert Peel, being the last Debate by him before his lamented Death—Summary of the leading Speeches for and against Ministers, including those of Mr. Roebuck, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. W. P. Wood, Sir James Graham, Sir John Walsh, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Cobden, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Disraeli—The Division gives a Majority of 46 in favour of Government.* AFFAIRS OF HUNGARY.—*Lord Dudley Stuart moves for Papers relating to the extradition of Hungarian Refugees from Turkey—Explanation given by Lord Palmerston—Remarks made by various Members on the subject—African Slave-Trade Suppression—Mr. Hutt moves an Address to the Crown in favour of discontinuing the Squadron on the Coast of Africa—Mr. Baillie seconds the Motion, which is supported by Mr. Grantley Berkeley, Mr. Anstey, Lord Harry Vane, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Robert Grosvenor, and opposed by Mr. W. Evans, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Cardwell, Sir G. Pechell, and Lord John Russell. On a Division, the Motion is negatived by* 232 *to* 154.

BY far the most important question of foreign policy which engaged the attention of Parliament during the present Session was the affair which arose out of our relations with Greece. Early in the year intelligence arrived that, in consequence of the refusal of the Greek Government to afford compensation to certain demands which our Government had made on account of the claims of certain British subjects, Admiral Sir Wm. Parker had been directed to proceed to Athens, and not obtaining the satisfaction which he required, had resorted to the strong measure of blockading the Piræus. The news of these events occasioned on their first arrival considerable dissatisfaction, many persons regarding so peremptory a line of policy towards a friendly and weaker Power as unworthy of the dignity, and discreditable to the reputation, of a country like England. Upon the meeting of Parliament the prevalent feeling of the public soon found an expression in the Legislature, and gave occasion to a controversy which was not set at rest until, a few months later, it shook the Whig Government of Lord John Russell to its foundations. In the present chapter we shall trace the progress of the discussions which from time to time arose out of the Greek transactions, until in their further development they involved the pacific relations of this country with France, and became pregnant with very important political consequences. The first notice that occurred of the subject was in the House of Lords, on the 4th of February, when, in a tone of much earnestness, Lord Stanley adverted to these events as being of no inconsiderable importance. It appeared to him that we had proceeded to an act of unjustifiable violence towards a foreign State, the very weakness of which demanded forbearance on our part, and the peculiar standing of which, with respect to other nations, required that our acts should be regulated by discretion and moderation, rather than rashness or precipitation. He recapitulated the facts as he found them in the ordinary channels of information, with a running commentary; characterising the expedition to the Dardanelles as an ill-advised expedition, and the demands made on the Greek Minister as of unusual character; and expressing a hope that the language attributed in some of the accounts to our Minister had never been used by him. He hoped that it was impossible that a British Minister should have said, "Be they just or not, his demands must be complied with." It was stated that, compliance with our demands having been refused, the British fleet had been employed to enforce compliance; that the Piræus was blockaded, and a notification published that all Greek vessels of war would be seized if they ventured to leave that port; that the mediation of Russia and France had been tendered, and been refused by the British Minister. Lord Stanley asked information on several points; among others, whether "at the time Her Majesty's Ministers declared that we were on terms of peace and amity with all Foreign Powers," orders had been sent out by them, leaving no discretion either to Minister or Admiral, and commanding them to commit acts of hostility against a friendly and weakly Power?

The Marquess of Lansdowne said he would willingly give all the

satisfaction in his power, both now and by the production of information hereafter.

The proceeding, which had assumed somewhat of a hostile character from the share that Sir William Parker had taken in it, was founded on the previous proceedings of many years. The best and highest legal authorities declared our claims to be well founded. The Greek Government had made promises which were never fulfilled, or intended to be fulfilled—had put us off with one evasion after another, and had at last given a flat denial of the redress to which we were entitled. Every other measure having failed, our representative at Athens had been empowered to solicit the presence of Sir William Parker in the waters of Greece. The Admiral was returning from the Dardanelles, and arrived under circumstances in no way derogatory to the Government of Greece, if it had been disposed of its own accord to do an act of justice; and on his arrival he conducted himself in the most courteous manner towards the Government of Greece, tendering his respects both to the Sovereign and to the Minister. Negotiations on the differences ensued; verbal explanations proved unsatisfactory, and were changed for written explanations, and these resulting in a denial of our claims, Sir William Parker resorted to the mildest course which could be adopted under such circumstances: for it was not true that he instituted a blockade of the Piræus; he only served a notice on a Greek vessel of war then in that port, that it would not be allowed to leave until our demands were complied with. The information of the Government did not extend beyond that point. With regard to the offer of the French and Russian Ministers at Athens to mediate, that offer was made without authority from their respective Courts, and seemed only made for purposes of delay. Our Minister had acted with great discretion and good sense in refusing it.

The Earl of Aberdeen admitted the great blame to which the Greek Government was liable for the non-fulfilment of its engagements, and its evasion of our demands with the most)esevering duplicity. But our claims were not indisputable, though they might be just; and our proceedings had been violent. Going into a criticism of the points connected with the disputed cession of the islands Elaphonisi and Sapienza, he observed that France and Russia had guaranteed the integrity of Greece, and Greece might not think that she ought to place in our possession the islands we claimed without the consent of the guaranteeing Powers. It might be better for our Government to "be in possession of *Sapienza;* but even wisdom is only to be obtained by legitimate means." (*Laughter.*) With regard to the blockade, the French Minister, at any rate, considered that we had been doing what was equivalent to a blockade.

Lord Lansdowne explained, that our claim to the two islands had formed no part of the peremptory claim which the British Minister and the British Admiral were then enforcing. That question, it was admitted, must be the subject of further explanations.

Lord Aberdeen admitted that, if the fact were so, his observations about the cession of the two islands had no application.

Lord Brougham threw some ridicule on the insignificance of the

islands—one of them supported three goats, and the other supported a single hare. He added a remark on the proper distinction to be made between redressing injuries to the person, and injuries only to the property of a subject. In the former case you are bound to demand reparation and compensation for outrage; but, in respect to debts, he should be loth to interfere, and should leave the party to his remedy at law, in all except extreme cases.

Lord Lansdowne assured his noble and learned Friend that he would have the satisfaction to find, from the papers to be laid before the House, that this line had been strictly observed.

In the House of Commons the subject was first mooted by Mr. M. Gibson, whose inquiries Lord Palmerston answered by a statement nearly similar to that of Lord Lansdowne. Subsequently, upon Mr. Disraeli reverting to the topic, and requiring more specific information, the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs thus described the grievances for which redress had been demanded:—

"In the first place there is a Mr. Finlay (a British subject), who has been long established in Greece, and who some time since had lands there, part of which was taken forcibly from him for the purpose of forming a portion of the gardens of the palace which King Otho was then building. Mr. Finlay has been for a long course of time, supported by Her Majesty's representatives, endeavouring to obtain proper payment for the land so taken. That payment, however, has never been got. The other case is that of a British subject—not a Portuguese Jew, as stated by my honourable Friend—of the name of Pacifico. His house in Athens was violently broken into at midday by a mob, of which part were soldiers in the service of the King of Greece, and some gendarmes, the son of the Minister of War encouraging them. There were, besides, Ionian subjects, who upon different occasions were the victims either of plunder or of corporeal ill-usage, for whom also compensation and indemnity have been required."

With respect to the other and separate question about the two islands of Elaphonisi and Sapienza, Lord Palmerston made this statement:—

"By the treaty between Russia and the Porte, signed in 1800, the Ionian State was constituted with the consent of the Sultan: and the State was to consist of certain islands therein named, and of all other islands and islets lying between those islands and the coast of Greece, up to a certain point. In pursuance of that treaty, the two islands in question, Elaphonisi and Sapienza—two very small islands, though from circumstances one of them is of importance—were by name aggregated to two of the larger islands named in the treaty, and those islands have ever since been considered by the Porte, and have been considered by the Sovereign of Greece, as part of the Ionian States. When the treaty of 1830 was signed, by which the Greek State was constituted, the territories of that State were specified as consisting of certain portions of the Continent, and of certain islands; those islands did not include the islands of Elaphonisi and Sapienza. There can, therefore, be no doubt whatever that those islands have been ever since the treaty of 1800, confirmed

by the treaty of 1815, and that they are, portions of the Ionian States."

The next occasion on which the subject of the Greek quarrel was brought under notice in Parliament was on the 11th of February, when Lord Stanley, adverting to a publication which had recently taken place in Paris of information, in an official shape, respecting the differences in question, repeated, with some additions, the questions he had before addressed to the Government. He especially asked whether the mediation of France had been accepted at home after its refusal at Athens; whether, if accepted, the mediation extended merely to the claims for indemnity, or also to the territorial claims; and whether any attempt would be made to take possession of the islands before the mediation was concluded?

The Marquess of Lansdowne, drawing a distinction between the proffer of a "mediation" and that of "good offices," and informing the House of the "still wider difference" between a "mediation" and an "arbitration," stated that our Government accepted the "good offices" of France, in the same sense in which they were accepted in the dispute which we had with the King of Naples some two or three years ago. He repeated, that the territorial question regarding the islands was not included in those peremptorily urged by our Minister and Admiral at Athens; and the pecuniary claims were the only ones on which the "good offices" of France had been accepted. He had no reason to believe that any such steps would be taken as those contemplated in the last question. He added, that there was no truth in the statement that ships of war had been seized by our cruisers, though Greek vessels were confined to a station in which they were under durance.

The Earl of Aberdeen pointed out the disastrous effect of our rash and unjustifiable violence in counteracting the efforts we had so continuously made to rival French influence in Greece:—

"You have taught the whole of Greece to consider France as its protector against British violence; and you are yourselves receiving lessons of moderation and justice from France—from Revolutionary and Republican France, with a Bonaparte at her head. ("Hear, hear!" *from the Opposition.*) The noble Marquess must know—no one better—the sensation which this act of violence has excited in France. If England had not accepted the mediation of France, France must have unavoidably placed herself in an attitude of hostility towards England, or the French Government must have been shaken to its foundations—if foundations it has any."

A few days later, in the House of Commons, being questioned by Mr. Hume respecting our relations with France, Lord Palmerston thus replied:—

"The state of affairs is this:—It has been thought necessary at last to make a peremptory demand for certain reparation, for which application has long been made by this country without success; and that demand having been refused, reprisals have been commenced, which consist in keeping in pledge certain property belonging to the adverse parties as security for the payment of these demands. These reprisals have been carried to a certain extent; and by the last return, dated on the 10th

of last month, I think that sufficient reprisals have been made to answer all the demands against the Greek Government. (*A laugh.*) Meanwhile, the good offices of the French Government have been offered and accepted; but the negotiator sent by the French Government had not arrived when the last accounts left. I may also state that, notwithstanding what has occurred, the diplomatic relations between this country and Greece have not been suspended. (*A laugh.*) Mr. Wyse, although he has embarked on board a man-of-war, has continued up to the last moment in diplomatic relations with the Government of Greece; and, as a proof that no courtesy was omitted on our part, I may mention that, the other day, on the anniversary of the birth-day of either the King or the Queen, I forget which, our fleet saluted with all the honours suitable to the occasion." (*Much laughter.*)

On the 13th of May, when the fact had become publicly known that the negotiations with the French Government for giving effect to the proffered mediation of that Power between this country and Greece had been finally broken off, a notice was given by Lord Stanley that immediately after the Whitsuntide recess he should call the attention of the House of Lords to the circumstances connected with our important transactions in Greece. The Marquess of Lansdowne promised that all the information in the possession of Government should forthwith be "submitted to the judgment of Parliament." The French negotiator broke off the negotiaions on a single point. It was owing to an "accident of the winds," which occasioned a delay of three or four days, that the accommodation was not brought about by the instrumentality of the French Government, which would have been more satisfactory. The terms only differ from the French terms in one particular, and in that particular they are more favourable to Greece, "so that, in the exercise of its free discretion, Greece has obtained terms, in a pecuniary sense, much better than those the French Minister here thought her entitled to."

Lord Stanley thought it extraordinary, and unfortunate, that there should have occurred the same accidental delay at the end of the negotiations which happened at their beginning; and he thought the noble Marquess had a strange idea of "free discretion," when the Greek Government had only submitted under a threat of bombardment by the fleet of the most powerful maritime State in the world.

Two days later, the 15th of May, being the day on which Her Majesty's birth-day was kept, the public was startled by the announcement that the French Minister, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, had suddenly taken his departure from London. Considerable excitement was occasioned by the news, and on the next evening Lord Brougham, in a tone of much anxiety, demanded information upon the fact which he had learnt that morning with deep regret—the departure, by command of his Government, of the Minister of France from this metropolis to Paris. Regarding this departure on the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth as not intentionally coincident, he should still learn with great satisfaction that the President of the Council viewed this call of the Ambassador to

Paris as of less grave importance than he was inclined to consider it.

The Marquess of Lansdowne affirmed the supposition that "the departure of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, on the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth," was purely accidental, and in no way connected with any disposition or design to manifest any slight or disrespect either to Her Majesty or this country. He was prepared to state that there were circumstances which might render the presence of that eminent and intelligent person at Paris more useful to the connection between the two countries than it would be in this kingdom.

Lord Brougham—"I can hardly ascribe the absence of the Russian Ambassador to accident also; I wish I could."

On the same day, in the other House, replying to Mr. Milner Gibson, Lord Palmerston said—"It is well known that the French Ambassador went yesterday to Paris, in order personally to be the medium of communication between the two Governments as to these matters; but I trust that nothing can arise out of these circumstances likely to disturb the friendly relations between the two countries."

On the very same day on which the above Ministerial statements were made in the British Parliament General de la Hitte, the French Minister of War, made a communication from the tribune of the National Assembly which placed the differences between Great Britain and France, touching the Greek quarrel, in a much more serious light. "In consequence of the failure of the good offices of France," said the General, "their Government had applied to the Cabinet of London for explanations. The reply not being such as the French Government had a right to expect, the President had ordered General de la Hitte to recall their Ambassador from London." The real character of this step being thus made apparent to the English public, a profound sensation was excited, and on the following day the absorbing question became the chief topic of discussion in both Houses of Parliament. In the House of Lords Lord Brougham, with considerable vehemence, entered upon the subject. The withdrawal of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, he showed, was not a departure, but a recall, and the French Ambassador was expressly directed to communicate the dispatch to Lord Palmerston. Now, either M. Drouyn de Lhuys must have disobeyed the positive orders of his Government, or Lord Palmerston must have neglected to communicate the dispatch to the President of the Council, or the President must have interpreted the dispatch differently from all the rest of the world. But Lord Lansdowne had evidently been kept in the most profound and unaccountable ignorance of the facts. Yesterday it was said that there were reasons why the Russian Ambassador did not attend Lord Palmerston's official dinner: there had been "measles" in his family—*two months ago*. But there was no complaint in the family of M. Marescalchi, who had no family, nor in that of M. Cetto, the Bavarian Ambassador. The reading of General de la Hitte's dispatch had been received in the French Assembly with vociferous cheering,

except by the degraded and sanguinary party of the Mountain.

In reply, the Marquess of Lansdowne made a short statement, insisting that there had been no formal letter of recall—no such letter could have reached M. Drouyn de Lhuys before he left London; that the Russian Ambassador was kept away from the official dinner by indisposition in his family; M. Cetto, by personal indisposition; and M. Marescalchi was not invited, as he was only an *attaché* to the Legation.

"Not so," Lord Brougham rejoined; "he was expressly left as Chargé d'Affaires, and General de la Hitte's dispatch was avowedly a letter of recall, his sojourn here being incompatible with the dignity of the French Republic."

Lord Lansdowne reiterated in substance his former statement.

Lord Brougham now said he had been told that Lord Lansdowne's account was incompatible with a statement just made in the other House. He had never said that a copy of the dispatch was communicated to the Lord President.

The Marquess of Lansdowne—"I have never seen it. No copy of it was ever left with the Government."

Lord Brougham—"But a parolé communication of it was made by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Lord Palmerston."

Lord Londonderry said a few words, and then the matter dropped.

Mr. Disraeli took the lead in the Commons with a direct demand for some further explanations. To this demand Lord John Russell responded; and a somewhat curious discussion ensued, Lord Palmerston not being at that time present in the House, though he appeared in his place at a later hour in the evening. Lord John Russell stated that the British Minister at Paris had received a statement from General de la Hitte, that in consequence of the ill-treatment of France by the Government of this country, he had thought it necessary to recall M. Drouyn de Lhuys; at the same time, he said that, as M. Drouyn de Lhuys had been sent over for the special purpose of effecting an arrangement on the Greek affair, and the affair had terminated, it was natural that he should return home. Lord John Russell regretted this feeling on the part of the French Government, and felt convinced that if M. Gros had not, for some unaccountable reason, suddenly given up his mission, there would have been ample time for the arrival of the dispatch of Her Majesty's Government in Athens, and this misunderstanding would not have occurred.

Sir John Walsh asked whether M. Drouyn de Lhuys had fulfilled the direction of the dispatch by communicating it to Lord Palmerston?

Lord John Russell—"M. Drouyn de Lhuys did not communicate a copy of the dispatch to my noble Friend; neither did my noble Friend nor any Member of the Government have a copy of it."

Mr. Roebuck observed, that the ordinary form in such cases is to communicate the note by reading it. If M. Drouyn de Lhuys did so, Lord Palmerston must have been in full possession of the facts when he made his explanatory statement to Mr. Milner Gibson.

Lord John Russell said that M.

Drouyn de Lhuys read the letter, but communicated no copy of it; "and my noble Friend, in his statement to the House yesterday, gave what was his impression of the case."

Sir John Walsh—"Still, he was in full possession of the contents of the note."

Lord John Russell—"No doubt; at the same time the French Ambassador accompanied it with such observations as he thought proper to make. A very long interview took place."

In reply to Mr. Anstey, Lord John Russell added that there had been no order sent for the recall of Lord Normanby, and he trusted that no such order would be found necessary.

It was inevitable that a full parliamentary discussion of the transactions relative to Greece, and of the conduct of the Queen's Ministers in regard to that country and to France, should now take place, and it was also apparent that upon the issue of that discussion the character and fate of Lord J. Russell's Administration would depend. Both in a national and political sense, the Greek affair had become, beyond all comparison, the most vital question of the Session. The notice of motion by Lord Stanley had been given for an early day after the Whitsuntide recess; but in deference to the request urgently made by Lord Lansdowne for the postponement of the debate, on the ground that public discussion might defeat the amicable settlement of differences in the mean time, Lord Stanley twice consented to a prolongation of the time, and the debate was eventually deferred to the 18th of June. In the interval Lord Palmerston made a lengthened explanation in the House of Commons of the circumstances attending the withdrawal of the French Minister from London, in which, after relating, step by step, the proceedings that had taken place on the part of the representatives of both Governments, and the result to which they had led, the noble Lord expressed in strong terms his desire to conciliate the French Government, and to restore an amicable understanding between the two countries. "I need not, I am sure, say that this circumstance—that any difference of opinion of this kind has arisen between the Government of France and the Government of England—must be a source of the most painful regret to Her Majesty's Government. I hope I have said nothing—I am sure it was not my intention to say anything—which could tend either to increase the misunderstanding or to oppose the slightest obstacle to its removal. I am not without hopes, that upon a question of this sort, where clearly there could have been no intention on the part of the British Government in the slightest degree to offer an affront, or to be wanting in respect to the Government of a friendly Power—I cannot divest myself of the hope that the discussion going on between the two Governments may end in a manner that will be satisfactory and honourable to both. Sorry, I am sure, I should be, if anything I should say should throw any difficulty in the way of such an adjustment; and I should hope, if these things are made the subject of debate in this House before it is known how the discussion may terminate, that no honourable Member, whatever his opinions may be, would express them in a manner calculated to have a pre-

judicial effect upon the discussion. It is the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government to cultivate the most friendly relations with France. It is immaterial to us who are the men of whom the Government of France is composed; we have no business to inquire into that, or to meddle with it—they are the Government that is, and it is with the Government that is that we are in communication and negotiation. And, as I have said, I cannot but believe that, whatever the opinion of the Government of France may be as to the matter at issue, at least they will do us the justice to think that, whatever ground of complaint they may fancy themselves to have, they have no ground of complaint against us for any want of good intentions towards them, or any deficiency in that friendly feeling which it would be the duty of Her Majesty's Government, or of any Government that may succeed it, to entertain towards the Government and nation of France."

At length, all causes of delay being removed, and the voluminous documents and correspondence having been laid before the two Houses, Lord Stanley proceeded to discharge the important task which he had undertaken of bringing the whole subject of the Ministerial policy, in regard to Greece, under the notice of Parliament. In commencing his eloquent and powerful speech, the noble Lord declared that it was far from his wish to drag the House through the papers lying on its table, but he could inform them that he had risen with regret and pain at the prodigality of folly, the lavish expenditure of misplaced ingenuity, which they disclosed. The course which Her Majesty's Government had pursued was calculated to endanger the peaceful relations of this country with the other great Powers. He hoped and trusted no such result would follow. He would ask whether the conduct of the Government had not been characterised by unnecessary rashness, and whether the claims, which had been compulsorily urged upon the Greek Government had not been, to a large extent, unjust? He reminded the House that Greece was a kingdom of not more than fourteen years' standing, and that its independence was guaranteed by England, France, and Russia. For many years past the representatives of these three great Powers appeared to have been intent, not on strengthening the authority of the Greek Monarchy, but on intriguing to strengthen their own influence in the Government of that country. Of late French influence had been in the ascendant, and, in consequence, it was believed by our representative at Athens that the Government was acting in compliance with French interest, and in hostility to that of this country. The greater portion of the claims put forward, and of which their Lordships had heard so much, were on behalf of persons who could never be considered entitled to an interference such as that undertaken on their behalf. In the case of Stellis Sumachi redress was demanded for having tortured a British subject, though it afterwards turned out, on a legal inquiry, that no torture had ever been inflicted. The noble Lord then passed in review the case of the *Fantome* and that of the Ionian Government, and declared that it was difficult to urge such claims for compensation as

those against Greece in a satisfactory manner, wearing, as they did, more the appearance of a tradesman's bill than a national grievance. He must, however, express his indignation that out of such insignificant questions should arise the risk of an European war. The modest demand made by Mr. Finlay for a piece of land which cost him 300 drachmas, was 40,000 drachmas, or 1500*l.*; yet, while the British Government were laying papers with reference to this demand on the table of their Lordships' House, it was aware that Mr. Finlay's claims had been settled by arbitration with his consent. The noble Lord described such conduct as a breach of faith on the part of the Government, and as tampering with their Lordships' confidence. With regard to the claims of M. Pacifico, he ridiculed, amidst the laughter of the House, the accuracy with which the furniture of M. Pacifico's house had been specified. He pointed out the extraordinary absurdity of the British Government insisting on the payment of 31,000*l.* for alleged claims against Portugal, which the Government of that country had declared not to be worth one farthing, and remarked, in indignant terms, that the British Government had pressed for the payment of all its demands on Greece in full, and had sent its fleet to enforce that payment within twenty-four hours. He then described the course which the questions thus raised between this country and Greece had followed, and how the extent of Mr. Pacifico's claims had interfered with a settlement. He bore testimony to the noble and dignified conduct of the Greek Government, who were unable to resist, and whose sufferings had excited the sympathy of Europe. Mr. Wyse and Admiral Parker had only acted according to their instructions, and he was sure that the latter would rather have been engaged in the most deadly contest of an honourable warfare than in such transactions. The noble Lord in eloquent terms contrasted the tone of the Emperor of Russia's letter on the Greek question to his representative in this country, with that which Lord Palmerston had thought fit to adopt to the defenceless Government of Greece. He reminded the House that France, though she desired to pursue a most friendly course of conduct towards England, had been alienated by the treatment which she had received. The question of the island of Sapienza was one on which the British Government had no right to act independently of the other protecting Powers; and now that Russia had protested on the subject, he supposed the claim which had been made would be withdrawn. The order to take forcible possession of the island, however, had not been rescinded, and had only not been executed because Admiral Parker and Mr. Wyse had had more discretion than Lord Palmerston. He thought that he had made out the points stated in his motion, and if they had been guilty of injustice—if they had made extravagant demands—if they had oppressed the weak and disgusted the strong—it became that House to show that the Government of England was not England. In a strain of the highest eloquence Lord Stanley called on the House to vindicate the authority of a great nation prostituted by an attempt to enforce unjust demands upon a weak and defenceless state.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, in reply, acknowledged that the Government was responsible for the transactions which the noble Lord had brought under review, but in the House of Commons Lord Palmerston had been subjected to no attacks upon the matter in question, and he hoped to satisfy their Lordships that the speech which Lord Stanley had made was indebted much more to the eloquence of the speaker than to its intrinsic merits. He disputed entirely the soundness of the resolution before the House in point of international law. He pointed out that injuries to the persons and properties of British subjects abroad had always been held to justify a peremptory demand for redress, and that without reference to whether the Government of that country where the injuries were sustained was an absolute monarchy, a constitutional monarchy, or a republic. Greece, as the House had been told, was an independent Government, and if she were so, she must accept the responsibilities as well as the privileges of that position. He quoted a number of instances where foreign nations, whose subjects had been treated with indignity, had enforced redress in an equally decisive manner as in the case before the House; and he closed his list by mentioning that at the present moment American ships of war were on their way to Lisbon to support peremptory demands for redress made by the Government of the United States on that of Portugal. Coming to the main point of the noble Lord's speech—he expressed his regret that Lord Stanley had condescended to attack M. Pacifico's character. Whatever that character might be, it had nothing whatever to do with the question. Mr. Wilkes might have been a gambler and cheated at play, yet the principles which were associated with his name were not compromised thereby. In the same way Lord Stowell had pronounced many splendid decisions on points of law involving great and important truths, though the people to whom his judgments referred were many of them slave-dealers, pirates, and adulterers. The noble Lord had referred to Mr. Finlay's case; but, through the influence of the Greek Government, the arbitrators had never been allowed to meet, and the writers on international law declared that a delay was as bad as a denial of justice. Again, in the case of the robbers choosing a Greek Custom-house in order to carry on a system for plundering Ionian subjects, he reminded the House that Sir Edmund Lyon's letter to the Greek Government on that subject had never been answered. M. Pacifico's claims had been made to the Greek Government in general terms, to prevent inconvenience if that Government raised no unreasonable objection. Subsequently to the dishonest acts which the noble Lord had alluded to, M. Pacifico had been a consul under the Greek Government, and he had too much respect for that Government to believe that it would employ in such an office a man of improper character. The claims which had been made upon Greece had received the sanction of the Cabinet, and the House would not therefore, he hoped, consider them so exaggerated and unjust as the noble Lord had described them. As to the feeling of Russia on the subject, he attributed it to an impres-

sion that the claims against Greece had been too suddenly enforced, and with too short notice. He justified the employment of so large a force under Admiral Parker. He emphatically denied that the amity between Russia and this country had been disturbed, and declared that the community of feeling, especially with reference to all questions connected with the north of Europe, never stood higher than at the present moment. With reference to the passing cloud which obscured for a moment the relations of friendship between this country and France, he trusted it would soon pass away. He expressed his regret that the convention concluded with M. Drouyn de Lhuys had not reached Athens in time to prevent the renewal of reprisals. Complications had unfortunately arisen, and had been going on for some weeks, which were now approaching a satisfactory conclusion. He hoped to be able to announce that conclusion within a few days—even within a few hours, and called on the House, in conclusion, not to embarrass the position of the Government with foreign Powers, but to reject the motion.

Lord Aberdeen did not think that the question before the House required any elaborate demonstration. The recent proceedings in the Greek waters had excited one universal cry of indignation throughout Europe. The equity of Mr. Finlay's claim and that of M. Pacifico never was denied by Greece as furnishing proper subjects of reference to the judicature of that country; yet it had been represented that there had been a denial of justice. With reference to the claim put forth to the islands of Sapienza and Cervi, the noble Marquess had given no answer to the arguments of Lord Stanley. Since the fleet under Admiral Parker started from England, it had been employed in little that reflected credit on this country. At Lisbon and Naples it excited the suspicions of the Governments, and though it arrived at the Ionian Islands after the insurrection, a supply of "cats" for torture of the islanders was sent on shore from it. The entry into the Dardanelles was boasted of as having brought the Emperor to his senses, but the Emperor had previously acquiesced in the interpretation of the Turkish treaty in question, and Her Majesty's Government had been obliged to apologize to the Emperor for entering the Dardanelles, and promised to do so no more. He charged Ministers with having sought, in accepting the good offices of France, to put its plenipotentiary, Baron Gros, in the position of a sheriff's officer. The French Government had recalled its Ambassador in consequence of the manner in which it had been treated, yet Her Majesty's Ministers went on haggling with it, to the great injury of that good understanding which ought to exist between two such great nations. When he looked at our relations with Europe generally, he found them in an unprecedented condition. There was a time when this country was respected and loved by all the great continental nations; but how was it now? He could not congratulate the noble Marquess on the novel friendship which he found existing with Russia. Austria had been deeply injured by the influence which had been exercised by us in Piedmont. We might have prevented the Piedmontese war, and have pursued a

policy which would have rendered the occupation of Hungary by the Russian troops unnecessary. The nations of the Continent fortunately separated the conduct of Her Majesty's Government from the feelings of the English people, and he was sure that there was not one member of that House who had listened to Lord Stanley's speech who could lay his hand on his heart and say that every word of it was not strictly and literally true.

Lord Cardigan was deeply impressed with a sense of the danger to which this country was exposed by the state of its foreign relations. He had the greatest respect for the courage and talents of the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Department, but feeling the isolated position in which the country was placed by the policy of that Department, he would give his hearty support to the motion before the House.

Lord Ward defended the conduct of the Government and of the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Department, and complained that the question before the House had been greatly prejudged and misrepresented.

Lord Beaumont announced his intention of voting against the motion, and rose to protest against some of the doctrines to which Lord Stanley had given utterance. He criticised the preliminary proposition in the noble Lord's motion—a proposition which the noble Lord himself had found it necessary to qualify in the course of his speech. He contended that, Greece being an independent nation, there was no necessity for consulting any other Power in a quarrel with her, however politic it might be to do so. Referring to M. Pacifico, the noble Lord admitted that he had no respect for him, and that he had put forward very exaggerated claims, but the House ought to consider him as an injured individual, to whom redress had been refused when applied for to the proper legal authorities at Athens. Both to Mr. Finlay and M. Pacifico there had been a complete denial of justice; and after a review of all the questions in dispute between the two Governments, he declared that there was no course left for this country to pursue except to employ force. He characterized the motion as an un-English and hostile motion, and he hoped the House would reject it.

Viscount Canning admitted that the conduct of the Greek Government had been evasive and equivocal, but it did not follow that, because the Greek Government had done wrong, the Government of this country had done right. He pointed out the strong objections to which the mode of dealing with Mr. Finlay's and M. Pacifico's cases was open in point of international law. He also drew attention to the case of the Ionian subjects plundered by robbers, and showed that there, too, the law of nations had been violated by the manner in which the Government had demanded redress. He reminded the House that there were other countries in the world nearly as powerful and much less scrupulous in the exercise of their power than ours, and that these countries would probably make a disastrous use of the example which had been thus set them.

Lord Eddisbury, like the preceding speakers, reviewed each of the claims put forward against the Greek Government, contend-

ing that, in the aggregate at least, the refusal of them justified measures of reprisal. In support of this view he quoted certain dispatches of the Earl of Aberdeen addressed to the English Minister at Athens, as showing the language which the Government of that day held to the Administration of King Otho.

The Earl of Hardwicke felt satisfied that Admiral Parker had not stated to the Government that he had been compelled to enter the Dardanelles by stress of weather.

Lord Brougham, having listened very attentively to the discussion, thought that, upon the abstract merits of the controversy between them, it mattered very little whether the British or the Greek Government were right or wrong. Regarded in that light, the British Government might be compared to a man who went into Chancery for 100*l*. The Government did worse, for it went into Chancery for claims which were worth nothing. He denied that the Government had international law upon its side; and it was frightful, he said, to think to what an extent war might rage all over the world, if such doctrines as he had heard rashly put forth in the House that evening were to become established. He hoped their Lordships would do justice to themselves in the public opinion of Europe by shaking themselves free from the recent proceedings in Greece. He confidently expected they would do so, and in saying this he bore testimony to the great ability and the peaceful sentiments of Lord Palmerston.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

Contents .	Present	113
	Proxies	56
		—169
Non-Contents	Present	77
	Proxies	55
		—132
Majority against Government . . .		37

The defeat of the Ministry upon a question of such paramount importance was naturally regarded as a severe blow, and as one which, unless counteracted by some antagonist demonstration of opinion from another quarter, might be likely to endanger their official existence. The question arose whether the House of Commons would be induced to reverse the sentence of condemnation which the House of Lords had pronounced, and thus save the Government from the extinction which otherwise impended over it. At this juncture the task of rescuing Lord Palmerston and his colleagues from their dilemma was undertaken by a Member of Parliament not usually very amicably disposed towards the Administration, but remarkable for the freespoken boldness of his language and the independence of his parliamentary conduct. On the 20th of June, two days after the division on Lord Stanley's motion, Mr. Roebuck inquired of Lord John Russell whether the Government would adopt any special course of conduct in consequence of the resolution passed by the House of Lords? Lord J. Russell, after reading from the Minute of the House of Lords the record of its resolution, proceeded to say, that the House would perceive that the resolution began by affirming the general proposition, that it is the right and duty of the Government to secure to our fellow-subjects

residing in foreign states the full protection of the laws of those states. Lord John could not consent so to *limit* the right and duty of Government. The definition implied that any state, however despotic, might make any laws, however unjust and oppressive, and that a foreign Government had no right to remonstrate or interfere against the execution of those laws. That is not the way in which the law of nations has ever been put in practice by any of the great nations of Europe; still less by the United States of America. The Government, therefore, could not, consistently with their sense of duty, carry the first part of the resolution into effect. But the latter part of the resolution conveyed a censure on the Government for the conduct they had pursued with respect to the affairs of Greece. He would not argue the question, but he made this reply for the Government—"We are not going in any respect to alter the course of conduct we have thought it right to pursue in respect to Foreign Powers, in consequence of that resolution." But there was another question, probably, in the contemplation of honourable Members,—whether the Government, thus dissenting from the general rule with respect to the law of nations laid down by the House of Lords, and refusing to conduct itself according to the resolution there agreed to, did not think it their duty to resign the Government into the hands of those who might act upon that resolution. The question induced a reference to history. "One hundred and forty years ago, the House of Lords agreed to a resolution, which they embodied in an Address, that it would not consist with the honour and safety of this country to make any peace with France that would leave Spain and the Indies in possession of any branch of the House of Bourbon. The Executive Government, in spite of that Address of the House of Lords, which was carried on a division, proceeded to make a treaty with France, and that treaty left Spain and the Indies in the possession of a branch of the House of Bourbon. Not many years ago, in 1833, the House of Lords, on the motion of no less a person than the Duke of Wellington, agreed to an Address to the Crown on the subject of the foreign policy of this country as regarded Portugal; and Lord Grey, in replying to the speech in support of it, is stated to have said that he should consider the Address, if agreed to, as a vote of censure and a stigma upon the Government. The resolution was carried, and Lord Grey continued to execute the policy he had adopted; and my noble Friend near me (Lord Palmerston) declared in this House that he should not swerve from the policy which had thus been adopted." Lord John believed that in both those cases the conduct of the Executive Government was according to the Constitution of this country; and he believed, indeed, that while a change of Government in consequence of a resolution of the House of Lords would be unconstitutional, it might produce great confusion in the State, and be to none so dangerous as to the House of Lords itself. (*Hear, hear.*) Placing on the House of Lords the weight and responsibility of controlling the Executive Government of this country, would soon put that House in a position which

it never hitherto occupied, and which it could not maintain. With these opinions, he could not consent to surrender the reins of power in consequence of a resolution of the House of Lords. But, at the same time, he did not deny that that resolution, carried as it was, was a matter of serious importance; for it deeply affected the conduct of Foreign Powers in their relation to the Government of this country. But he should have thought the remedy easy and obvious, were it not for circumstances which no doubt influenced honourable Gentleman opposite. "The honourable Member for Buckinghamshire, who lately interrupted me (Mr. Disraeli), is himself in close political and party connection with the noble Lord who is reported to have made this motion in the other House of Parliament. If he had given notice of a similar motion in this House, the House of Commons could then have decided upon the merits of that motion—and if this House had agreed with the House of Lords, there could have been no doubt or hesitation as to the course which Her Majesty's Ministers would have had to pursue. But, Sir, there is a fair and honourable interpretation of the conduct of that honourable Gentleman and of those who act with him. If they had believed in the soundess and the policy of the resolution I have read, they would no doubt have thought it their duty to bring forward that resolution in this House, in which, besides its being the House where all the administration of the Crown is controlled and revised, there is this obvious advantage—namely, that in this House sits the Minister who is charged with the affairs of the Foreign Department. (*Cheers.*) But, Sir, there is an honourable explanation for such conduct; and that explanation no doubt is, that those who share the general political opinions of the noble Lord whom I have mentioned, do not share in the view which he takes either with respect to our foreign policy generally or with respect to the affairs of Greece in particular. If they had agreed with the noble Lord in either of those respects, there would have been no excuse for not affording my noble Friend an opportunity of making in this House his defence."

Lord John added, that if Mr. Roebuck wished to make a motion, he should have the earliest possible opportunity.

"I can only say that we shall continue in that course which we have hitherto followed with respect to our foreign policy. So long as we continue the Government of this country, I can answer for my noble Friend, that he will act, not as Minister of Austria (*Cheers*)—or of Russia (*Protracted cheering*)—or of France, or of any other country—but as the Minister of England. The honour of England, and the interests of England—such are the matters which are within our keeping; and it is to those interests and to that honour that our conduct will in future be, as it has hitherto been, directed." (*Loud and general cheering.*)

Mr. Roebuck hoped to be allowed to say a few words.

Not entirely agreeing with the constitutional doctrines laid down by the noble Lord, he should tomorrow propose a resolution "according to the offer the noble Lord held out." To him it seemed that Lord John Russell had only stated

one half of the great rule that governs the Executive of this country. "I admit, a mere resolution of the House of Lords is not of itself a sufficient reason to lead to the alteration of a Government; yet it is so important in our double-chamber system of legislation, that both should act, if possible, in harmony, or if not, that there should be a complete understanding in the public mind as to the ground of the disagreement, that any Administration which has been thus censured by the House of Lords is bound not to shrink from an appeal to the House of Commons; and if that appeal, when made, is not successful, then their path is clear. (*Cheers.*) It is because I agree in the policy laid down by the noble Lord at the head of Foreign Affairs in this country, that I will test the opinion of this House, in order to learn whether we can find a verdict in the House in his favour, and also to learn distinctly and clearly, and sufficiently for the world to know, whether or not Her Majesty's Government has the confidence of the people of England. (*Cheers.*) Therefore, Sir, I shall, in accordance with the permission of the noble Lord, to-morrow move the following resolution, of which I now beg to give notice, namely,

"That the principles which have hitherto regulated the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government are such as were required to preserve untarnished the honour and dignity of this country, and, in times of unexampled difficulty, the best calculated to maintain peace between England and the various nations of the world."

On the following day, accordingly, the debate on this important question was commenced. It was carried on for four nights by successive adjournments, and was illustrated by speeches on both sides of the House which attracted marked attention for their brilliancy and eloquence. Above all, it acquired a pre-eminent and solemn interest, as being the last occasion on which the voice of Sir Robert Peel was heard in the House of Commons. A few hours only elapsed between the delivery of one of the finest speeches of this patriotic statesman and the accident which resulted in his lamentable death. It is impossible, within our limits, to give more than a brief summary of the leading arguments on both sides of the question.

Mr. Roebuck commenced his speech by explaining the reasons which had induced him to make this motion. A Government constituted like ours, he observed, when condemned by one branch of the Legislature, is unable to discharge its duties either at home or abroad with honour. In such a case, therefore, it became the duty of this House to ascertain for itself what had been the conduct of the Government, and to express its own opinion. He agreed with Lord John Russell, that no Administration was bound to resign upon a mere resolution of the House of Lords; but if it was necessary to have a House of Lords, and if that House had expressed an opinion upon a question regarding our foreign policy, this House should step in and declare the sentiments of the people of England upon the same point; the clear proposition contained in the resolution of the House of Lords being a condemnation of that foreign policy. He confessed he came to the consideration of the policy of Lord Palmerston with a mind disposed

in its favour; for, though he had seen much in its details to condemn, with its principles he entirely agreed. There were two classes of cases which that policy embraced—one regarding individual rights and wrongs; the other, the general interests, the dignity, and honour of this country. The object of Lord Palmerston, with relation to the first, was to extend the protection of the Government of England to her wandering sons, so far as the rules of civilized nations would permit; and with respect to the interests of the country, as a people, he believed Lord Palmerston's policy had been to maintain the peace of the world, not by truckling to despotism, but, as far as permitted by the rules of international law, by the exertion of the moral force of the English name. Might there not be a Minister of this country whose policy was to make tyranny safe in Europe? These antagonist principles were now upon their trial, and the House of Commons was called upon to decide whether England was openly to countenance, not struggles for anarchy, but the efforts of mankind for self-government, or to lend its aid to crush those efforts. Mr. Roebuck then rapidly reviewed the system of foreign policy pursued by this country from 1790 to 1815, and from 1830 to the present time, contrasting its principles in the two periods. He then noticed cursorily the circumstances under which the kingdom of Greece was established by the three Powers; the petty intrigues of which the little Court of Athens soon became the focus; the obstinate ignorance of the English people as to foreign affairs; the insolent demands made by Russia and Austria upon Turkey for the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, and the appearance of the English fleet in the Dardanelles, which had vindicated the rights of independent nations. He then applied himself to the specific case of the claims upon Greece, to which it was objected that the demands were unlawful; that their amount was insignificant and exaggerated; that the manner in which they were urged was imperious and uncalled for; and that the time for exacting redress was inopportune. He denied that there was anything in the claims contrary to the law of nations, which was a system of general morality, the rules of which were somewhat vague. But how had they been interpreted in practice? France in 1831 had sent a fleet into the Tagus to exact reparation for injuries suffered by French subjects, our offer of mediation being refused. In 1842 the French Government had in a similar manner obtained redress for its subjects at St. Salvador. There were many similar instances on the part of France, America, and England herself; and with weak nations it was a merciful mode of proceeding in such cases, not to declare war, but to blockade their ports, and take possession of certain property. For many years there had been continual complaints of the conduct of the Greek Government towards British subjects, letters from our Ministers remaining unopened, and, of course, unanswered. In Mr. Finlay's case his land had been taken possession of, not for great national interests, but for a garden in which the King might disport himself at the expense of a British subject, who was refused all payment whatever. He applied to Lord Aberdeen to

intercede with the Greek Government; Lord Aberdeen acknowledged the justice of his claims, and directed Sir E. Lyons to urge them; but Mr. Finlay obtained no redress. M. Pacifico, on a Sunday, when the Christians of Athens were at church, had his house attacked by a mob, headed by certain young noblemen, his family beaten, and his whole property destroyed. He cared not what M. Pacifico was; he was born a British subject, and had a right to demand the protection of England. He appealed to the Greek Government, and obtaining no reparation, he sought that protection. Had it been Baron Rothschild who had been thus attacked, all Europe would have rung with the outrage; but M. Pacifico being a poor Jew, he was treated with insult, and his demands set aside. It had been said that international law forbade compliance with such an appeal; this he denied, and he showed what would be the effect of such an interpretation of the law in despotic countries. Then it was said that these were isolated cases; but there were other cases, and if we once relaxed, in the case of half-civilized nations, the rules by which the subjects of this country are guarded abroad, there would be no safety for English commerce. Mr Roebuck then went into a minute examination of the details of the transactions between M. Gros and Mr. Wyse at Athens, and Lord Palmerston and M. Drouyn de Lhuys in England, and concluded by expressing a hope that Mr. Hume would not, by persevering in an amendment, of which he had given notice, enable Members to ride off from deciding upon the general policy of the Government.

Mr. Hume could not join in the *tu quoque* argument of Mr. Roebuck, because he thought the conduct of other states furnished no rule of conduct for England. Finding, however, that he (Mr. Hume) had taken a wrong step, and that his amendment would place some hon. Members in a difficulty, he should not press it.

Sir F. Thesiger observed, that Mr. Roebuck, in placing himself in the gap and moving such a resolution, had purchased a claim to the substantial gratitude of the Government. He recollected, however, a debate, in 1843, upon the war in Affghanistan, in which he had declared that Lord Palmerston was typified by a lucifer match; and he was astonished that, with such an impression, Mr. Roebuck had proposed this resolution, the lucifer match being still in the Foreign Office. Mr. Roebuck had not called for a reversal of the resolution of the House of Lords, but had prudently given an ample range to every one who desired an excuse for voting with the Government. After some general reflections upon the policy of Lord Palmerston, than which nothing, he thought, was more likely to embroil us with other nations, and which had resulted in the deepest humiliation to England, Sir Frederick examined at some length the cases of Mr. Finlay and M. Pacifico, neither of which, he contended, afforded a ground for hostile aggression; the former having been referred to arbitration, and the latter, which involved absurd, unfounded, and exaggerated claims, being a case for the tribunals of the country. He then went into the particulars of the negotiations carried on by the intervention of France, and observed that Lord Palmerston, having been charged with a breach of the arrange-

ments, was compelled at last to adopt the very convention he had repudiated, and was now in the same position as that in which he might have stood, without humiliation, on the 14th of May. He asked the House whether these transactions were calculated, in the words of the motion, to "maintain the honour and dignity of this country?"

Mr. W. P. Wood supported the motion, and in reply to Sir F. Thesiger discussed minutely the several cases of complaint against the Greek Government, one of which—that of an individual who had been brutally tortured in the Turkish fashion—had been scarcely noticed. In all these cases redress was refused, and it was remarkable how many of the Ionian islanders were insulted, flogged, and tortured, because they were British subjects. In such instances it was the plain and bounden duty of our Government to interfere. But the most flagrant outrage was in the case of the *Fantome's* boat; and yet it was said that British honour was compromised by a demand for redress. It had been admitted by the ablest advocate of the resolution of the House of Lords, that for years past the representatives of the three great Powers at Athens had been cavilling amongst themselves—one to maintain English, another French, and another Russian interests. Then, was it for the English Minister at such a Court to say, "We cannot obtain redress ourselves, and must seek the intervention of Russia and France?" The step taken by our Government would be of immense value throughout the East, and would dissipate the illusion of the Greek Court, that England dared not enforce her rights without the sanction of France and Russia. If Greece was to be maintained it was not by handing over claims to Russia or France.

Sir J. Graham said he engaged in this discussion most reluctantly; but in a question of this kind intentional absence would be cowardice and with the sentiments he entertained silence was impossible. He had given to the Government for the last four years an independent and honest support, thinking that from the state of parties it was his duty to do so; he had no feelings of hostility towards the Government; but the House was not called upon to discuss the narrow question of Greece, for Mr. Roebuck, in concert with the Government, had opened a much larger question, "Do you, on the whole, approve of the policy which has been pursued by the Government with reference to our foreign relations since their accession to power?" To that large question he should address himself. He had been a member of Lord Grey's Government when the separation of Belgium from Holland took place; but this was in concurrence with all the great Powers of Europe. The dangerous nature of our interference, after the retirement of Lord Grey, was pointed out by Lord Howick, when Sir R. Peel was at the head of affairs. Sir James here read an extract from Lord Howick's speech in 1844, recommending an abstinent course of foreign policy, and then proceeded to contrast with these sound and prudent principles the policy embraced by Lord Palmerston immediately after his accession to power. He read a dispatch from his Lordship upon Spanish affairs in 1846, which, he contended, violated all the leading principles of the policy so laid

down. He adverted to various diplomatic transactions between our Foreign Office and Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland, when the latter country was divided between the Sonderbund and the Bernese parties. In the case of the Spanish marriages, he thought a heavy responsibility rested upon Lord Palmerston, who, while seeking only to overthrow M. Guizot, had produced a more serious result. Sir James then severely criticised the conduct of Lord Palmerston in relation to the affairs of Italy, especially his refusal, when asked by Austria, to mediate in the Lombardy question; the consequence of which refusal, he believed, had been the insurrection in Hungary and the intervention of Russia in Austrian politics. He condemned the imprudent act of sending a British fleet into the Dardanelles. The excuse made was, that the fleet had been driven by stress of weather. Was that consistent with the fact? Approaching the Greek question, Sir James pointed out the offensive language held by Lord Palmerston towards the Greek Ministers. Much, he admitted, might be said in vindication of the claims of Mr. Finlay and M. Pacifico; but they were the least important part of the question; the nicest and most difficult part was the territorial claim to the islands of Cervi and Sapienza, over which Mr. Roebuck, with the skill of an advocate, had lightly passed. With respect to the transactions growing out of the intervention of France, he thought it was a great misfortune that the Convention of London had not been at once accepted. Sir James touched upon the Danish dispute, and again referring to the frustration of all the views of Lord Palmerston at the Courts of Spain, Portugal, and Rome, observed that it was because that noble Lord was not a Minister of Austria, Russia, or France, but *par excellence* the Minister of England, he was invited to vote that the noble Lord had "maintained the honour and dignity of this country." This vote he could not consent to give.

Lord Palmerston began his speech by insisting upon the importance of the question, which concerned not only the tenure of office by an individual or a Government, but involved principles of national policy, and the interests, honour, and dignity of this country. He observed, that those who had thought themselves strong enough to try to take the Government by storm ought not to have been content with obtaining an expression of the opinion of the House of Lords; it was either their duty to have sent down the resolution for the concurrence of this House, or else those connected with the party there should have proposed a confirmation of the resolution. However, the question now was, whether this House would adopt the resolution, which involved the future and the past, laying down for the future a principle of national policy which he considered totally incompatible with the interests, rights, and honour of this country, and the happiness of other countries. The principle, which the person who moved it was obliged to modify, was that British subjects in foreign lands were entitled to nothing but the protection of the laws and tribunals of the country in which they might happen to be, and were not to look for any protection from their own country; and the House of Lords had not limited this principle to constitutional countries. He denied this doctrine, which was a doctrine upon which no English Minister had

acted, and the people of England would never suffer any Minister to act. He contended, however, for no such principle as that British subjects in foreign countries were to be above the laws. In the first instance, they were bound to have recourse to the laws of the land; but there might be cases in which the tribunals were not of a character to inspire confidence, and the rule would not apply to despotic Governments, or to those which were only nominally constitutional. The noble Lord then gave a short history of the Greek state, and described the nature of our relations with it. The object of our Government was to base the institutions of Greece upon the representative principle; but the advice and influence of the other Powers, France included, were adverse to our views. One evil of the absence of a constitution in Greece was, that the whole system of the Government was full of abuses. The police, in particular, practised tortures of the most revolting kind upon both sexes. There was in Greece, a great number of persons, Maltese, Ionians, as well as British subjects, whom we were bound to protect; but it was the practice of the Greek authorities to make no distinction between Maltese, Ionians, and their own subjects. Lord Palmerston then detailed the alleged insults which had been offered to British subjects in Greece, and showed the moderation and reasonableness of the demands made for reparation; and with reference to the case of Mr. Finlay, he justified his claim, which for fourteen years the Greek Government had put aside with shuffling excuses, and which had not been, as asserted, finally and conclusively settled. With respect to the case of M. Pacifico, whose character, whatever it might be, was no reason why he should be robbed with impunity by a mob, headed by the son of the Minister of War, he could get no redress, and we were, therefore, entitled to call upon the Greek Government for compensation, but they had denied the principle of the claim, so that it must either have been abandoned or enforced; and the course adopted of making reprisals was acted upon with great moderation. In these circumstances the French Government tendered, and we readily accepted, their good offices, the extent and conditions being distinctly understood, namely, that they were not to involve the negation of the principle of the demands. It was also understood between himself and M. Drouyn de Lhuys that Mr. Wyse should not determine when the mission of M. Gros had failed, and if a difference of opinion occurred between M. Gros and Mr. Wyse on those points which the former was competent to discuss, the latter was to refer home for instructions. Lord Palmerston entered very minutely into the details and dates of the communications between the different parties in the negotiations, which had reached this point, that Mr. Wyse had consented to accept from the Greek Government the sum suggested by M. Gros, namely, 150,000 drachmas, when the latter raised a new objection on a point respecting which he was not competent to act, and withdrew from the negotiation. An impression had gone abroad that on the 24th of April M. Gros had received and communicated to Mr. Wyse the draught of the Convention of London, which had not been proposed to him (Lord Palmerston) until the 15th, and not agreed on until the

18th, and that with a knowledge of this convention Mr. Wyse had renewed hostilities. This was totally untrue. Mr. Wyse received no information from M. Gros as to the draught of the Convention until the 2nd of May. He was sorry that the Convention did not arrive at Athens until after the other arrangement had been made, but this was not his fault, and the negotiations had not been put an end to by Mr. Wyse, but by M. Gros himself, who had afterwards an opportunity of resuming them, but again declared that he had withdrawn. The negotiations between the English and French Governments had come to a satisfactory conclusion, and the Government were ready to accept such parts of the Convention as were still applicable to things to be done instead of the arrangement made on the spot. Lord Palmerston then discussed the question relating to the two islands, respecting which his opinion, he said, was most clear and decided, and it was supported by that of Lord Aberdeen. The islands—that of Sapienza having been in 1804 aggregated to Zante, and Cervi to Cerigo—had always been understood to belong to the Septinsular territory of the Ionian State. This question, however, did not form part of the demands upon the Greek Government; it was open to fair discussion in conjunction with France and Russia. Approaching then the wider field taken by Sir James Graham, Lord Palmerston reviewed at great length the policy he had pursued in the various instances mentioned by Sir James and other speakers—Belgium and Holland, Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland, and Italy—denying the charge that he had encouraged revolution. The advocates of temperate reform, he observed, were always stigmatised as the fomenters of revolution. Lord Minto went to Italy at the express desire of the Pope, and the wish of the Roman Government had been conveyed in a manner which seemed to denote that they had Lord Minto in their eye. They said the Pope was desirous of improving the administrative institutions of the country, and requested that an English agent of rank might be sent who had the entire confidence of Her Majesty's Government. He advised only administrative reforms, and if nothing more had happened, and his advice had been followed, Italy would have acquired great additional strength. The policy of the Government was to prevent revolution—it was a policy of improvement and of peace. The propriety of the intervention on behalf of the Hungarian refugees had not been questioned; but it had been said that the fleet should not have been sent to the Dardanelles; but he contended that this was a wise and prudent measure of defence—not of offence, for he denied that it was a threat against Russia or Austria; but the entrance of the fleet into the Straits was not in consequence of, but contrary to, his instructions to Sir S. Canning. The noble Lord concluded his speech of nearly five hours' duration with a powerful peroration, challenging the verdict of the House whether the principles which had guided the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Ministers had been proper and fitting, and whether as a subject of ancient Rome could hold himself free from indignity by saying "Civis Romanus sum," a British subject in a foreign country should not be protected by the vigilant eye and the strong arm of the Go-

vernment against injustice and wrong.

Sir J. Walsh, after commending the speech of Lord Palmerston as an unrivalled effort of parliamentary ability, assailed some of his main positions, and characterised the principle of a policy which spared the strong and oppressed the weak, as one of conquest. In reviewing the Greek transactions, he dwelt upon the suspicious omission of a reclamation on behalf of Stellis Sumachi, the unexplained conduct of the British Consul at Patras in the matter of the brigands, and the monstrous disproportion between Don Pacifico's pecuniary claim, and the injury inflicted upon Greece; observing, that the effect of this part of the noble Lord's policy had been to place Russia in the light of a defender of the weak. Sir John surveyed the wider field of our politics under Lord Palmerston's management, which, after throwing the Continent into disorder, in the end riveted more firmly than ever the fetters of despotism. The result had been deeply mortifying to this nation, when a French Ministry, having charged England from the tribune of the Assembly with a breach of promise, could announce from the same place that she had yielded to all the demands of France.

Mr. S. Herbert, in the outset of his speech, defended Sir James Graham against the reflections of Lord Palmerston in relation to his dispatches to Mr. Bulwer at Madrid, and then turned to the affairs of Italy. He described the corrupt state of the Roman Government at the accession of the Pope, whose sole object in his reforms was to convert a bad despotism into a good one. He next adverted to the affairs of Lombardy, vindicating the ancient Court from the designs upon Sardinia ascribed to it by Lord Palmerston, whom he accused of suppressing documents containing groundless charges made by him against foreign Powers. The mission of Lord Minto, misunderstood and misinterpreted by the Italian people, had a most fatal effect upon the progress of sound constitutional reform; his unfortunate phrase, the "independence of Italy," had only one meaning there, the expulsion of foreigners. Mr. Herbert detailed the proceedings of Lord Minto at Naples, the result of which was to disappoint those who had hoped for the extension of temperate constitutional reform. Rome was sunk under a grinding military tyranny; Prussia had obtained liberty without the assistance of Lord Palmerston; and what was the condition of all the countries which had been cursed with his aid? He called upon the House to mark its disapprobation of a policy which had tended to lower the public character of this nation, and created a detestation of the British name.

Sir G. Grey complained of the accusations levelled by Mr. Herbert against his noble Colleague. The question was not about any particular dispatch, but whether the principles of our foreign policy, looking at it as a whole, were such as to command the respect, or to merit the censure and reprobation, of the House. The principles of the question had been, he thought, accurately stated by Mr. Roebuck; and, with respect to the first class of cases, the point at issue was, whether the Government should act in accordance with the resolution of the Lords, or, as they had hitherto deemed it to be their duty, to afford protection, in the widest

sense of the term, to British subjects in another country, who were unable by the ordinary process of the law, or through other causes, to obtain justice. With respect to the other class of cases, no one had stated what was the antagonistic principle upon which the Government were required to act. No course of propagandism had been adopted by our Foreign Minister; distinct disavowals had been repeatedly given of any desire to interfere with the political views and opinions of other countries. But a British minister was not to close his lips for ever. Circumstances might arise in which it would be the duty of a representative of this country to impart advice when it was asked, or when an opportunity offered to promote the interests of the world at large. After paying a warm tribute to the character and talents of Lord Palmerston, Sir George vindicated the proceedings of Lord Minto, which, he contended, were not to be judged by their effects. The peace of Europe, however, had been maintained, and the principles of constitutional government were making progress, in spite of despotism on the one hand, and anarchy and disorder on the other. Friendly relations with other countries might be purchased at too dear a price by the sacrifice of the national honour, and he trusted that the House would not by their vote lower this country from the high position it had hitherto occupied amongst the nations of the world.

Mr. Gladstone arraigned the conduct of the First Minister in sitting down contentedly under the censure of the House of Lords, sheltering himself under precedents which were, in fact, no precedents at all. He had left the office of vindicating the policy of the Government to the hon. Member for Sheffield, who did not deem it prudent to raise the same issue as in the Upper House. It was deemed wise to shift the issue, in order to enlist in favour of Lord Palmerston the sympathies of those who believed that he studied to promote popular principles. Upon the Greek question he repudiated precedents which involved the conduct of strong countries against weak ones; and, having examined the cases upon which the main issue depended, laying great stress upon that of the Ionian Sumachi—whose really barbarous treatment had met with no redress—he observed, that the original vice of the noble Lord was disclosed in the case of Mr. Finlay, in which there came out the grand question, how the relations of British subjects, domiciled in foreign countries, were to be regulated. It had been admitted, that, where the law of the country was applicable to the case, the tribunals must be first resorted to. The law did apply to that case; Mr. Finlay, therefore, was bound to go before the tribunals to which he had been always referred by the Greek Government; yet, with the tribunals open to him, diplomatic measures had been employed. Baron Gros, exercising the impartial agency of France, declared that it was owing to Mr. Finlay that the arbitration was not proceeded with. The case of M. Pacifico stood upon the same footing as that of Mr. Finlay; if the Courts were not resorted to, a recourse to diplomatic action was unjustifiable. Mr. Gladstone then dissected the character and claims of M. Pacifico, whose house was full of the most costly furniture, but who had nothing besides.

Did M. Pacifico seek civil redress? He did not even attempt it; all such complaints were received without scrutiny by the British Minister, and reprisals were made upon Greek property to the amount of 80,000*l.* The noble Lord had thus violated the principles of international law, broken the stipulations of his own treaty of 1837, and, without trying the means of civil redress, had resorted to force instead of order and law. The fruit of this policy had been humiliation in regard to France, and a lesson received without reply from the Autocrat of all the Russias. On the subject of our conduct towards other nations, Sir G. Grey had asked, what was the antagonistic principle? That of non-interference; whereas the policy of Lord Palmerston had been characterised by a spirit of active interference. That on fit occasions British influence might be exercised with other countries to extend institutions from which we derived so much benefit, no one denied; but we were not to make occasions, and become propagandists of even sound political doctrines. No Minister could really protect Englishmen, except upon principles of policy which universal consent had prescribed for the government of nations. The spirit of Lord Palmerston's speech was apparent in his allusion to the Roman citizen, who had a law for himself which he denied to others, and claimed privileges peculiarly his own. Were the people of England to arrogate this distinction? Were we to stand upon any other platform than that of the civilized nations of Christendom?

Mr. Henry Drummond declined to oppose the motion. His speech embraced a variety of rather incongruous topics, including the Reform Bill, to which he attributed the late continental revolutions.

Mr. Cockburn addressed himself in the first instance to the speech of Mr. Gladstone, which he undertook to show was a series of misrepresentations, containing perversions of facts, distortions of evidence, and misstatements of the true principles of international jurisprudence. The question consisted of two parts—the interference of Government in the affairs of Greece, and the policy of England with reference to the rest of Europe. The object of the first was to redress certain wrongs admitted to have been sustained by British subjects, who were therefore entitled to redress from the Greek Government, and if that Government did not afford redress, it was the bounden duty of the British Government to interpose. Mr. Cockburn then proceeded to show that, in the case of Messrs. Finlay and Pacifico, it was impossible to obtain redress from the Greek authorities. In that of Mr. Finlay the tribunals were not open to him, as Mr. Gladstone supposed; he could not sue the Sovereign, who, before and after the granting of the constitution, was irresponsible. In the case of M. Pacifico, the imputations upon whose character he treated as unfair attempts to prejudice his claims, he had sustained a wrong, and was therefore entitled, though a Jew, or even a forger, to redress. In what civil tribunals could he obtain compensation from a mob of brigands and paupers? A criminal prosecution had been tried, and had failed. Of the condition of the Greek courts and municipalities Mr. Cockburn drew a very unfavourable picture, confirming

its accuracy by extracts from a pamphlet by Mr. Baillie Cochrane. Tortures of the most atrocious kind, "though strictly prohibited by the constitution," were practised in Greece; British subjects were liable to these inflictions; and were they to wait until they obtained redress from such tribunals? He then entered upon the other branch of the question—the general foreign policy of the Government—reproaching the opponents of that policy with their prolonged silence, while the transactions which they now impugned were taking place. In most difficult and trying times Lord Palmerston had interfered only when invited, or when legitimate occasion called for interference; steering a middle course; recommending monarchs to make timely and wise concessions to their subjects, and endeavouring to induce excited and irritated nations, goaded into rebellion, to listen to the counsels of moderation. His honour was not the less because success had not crowned his efforts. Defending the noble Lord's course of proceeding in the Spanish case, the Neapolitan case, and that of Austria and Piedmont, he uttered an indignant invective against those whose sympathies were awakened only in favour of tyranny, despotism, and absolutism. The interference of Lord Palmerston was condemned because it was upon the wrong side, though it was the side chosen by Mr. Canning, whose mantle had fallen well and sat gracefully upon the noble Lord. Mr. Cockburn concluded a speech of much power and eloquence with some lively and pointed sallies respecting the state of parties, upon the hypothesis of an imminent change of the Ministry.

Mr. Walpole replied to Mr. Cockburn, adapting his distribution of the questions under the heads of the interference of the Government in the particular case of Greece, and their general foreign policy. Upon the first head, he observed that Mr. Cockburn had confined his argument to the personal claims, carefully omitting all allusion to the national claims in relation to the two islands, whereas the proceeding of the noble Lord in this matter had violated the express stipulations of a treaty, and endangered the amity of nations and the peace of the world. With respect to the personal claims, the principles of international law, which were as well understood as those of the common law of England, forbade reprisals, except on the positive refusal of Government to afford redress, or an evasion of justice by unreasonable delay, or a decision obviously partial and unjust; and applying these principles to the case of Mr. Finlay and M. Pacifico, he showed that they were not within the exceptions. Passing then to the general system pursued by Lord Palmerston in his intercourse with other nations, he compared it in its tendency and its results with that of Lord Aberdeen: the former calculated to sow jealousy and distrust amongst nations, and to destroy their amicable intercourse; the latter maintaining, by an equal and dignified policy, the peace of the world.

Mr. Cobden was anxious to consider this question on its legitimate issue, not for the purpose of indulging in any personal opposition, and seeing nothing in the question which involved any political conspiracy or cabal. He desired to be exonerated from the charge preferred against those who would not support the motion, that they were

advocates of despotism. He, at least, was no ally to Russia. The first question was the conduct of the Government towards Greece. He would state in a few words the case of Mr. Finlay. He was one of a hundred persons who sold land to the Greek Government; the others had agreed to the terms of payment, but he refused; a controversy ensued, and there appeared a British fleet in the Bay of Salamis. In the case of M. Pacifico, his house was attacked; he handed his disgraceful bill to the Greek Government, and then came the British fleet. Mr. Cobden described the other grievances in the same compendious manner, and asked if there was no other way of settling such trifling matters than by sending fifteen ships-of-war. Why, Lord Palmerston had actually adopted arbitration, but it was after he had resorted to force. Mr. Cobden ridiculed the manner in which the Foreign Secretary had conducted the negotiations with the French Minister, which, he said, had given him a contempt for diplomacy. The result had been humiliation in respect to France, a rebuke from Russia, all that had been done by the fifteen ships-of-war being a nullity. The matter was not settled yet, and the House was asked by this motion to declare that this affair had been most fairly, justly, and dexterously managed. They were further asked to identify themselves with the whole foreign policy of the Government. He should be the most inconsistent man upon earth if he did so, after condemning so many of their acts of interference with the affairs of other countries, done in direct contravention of the exposition of Whig principles promulgated by Lord Grey. Mr. Cobden explained his views on the subject of intervention, and he charged Mr. Cockburn with being an open advocate of propagandism. The question did not depend upon liberalism or absolutism—it depended more upon peace, commerce, and education.

Sir R. Peel began his memorable speech by vindicating the motives which influenced his vote, declaring that the suggestion of Mr. Cockburn, that there had been a disgraceful conspiracy, or a base compromise, in opposition to the Ministers, on his side of the House, was wholly unfounded. He had given his conscientious support to them because he had cordially approved their policy in domestic affairs—commercial, monetary, and in relation to Ireland. There were occasions on which he had supported their foreign policy, which he did not now come forward to condemn; but he was asked to give his approval of the whole, and to affirm principles tenfold more important than the saving of a Government. Before Mr. Roebuck called for a subscription to his resolution, he should define what were the principles of the foreign diplomacy of the Government. Were they non-intervention? Were they the employment of the same language to the strong and to the weak? After justifying the principles of foreign policy adopted by Lord Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel declared that, though no partisan of the Greek Government, he could not conscientiously vote that the policy of his successor in the affairs of Greece had been calculated to maintain the honour and dignity of this country. He admitted, for the sake of argument, that we had just claims upon Greece, but he maintained that there was an obvious mode of settling them with-

out offending France, provoking the rebuke of Russia, or compromising our own dignity, by asking the good offices of France (which had been ultimately accepted) before resorting to force. He blamed the conduct of the Government towards France after her good offices had been employed. Why did the *Vauban* sail from Marseilles without a communication to Mr. Wyse? Why not, when a misunderstanding had arisen, at once tender the London Convention, which was at last reluctantly conceded? Could he see this transaction, and our present position with respect to France, Russia, and Austria, and vote for this resolution? Then he came to the principles of our foreign policy: he was asked to affirm those principles; they were vague and indefinite, but, as expounded by Mr. Roebuck, they meant that this country would assist other nations in their efforts to obtain self-government, and to resist tyranny under the name of legitimacy. This was no other than the principle proclaimed by the National Convention of France on the 19th of November, 1792, and in the Manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick. If we claimed this right, a correlative right must be conceded to other nations, and American notions of self-government, for example, differed from ours. Was it not, then, a wiser policy to hold the doctrine recognised by Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Canning, that the true policy of this country was non-interference? He believed that the cause of constitutional liberty would only be encumbered by our help, whilst by obtruding it we should involve this country in incalculable difficulties. For these reasons he should dissent from the motion.

Lord John Russell, after justifying the course which the Government had taken upon this question, charging the tactics of their opponents with unfairness, and accusing Lord Aberdeen of having uttered most unfounded imputations, and made most unjust attacks upon the present Ministers, complained of the disposition evinced in this discussion to discredit the testimony of English witnesses on the transactions in Greece, and the disingenuous manner in which that testimony had been dealt with, as exemplified in respect to Mr. Finlay's case. In that case, and in M. Pacifico's, the two important questions were, had they suffered wrong, and could they, in the ordinary course of justice, obtain redress? Other states, where its subjects had suffered wrong, had exacted compensation from the state which had done the wrong, so that the principle of international law upon which the Government had acted was not dormant or obsolete. If this course of proceeding were abandoned, the consequence would be that, whilst compensation would be claimed and received by the French or the Prussian Minister, the English Minister would be told that the English Parliament had decided that British subjects should not be protected, and that he might make what he could of the tribunals. Lord John then discussed the considerations which had regulated the policy of the Government in regard to the continental states, calling upon the House to judge them by the principles they professed, and by the results which had been obtained under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty. He dwelt with particularity upon the Neapolitan question—one of the most serious

of their difficulties—observing that so far from Lord Minto having been a fomenter of revolution, there was a rumour that his house was to be attacked because he had given the King of Naples anti-revolutionary advice. He corroborated the statement of Lord Palmerston respecting the passage of the Dardanelles by the British fleet, and avowed that in the matter of the Hungarian refugees, when appealed to by Turkey, the Government had replied that they would make a friendly representation to Russia and Austria, but if they refused to comply, the Sultan should have the assistance of a powerful English fleet; and yet it was said they coerced only weak states, and employed a humble tone to strong ones. He acknowledged it was a just rule of policy not to interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations; but that rule had not been very strictly observed even by Lord Aberdeen in his intercourse with Greece, and it must be relaxed in cases of exigency, for an unbending rule would be the cause of war. Though, besides the general interest of mankind, it was the particular interest of this country that freedom should be extended, our best influence was exercised by affording at home an example of the good effects of liberty; but it was an advantage that it should be understood in Europe that we took part in neither of the extreme parties into which it was divided—neither in the wildness of democracy nor in the iron rule of despotism; the one leading to the other; and he begged the House to beware lest, in censuring a Government which had held that middle course, it declared in favour of one of those extreme parties. After an allusion to a rumoured fusion of the parties on the benches opposite to him, and attributing the unfounded suspicions cast upon the policy of the Government to foreign agency, he declared that by the verdict of that House, and of the people of England, he was prepared to abide, fully convinced that the Government had preserved at the same time the honour of this country and the blessings of peace.

Mr. Disraeli justified by precedent his own course of conduct on this question, and vindicated Lord Aberdeen. Taking the resolution as that of the Government, he observed, if it was meant to lay down the rule that, in countries like Greece, every person calling himself a British subject might look for redress to a British Admiral, in what a position it would place this country, as well as Greece. In the most despotic countries British subjects were protected by the supplementary aid of treaties, where the municipal laws of the country were insufficient. Admitting the claims of Mr. Finlay and M. Pacifico to be just in substance, though exaggerated in amount, they were not more just than multitudes of other claims which had not been enforced by line-of-battle ships. Analyzing the resolution, he extracted from it this as its cardinal principle—the support of the cause of self-government and constitutional liberty throughout the world; and he proceeded to show that this principle had not been really pursued by the Government, by taking a review of their transactions with the continental Powers, which had, moreover, perilled great English interests. Their acts and their failures were not calculated to sustain the honour of England, and so far from

preserving peace, there would have been no war in Europe but for their policy. The House of Lords had exercised a solemn duty, and pronounced a censure upon the policy which had led to such terrible results. This House was now asked to reverse that sentence; but he was persuaded that, whatever might be its vote, it would terminate that system, and announce to Europe, and to another hemisphere, that the Parliament of England had resolved that our policy should be conducted with due regard for the rights of other nations.

After a brief reply from Mr. Roebuck, the House divided, when the numbers were—

Ayes	310
Noes	264
Majority in favour of Government	46

Early in the present Session a motion was made by Lord D. Stuart for various papers relating to the demands of Russia and Austria for the extradition of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey, the Hungarian war, and the occupation of the principalities of the Danube by Russian troops. The noble Lord observed that the country was greatly in the dark with respect to these transactions. He gave a sketch of the history of Hungary, which, he contended, was always a free and independent state, until crushed last summer by the power and treachery of Russia; and of the measures taken by the Ban of Croatia to dissolve its union with Hungary, which had subsisted for eight hundred years. He read details of the atrocities committed by Austrian officers in Hungary, and the arbitrary acts of the Emperor, which at length provoked the resistance of the Hungarians, the Diet taking their stand upon the constitution. He glanced at the subsequent transactions—the murder of Count Bathyany, the success of General Bem, the revolution at Vienna, the renunciation by the Hungarian Diet of allegiance to the House of Hapsburgh, and the invasion of the kingdom by the Russians, before whose numbers the valour of the people and the skill of their leaders sank. Lord Dudley characterized this invasion as a flagrant violation of the law of nations. He then adverted to the continued occupation of the Danubian principalities by the Russian troops, amounting, as he understood, to 46,000 men, and enlarged upon the aggrandisement manifested by Russia, which had, however, suffered a wholesome check in her revolting and stupid claim for the extradition of the Hungarian refugees.

Lord Palmerston said Lord Dudley could not expect that he should follow him into all the details of these important transactions. It was the wish of the Government to give all the information respecting them which it would be consistent with the public interest and with the courtesies between Governments to afford; but the motion embraced so large a mass of correspondence, and communications of so confidential a nature, that he trusted it was not too much to ask to be allowed to make a selection of such as would suffice to show the course which the Government had pursued, without disclosing details inconvenient to the public service. With regard to Hungary, the feelings and opinions

of the great mass of the people of this country did them high credit; but, at the same time, in a matter in which England had no direct right to interfere, the functions of its Government, in the direction of events, were restricted within narrow limits. In regard to the Danubian principalities, the Russians stood on a footing different from that in which the Government of one country stands towards the provinces of another. He believed, however, that Russia was about to carry the engagements of her treaty with the Porte into execution, and that the number of Russian troops in the provinces would speedily be reduced to 10,000. With reference to the most important transaction —the refugees—he was ready to furnish papers that would indicate generally the course which this Government had pursued. His Lordship related the circumstances connected with the claims for the extradition of the refugees, who were not at present, he observed, imprisoned, but only placed under temporary surveillance. Diplomatic relations had been restored between Russia and Turkey, and there was every reason to suppose that those between Austria and Turkey would soon be renewed. The most perfect harmony and co-operation had existed between the English and French Ambassadors in this transaction, and it had been greatly owing to their good offices that this question, involving great difficulties, had been brought to a successful issue. Although that issue had not been exactly what might have been wished had the matter depended altogether upon the will of Her Majesty's Government, under the circumstances the arrangement was the best that could have been made. There were, his Lordship added, substantial reasons why he could not accede to the motion as it now stood.

Mr. Anstey saw no reason to alter the opinions he had expressed as to the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government, and he should support the motion if pressed to a division.

Lord D. Stuart professed his readiness to accept the offer of Lord Palmerston (with certain reservations), and in the course of his reply suggested that proper protection should be secured to the refugees, since the Turkish authorities had given them notice that persons with Austrian passports had come to practise upon Kossuth's life.

Lord C. Hamilton accused Lord Dudley of patent ignorance of Hungarian history, and stigmatized as a base calumny the charge which the noble Lord had been put forward by others to make against the Austrian Government, that it would condescend to poison these unfortunate persons.

Mr. Cockburn was astonished after the scenes which had taken place in Hungary, disgraceful to humanity, that an English nobleman should rise in the House of Commons to defend the Austrian Government, and read a list of noblemen and officers executed, and women of high rank flogged by the public executioner—one of the bloodiest bead-rolls he had ever seen.

Mr. Disraeli vindicated the course taken by Lord C. Hamilton, and observed that if Lord Dudley Stuart was convinced that his charge against the Austrian Government could be proved, the

fact ought not to have found a place, surely, in his epilogue. Such an insinuation against an ally of Her Majesty he considered to be one of the most unwarrantable he had ever heard in that House. Upon the general subject, he attributed the feebleness of Turkey to a crusade of the Liberal party, now represented by Lord Dudley, who, after exciting the passions of Europe against that empire, affected to sympathize with it in its languishing condition.

After some observations from Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Milnes, and Mr. Grattan, the motion was withdrawn.

A discussion of much interest took place on the 19th of March, upon a motion made by Mr. Hutt, the Member for Gateshead, relative to the maintenance of the British squadron for the suppression of the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa. The debate derived additional importance from the rumour which was generally current that the fate of Lord John Russell's Administration would depend upon its issue. Mr. Hutt's motion was for an address to the Crown to direct that negotiations be forthwith entered into for the purpose of releasing this country from all treaty engagements with foreign states for maintaining armed vessels on the coast of Africa to suppress the traffic in slaves. He began by explaining the circumstances under which the Report of the Committee of 1849 was made, in order to free that Report from the prejudice attempted to be raised against it on the ground that it had been carried only by the casting vote of the Chairman. He then gave a brief sketch of the history of the blockade system, and remarked the coincidence of the increase of the Slave Trade with the coercive measures adopted under the treaties to suppress it. Up to 1815 the number of negroes exported from the coast of Africa was 90,000; in 1819 it amounted to 105,000; and it continued to increase under circumstances of aggravated atrocity. Mr. Hutt then read a memorandum addressed by the Duke of Wellington to the Congress of Vienna, in 1822, which declared that the Slave Trade was carried on to a greater extent than during former periods, and that it would have been far more consolatory to humanity, and that fewer lives would have been lost, had the trade never been forcibly interfered with. This country, fifteen years after, Mr. Hutt continued, made further efforts to put down the trade, by increasing the number of cruisers, assisted by steam vessels, and by adding powers to search suspected vessels; in short, no measures of coercion were neglected. The result had been acknowledged in a letter from Lord J. Russell, when Colonial Secretary, in 1839, to the Lords of the Treasury, in which the incalculable magnitude of the evil, the enormous expense incurred by this country, and the annual sacrifice of life, were urged as arguments for the adoption of some new preventive system. In 1840 there had been a diminution of the trade, but the causes were independent of the efforts of our squadron. That period was one of great mercantile depression, which affected the Slave Trade as well as legitimate commerce, and at the same time Cuba and Brazil were honestly engaged in an attempt to prevent the importation of slaves; but in 1843 commerce revived, and with it, notwithstanding the exer-

tions of our fleet, revived all the horrors of the Slave Trade. In 1842 the exports of slaves had sunk to 30,000, in 1843 they rose to 55,000, in 1846 to 76,000, in 1847 to 84,000. The trade had since augmented to such a degree that, in 1848, the number of slaves exported into Brazil exceeded the demand by 8000, stimulated as that demand had been by the legislation of the British Parliament admitting Brazilian sugar to the markets of this country. Under these circumstances, slaves being cheaper in Brazil than when the trade was unrestricted, of what value was our squadron on the coast of Africa? We had undertaken a task to which any amount of force was unequal—to suppress a contraband trade which yielded higher gains than any other trade in the world. All experience demonstrated that no lucrative trade of this kind was ever suppressed by coercion. Sir Josiah Child, two hundred years ago, said, "He who would give a large price for any commodity shall obtain it by some means or other." Mr. Hutt then adverted to the testimony of Commodore Mansel and Sir C. Hotham, the Commodores of the African squadron, and other naval witnesses, as to the impracticability of putting down the traffic by force; observing that no witness, amongst those who held a contrary opinion, considered the present system a satisfactory one, though 25,000,000*l.* had been expended upon it, and we were still paying 700,000*l.* a year, and employing between thirty and forty vessels to maintain it. He objected to this country being engaged in an object in which we could co-operate with no other state, and were constantly trembling on the verge of a quarrel with France and America.

Mr. Baillie seconded the motion, on the ground that this country was really deriving, in the shape of cheap sugar from the Brazils, a profit from the Slave Trade, and that by maintaining the squadron on the coast of Africa we cast a screen of respectability over our conduct as receivers of stolen goods.

Mr. W. Evans, who had given notice of an amendment, which he now withdrew, combated many of the facts put forward by Mr. Hutt, and disputed the correctness of his conclusions, urging that it would be an awful thing to leave the whole African coast exposed to the lawless piracy and ruffianism of slave-traders, and recommending, as a means of diminishing the expense of the squadron, the employment of smaller vessels.

Mr. Labouchere regarded this question as involving not only the cause of humanity, but the character and honour of this country, if our squadron was to be withdrawn from the coast of Africa without any substitute; and deprecated the announcement by the Commons of England, that hereafter this horrible traffic might prevail over every sea without let or hindrance. He believed the people of England would not acquiesce, from motives of economy, in such a retrograde and degenerate course, without the substitution of some other system. The squadron, it was said, had not succeeded in suppressing the trade. Nobody expected it would without other measures. But the withdrawing of the squadron, until other measures had time to come into operation and vigour, would aggravate the horrors of the Slave Trade, extin-

guish the seeds of civilization in Africa, replunge that continent in the worst horrors of barbarism, and give a stimulus to slavery in Cuba and Brazil. The argument, that the exertions of the African squadron had been useless, was inconsistent with the difference that had taken place in the prices of slaves, the present high cost of a negro at Cuba and Brazil proving that a practical limit had been put upon the transport of natives of Africa across the Atlantic. Mr. Labouchere cited the testimony of Sir C. Hotham, a witness whose evidence had been invoked by Mr. Hutt, to the evil effects of withdrawing the squadron without a substitute; drew a very encouraging picture of the progress made in civilizing the races on the coast of Africa, chiefly through the influence of the republic of Liberia; and pointed out the inevitable consequences of the resolution upon our sugar-growing colonies, which, suffering from a dearth of labour, would have to contend with foreign sugar-producing countries commanding an unlimited supply of slave labour at a cheaper rate.

Mr. Grantley Berkeley, in supporting the motion, described the depression of our sugar colonies, and insisted that the only effectual mode of putting down the Slave Trade was to stop the admission of slave produce into this country.

Sir G. Pechell would not consent to a measure which must lower the station which this country had always maintained. Though the squadron had not been efficient enough, it had effected a large amount of good, and ships must be maintained on the African coast to protect the factories and legitimate commerce.

Mr. Anstey maintained that our blockade of the west coast of Africa, for the attainment of an Utopian object, was a violation of the law of nations. He concurred with Mr. Hutt in the expediency of removing the squadron, which had increased the exportation of negroes, and aggravated their sufferings in the passage.

Sir R. Inglis reduced the annual expenditure of the blockading squadron to 300,000*l.*, half of which would be required for the protection of commerce, and asked whether the House was prepared, for this small saving, to set at nought the solemn obligations we had contracted in the face of the world. The capture of 600 vessels by the blockading squadron had been no slight service rendered to Christian humanity.

Lord H. Vane supported the motion, not on the ground of economy, but from a conviction that the treaties with Spain and Portugal had been inoperative, and that to make the blockade effectual it must be upon a vast scale.

Mr. Cardwell argued that this was a question whether we should at once and for ever surrender the policy of years, and with it the hope of civilizing Africa. The arguments founded upon the alleged futility of the operations of our squadron, and its expense, he undertook to refute from the evidence. He acknowledged that by a marine guard alone it was impossible to command a long line of coast; but there were two other agencies at work—legitimate trade, and the higher influence of Christianity; and how could these agencies continue to work if deprived of protection? He then showed on how large an extent of the coast of Africa the Slave Trade had ceased; that the price of

slaves had risen at Cuba through the interruption of the trade by our cruisers; that the number of slaves imported into the Brazils was not regulated by the demand, but by the facilities of escaping our squadron. The question resolved itself into this: make the Slave Trade easy, and it will be in the power of black, or Spanish, or Portuguese savages, to obtain better returns in human flesh than in palm oil. Finding such strong evidence of the progress of civilization and of legitimate commerce in Africa, he could not, as an honest man, take upon himself to paralyze the hands of those who had been instrumental in accomplishing these changes, by consenting to withdraw our squadron, and leave the coasts of Africa to the horrors of piracy as well as the Slave Trade.

Captain Pelham spoke in opposition to the motion, amidst frequent manifestations of impatience.

Mr. Gladstone, declaring his intention to vote in favour of the motion, observed, that it contemplated only the single treaty with France, which placed this country in a position so anomalous and preposterous as justified a motion to put an end to it. He joined with those who stigmatized the Slave Trade as a detestable traffic; but the system of armed repression had long ago been pronounced futile by Sir F. Buxton; it had been condemned by Lord J. Russell, and by the most responsible and credible witnesses. Was this to be made a permanent system? or would the House look the subject fairly in the face, and come to some decisive resolution? The opinion of Sir C. Hotham—who did not counsel the removal of the squadron conditionally, but absolutely—was, that if the trade were stopped at one place, it broke out at another. The fact invalidated the argument founded upon the statement that parts of the coast were clear. Had the squadron extinguished the trade? No. Had it made a progress towards its extinction? That was the real issue; and Mr. Gladstone read statements of the prices of slaves, and of the percentage of captives in successive years, contending that the figures showed that there had been no progress, but rather a retrogression. Although the burden cast upon the people of England by this charge was not limited to 700,000*l.*, that was not his main motive; he wanted to grapple with the question on the ground of humanity and philanthropy, and he had come to the conclusion, from evidence of which he gave the details, that the present system of repression did not diminish, but, on the contrary, had a tendency to increase, the sum of human wretchedness. Then he might be asked, what other course he would suggest? It was an indispensable condition, that there should be a general belief amongst other nations of our sincerity; but, having passed the Sugar Duties Act, he defied the Government to re-establish our reputation for sincerity. We must repeal that Act, double our squadron, obtain the right of search from France and America, with power to punish foreign crews; and lastly, we must force Spain and Brazil to fulfil their treaties. Without these conditions—and they were almost hopeless—the success of our squadron in Africa would be visionary.

Lord John Russell said, the

House was asked, at the end of a series of triumphs achieved in the cause of humanity, to take a retrograde step, proclaiming to the world that we no longer meant to take measures against the Slave Trade or to offer a substitute, thereby spreading discouragement throughout the world, in which there were other nations admiring and imitating our example. The renunciation of our treaty with France would enable slavers to hoist the French flag, and the effect of the speeches of the mover and seconder was, "Let us have a free trade in slaves." Lord John questioned the correctness of Mr. Gladstone's facts; in the comparison he had made between the existing Slave Trade and that made under Sir William Dolben's Act, he had forgotten that the latter was a regulated trade. Sir C. Hotham and Captain Matson stated that the sufferings of the slaves in the middle passage would be aggravated if the trade were unmolested. In the matter of economy it would be absolutely necessary to keep up some force upon the coast, for if there ever was a commerce which deserved protection it was that now springing up in the place of the Slave Trade. The removal of restrictions from that trade would destroy the hope of civilizing Africa, whilst it would so immensely increase the importation of slaves into Brazil, that our West India Islands would be unable to stand the competition. In reply to the question, what should be done to suppress the Slave Trade, Lord J. Russell said he did not despond. If the cause was good, and had gradually enlisted the nations of the world in its favour, he believed that it was anything but hopeless, and that nothing could destroy it but the want of moral courage on our part.

Lord R. Grosvenor stated, in a few words, his reasons for voting in favour of the motion; and Mr. Hutt having replied, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 232 against 154.

CHAPTER IV.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.—*Statement of Lord John Russell respecting Irish Distress, and the proposed mode of dealing with the distressed Unions and repayments of Advances—After some debate, the Ministerial Resolutions are agreed to—Bill founded thereon brought in and passed.* EXTENSION OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.—*Origin and progress of the Measure—Bill brought in by the Secretary for Ireland—Its general features—Debate on the Second Reading—Remarks of Mr. Napier, Mr. Hume, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Mr Bright, and other Members—The Bill is read a Second Time nem. con.—It encounters a good deal of opposition in Committee—Various Amendments proposed, but, with slight exceptions, rejected—The proposition to reduce the Standard of Franchise according to rating from* 8*l.* *to* 5*l.* *is defeated by* 142 *to* 90*—On the Third Reading being moved, an animated opposition is manifested, but it is carried by* 254 *to* 186*—In the House of Lords the Earl of Desart proposes to raise the Standard of Franchise from* 8*l.* *to* 15*l.—Speeches of the Bishop of Down, Lords Stanley, Wharncliffe, Mountcashell, and Brougham, the Earls of Shrewsbury and Carlisle, Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Marquess of Lansdowne—The Amendment is carried against Ministers by* 72 *to* 50*—Lord Stanley then proposes and carries an Amendment affecting the Registration Clauses, by a majority of* 16*—On the Amendments coming down to the House of Commons for consideration, Lord John Russell moves the House to accede to a* 12*l.* *Franchise as a compromise, and to reject the Registration Amendment—The House after a debate adopts that course—The Lords eventually consent to the alteration fixing the Franchise at* 12*l.* *and to restore the Registration Clauses as before—The Bill passed.* ABOLITION OF THE LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.—*Lord John Russell moves to introduce a Bill for that purpose—His Speech—Remarks of Mr. Grattan, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. B. Osborne, and other Members—Leave given—Debate on the Second Reading—Several Irish and other Members vehemently oppose the Bill—The Debate is adjourned, and important Speeches are delivered by Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Grey, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Disraeli, Sir R. Inglis, and other leading Members—The Second Reading is carried by a majority of* 225*, but the measure is ultimately thrown over to the following Session.* CONFLICT AT CASTLE WELLAN.—*Lord Stanley brings forward a Motion in the House of Lords demanding an investigation into this affair, and arraigning the Irish Policy of the Government—His Speech—The Earl of Clarendon defends his own Administration at great length—Speeches of the Earl of Roden. Earl of Winchilsea, Lord Brougham, and other Peers—The Motion for Papers is acceded to without opposition.*

IN the present chapter we propose to give a summary of the principal matters of discussion and legislation with respect to Ireland which engaged the attention of Parliament during this Session. They included the Ministerial proposition for advances for the relief of the distressed Unions, the Bill for the extension of the Elective Franchise in Counties and Boroughs, the proposed measure for the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy, and the motion of Lord Stanley for an investigation of the circumstances attending the conflict at Dolly's Brae, of which an account has been given elsewhere. On the 16th of February the House of Commons, at the commencement of public business, having resolved itself into a committee upon the distressed Unions, and repayment of advances to Ireland,

Lord John Russell rose to state the general view taken by the Government of the existing state of Ireland, and their proposal with respect to the advances which had been made for its relief. After a few preliminary remarks upon the condition of Ireland during the last few years, and the important change now going on in its social state — upon the disorganization arising from the anomalous position of the labouring classes subsisting upon potato-land instead of wages, which created a competition for land and provoked outrage and murder — this state of things, he observed, had nearly ceased. But, on the other hand, a great pressure had fallen on all who were connected with landed property in Ireland, and it was the duty of the Legislature to afford temporary aid in this transition from one state to another. In furnishing this aid the Legislature must steer between two great dangers: one, of allowing the people to perish by famine; the other, of imposing burdens upon the land which it was unable to sustain. As evidence that there was a cheering hope that a beneficial change was taking place, Lord John referred to official reports from Ireland, which bore testimony to the facts of a growing desire to cultivate the land, of the adoption of better modes of culture, and of the satisfactory state of the fisheries on the coast. But the most remarkable change was perceived in the very great diminution of the pressure of the poor-rates, the decrease of expenditure for the poor between 1848–9 and 1849–50 being no less than 180,000*l.* The decrease in the amount of out-door relief was more remarkable still. This diminution was attributable partly to the cheapness of food, and partly to increased vigilance in watching cases of imposture, and the determination of Boards of Guardians to restrict relief to the really destitute. It was, however, a prevailing opinion amongst official persons in Ireland that the loans of former years imposed a heavy burden upon the proprietors of land; that although they might bear the rates for the relief of the poor, they would be unable to sustain, in addition, the charge necessary for repayment of the loans. His Lordship then read an account of the advances made to Ireland, from the workhouse loan in 1839 (of which 1,130,000*l.* remained unpaid), the grand total of debt for unliquidated advances in the ten years being 4,483,000*l.* The Government proposed to consolidate all these various debts, and to extend the period of repayment to forty years, subject to the same conditions of interest or no

interest as at present. Some of the Unions in Ireland had incurred incumbrances, which prevented further efforts on their part, through their exertions in providing workhouse accommodation, and debts due to contractors for supplies of food, which were not paid owing to the impoverished condition of these Unions. In no less than ten their effects had been seized under execution in consequence of these debts. It appeared to the Government that these difficulties were mainly owing to the famine of former years, and that if these Unions were relieved from these incumbrances they could begin afresh, and would be able to diminish their expenditure by providing means for applying the workhouse test. They proposed, therefore, to make an additional advance for the discharge of these debts, to be repayable by instalments within forty years, bearing interest. At the end of December last the amount which these distressed Unions had to pay was 270,000*l.*; and it was proposed to advance 300,000*l.*, which would make the whole amount repayable by Ireland 4,783,000*l.* The noble Lord then proceded to state what had been done with respect to the rate in aid, out of which (the whole being calculated to produce 320,000*l.*) 150,000*l.* of the 250,000*l.* advanced under sanction of the Legislature, on the security of the rate in aid, had been paid. Recapitulating his propositions, Lord John concluded by observing that he should not be justified in making them if he did not believe that there was now a prospect, if her burdens were lightened, of Ireland being able to recover from her late depression, and to enter upon a new and better state of existence.

Mr. French expressed an unfavourable opinion of the liberality of the propositions, of which Mr. Monsell took a different view, considering that the Government had made an advance towards the improvement of the country.

The Earl of Arundel, Colonel Sibthorpe, Mr. P. Scrope, and other Members, having made a few remarks upon the Government propositions,

Mr. Bright called the attention of the Government to the fact he alleged, that in certain parts of Ireland the rates were exacted from occupiers whilst owners were suffered to be in arrear. He did not object to the advance of money, but he did object to rates being uncollected from owners of land, and he thought the poor-law authorities ought to have power to seize the lands of proprietors refusing to pay the rates.

Mr. Herbert repelled the attack made by Mr. Bright, upon anonymous authority, upon the landlords of Ireland, and called upon him to give up the names of the parties and his authority, otherwise he should stigmatize the statement as a calumny, and the most cowardly of all calumnies, an anonymous calumny.

After a few words in condemnation of the measure,

Sir W. Somerville reminded Mr. Bright that there was a difference between arrears and uncollected rates, and stated that, although the whole amount of rate was upwards of 7,000,000*l.*, there had been collected and actually lodged in the treasurer's hands (as he afterwards explained) 94 per cent. of that amount, and of the remain-

ing 6 per cent. only 2 per cent. would be irrecoverable.

Mr. Grogan and Sir W. Barron denounced the charge brought against the landlords of Ireland, the latter descanting upon the disastrous effects produced in that country by late legislation.

Mr. Bright explained that he had merely asserted that in certain Unions (which he named) the largest portion of the arrears of rate appeared from the books of the Unions to be due from owners of land; but he declined to give their names, for the reasons he assigned.

This subject, thus incidentally introduced, led to a good deal of discussion. Upon the main question,

Mr. Muntz refused to vote for this "grant," as he considered it, for the money would never be repaid. The industrious people of England asked how long the effects of famine were to last? It was his full impression that next year there would be another grant. The money ought to be raised in Ireland.

After a few further observations from Lord John Russell and from Mr. M. O'Connell, the resolutions were agreed to, and a Bill founded upon them was subsequently brought in and passed without any material opposition.

A measure for the extension of the elective franchise in the counties and boroughs of Ireland was the next subject connected with the sister country which occupied the consideration of Parliament. The great reduction in numbers which had taken place in these constituencies by reason of the impoverished state of the tenantry and other causes, had suggested the expediency of this measure, which having been for several Sessions entertained and constantly postponed, was at length this year carried into effect without any very strenuous opposition, although in its progress through the two Houses the original proposition of the Government underwent considerable modification. Sir Wm. Somerville, the Secretary for Ireland, in a brief and unpretending speech, moved for leave to bring in the Bill, stating that it did not differ in principle from that which had been introduced last year, and which did not encounter any material objection. The main feature of the Bill was the extension of the franchise to all occupiers of land to the amount of 8*l.* per annum, adopting the rating as the ultimate standard of value.

Mr. Stafford regretted that instead of such a measure as this, of a political character, some means of alleviating the distress in the famine-stricken districts of the West of Ireland had not been devised by the Government. The introduction of the Bill, however, was not opposed, and leave was at the same time given for a Bill to shorten the duration of elections in Ireland. Upon the second reading of the Franchise Bill, however, being proposed,

Mr. Napier objected to the measure, as an attempt to introduce a vital change in the elective franchise in Ireland, whilst that of England remained unaltered; and he urged various reasons against the change, as inexpedient, unjust, and liable to abuse.

Mr. Hume objected to the Bill upon a different ground: although ostensibly enlarging the franchise in Ireland, it placed it upon a nar-

rower basis than that of the Cape of Good Hope, and Irishmen should be treated as liberally as Hottentots.

Mr. Reynolds likewise condemned the measure as niggardly; the Bill had greatly disappointed him, and would disappoint the people of Ireland. If the constituency had dwindled (which was the pretext for the measure), so had property, and it was a dangerous remedy so to extend the suffrage as to strengthen the democratic element.

Mr. M. J. O'Connell was prepared to accept gratefully that part of the Bill which related to the county franchise; but he thought it would grievously diminish the leasehold suffrage.

Captain Taylor admitted that some points of the Bill were good, but many were objectionable.

Colonel Rawdon accepted the Bill as a very great improvement of the present defective state of the representation of Ireland, without affording any ground for apprehension.

Sir J. Young spoke in favour of the Bill generally, and obviated some of the objections of Mr. Napier.

Mr. F. O'Connor was thankful for the measure, small as the instalment was, and though a measure of policy rather than of principle on the part of the Government.

Lord C. Hamilton suggested some objections to the Bill in matters of detail; and

Mr. Bright pointed out faults in it as respected both the county and the borough franchise. It was, however, he confessed, a great improvement; but a measure would soon be indispensable for altering the franchise and improving the representation of England, and it would be better now to make such a change in Ireland as would harmonize with the new general system.

The further discussion, which embraced points of detail and questions connected with the machinery of the Bill, diversified by an unsuccessful attempt by Sir John Tyrell to read a statement made before the Poor Law Committee, but not received as evidence, was shared amongst Mr. Grogan, Mr. W. Fagan, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Sadleir, Mr. O'Flaherty, and Mr. Keogh.

Sir W. Somerville replied to the objections offered to the principle and policy of the measure, which, he was satisfied, the more it was considered, would appear more just and fair. Any proposal for amending its details would be attended to by the Government.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Bill having been committed, several attempts were made to alter the clause which fixed the amount of qualification. Mr. G. A. Hamilton proposed an amendment, reserving the existing kinds of franchise, to which the Government assented. Another was moved by Mr. Henley, with the object of making the franchise dependent on the validity of the occupant's tenure, instead of making occupancy *de facto* confer the right to vote. This proposition after some debate was rejected. Mr. G. A. Hamilton then proposed to substitute a rating of 15*l.* instead of 8*l.* as the qualification. This amendment, which was opposed by Lord Castlereagh, was negatived by 218 to 144, and several other propositions for altering the first clause shared the same fate. Clause 2, giving a vote to each joint occupant where the total

rating yields an 8*l.* value to each, was opposed by Sir R. Ferguson, on the ground that it would open the door to extensive frauds. Sir R. Peel, however, supported the ministerial proposition, which was adopted on a division by 144 to 104. The next clause, creating a county franchise for *freeholds* of the rated value of 5*l.*, was opposed by Mr. Reynolds, and his objections were seconded by Sir F. Thesiger. The amendment, however, was lost by 106 to 30. The rate of 8*l.* occupancy for the borough franchise was criticised by many hon. Members as being too high a value. Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Monsell, and Mr. M'Cullagh urged a reconsideration of the subject in favour of a 5*l.* franchise. These suggestions, however, were firmly resisted by Lord John Russell, who urged the improbability of the Bill being carried at all if altered in conformity to these views. The proposition of a 5*l.* value was defeated by 142 to 90. The system of a strict registration of voters, on which the Bill was framed, was likewise much canvassed, and several attempts were made to set it aside, but without success.

The last stage of the measure met with a vivacious opposition from the Irish Conservative party, reinforced by the English Protectionists; and gave rise to defensive speeches of fresher complexion than might have been expected on the exhausted topic. Mr. Sheil declaimed with animation against the folly of leaving room for the revival of the two great causes of defunct Irish agitation—the concurrence of a great question and a great man like Daniel O'Connell: "Nature may once more contribute the same faculties, but surely you will not again furnish the same opportunities." Sir James Graham supported the measure as a whole, though he disapproved of the second clause, as mischievously tending to create "split and faggot votes." Mr. Disraeli said, that Ministers were about to throw on "another place" the responsibility of rejecting legislation confessed by the "highest authority" in the House of Commons to be "most crude." On a division, the third reading was carried by 254 to 186—amidst cheers from the Opposition at the largeness of the minority.

It was in the Upper House, however, that the Irish Franchise Bill had to encounter the most formidable opposition. The Lords having gone into Committee on the Bill on the 2nd of July, the first amendment, moved by Lord St. Germans, and proposing that the franchise should only be extended to the occupiers of land rated to the poor-rate at a net annual value of 12*l.*, instead of 8*l.*, as provided by the Bill, was postponed, after an explanation by Lord Lansdowne of his willingness to adopt the principle of an 8*l.* household rating, instead of a rating to the same amount on the land.

Lord Desart then proposed an amendment to substitute 15*l.* for 8*l.*, as the lowest amount of occupation which should confer a vote.

The Bishop of Down supported the lower qualification, and bore testimony to the respectability of the class of persons in his own diocese whom it would enfranchise. Much anxiety was felt on the subject in Ireland, and great disappointment would be experienced if a higher qualification were required.

Lord Stanley denied that the 8*l.* ratepayers, even in the diocese of Down, were persons of such intelligence, or in such a position, as

would enable them to form a sound judgment or exercise independent action in public affairs. He had no desire to narrow the franchise, but with a 15*l.* qualification they would have, exclusive of freeholders, 180,000 county electors in Ireland, which would give a much larger average than the English counties possessed. With the 8*l.* qualification, which the Bill proposed, an overpowering influence would be thrown into the hands of lay and clerical agitators, and he urged their Lordships to remember that this was a case in which they could not undo their work.

Lord Shrewsbury would extend the franchise to the small shopkeeper and the small farmer, for he had no doubt that they would exercise it in favour of protection.

Lord Wharncliffe proved by statistics, which he quoted at length, that even if the 8*l.* qualification were adopted, there would be in Ireland but one elector to 22 of the population, while in England there was one in 24, and in Wales one in 23. The present state of things was most dangerous, and he hoped that the change would be made now, when all was quiet, instead of waiting until Parliament might be compelled to make larger concessions.

Lord Mountcashell supported the amendment, and Lord Dufferin the lower qualification. He was convinced that the class which it would admit to the franchise was at least equal in respectability and intelligence to the ordinary English elector. Lord Londonderry, however, feared the influence which the 8*l.* franchise would give to the Roman Catholic priests and the Presbyterian clergy, and contended strenuously for the higher qualification.

Lord Carlisle could not forget that he had once the honour of representing a constituency of 55,000, while the whole county electors of Ireland were only 30,000. He quoted statistics to prove that the 15*l.* qualification proposed by the amendment would very inadequately recruit the Irish constituency, but entreated their Lordships to act in the spirit of enlightened foresight, which they had so often displayed, and take advantage of the present lull of political excitement to place the franchise on a respectable footing, and give Ireland a constituency of which she need not be ashamed.

Lord Brougham thought that the adoption of the 8*l.* qualification would seriously and signally deteriorate the House of Commons. They were not legislating for England, or even for the north of Ireland only, but also for the south, and he desired their Lordships to observe not only the proportion of voters, but of paupers to population. Why, one-third of the whole people were paupers! He had always been in favour of extending the franchise to the great body of our intelligent, hard-headed artisans, who were much more independent than most of those who were already electors; but he protested against the Reform Act being altered without better reasons than had been shown in this case.

After some explanations from Lord St. Germans, who deprecated the virtual rejection of the Bill by the adoption of Lord Desart's amendment, and repeated his own suggestion of a 12*l.* rating as a compromise,

Lord Fitzwilliam reminded Lord Brougham of his celebrated address to their Lordships on the Reform Bill, and recommended the

House to consider whether it was wise for them to interfere in measures affecting the representation of the people. He supported the Bill, because it would place the franchise on a basis consistent with the constitution of the country, by making it dependent on the payment of local taxes.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, after the opinions he had heard expressed, could not doubt that an 8*l.* franchise was too low; and though he had, from respect to the other House, submitted that proposal to their consideration, he should now consent that this provision should be negatived.

Their Lordships then divided upon Lord Desart's amendment for substituting a 15*l.* qualification, which was carried against Ministers by a majority of 72 to 50.

Another important victory over the Government was obtained by Lord Stanley upon an amendment moved by him upon the 16th section, enacting that clerks of the peace in counties should prepare the lists of persons registered. Lord Stanley moved as an amendment, that the clerk of the peace should prepare a list of the names upon the existing register, and transmit it to the clerks of the unions, having excluded from the register all persons whose franchise depended upon occupation. That he should also send a second list of persons whose franchise depended upon occupation, and who, if they were not rated to a certain amount, would be liable to be struck off the register; and that the clerk of the union should not be called upon to introduce any new names upon the register, but that it should be left to persons desiring to have their names placed upon the register to make their separate claims, due notice of which should be given to the clerks of the unions. These persons would thus make their claim, and, as in England, if no objection were made to their qualification, their names would be introduced upon the list.

After considerable discussion, in which the Marquess of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, Lord Monteagle, and Lord Eddisbury opposed the amendment, while Lord Brougham, Lord Redesdale, and the Earl of Glengall supported it, their Lordships divided, when the numbers were—

For the Amendment .	53
Against it	39
Majority against Ministers	14

A conversation then ensued, the result of which was understood to be that the Government did not propose to ask their Lordships to reverse, on the report or third reading, the decisions which had been come to in Committee, and that the remaining stages of the Bill would be taken the following week, without any opposition on the part of Lord Stanley.

This understanding being acted upon, the Bill in its altered shape passed the third reading, and came down again to the House of Commons for consideration of the amendments on the 31st of July.

Lord J. Russell said, the first question upon these amendments was as to the alteration made in the amount of rating, from 8*l.* to 15*l.*, which would reduce the number of electors from 264,000 to 144,000. This appeared to him a very serious alteration, and he proposed to substitute 12*l.* for 15*l.*, which would give 172,000 electors. Another alteration, to which he attached greater importance, affected the

principle of the Bill, which, instead of requiring a claim for registration, had proposed that the rate-book should be a self-acting register. He moved to disagree with that alteration altogether. The other amendments he did not object to.

Mr. Gaskell supported the amendments of the Lords, and moved that the amount be 15*l.* instead of 12*l.*

Several Irish Members approved of the course proposed by Lord J. Russell.

Mr. Moore spoke strongly against the amendments of the Lords, and against the conduct of the Government in respect to this measure.

Mr. Bright, with much vivacity, attacked the First Minister, whom he accused of undue deference to the other House.

Lord J. Russell defended himself with animation, and charged Mr. Bright in turn with apparently desiring one absolute democratic assembly, suffering no barrier to its will, and no opposition to its decrees, to which all estates and constituted bodies were to bow. The sum of good enjoyed under our present system, he observed, was so great, our institutions were so valuable, and their fruits so precious, compared with other forms of government, that he was not willing to change our present constitution for any scheme which Mr. Bright might propose. Lord John referred to the policy he had pursued in various public measures, to show that great good might be effected by concession and compromise, instead of bluntly saying, "Here is my measure; I will listen to no change, and will rather run the risk of a collision between the two Houses of Parliament." In the present case the Bill was a practical good, and if, as altered, it did not content the people of Ireland, it would not prevent a further extension of the franchise.

Mr. M'Cullagh strenuously opposed the Lords' amendments, as well as the proposition of the Government, which was supported by Mr. M. O'Connell and Mr. Sheil.

Mr. Disraeli, in the course of some observations upon the measure, charged the Lord President of the Council in the other House with giving the Bill a stab in the back.

Sir G. Grey defended Lord Lansdowne, whose conduct with reference to this Bill, he said, had been misrepresented.

Upon a division, the propositions of Lord J. Russell were affirmed by considerable majorities.

Finally, the alterations made by the Commons were brought before the Lords for adoption or rejection on the 6th August; on that occasion, the Marquess of Lansdowne, in a conciliatory tone, urged various reasons for accepting the modification of the franchise made by the other House, and for conceding the restoration of the registration clauses as there agreed upon. The Commons, he said, had yielded to three amendments proposed by the Lords, while they demanded assent to the compromise of a 12*l.* franchise. With regard to the registration amendments of the Lords, they certainly were in contravention to the spirit of the Bill.

Lord Stanley urged the Peers to insist on their own amendments, and he made a sharp attack on the Roman Catholic priesthood in Mayo for their interference in the late elections. "It is a scandal," said the noble Lord, "upon any system of representation, and the gentleman who has been returned to sit in Parliament represents nothing of the property

—nothing of the real opinion of the owners, and, I may also say, of the occupiers of the soil, but represents merely the dictation and opinions of Archbishop M'Hale and his subordinate clergy. My Lords, when, in a case like that of Mayo, you perceive the enormous extent of power used by the priests, you ought to be the more cautious how you make experiments for the introduction of a class of voters who, by reason of their poverty and want of intelligence, must be the subservient tools of a Roman Catholic clergy."

On a division, there appeared a majority of 11 in favour of the 12*l.* franchise. Lord Stanley then advised the Earl of Desart not to divide on his motion to disagree with the Commons' amendments respecting registration, to which the noble Earl reluctantly assented; and further opposition to the alterations of the Commons was abandoned.

The next important measure bearing on the internal Government of Ireland, which emanated from the Ministerial counsels, was a Bill for the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant. The proposition was somewhat suddenly announced, and took the public by surprise. On the 18th of May, the Prime Minister moved for leave to bring in his Bill for this purpose. In commencing to lay his views before the House of Commons, the noble Lord observed that the measure was important not only to the interests of Ireland, but to the future welfare of the United Kingdom. He proceeded to dispel two misapprehensions—first, that it was intended to remove the courts of law from Dublin to London; secondly, that this was a project of very recent origin: both rumours were totally devoid of foundation. No one, he proceeded, could deny, on general principles, that when two countries were united, there ought to be but a single administration, and this had been the decided opinion of Lord Somers at the time of the Scottish union. But at the time of the union with Ireland, temporary objections existed to the extinction of the Viceroyship; though even then George III., as appeared from a letter which was read by Lord John Russell, declared that this was a measure which, at a future time, it might be proper to adopt. He next adverted, first, to the general reasons why it was now desirable to abolish the office, and secondly, to the particular objections that might be urged against its abolition. It was obvious, he remarked, that it must be better that the person charged with the administration of Ireland should possess the means of ordinary intercourse with those who carried on the general government of the empire. This was the rule of the British system of government, to the genius of which the exception in the case of Ireland was peculiarly adverse. The difficulty of obtaining explanations respecting that country in the form of letters was felt in England, while to Ireland it was a manifest disadvantage that there was no Minister in the Cabinet specially intrusted respecting her interests as regarded administration and legislation. So much had this inconvenience been felt, that a Chief Secretary for Ireland had been placed in the Cabinet, who gave instructions to his own chief, and was sometimes the virtual governor of Ireland. Plausible objections had been heretofore started to the abolition of the office. The distance and delay of communication through adverse winds had been urged; but this

objection disappeared with the rapidity of locomotion, which had reduced the delay to a few hours. The existence of the Lord Lieutenancy, he thought, was far more injurious than beneficial to Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant was placed in a kind of anomalous position; he was asked for everything, applied to for everything, and blamed for everything, without having the power belonging to his situation; he had the responsibility, but not the freedom of action of a Minister of the Crown; he was an object, moreover, of jealousy, resentment, and obloquy to different parties in Ireland. By blending the Irish administration with the general administration of the United Kingdom, these feelings would be extinguished. It might be objected that a separate local administration ought not to be destroyed, on account of the money spent in Dublin, and the access to a court which was afforded to the nobility and gentry of Ireland, —but there was no reason why the Irish aristocracy should not now resort to the court of Majesty itself. He did not think it, however, desirable that, when the Viceroy was withdrawn, the people of Ireland should have no opportunity of seeing the Sovereign, and he announced that it was Her Majesty's gracious intention from time to time to visit Ireland, and that the residence at Phœnix Park would be maintained for Her Majesty. He then explained the manner in which he proposed to effect the abolition, namely, by Order in Council, after the passing of the Act; and by appointing a fourth Secretary of State to carry on the business connected with Ireland, some of the functions appertaining to the Lord Lieutenant being transferred to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who would more conveniently exercise them. There would still be a Privy Council in Ireland, presided over by the Lord Chancellor; and the Irish Poor Law Board would be reconstructed. Lord John then recapitulated the advantages to be expected from this measure, which might claim the support both of those who were favourable and those who were hostile to the Parliamentary union between the two countries. To the former he said, that if Mr. Pitt had been able to propose the abolition at the time of the Union, he would have followed the example of Lord Somers; and those who thought that the Union ought not to exist should not be satisfied with a partial representation—a system of administration which did not give the people of Ireland a representative in the great Ministry of the empire, or anything as a substitute in the shape of local power.

Mr. Grattan, in a speech of great vehemence, abounding in satire and invective, denounced the measure as a destruction of the last remnant of Irish nationality, and a violation of the compact between the people of Ireland and the English Crown. The speech of the First Minister he characterised as destitute of argument, solidity, point, or interest. He moved that leave to bring in the Bill be refused.

Mr. Grogan seconded this amendment, joining Mr. Grattan in a determined opposition to the measure, which he founded chiefly on two grounds—one, the material and permanent injury it would inflict upon Dublin, the other the effects which it would work upon political parties in Ireland. He urged at much length

various objections to the principle of centralization, of which this measure was an exponent, and contended that, so far from the present moment being, as Lord John Russell alleged, favourable for the project, the time was peculiarly ill-chosen.

Mr. Fagan said, if the people of Ireland, or even of Dublin, were opposed to the proposition, he should act upon his own judgment, which was in its favour, but he believed the people of Ireland were generally not opposed to the measure; on the contrary, as far as his experience went, if not favourable to it, a great portion of the popular party were divided in opinion. So long as the office of Lord Lieutenant was maintained, it would be impossible to establish union amongst Irishmen, and that union was essential to the prosperity of Ireland.

Mr. M. O'Connell, not as an Irish member, but as a member of the Imperial Parliament, bound to protect Imperial interests, should vote against this Bill. As a Repealer, he should not ask a greater boon than this measure; but he acted against his feelings upon a principle of duty.

Mr. Osborne said, the question was merely this—whether the government of Ireland should be conducted upon the same principle as that of Scotland and Wales. If the retention of the office was desired by the people of Ireland, the pageant was a cheap one; but if steam-power had rendered the communication with Ireland as easy as with any part of England; if the office made the Union an unaccomplished theory, and the people of Ireland were indifferent; it was the duty of Parliament to remodel the Executive of Ireland by abolishing an office which was a badge of serfdom—which, so far from being a national institution, was anti-Irish in everything. Mr. Osborne gave a lively and humorous description of the torments of a Lord Lieutenant—placed in a gilded pillory, pelted, if impartial, by all parties—and of the anomalous and mysterious incidents of the present complex system of Irish administration.

Sir L. O'Brien could not support this measure, which would loosen one of the strongest ties that bound the two countries together, nor would he incur the risk of serious evils for uncertain advantages.

Mr. Reynolds, in opposing the Bill, denied that the citizens of Dublin were favourable to it, and went at great length through the catalogue of Irish grievances, to which this would be an addition.

Mr. Disraeli observed, that Lord John Russell had successfully demolished his own proposition; Ireland, he said, was well governed by Lord Clarendon, therefore let him be removed. His moral and social reasons were equally inconclusive, and another, a royal reason, was that, inasmuch as Her Majesty had been gratified by her last visit to Ireland, and the people had been loyal, therefore he would take care she should never visit the country under the same circumstances. The second proposition contained in the motion, though it had attracted little notice, was extremely important. It might be right to accede to the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy, and not to the appointment of a fourth Secretary of State. As the colonies were to govern themselves, the Colonial Secretary would have much leisure; or why should not the Home Secretary undertake the business of Ireland as

well as that of Scotland? He did not see the necessity of a fourth Secretary of State with an equipage of clerks at the time when every effort should be made to economize the national resources, instead of embarking in a course which would be one of lavish expenditure.

Mr. Hume supported the motion, which was a step in the right direction; but until the remaining grievances of Ireland were removed, it was impossible to expect the cessation of discord and the advent of quiet.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, that this measure had not been introduced on the ground of economy, but that of the good government of Ireland. In estimating the expense of the alteration at 100,000*l.* a year, however, Mr. Disraeli's imagination had soared higher than usual. The expense of the Home Secretary's department was 26,000*l.* a year, and that of the Colonial Secretary 37,000*l.* a year. The expenditure for the salary of the Lord Lieutenant, his household, and the Irish Secretaryship, was, besides incidental expenses, 48,500*l.*; so that the saving would be from 11,000*l.* to 22,000*l.* a year.

Mr. Lawless moved that the debate be adjourned; and after a few remarks from Mr. J. O'Connell in support of the Bill, and from Colonel Sibthorp and Colonel Dunne against it, the House divided, when the motion for the adjournment was negatived by 213 against 19.

Mr. M. O'Connell then moved that the House adjourn, which drew from Lord John Russell some pointed observations. After a desultory debate upon this motion, it was withdrawn, and the House divided upon the original motion, which was carried by 170 against 17, and leave was accordingly given to introduce the Bill.

The debate on the second reading commenced on the 18th June, when the opponents mustered in considerable strength, being reinforced from various quarters of the House. Mr. Grattan strenuously resisted the Bill as "a warning to the country, that if they took away the Lord Lieutenant, they would soon have a military government in Ireland." Mr. G. A. Hamilton objected to it, as "injurious to the mercantile interests of Dublin;" Mr. Maurice O'Connell, as "striking a blow that must ultimately lead to the severance of the two countries;" Colonel Dunne "as the consummation of the injuries and insults which had been heaped by England upon Ireland ever since the Union;" and by Mr. Grogan, as "tending to aggravate the evils arising from absenteeism." Mr. Roebuck maintained that, in depriving Ireland of the mock-royalty which this Bill would abolish, they were taking a course likely to consolidate the Union rather than to weaken it. Lord John Russell reiterated the principal arguments used by him in introducing the Bill—such as the party character and unpopularity of the Vice-Regal Court, and its tendency to withdraw Irish gentlemen from their estates to spend their money in Dublin. Upon the motion of Mr. Anstey, the debate was then adjourned, and upon its resumption some speeches of considerable weight and interest were delivered, especially one by Sir Robert Peel, which produced much impression. After Mr. Anstey had stated his reasons at some length for opposing the measure,

Sir R. Peel said, the main question was whether the arrangement proposed would conduce to the

good government of Ireland; to that result all partial and local considerations should be subordinate. He wished he could see, as others did, its unequivocal advantages. On the whole, however, he was content that the experiment should be made, but with hesitation and doubt. He was aware of the difficulties which men of high character and great acquirements encountered in administering the government of Ireland; but all these difficulties were not to be attributed to the state of society in that country. When there was a local Parliament in Ireland, the relations betwixt the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary were natural and constitutional; but when the local legislature was abolished they were materially altered, and the Chief Secretary acquired great power. Whatever good effects might follow the removal of the Viceregal Court from Dublin, he could not satisfy himself that, with respect to the local machinery and the administration of justice, the removal of the Lord Lieutenant, a nobleman of high acquirements, animated with a sincere desire to govern Ireland independently of parties, might not have an injurious effect. From the difficulty inherent in the maintenance of the relations between the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary, and from the objection he had to conferring upon the latter the dignity of a Cabinet Minister, he was inclined favourably to receive this proposal. He admitted the increased facilities of communication, and that if the experiment was to be made, there could be no better time to make it. With regard, however, to the power given by the Bill to appoint a fourth Secretary of State, he trusted the Government would well consider whether such an appointment was expedient, there being but one Secretary of State for England, Scotland, and Wales. He preferred a single Secretary of State for the United Kingdom to a separate Secretary for Ireland, which would afford less chance of unity of system than with a Lord Lieutenant acting under the direct authority of the single Secretary of State. Suppose there were simultaneous popular commotions in England and Ireland, which required that the military should aid the civil power, would it not be better that there should be one man to take a combined view of the exigencies of the whole empire, than that two men should be separately pressing the Commander-in-Chief to afford them military aid? He feared, too, that there was some risk of collision of authority between the two co-equal Secretaries; and in respect to legislation and criminal justice there could be no uniformity except under a single Secretary of State. There was no effort which he (Sir Robert) would not make to relieve the Home Secretary of part of his present functions, and he thought that, in the distribution of the functions of the new Lord Chancellor, it might be possible to transfer to him some of the present duties of the Home Secretary. He advised Sir G. Grey to take upon himself the Irish Secretaryship, in order that one mind might direct the domestic affairs of both countries. In conclusion, he confessed he did not see the change proposed by this Bill with complete freedom from anxiety, and he asked, as a compensation for the risk he was willing to incur, that as much unity and uniformity as possible should be imported into the machinery of Administration.

Mr. E. B. Roche and Mr. Napier strongly opposed the Bill, as did also Mr. Moore. Lord Naas said, that while he should vote for the abolition of the office of Viceroy, he did not approve of the machinery which Government proposed to substitute for it. Mr. Sadleir gave his support to the Bill.

Sir G. Grey said, there were two questions, entirely distinct, and which should be kept so—first, whether the office of Lord Lieutenant should be abolished; secondly, in what manner its duties should be performed if Parliament consented to its abolition. He agreed that the ruling consideration should be how the good government of Ireland could be best promoted, and this object he thought would be most likely to be attained by bringing Ireland as much as possible within the range of Imperial administration. He repeated, in reply to Mr. Napier, the arguments urged by Lord J. Russell in favour of a Secretary of State for Ireland, present in the Cabinet, and able to watch there and in Parliament, over the interests of that country. He concurred with Sir R. Peel that there should be unity of action in all parts of the empire, one mind pervading every department of the Government. But the real question was, whether, looking at the number and importance of the measures relating to Ireland daily brought before Parliament, and considering the pressure of business in every branch of the Government, such an immense additional mass of labour could be undertaken by the Home Secretary. At the same time, he thought it would be extremely desirable, and might be practicable after a time, that an arrangement should be made by which the duties of these offices might be amalgamated, and discharged by one man. Sir R. Peel, however, had, in his opinion, overrated the difficulties which might arise from the division of the secretaryships, though he (Sir George) admitted the importance of concentrating as much as possible, and of imparting unity of action to the sytem of administration.

Mr. M'Cullagh considered this to be really a question of transferring the whole government of Ireland from Ireland to England, and he asked the House whether the present exigency or the immediate future of Ireland was propitious to this great and perilous measure? He denied that Ireland could be justly governed if its legislative and executive administration were concentrated in England; and he laboured to prove, from even recent legislation, that a distinction was maintained between the law of Ireland and that of England.

Mr. Sheil rose to establish two propositions—first, that the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland was useless; secondly, that it ought not to be merged in the Home Office. Before the date of Roman Catholic Emancipation, the Lord Lieutenant was a point of social and political centralization, drawing about him a small but powerful class; that Act stripped him of his power, and he became virtually the subordinate of his Secretary. It was inexpedient to merge the office in that of the Home Secretary, because in its present transition state Ireland required the undivided and undistracted attention of one man. He would not say that the time might not come when the amalgamation of the offices should take place.

When English institutions were attached to Ireland, instead of Ireland to English institutions; when Parliament got leave of the English people to do what every man acquainted with Ireland knew would promote her peace and security; then, and not till then, the Government of that country should be merged in the Home Office. In the interval, let not an addition be made to the burden of toil and solicitude incidental to the domestic administration of these islands.

Mr. Disraeli observed that Mr. Sheil's arguments were in favour of retaining the office which he proposed to abolish. He said that Dublin Castle was now purified, that Ireland was in a most peculiar situation, and he was about to vote for destroying the local Government so purified. Having perused this Bill and heard the arguments in its favour, he (Mr. Disraeli) had a strong conviction that this was an unwise measure, not well considered or matured. The appointment of a fourth Secretary of State was as much a principle of the Bill as the abolition of the Lord Lieutenant; but admitting the latter to be its principle, no man was justified in voting for the abolition of an office which had existed for centuries, unless he was prepared to vote for the substitute. When Mr. Pitt proposed the Union, he said his object was to place under one public will the direction of the whole force of the empire. This scheme of the Government was no more calculated to realize the plan of Mr. Pitt than the present form of administration. If the Secretary was to reside in Ireland, he would be its governor; and if not, he must depend upon subordinates, and could not be free from local influence. Until he saw a wiser substitute proposed he could not support the measure; and believing the Bill to be repugnant to the interests of the people of Ireland, he should oppose it.

Sir R. Inglis asked, if this office was such a nuisance, why had it not been abolished before? Having heard nothing in 1850 which should induce him to alter the vote he should have given in 1844, he was not prepared to support the proposition of the Government.

Mr. Reynolds opposed the Bill, and implored the House to reject it, and to spare this infliction upon a country already so severely afflicted.

After a speech from Colonel Thompson in favour of the Bill, and from Mr. Butler against it, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the second reading	295
Against it	70
Majority . . .	225

But although the majority in favour of the Bill was thus large, it was not further proceeded with, the pressure of other business towards the conclusion of the Session inducing a postponement of this as well as of numerous other measures.

Our account of parliamentary proceedings of which Ireland was the subject, would be imperfect without a notice of the important discussion originated in the House of Lords by Lord Stanley, on the 18th February, on the subject of the unfortunate conflict that occurred at Dolly's Brae, in the county of Armagh, in July, 1849, in which several lives were sacrificed, and which led to the removal of Lord Roden by the Government from the Commissioners of the Peace. The motion of Lord

Stanley was one involving a general consideration of the Ministerial policy in Ireland, and was consequently regarded as a political movement of no small importance. The motion was in form for copies of certain correspondence between the chief magistrate of Armagh and the executive Government in June and July, 1846, and also for a variety of papers relating to the collision which took place in Castlewellan in July last. In opening the question his Lordship observed that he should feel it his duty to bring matters of importance under their Lordships' notice, as affecting the due administration of justice, the independence of the magistracy, and the public conduct of persons in high office. While reviewing the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which in this transaction he considered erroneous, he was ready to admit that the noble Earl had been actuated by a desire to perform his duty for the welfare of the country. He should also have to impugn the conduct of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in having permitted his office to be employed for a collateral object, and in having abandoned the magistracy, which he was bound to protect. After expressing his disapprobation of party processions in Ireland either on one side or another—a feeling which he knew Lord Roden shared—and stating his belief that the Orangemen were in the main loyal and religious people, Lord Stanley proceeded to describe in detail the circumstances of the unfortunate collision which occurred the preceding year at Dolly's Brae. He contended that neither the justices nor the stipendiary magistrates had reason to believe that the procession was illegal, or thought to be illegal by the Government. He afterwards referred to the correspondence between the chief magistrate of Armagh and the Irish Government, with the view of showing that it was calculated to lead the magistrates to the conclusion that Orange processions were not illegal. He complained of the garbled nature of the report given by Mr. Berwick of the evidence taken before the Commission of Inquiry, and put it to the Government, whether in 1848 they did not rejoice in the demonstration of the force and numbers of the Orangemen, who were then intrusted with arms by the command of Sir E. Blakeney. With respect to Mr. William Beers, there might be a *primâ facie* case for his removal from the commission of the peace; but Mr. F. Beers was most anxious to prevent a collision: he gave information to the inspector of the police; he was requested by the latter to be on the spot; and for being on the spot he was summarily dismissed from the commission. Mr. Berwick's commission was more liable to the suspicion of illegality than the procession, and some of the facts testified to by the witnesses were not, as Lord Stanley contended, fairly represented by Mr. Berwick. Referring to the presence of Lord Roden at the Castlewellan petty sessions, when informations were preferred arising out of the collision, he maintained that though it might have been discreet for Lord Roden to have been absent, yet his attendance in the ordinary discharge of his duty formed no vindication for his removal from the commission of the peace; and it likewise appeared from the evidence in support of the informations, that the magistrates exercised

a sound judgment in refusing the informations. He considered that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland had acted unconstitutionally in summarily dismissing magistrates simply at the dictation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and this proceeding had created a feeling among the magistrates that their position was dependent on the caprice of the political chief of the day; had irritated, by the dismissal of magistrates of irreproachable character, a most loyal body; and had called forth expressions of sympathy and respect in favour of Lord Roden. In conclusion, he stated that he abstained from moving a direct vote of censure, because he wished that this great constitutional question should be kept apart from any party conflict.

The Earl of Clarendon hoped that the circumstance of his having come from Ireland, in order to defend an act of the Executive Government, would not be converted into a precedent. He appeared in his place because, understanding that he had been challenged to attend, he feared his absence might lead to misconstruction. After stating that he had always been anxious to prevent party processions in Ireland, the noble Earl proceeded to meet in detail the several charges preferred against him by Lord Stanley.

Since the expiry of the Processions Act, party processions had been looked upon not as necessarily or *à priori* illegal, but liable to become so according to the character they might assume. It was the opinion of every sound lawyer, that if they inspire reasonable terror among the peaceable, they are illegal. In 1848 a procession assembled to pass through Dolly's Brae; but hearing that its passage would be disputed, it passed another way. In 1849 the Messieurs Beers deliberately pre-arranged and led a procession by that road, though they had twelve months' notice that it would probably induce a breach of the peace. The Government had the fullest private information of the general state of things, and expected a great demonstration on the 12th of July; but they had no information of the special intentions in particular localities. Lord Clarendon himself superintended the arrangements for preventing disturbance; sending down experienced police inspectors, a body of that force, and a body of military. The procession marched; after it had passed Dolly's Brae the first time, the stipendiary magistrates became apprehensive of a collision. Mr. Fitzmaurice urged Lord Roden to prevent the return of the procession by the same way; but no effort was made by either Lord Roden or the Messieurs Beers to prevent it, although the latter admitted that it could, perhaps, have been prevented. It must be left to the local magistracy to determine what was necessary for conserving the peace, the Government supplying the means; if they pre-arrange and sanction that which leads to danger, and afterwards, when the danger is pointed out, do nothing to prevent it, they are unworthy to remain in the commission of the peace. As to the nature of Mr. Berwick's inquiry, it had been sanctioned not only by successive Governments and Parliaments, but by Lord Stanley himself, in the Maghery and Portglenone cases, when he was Irish Secretary, in 1830–1832. Moreover,

Mr. Berwick was himself put in the commission of the peace. The Act 5th and 6th William IV. c. 62, had been quoted to prove that his examination of witnesses was extrajudicial and illegal; but the 13th section of that Act expressly excepts from its operation all evidence "before any justice" concerning "the preservation of the peace." The Lord Chancellor was "recommended" to dismiss the magistrates; and he was enabled to act on that recommendation the same day, because he had himself come to the determination to do so, on investigation of proofs. The weight of those proofs was not impeached by criticism of Mr. Berwick's report in comparison with the short-hand notes. The Government had information that those notes were grossly false, and that it had been falsely sworn that they were taken in court: they were, in fact, a perverted and distorted adaptation of the notes which the Government used in addition to Mr. Berwick's report. Lord Clarendon lamented that upon evidence such as this a man of high judicial character, and of unimpeachable conduct, should have been charged with garbling and suppressing testimony.

In reference to the dismissal of Lord Roden, Lord Clarendon expressed himself as follows:—"My Lords, when Mr. Berwick's report came into my hands, I am bound to say that I perused its contents with very great regret. The opinion which I formed from it with reference to the noble Earl I communicated to my noble Friend at the head of the Government; from whom and his colleagues, including the noble Lord on the woolsack, it received the most anxious and careful consideration. The result was, that they appealed to me on the necessity of superseding the noble Earl in the commission of the peace; and, my Lords, I must say that to me it was a most painful act to execute. I had long been honoured with the friendship of the noble Earl. From the moment that I had gone to Ireland until then I had received from him assistance of the most useful character. I felt the most sincere respect for him. I knew how much his dismissal would be resented by his numerous friends, and the unpopularity I should earn for myself, even among those who were not his friends, throughout the north of Ireland. I felt and I foresaw all that: but still there was one feeling superior even to that—a feeling of duty; a feeling from which I did not venture to shrink, and by which I need not assure your Lordships I was alone actuated in the course that I adopted. Ever since the government of Ireland was confided to my care, my great object has been to render the law a reality—to inspire all classes of the community with confidence in the impartial administration of justice—to convince them that before the law all men were equal; and that, whether high or low, rich or poor, the same justice should be meted out to all. (*Much cheering.*) And I should have felt ashamed of myself, and unworthy the confidence of my Sovereign, if I had decided in a manner different with respect to the noble Earl to that in which I should have decided in the case of any other man; or if I had allowed for one moment any personal consideration to interfere with what I believed the justice of the case required."

Lord Clarendon then entered into explanations with regard to the allegation that he had furnished, or been privy to furnishing, the Orangemen with arms in the year 1848. He read passages from a private letter by Captain Kennedy, now serving in India, which showed that *he*, the Captain himself, really furnished the money [600*l.*] from his own pocket. Lord Clarendon wound up these explanations with this assurance—"I hope it is sufficient for me to give my solemn assurance that, during the whole time I have held office, I never, directly or indirectly, have given a weapon, or a shilling to purchase one, to any person in Ireland."

In conclusion, Lord Clarendon declared his opinion that, had it not been for this unfortunate rencounter and its consequences, their Lordships would have had the satisfaction to know that Ireland was then more free, on the whole, from religious, as well as political agitation and agrarian outrage, than at any period within recollection. He regretted that this question had been brought forward, as it had a tendency to keep up irritating feelings; but he anticipated that the passing of a Bill now before the other House, to put a stop to party processions, would be attended with the most beneficial results. He would give no opposition to the motion, but would make some addition to the papers moved for.

The Earl of Roden thanked Lord Stanley for giving him this opportunity of addressing the House in reference to the transactions connected with the procession in Castlewellan, for he was anxious to defend his public and private honour. He could not help feeling that he had been harshly dealt with by the Government. The evidence against him was drawn from the one-sided report of Mr. Berwick. He referred to the loyal conduct of the Orangemen of Ulster in 1848, which enabled the Government to withdraw all the military from Ulster, and to crush the incipient insurrection. With respect to the procession last year in Castlewellan, he had no reason to suppose, previous to its occurrence, that Lord Clarendon (whom he had seen about a month before) thought it illegal; and he believed that the brave men who composed the procession would have gone quietly home if they had not been cowardly and brutally attacked. He repelled the charges made against him in Mr. Berwick's report; and, with reference to his attendance at the petty sessions alluded to, he declared that he went there to do justice; but he could not countenance charges not substantiated by the evidence. He had always, as a magistrate, done justice to all parties, to the best of his ability.

After an explanation from the Earl of Enniskillen respecting the document referred to by Lord Clarendon,

The Earl of Winchilsea addressed the House, and condemned Mr. Berwick's commission as unconstitutional. The persons assembled in Lord Roden's grounds, in July last, were peaceable, and the attack was made on them by parties who had come to the spot from distant places.

Lord Brougham could not concur in the proposition that Lord Roden had been unjustly and arbitrarily used. A meeting, legal in its inception, might become

unlawful by its assuming a character calculated to lead to a breach of the peace; and the purpose for which this procession met in Castlewellan rendered a collision extremely probable. He believed that, upon the whole, substantial justice had been done in this case.

After some observations from the Marquess of Clanricarde, who declared that Lord Clarendon had the entire approbation of the Government for the manner in which he had acted in the affair brought under the notice of the House, and from Lord Abinger, who stated that he had not been able to collect why Lord Roden was dismissed from the commission of the peace,

Lord Stanley replied, and his motion was agreed to without a division, the noble Lord expressing himself well satisfied with the results of the debate.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE.—*The Budget is introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the* 15*th of March—Favourable condition of the Public Revenue—Effects of reduced Taxation on necessaries of life—Proposed reduction of the Stamp Duties and repeal of the Brick Tax—Reception of the Budget—Remarks of Mr. Hume, the Marquess of Granby, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Henry Drummond, Mr. Bankes, and other Members—Progress of the Financial Arrangements—Difficulty found in adjusting the details of Stamp Duties—Defeat of the Government on an Amendment moved by Sir H. Willoughby—Two Bills withdrawn in succession—Mr. Mullings suggests alterations which are mainly adopted—The Stamp Duties Reduction and Brick Duties Repeal Bills are ultimately passed—Various Motions in favour of Retrenchment and reduction of Taxation—Mr. Henley gives notice of a Motion for reduction of Official Salaries—Lord John Russell anticipates the Motion by proposing the appointment of a Select Committee for the same object—Speech of Lord John Russell on that occasion—Mr. Disraeli moves an Amendment—Speeches of Mr. Hume, Mr. Henley, Lord H. Vane, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Herries, Mr. Bright, Mr. H. Drummond, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Lord J. Russell's Motion is carried by a majority of* 91.—*Mr. Horsman moves that the inquiry be extended to Ecclesiastical Incomes—The Motion is opposed by Sir George Grey, and rejected by* 208 *to* 95. MOTIONS IN FAVOUR OF RETRENCHMENT: —*Mr. Cobden moves Resolutions on the* 8*th of March pledging the House to reduction of Expenditure—He is answered by Mr. Labouchere—Speeches of Mr. Spooner, Mr. Hume, Mr. Herries, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Henley, and Lord John Russell—Majority of* 183 *against Mr. Cobden's Resolutions—Mr. Henry Drummond, on the* 13*th of March, brings forward another Motion in favour of Economy—His Resolution is seconded by Mr. Cayley, supported by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Stafford, Lord John Manners, Mr. Bennett, and other Agricultural Members, and opposed by Mr. F. Maule, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Bright, and Lord John Russell—The Motion is negatived by* 190 *to* 156. REPEAL OF THE WINDOW DUTY:—*Moved by Lord Duncan—His Speech—Answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Speeches of Sir G. Pechell, Sir Benjamin Hall, Lord Dudley Stuart, and Mr. Hume, in favour of the Motion, which is rejected by a narrow majority of* 80 *against* 77—*Motion of Mr. Cayley for Repeal of the Malt Tax—His Speech—Mr. Christopher seconds the Motion—The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposes it—Speeches of Mr. Henry Drummond, Mr. Bass, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Hodges, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord John Russell—The Motion is lost by* 247 *against* 123.

IN the House of Commons, in a Committee of Ways and Means, on the 15th of March,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement for the year. He began by bespeaking indulgence, first, on account of indisposition, and secondly, because of the impossibility, at so early a period of the year, of making his statement accurate in every particular. In the estimate he had laid before Parliament last summer he had assumed the income for the year to be 52,262,000*l.* Up to January last it amounted to 52,874,000*l.*, but the amount for the financial year, to the 5th of April next, he did not expect would be so large; he believed, however, that it would not be less than 52,785,000*l.* The expenditure up to January had been 50,853,622*l.*, considerably below his estimate, and the amount for the financial year would be less still, namely, 50,533,657*l.*, showing a surplus of 2,252,000*l.* in the past year. With regard to the current year, he was afraid he could not promise quite so favourable a result. He estimated that there would be a falling off in the Customs, from causes which he explained, to the extent of between 400,000*l.* and 500,000*l.*, the probable revenue from the Customs being 19,720,000*l.*, or with the corn duties, 20,000,000*l.* In the Excise he expected there would be an increase, from 13,908,000*l.* to 14,045,000*l.*, and taking the other heads of revenue at their amount in the last year, the probable aggregate income of the year 1850-51 would be 52,285,000*l.* The amount of the expenditure would be 50,613,582*l.*, to which he proposed to add, on account of a further vote for the new Houses of Parliament, and for the Arctic Expedition, about 150,000*l.*, which would leave a surplus of, in round numbers, 1,500,000*l.* There had been, he observed, an obliging anxiety on the part of many to relieve him of the trouble of disposing of this surplus. Some had recommended him to get rid of the duty on tea, which produced 5,471,000*l.*; others urged the repeal of the duties on windows, bricks, and soap, which yielded 3,275,000*l.*, twice the amount of the surplus; a third party remonstrated against the duty on attorneys' certificates, producing 157,000*l.*; a fourth proposition, which it would be his duty to consider without loss of time, was to repeal the duty upon timber used in the building of ships; a fifth party would abolish the malt duty, amounting to 5,225,000*l.*; whilst Mr. Disraeli and his friends had proposed to transfer about 2,500,000*l.* of local burdens to the Consolidated Fund. Sir C. Wood then reminded the House of what had been the scope of our policy for the last twenty years, the principle of which, as expounded by Mr. Huskisson, was to relieve the weight of taxation which pressed upon the poorer classes; and in pursuance of that policy, taxes to the amount of 8,650,000*l.*, on articles of consumption, had been repealed, the result of which had been most beneficial. The many millions invested in railways furnished a proof that the accumulated capital of the country had been vastly augmented; but the condition of the working classes denoted that the ratio of improvement had been greater amongst the rich than amongst the poor. After some observations upon the condition and prospects of the

landed interest, Sir Charles proceeded to declare his intentions with regard to the surplus of 1,500,000*l.* The first object, he said, should be to reduce our debt. During the last twenty years we had borrowed no less than 35,000,000*l.*, whereas the surplus income applied to the reduction of the debt had been only 8,000,000*l.*; so that, during twenty years of profound peace, we had increased the principal of the debt by no less than 27,000,000*l.* Upon a principle of common honesty, therefore, some part of the surplus should be applied towards the extinction of this obligation; and he did not partake in Mr. Cobden's contempt for a surplus of 2,000,000*l.* It was most desirable that a considerable surplus revenue should be maintained; nevertheless, he felt that all practicable relief should be afforded from taxation. His first measure was intended to benefit small owners of land. An improved system of cultivation would enable occupiers to furnish employment to labourers; but this required an outlay of capital which small landowners and occupiers could raise only by sale or borrowing. He proposed, therefore, that there should be a considerable reduction of the stamp duties upon the transfer of landed property and upon mortgages under 1000*l.*, and that within the same limit the stamp duty upon leases should be an uniform half per cent. His next proposal, the objects of which were to increase the comforts of the labouring classes, by improving their dwellings, and to facilitate agricultural improvements, was to repeal the duty on bricks. The loss of revenue by these two remissions would be 750,000*l.*, half the expected surplus. The other half he proposed to apply to a reduction of the debt. Concurrently with this relief from taxation, he had another measure in view calculated to promote the outlay of capital upon land — namely, to make further advances for drainage and land improvements, the benefits of which had been sensibly felt. He proposed to advance for these purposes 2,000,000*l.* for England and Scotland, and 1,000,000*l.* for Ireland; 800,000*l.* of this latter sum to be appropriated to arterial drainage. These advances could be made, in the present state of the Exchequer, without any addition to the public debt, and the repayments would be available for the reduction of the national debt. He proposed to apply 250,000*l.* immediately to the extinction of a part of that debt, by discharging the Equivalent Fund in Scotland, and he hoped the House would suffer him to retain the surplus of 500,000*l.* remaining. Sir Charles then moved a vote of 2,200,000*l.* towards supply, to be raised by Exchequer bills.

Mr. Hume expressed his chagrin that this was the only relief the country was to have, and protested against the large establishments, the reduction of which would have left a larger margin for diminution of taxation.

Mr. Frewen and Mr. Hodges were disappointed at the article of hops having escaped the Chancellor's attention.

The Marquess of Granby disputed the accuracy of the right hon. Baronet's views in respect to the agricultural interest, and insisted that effectual relief to the country could only be obtained by reverting to that commercial system under which all interests had prospered.

The financial scheme, with reference to the remission of taxation, was criticised unfavourably by Mr. Newdegate, Lord R. Grosvenor, and Mr. French; and favourably by Mr. Ewart and Mr. Peto.

Mr. Drummond, in an amusing speech, insisted that Sir Charles Wood had adopted his suggestions, made last year, in a motion which the Government then opposed.

Lord J. Manners, like Mr. Drummond, was gratified to find in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the first time, a frank, unqualified admission of agricultural distress, the relief of which could not be effected, nor would the agricultural interest be satisfied, by the two remissions of taxation.

Mr. Muntz doubted whether there would be any real surplus, and thought Sir Charles Wood would have done better had he taken off no taxes.

Mr. Sandars gave some details respecting the prices of foreign corn, in refutation of what he alleged to be misstatements of Mr. J. Wilson, to which the latter gentleman replied,

Mr. Bankes pictured the deep distress of agriculture, and gave warning that large reductions of expenditure would be required by the landed interest; Mr. M'Gregor reproached that interest with ingratitude, since all the remissions of taxes were in its favour; and Colonel Dunne put forward the distress of Irish agriculture, which was left out of the scope of the proposed boon.

Mr. Carew followed in the same line of argument.

Mr. Slaney contended that, by stimulating the industry of those who created capital, the weight of taxation might be diminished without reducing taxes.

Captain Harris explained his views respecting the revision of our fiscal system, a measure which was also advocated by Mr. Heyworth.

Mr. Mackenzie complained that Scotland was unfairly treated in the apportionment of the sum to be advanced for land improvements.

A testimony to the merits of Mr. Brooksbank, an officer who had for many years filled a high position in the Treasury, and whose very recent decease had been announced by Sir C. Wood, was offered by Mr. Goulburn.

After an invective from Colonel Sibthorp against the Government,

Mr. Heald regretted that our surplus revenue had not been always applied to the diminution of our debt; and Mr. Henley protested against the remissions of duty being considered a special boon to the agricultural interest.

The vote was then agreed to and reported.

The proposition for the abolition of the brick duty was favourably received, and the Bill to effect that measure passed without any considerable discussion. About the Stamp Duties, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer found himself involved in considerable difficulty, and was more than once compelled to withdraw his propositions for reconsideration and amendment. In Committee on the 18th of March, Sir Charles Wood explained the details of his proposed alterations in the duties, specifying the effect of the reductions in regard to mortgages, conveyances, and leases. The formal resolutions were then agreed to, but afterwards, on the 15th of April, a critical discussion, indicating much dissatisfaction with

the general tendency of the Bill, arose upon the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair.

Mr. Goulburn observed, that the new ad valorem or percentage principle had been hastily adopted. If they decided on adopting an amount in the lowest scale sufficient to produce the adequate revenue, it would operate in the higher scale with such extreme oppression as to be inoperative for revenue purposes. A mortgage of 50,000*l.* would now be liable to 25*l.* duty—it was proposed to take 250*l.*; and if the sum amounted to 150,000*l.*, then 750*l.* Ingenuity would evade such oppressive payments, especially as bills of exchange were left perfectly open.

Mr. Mullings was of opinion that the duties on mortgages, which were to be mitigated in regard to loans of 1000*l.*, but were to be greatly increased after that amount, would produce a *larger* revenue than the existing one, instead of causing a loss of 300,000*l.*, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer assumed.

Mr. Henley and Mr. Disraeli concurred in this view, and made it the basis of a charge of false pretences. The measure was originally brought forward as a boon to agriculture: 300,000*l.* of surplus revenue was to be abandoned *to* small landowners; whereas it seemed that 300,000*l.* more was to be taken *from* them. At all events, supposing there be nô additional tax, the pretended remission was a juggle, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer now said that the 300,000*l.* benefit was to be given to the small landowners out of the pockets of the larger owners—the small duties were to be decreased, but the high duties exaggerated.

Sir Charles Wood defended his scheme with animation. He had from the first stated that the application of the ad valorem principle would be to diminish the small duties and increase the large duties. A far larger sum than the 300,000*l.* would be lost to the revenue on the smaller duties. The gain on the larger duties would only reduce the loss so as to leave a net loss of 300,000*l.*; the last sum would therefore be given to the small owners from the pocket of the State, and not from the pockets of the larger owners.

Mr. Bright felt so puzzled by the details of the measure—he was sure not three persons in the House besides the Chancellor of the Exchequer understood them—that he was anxious for a reference of the whole question to a Commission or a Committee of the House. He felt some of the injustice alleged of levying the ad valorem duty in the same proportion on very large amounts as on ordinary ones, and joined in the doubt whether the Bill, as a whole, would not increase rather than remit taxation.

Some Members asked postponement of the measure, for further study of it; other Members urged that the ad valorem duty should commence at a much lower starting point than was proposed by the measure.

Mr. Mitchell proposed 1-8th per cent.

Lord John Russell refused the postponement, and objected to appointing a Commission or a Select Committee, as the ad valorem principle seemed generally approved of, and the Committee of the whole House was well suited to settle amounts. He urged practical amendments in Committee.

The House went into Committee. It was stated that the measure would operate on all instruments signed after the 5th

July, 1850. Clause 6, imposing the conditions on which instruments may be post-stamped, provided that interest on the amount of the stamp not paid should be added to the existing penalty.

On coming to the details of duties, Mr. Mullings proposed a change of the duty on agreements called "the progressive duty," the duty proportioned to the length of the instrument.

The Attorney-General opposed the alteration, as a sacrifice of revenue, and as a removal of a check on prolixity; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to consider it.

Sir Charles Wood also intimated his resolution to propose a still further reduction on bonds and mortgages than he at first contemplated. The existing duty on a loan of 50*l.* was 1*l.*; the schedule fixed the duties uniformly at a half per cent. He proposed 1-4th per cent. in place of the 5*s.* marked in the schedule; for 50*l.* of loan, he proposed to take 2*s.* 6*d.*, and so on.

Several Members here renewed their strictures on the ad valorem principle, with the view of obtaining a sufficiently low integer as the minimum whence to rise.

Mr. Disraeli conceded that they were all agreed to adopt the *principle*.

Sir Henry Willoughby moved that the duty be 1*s.* on 50*l.* instead of 2*s.* 6*d.*, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed.

Sir Charles Wood objected—*some* regard must be had to revenue. The further reduction he himself designed would add 70,000*l.* to the sacrifice of 300,000*l.*, which he originally proposed.

After some discursive conversation the House divided, and affirmed Sir Henry Willoughby's amendment, by 164 to 135, a result which was received with great cheering.

Sir Charles Wood immediately stated that, in consequence of this decision, the Government would proceed with the Bill no further that night. He did not assent to the proposition implied by the vote; but not knowing what the effect out of doors of this vote might be, though he knew it would involve a serious loss of revenue, he must take time to consider before further proceeding with the measure.

On the 22nd April, Sir Charles Wood explained the modified intentions of the Government since their defeat on Sir Henry Willoughby's motion in favour of a lower percentage than that originally proposed, viz. 1*s.* instead of 2*s.* 6*d.* on every 50*l.* of loan. If the lower rate were carried out through the whole scale, the loss of revenue would be so great that he must abandon the Bill altogether. He proposed a compromise. He would abide by the vote as to the 1*s.* on sums under 50*l.* After the first 50*l.* he proposed to increase the duty by steps of 1*s.* 6*d.* per 25*l.* till 200*l.* should be reached; at that step the duty would be the same sum of 10*s.* that it would be under the reduced scale which Sir Charles himself proposed. After sums of 200*l.* he proposed to go on by his own scale to 100,000*l.* At that sum he would stop—relinquishing his desire to go on in an indefinite series, so that his maximum duty would be 250*l.* On the question of settlements and capitalized annuities he did not propose to insist; but there were some stocks now exempt which should be included in the Bill, and be called on to pay.

A few days afterwards, however, Sir Charles Wood announced the

discovery that there were so many objections to his last plans, as above explained, that he could not proceed with the Bill without further time for consideration. He postponed the Bill for a week, in order to consider whether it was possible to reconcile the vote of the House with the raising of an adequate amount of revenue. On the 11th May he announced the result of his further deliberations, prefacing his statement with the explanation that he had intended an equalization rather than a remission of duty in favour of the smaller class of capitalists, though it had been found necessary to provide against a defalcation of revenue.

The alteration which the House had made in his scale would not only entail a further loss, but would occasion a practical inconvenience, as a shilling scale would not fit in with any existing sum, and would occasion the expense of new stamp-dies throughout the country. He proposed to withdraw the Bill, and substitute a wholly new measure, approximating, as nearly as it would be practically convenient, to the recorded wish of the House. The scale of duties would now stand as follows:—The duty on conveyances and mortgages would be 1 per cent on all values. On mortgages and bonds, which the late vote had recommended to be 1*s.* per cent., he proposed charging 1·8th per cent. (making the duty on value up to 50*l.* only 1*s.* 8*d.*); for 100*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and as much more for every successive 100*l.* For settlements and money secured upon land the stamp to be 5*s.* per cent. The duty on contingent annuities he gave up altogether, as well as that upon leases for a year, of whatever amount. The stamps on memorials were laid at 2*s.* 6*d.*, and on the "followers" in conveyances a fixed sum of 10*s.* As a new feature of some importance in the Bill, he promised a clause, by which a sum of 10*s.*, paid by way of verification fee, was to render the duty charged upon any instrument by the Commissioners of Stamps effectual in making the document valid in every court for all intents and purposes, instead of leaving the question of validity open for the decision of the judge at the last moment.

He concluded by moving that the order for going into Committee on the Bill be discharged, and that the House should go into Committee on the preliminary resolution for a new Bill. This was ordered.

At a late period of the Session, the House having gone into Committee on the Stamp Duties, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced a further modification of his measure in respect to the duties on law proceedings. He stated, that when he brought forward his propositions at an early period of the Session, he was not very cognisant of what the probable amount of the revenue would be; but since that time the revenue had increased more than he expected, and, without being very sanguine, he believed the loss by reducing the stamps would not be so great as he then estimated. The commencement of the Act also was postponed to October, so that it would be in operation only half of that year. Under these circumstances he felt justified in going further than he before intended, and he proposed to reduce the duty on conveyances altogether to one-half per cent., instead of one per cent., as he last proposed. The

duty on mortgages would be, as he before explained, an uniform eighth per cent., without limit to the progression. The loss on the revenue by the whole remissions of the Bill would be about 500,000*l.* a year.

The Bill, thus modified by successive alterations from the original plan, was eventually passed. The result has since shown that the Chancellor of the Exchequer considerably over-rated the loss to the public income consequent upon his reductions.

The demand for a retrenchment of expenditure and a reduction of the public burthens which had originated at the period when the country was suffering under commercial distress, and had been taken up by an active party in the State, still continued to make itself felt in the House of Commons, and to enforce upon the Government a more vigilant heed to the duty of economy. Nor was it only the more liberal class of politicians who were influenced by this sentiment. The representatives of the agricultural interest, still suffering under severe depression, declared their resolution to carry out the principle of retrenchment into every department of the State, by way of relieving their constituents from the burthens of which the reduced prices of their produce had made them now doubly sensible. Mr. Henley, Member for Oxfordshire, and a leading champion of the agricultural cause, gave notice early in the Session of a motion, pledging the House to a general reduction of official salaries. Before, however, the day fixed for this motion arrived, the Prime Minister had anticipated Mr. Henley by announcing his intention to propose the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the same question. Lord John Russell also, about the same time, brought in a Bill to reduce the salary of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, an office which had recently fallen vacant, from 8000*l.* to 7000*l.* per annum. Various other efforts in the cause of retrenchment, some of which we shall have to record in the present chapter, were made by individual Members, actuated by different views, and representing antagonist interests in the House of Commons. It happened, also, partly from the causes just referred to, and partly from the prevailing impression that the Government of Lord John Russell was peculiarly weak in its financial department, that several vigorous, though desultory, efforts were made in the course of this Session to obtain the repeal of some of the more obnoxious taxes. Thus Lord Duncan almost succeeded in rallying a majority against the Window Tax; Lord Robert Grosvenor actually carried against Ministers, through several stages, a Bill for the repeal of the duty on Attorneys' Certificates, which was only rejected on the third reading; Mr. M. Gibson made a vigorous attack on the Paper Duty; and Mr. Cayley arrayed a strong body of supporters on behalf of the abolition of the Malt Duty. It will be convenient to take the more important of these discussions in the order in which they occurred, so as to present a complete view of the financial transactions of the Session. It was on the 12th of April that Lord John Russell brought forward his motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the salaries and emoluments of offices held during pleasure by Members of Parlia-

ment; those of judicial offices in the superior courts, the retiring pensions of the judges, and the expense of diplomatic establishments. He premised that there were various precedents for the appointment of such a Committee—in 1798, in 1818, and especially in 1830, when Lord Althorp obtained a Committee for a similar purpose, and since 1848 a Committee had been employed in inquiries into the military establishments. That Committee had nearly completed its labours, and he now proposed to initiate an investigation into those of a civil character. Frequent proposals were made in that House for the reduction of salaries or offices, and it seemed to the Government far better that these questions should be considered by a Committee of independent Members than by the holders of offices. The proposition being in conformity with precedents, he should not have thought it necessary to go further, but that Mr. Disraeli had given notice of an amendment to it, as well as of a motion hereafter respecting the diplomatic and consular services, which was to be followed by a motion of Mr. Henley's for a general revision of all salaries, with a view to their reduction. The terms of Mr. Disraeli's amendment seemed to imply that Government had not taken measures for effecting reductions in the national establishments, whereas the military estimates alone had been reduced in the last two years to the extent of 3,284,000*l.*; and in the civil departments reductions had been going on for several years. In the Treasury, for example, between 1821 and 1850, there had been a reduction of nine persons, and 42 per cent. upon the aggregate salaries. Lord John read statements of the economical operations which had been gradually taking place in the Customs, the Excise, and the Stamps, in the abolition and consolidation of offices, as well as in the curtailment of salaries. These reductions, made by the Government, showed that the Ministers, in their several departments, were endeavouring to enforce economy with as little hardship as possible to individuals. In proposing this Committee, he observed, it was not his intention that it should enter upon its inquiries with the view of regulating salaries according to the price of corn, which would require a scheme of adjustments according to the fluctuations of seasons. Another notion had been lately started, that the public service would be better carried on if the persons employed in it were altogether removed from Parliament; but such a proposition was inconsistent with our machinery of government, which required that persons connected with the Executive should be present in Parliament to explain and support measures of legislation. The value of this system was sufficiently exemplified in the constitution of the remodelled Poor Law Board. He concluded by expressing his belief that an independent Committee of that House would deal with the subject in the most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Disraeli moved, as an amendment to the motion, "that the House is in possession of all the information requisite to revise and regulate public salaries, and that it is the duty of the Government, on its own responsibility, forthwith to introduce measures necessary for effecting every practicable reduction in the national establish-

ments." He had listened, he observed, with great attention to the address of the noble Lord, but when he heard that the Government had effected so many reductions, the impression upon his mind was that of surprise at their not persevering in so successful a course, instead of devolving their duty upon a Committee. Lord J. Russell had laid down no principle; he had appealed to precedents; but there was this essential difference between precedents and the course he proposed:—Estimates had been referred to a Committee; but they were the embodied opinion of the Government submitted to the House. Lord John, however, had expressed no opinion whether reductions were practicable or not—a question which must have been the subject of investigation and reflection by the Government; and all he asked was that they should act upon their own conclusions. Mr. Disraeli asked the House to affirm that it was already in possession of all the necessary information—a fact which was proved by the numerous documents referred to by Lord John Russell himself. Whence was further information to be obtained? Were the judges to be examined as to their travelling expenses, and the diplomatic hierarchy as to their extraordinary outlays? All this information was now at the command of the Government. He had great difficulty in arguing against a proposition which, insidious as it was, wore a flattering aspect; but he advised the House well to consider whether the devolving this inquiry upon a well-arranged Committee, having lively sympathy with the policy of the Government, would not diminish the authority of that House, by relieving Ministers from their proper responsibility, and from the discharge of an invidious and obnoxious duty. The inevitable consequence of adopting the motion—which, if not unconstitutional, was most hostile to Parliamentary independence—would be injurious to the conduct of public business in that House; it would stifle Mr. Henley's motion and his own. He disclaimed party motives in bringing forward his amendment, which he believed would sustain the honour of that House and conduce to the welfare of the public service.

Mr. Hume observed that the three points embraced by the motion would not touch one-tenth of the expenditure; nothing, indeed, was said of "reductions." He should vote for the amendment, that there might be no delay, believing that the Committee could obtain no information which was not within the power of Government.

Mr. Henley likewise supported the amendment, considering that reductions were more likely to be obtained by throwing the burden upon the Executive Government, which had better means of extracting information than a Committee. With so large a scope, the inquiries of a Committee would be illusory.

Lord H. Vane, on the contrary, believed that a reference of the subject to a Committee would be attended with the best results.

Mr. Grantley Berkeley supported the amendment, looking upon the attempt of the Government to cast this duty from themselves upon a Committee as an endeavour to shelve the question for the Session.

Mr. Cockburn said, in his judgment, Lord J. Russell had adopted the proper, correct, and constitu-

tional course. For a question affecting the expenditure and taxation of the country that House was the proper tribunal. He did not agree with Mr. Disraeli that all the required information was already obtained. The settlement of such a question should be, as far as possible, upon a permanent basis, and the information for that purpose should be acquired, not secretly by the Government, but openly, and placed upon record.

Mr. Herries considered that the House had a right to know what the Government intended to do by means of this Committee. The course proposed by Mr. Disraeli was not only the fairest, but would give more satisfaction to the country than a Committee could.

Mr. Bright said, upon a close examination of the amendment, it contained nothing more real than the appointment of a Committee; it did not pledge the House to any reduction of expenditure; if it had done so, nothing would have induced him to vote for a Committee in opposition to such a substantial proposition. If, however, the Committee should be an impartial one, he thought the inquiry would be better conducted in their hands than in those of the Government, who could not resist external influences; and that all parties whose salaries should be diminished would bear the reductions more patiently after an investigation and a report by a Committee.

Mr. H. Drummond observed, that Lord John Russell asked the House to inquire—of whom? It could only be of *himself*. The proposed Committee was not one to reduce expenditure—it was only to inquire; and if this motion were carried, it would be useless to entertain any future question of financial reform.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to the objections of Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Hume, and other Members, and declared that the object of the Government was to effect whatever reductions should be expedient and practicable in the opinion of an impartial Committee.

Lord J. Manners anticipated no beneficial result from a Committee constituted as this would be, and called upon the House to prefer the amendment to the motion.

After a brief reply from Lord J. Russell, the House divided, negativing the amendment by 250 to 159.

Mr. Horsman then moved that the inquiry be extended to the incomes of ecclesiastical dignitaries, urging reasons derived from the amount of those incomes which were enjoyed for life, and the disproportion they bore to the incomes of Ministers of State, Judges, Ambassadors, and other public officers. The Bishops performed duties; but the capitular bodies, deans and canons, were acknowledged sinecurists, yet they annually divided amongst themselves a larger amount of income than the salaries of any one of the departments of the public service included in the motion of Lord J. Russell.

Sir George Grey said, Mr. Horsman was not doing justice to the object in view by mixing up this question with one totally foreign to it. Episcopal and capitular revenues stood upon a different footing from official, judicial, and diplomatic incomes, which were derived from public taxation, whereas the former came from other sources. He urged the House not to adopt this amendment, which would pre-

tract the Committee's inquiries to an almost indefinite extent.

Mr. Henley complained of the invidious manner in which this subject had been brought forward, tacked to a question with which it had nothing to do, instead of being discussed upon its own merits.

Mr. Aglionby asked whether the Government would give a pledge that an independent and fair Committee should be appointed to inquire into this particular subject?

Mr. Newdegate condemned the spirit in which he believed the amendment originated; and Mr. Wood, though he vindicated the right of Parliament to inquire into Church property, regretted the proposal to tack such an inquiry to that contemplated by the original motion.

Mr. Goulburn animadverted severely upon the speech of Mr. Horsman, who, he said, had endeavoured to lower the prelates of the Church in public estimation.

After some remarks from Colonel Sibthorp against the amendment, and from Mr. Mangles in its favour, the House, upon a division, negatived it by 208 to 95.

The original motion was then agreed to.

Having thus given a sketch of the financial transactions of the Session so far as the Government was concerned in them, we proceed to notice the principal questions raised by individual Members upon subjects connected with public expenditure and retrenchment. The cause of economy found early in the Session two champions actuated by very different views, though concurring in the same end, Mr. Cobden, the leader of the Free Trade party, and Mr. Henry Drummond, the representative of the landowners and farmers of West Surrey. The two motions came on for discussion within a few days of each other, that of Mr. Cobden on the 8th of March, and that of Mr. Drummond on the 13th. Both produced an animated and interesting debate, terminating in the same result, a majority for the Government, though much larger in the latter case than in the former.

Mr. Cobden availed himself of the occasion of the House going into Committee of Supply to ask the consent of the House to resolutions in favour of the reduction of the Public Expenditure. He knew no other way of bringing the general subject of expenditure under the review of Parliament, before voting away the public money. He disclaimed any hostility to Ministers, and repudiated the idea of moving a vote of want of confidence. He also disclaimed any sudden restoration of the expenditure of 1835 as the standard; the expenditure might be *gradually* reduced, and he would be content with the *average* of 1835, 6, and 7. He then went into a long array of figures, showing that although the interest of the public debt was less in January, 1850 [28,328,000*l.*], by 200,000*l.* than it was in January, 1836, the expenditure had increased from 44,395,000*l.* in 1836, to 50,848,000*l.* in 1849, an excess of 6,453,000*l.* Under the pressure of the Financial Reform movement, the expenditure was reduced last year by 3,344,000*l.* and this year he believed there would be a further reduction of 1,000,000*l.*; leaving a net excess of 5,500,000*l.* The Civil expenditure had increased from 4,225,000*l.* in 1835, to 6,702,000*l.* in 1849. He went over the heads of the expenditure, showing where reductions might be

made,—pensions suffered to lapse; boards consolidated into single working commissionerships; embassies suppressed, like those to Hanover and Bavaria, or reduced; judicial salaries, &c., reduced—excessive consular expenditure cut down; such scandals as the expense of the new Houses of Parliament prevented, and other cases. But the principal excess of expenditure was under the Military and Naval heads. Now, the experience of the last two years, even of Europe in its convulsions, had shown that there was no disposition on the part of the bulk of the people, in any nation, to pass their own frontiers and make war upon any other nation. Lord John Russell himself had gone as far as Mr. Cobden in admitting the right of Colonial self-government, with self-taxation and self-defence. On these grounds, therefore, it was possible to make a large reduction of our forces. A further reduction was suggested by the organic absurdities shown in the excessive number of officers in regiments and in ships of war. It would be quite possible to reduce the total expenditure by 10,000,000*l.*—equal to the whole expenditure of the United States before the Mexican war, and more than the whole expenditure of Prussia. A gentleman named Norman had written a pamphlet in the City to show that the country was lightly taxed: it might be true that the wealth of the country had increased, but the wealth of the country did not pay the increased taxation. Mr. Cobden concluded by moving resolutions, setting forth the increase of expenditure since 1835; the absence of danger abroad, or civil necessity at home, to warrant the increase; the effect of taxation in burdening the people, in checking employment, and fostering pauperism and crime; summing up with the conclusion that, "It is expedient that this House take steps to reduce the annual expenditure, with all practicable speed, to an amount not exceeding the sum which, within the last fifteen years, has been proved to be sufficient for the maintenance of the security, honour, and dignity of the nation."

Mr. Labouchere devoted his reply mainly to a statistical argument that the apparent increase of 6,000,000*l.* in expenditure did not indicate a real augmentation. In the Naval and Military expenditure, the apparent increase, rather more than 4,000,000*l.*, might be traced to such causes as the accumulated excess of expenditure left from previous years, the transfer of the Packet service formerly paid out of the Post-Office revenue, accidental demands like the payment of head-money for capture of pirates, construction of great permanent works, dockyards, &c., involving a payment once for all, with other causes, as materially qualifying the comparison. The only scope for reduction would be in the effective service; and that had actually been reduced since 1848 by the amount of 1,447,000*l.*; with a further reduction in the current year of 424,000*l.* Under the Civil head, the apparent increase of 2,478,000*l.* was due to such causes as the following:—charges forced upon Government by the House, under the pressure of demands from constituencies,—such as harbours of refuge, payments in aid of county-rates, and the like; charges for unforeseen calamities, among which might be reckoned the burning of the old Houses of Parliament and the building of the new;

charges transferred from other accounts, such as official franking, fees replaced by fixed payments, and the like. Mr. Labouchere contended that many of these payments, such as those for the improvement of Ireland, were dictated by a wise and profitable economy. It was the same with the building of large dockworks, which provided for maintaining a moderate fleet, with ready means of extension; and while Austria had an army of 400,000 men, the highly-officered organization of the British army maintained a framework capable of rapid increase on sudden need. Mr. Labouchere made considerable use of a chart published by Mr. Wyld, presenting, as in the undulations of the Andes or Apennines, two lines representing the fluctuations in the expenditure and in the commerce of the country,—expenditure falling from a tremendous height in 1813-15, creeping up a little since 1835, but declining again since 1848; prosperity steadily rising since 1812, and now going on with diminished taxation and reduced expenditure.

Mr. Spooner said, he would not give the vote which he intended to give for Mr. Cobden's resolutions, if he thereby pledged himself to reduce the effective force of the army or navy; but there was ample room for reduction without touching their efficiency, and he could not deny the propositions contained in the resolutions, as he must do by voting against them. Mr. Spooner then turned aside into the free trade and currency questions.

Mr. Hume insisted that Mr. Labouchere had not answered the speech of Mr. Cobden, whose statements as to the amount of the increase in our expenditure, and the causes of it, he justified. Mr. Hume wanted to remove taxes that pressed upon industry, but none could be remitted without a reduction of expenditure, and no special reasons had been assigned for larger establishments now than in 1835. He enumerated various heads of expense—military defence of the colonies, steam fleet, half-pay and pensions—which called for retrenchment.

Mr. Herries, with as sincere a desire as Mr. Hume to reduce taxation, could not support the resolutions, which, as worded, were calculated to mislead. He dissected the resolutions, and either denied some of the propositions they contained, or condemned the spirit in which they were expressed, and treated the motion as one of no practical character, but intended to entrap votes, the Committee being the proper stage for reducing the estimates.

Mr. M. Gibson remarked that there was no other mode of developing the general views of Mr. Cobden upon the financial state of the country than that which he had chosen. He (Mr. Gibson) supported the resolutions mainly on the ground of his desire to carry out the policy commenced in 1842—namely, the removal of taxes that impeded production, limited the field of labour, and did more harm to the general interests of the country than service to the State. He put these taxes on one side, and the military and naval expenditure, to protect us against some remote contingent evil, on the other, and he asked whether it was not more rational to incur this contingent risk and give relief to industry? He did not wish to leave the country defenceless, but it was for the Government to show either that the services in

1835 were inadequate, or that there were reasons for a permanent increase of 6,000,000*l.* He replied to the arguments of Mr. Labouchere in defence of the augmented expenditure; contended that the menacing parades of our fleets in different parts of the world were calculated to excite jealousy, and alienate other nations, instead of extending our commercial relations; and concluded by an appeal to the agricultural interest to support this and other motions for cutting down the expenditure.

Mr. Henley regarded the objects of the motion with suspicion, though he should have been inclined to support it if it had been of a really practical nature.

Lord J. Russell thought Mr. Cobden had made a most judicious speech in favour of a most injudicious motion, the terms of which implied that there had been successive augmentations of expenditure up to the present time; whereas in the last two years the reductions in the military and naval estimates amounted to 2,100,000*l.* Mr. Gibson had demanded reasons for the increase of expenditure since 1835; but Mr. Labouchere had distinctly explained the reasons, and Lord John repeated that explanation in a fuller form, pointing out items thrown upon the military estimates which did not properly belong to them; and with respect to those of the navy, the Government had at one time been obliged to defend themselves against the charge of not having sufficiently increased that branch of the service. He justified the increase in the Ordnance Department; and with regard to Mr. Cobden's proposal, to cut down the army expenditure to 10,000,000*l.*, Lord John observed that he had lost sight of the non-effective service, which cost 3,784,000*l.*, the effective being only 10,518,000*l.*, of which Mr. Cobden proposed to take away more than half. There was, in fact, but 2,000,000*l.* upon which to operate in the way of reduction, Mr. Cobden, he thought, without having duly considered the subject, had rather committed himself by some speeches he had made in the country, and he had probably felt bound to bring the subject before the House in the broad terms to which he had thus pledged himself. Lord John Russell made some further ironical remarks upon the speeches of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Gibson, and in conclusion declared that, though the Government did not propose to go back to the estimates of 1835, they would be ready to make reductions when practicable; but they would not, for the sake of popularity, or from any other motive, pretend to make reductions which would prevent them from maintaining the honour, dignity, and safety of the country.

The House divided, when there appeared—

For Mr. Cobden's motion	89
Against it	272
Majority for Government	183

On the 13th March Mr. Henry Drummond moved a resolution that whereas the present system of taxation depresses all classes by diminishing the funds for the employment of productive labour, adequate means should be forthwith adopted to reduce the expenditure. In introducing his motion, Mr. Henry Drummond gave a rapid

sketch of the history of the last few years,—the lavish profusion in the time of war, the command we obtained by the war over the commerce of the world, and the stimulus which this prosperity received from a gradually depreciated currency. The peace, he observed, changed the aspect of affairs; the demand for agricultural produce fell off; the currency measure of 1819 augmented the difficulties of the landed interest, and the Corn Law was given as an equivalent. That law was now repealed, and, although he did not ask the House to reverse its policy, he called upon it not to halt midway; he demanded a reduction of expenditure in the matter of salaries, and that all burdens should be revised which checked the growth of raw produce. When salaries were increased on account of the dearness of the necessaries of life, it was never supposed that they should be maintained at their high scale when prices became low; and whilst the value of produce had been lowered, the cost of production remained the same. By what right, he asked, were the yeomen of this country prevented from growing what they pleased upon their land? and why were they subjected in their rural affairs to an interference from which other trades were exempt? His two propositions, therefore, were—diminish the salaries of all servants of the Crown, and remove every impediment in the way of the cultivator of the soil.

Mr. Cayley, in seconding the motion, drew a very unfavourable picture of the effects, moral as well as economical, which he ascribed to free trade and the fall of prices. He denied that the agricultural interest, in asking a remunerating price for corn, desired to limit the supply to the labouring classes of the necessaries of life; a large proportion of those classes was employed upon the land, and if the prices of produce were depressed, wages must be reduced and employment restricted.

Mr. F. Maule did not dissent from the concluding proposition contained in the motion, that "adequate" means should be adopted to reduce the expenditure; but he thought he discerned in the speech of Mr. Drummond a desire to deal with the public income without reference to the faith due to the public creditor; whilst Mr. Cayley had debated the question as one of protection and free trade. Mr. F. Maule denied the statement of Mr. Drummond—whose opinions upon the subject of a corn law, he observed, had not been always consistent—that the cost of production had been stationary; seed, manual and horse labour, were cheaper, and it was a fallacy to argue as if the labouring classes were all agricultural, whereas the largest proportion were engaged in other employments, and they had benefited by the recent policy. The Government had not been lax in the duty of reducing the expenditure; within the last three years 3,000,000*l.* had been economized. There was no margin in the expenditure for the extent of relief required by Mr. Drummond, unless faith with the public creditor was shaken and injustice committed upon retired public servants. The proposal to allow farmers to grow tobacco, and to malt their barley as they pleased, was to run a muck against the whole Excise duties; and Mr. Maule, imploring the House not to send forth its approbation of so

vague a motion, met it by moving the previous question.

Sir Robert Peel said, the motion must be looked at either in a commercial or a financial point of view. Mr. F. Maule had supposed that Mr. Drummond intended that the House should imply an opinion unfavourable to the commercial policy of late years; but he (Sir R. Peel) believed, if this had been his intention, he would have said so in plain and direct terms; and, moreover, such an intention was incompatible with Mr. Drummond's avowed opinions and with the legitimate inferences from the terms of the motion. What that gentleman meant was, that the taxation which remained pressed heavily upon industry, and therefore it was desirable to adopt all practicable economy. He agreed with Mr. Cayley that the merits of our recent commercial policy lay in the answer to the question—Had the social condition of the labouring classes generally been improved thereby? Had their command over the necessaries of life been increased? And so far as a judgment could be formed, we had at least no right to infer that the comforts of even the agricultural classes had been curtailed by the legislation since 1842. In various years, under protection, agricultural distress had been most severely felt, even co-existent with high prices. Mr. Drummond had claimed for the farmer exemption from restrictions; that he might, for example, grow tobacco; but if the foreign duty on that article was maintained, and an Excise duty was imposed upon British tobacco, agriculture would reap but a slender benefit. He had not been able to vote on a former night with Mr. Cobden, because he thought the principle of bringing the expenditure down to the standard of any particular year was a fallacious one, and he had more confidence in the progressive and reflecting retrenchments of a Government than in the varying and vacillating declarations even of a reformed House of Commons, which had its hot as well as cold fits. How could the House adopt this resolution, which must excite expectations of a large reduction of taxation, immediately after rejecting by large majorities propositions for reducing the army and navy estimates? He believed that there were many taxes, the reduction of which, consistently with good faith and public security, would confer inestimable benefit; and he advised the House to apply itself to economy in every practical form, but not one day to vote large estimates, and the very same day agree to a general resolution justifying the expectation of a large reduction of expenditure, and thereby propagating a delusion.

The motion was supported by many of the leading Members of the agricultural interest, by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Evelyn, Mr. Stafford, Colonel Sibthorp, Lord John Manners, and Mr. Bennett, who dwelt on the distress prevailing in their several counties among the classes whom they represented.—They contended that, notwithstanding the alleged prosperity which was ascribed to free trade, taxation really pressed heavily on the people, and that they had a right to demand relief.

Lord John Russell said the motion was vague and difficult to be understood; he supposed Mr. Drummond meant that there ought to be a large remission of taxation

and a great reduction of the expenditure. The course the Government had taken was the only one whereby a reduction could be safely effected. If we were to maintain good faith, the interest due upon the national debt and other charges on the Consolidated Fund left very little scope for reductions, and having voted the army and navy estimates it could not be supposed that the House meant to reverse those votes. He defended the general policy of the recent commercial measures of the Legislature, in reply to Mr. Stafford, and supported the previous question.

Mr. Bright inferred from the motion, which was milder than that of last year, that Mr. Drummond meant that the reductions of the Government did not go so far as they might or as the necessities of the country required. He (Mr. Bright) was of that opinion, and he thought the House was bound to support it, and not escape from it by voting the previous question. The resolution carried last year had induced the Government to issue a circular to which the country probably owed some reductions, and it might be fairly expected that this resolution which was not hostile to the Government, would have a similar effect. He should, therefore, support the motion.

Mr. Hume derived great satisfaction from the co-operation of the Protectionist party in his endeavours at retrenchment, and insisted that the salary of every public officer, from the Crown to the porter, must be revised and reduced. The establishments would admit of retrenchments, without impairing their efficiency, to the extent of 10,000,000*l.*

Mr. Osborne considered that the motion, if it meant anything, meant a reversal of the policy commenced by Sir R. Peel; that Mr. Drummond wished to make a cat's-paw of Members on his (Mr. Osborne's) side of the House, and he would not be a party to such a compromise.

Mr. Labouchere said the Government were quite sensible of the evil of taxation, and they had given to the country practical evidence, by the reduction of 730,000*l.* in the estimates of the present year, that they were not neglecting their duty in this matter; it was therefore most ungracious and most unfair to put them in a situation to be taunted with the remark, that what they should hereafter do would be the result of a vote of that House. There was a more serious objection to the motion; it would create an impression out of doors of an unfortunate character, and, in connection with the speeches of the mover and seconder, would lead to a dangerous delusion.

Mr. Muntz supported the motion; but Mr. Brotherton suspected it to be a trap, which he should shun.

Lord Duncan acknowledged that the trap had caught him. He saw nothing objectionable in the motion, but something he was ready to support.

Mr. Drummond having replied, the House divided, when the "previous question" was carried by 190 to 156.

Lord Duncan's motion for a total and immediate repeal of the window tax, though brought forward after the Budget had been introduced, and the financial arrangements of the year determined on, produced a result which startled

the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and no doubt powerfully contributed to influence the policy of the following Session. In his speech on this occasion, which evinced much industry and knowledge of the details of his subject, Lord Duncan reviewed at considerable length all the leading facts and arguments in favour of his motion. When he had brought forward the subject in 1845, he observed, Sir R. Peel had promised to take it into consideration; and in 1848 Lord J. Russell had admitted the force of the arguments against the tax, and regretted that the financial condition of the country at that period did not allow of its repeal. Since then our finances had recovered; the estimates had been greatly reduced; other vexatious burdens had been removed or diminished, and if this tax were not altogether repealed (which would be a great boon to the window-glass trade, now much depressed), it might be so modified as to fall more equally upon the different classes, and exempt houses with less than twelve windows. A window tax was objectionable in principle as well as oppressive in practice; evasions were not difficult, and the stationary amount of the duty, notwithstanding the increase of the population, proved that it was evaded. The tax operated most prejudicially upon the public health, and the evidence taken in the course of sanitary inquiries abounded with denunciations of the window duty as a fruitful source of disease and mortality. He read various testimonies to the injurious effects of this tax upon light and air, which neutralized sanitary reforms; and anticipated the objections to his motion based upon financial grounds, suggesting that the dispensing with the African squadron, a better administration of the Woods and Forests, and of that portion of the public revenue which did not pass through the Exchequer, would more than indemnify the State for the loss of the window tax.

The motion was seconded by Sir De Lacy Evans, who urged three objections to the tax—its inequality, its partiality, and its injurious effect upon the public health; and recommended, as a substitute, a probate duty upon real property.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contented himself with superficial objections to the proposition, declining to grapple with the facts and arguments adduced by his opponent. The tax, he contended, was already as lightly pressing on the poor as possible. Out of 3,500,000 houses, it was only paid by 500,000 of the better class of houses; and even in respect of those it was ultimately paid out of the capital of the landlord in a reduction of rent, rather than by the industry of the tenant who primarily paid it. The superiority of the dwellings of the poor in England over those in Ireland, where the tax does not exist, refuted much of the sanitary argument. The exemption of all houses having fewer than twelve windows would cost, not 100,000*l.* as stated, but 250,000*l.*—the duty now received from such houses. The Government had shown its disposition to forward sanitary measures by removing the brick-duty, and it could not afford the loss of the 1,800,000*l.* it was now asked to forego.

Sir George Pechell recalled the fact, that since 1835 five Chan-

cellors of the Exchequer had promised to "consider" this subject, and not one had considered it in the way the public voice required.

Mr. Hume said the great point was to reduce taxation, for unless this was done the expenditure would not be reduced. Here was an opportunity to get rid of 1,800,000*l.* of taxes, which would lead to a corresponding reduction of the estimates. If the tax were to be continued, it might be commuted for a tax on houses.

Lord R. Grosvenor should vote for the repeal of this most pernicious tax, and he thought the refusal of the Government to moderate or mitigate it was a very great loss of character.

Lord Dudley Stuart and Sir Benjamin Hall also addressed the House in favour of the motion. On a division there appeared—

For the motion . . .	77
Against it	80
Majority for Government	3

The smallness of the minority was hailed with loud cheers by Lord Duncan's supporters.

In the latter part of the Session Mr. Cayley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Malt Tax. He had brought forward this motion, he said, entirely on his own responsibility, without a promise of support from any quarter, being instigated by no other motive than a conscientious conviction that, in the depressed state of agriculture, and the novel circumstances in which it had been placed by our late commercial changes, no measure short of re-imposing the old system, or of a modification of that system, of protection, could so conduce to the well-being of the agriculture of this country as the repeal of this tax, which was not only most oppressive, but most partial and unjust. After so long a continuance of the system of protection, which originated not in any selfish policy on the part of the landed interest, but with our manufacturers, the agriculturists were fairly entitled not merely to justice, but if they required it, to something more. They asked, however, only strict justice, and the repeal of the malt tax had been expected to follow in the wake of that of the Corn Laws. Mr. Cayley then described some of the vexatious regulations and restrictions, enforced by numerous penalties, to which the manufacture of malt was subjected —an operation of the nicest and most delicate kind, that of carrying on one of the processes of nature by artificial means, which was disturbed by the interference of the Excise. The argument that the tax fell upon the consumer was not admitted in the case of other articles; the answer being that it enhanced the price, and the consumers of malt were not the rich, but the labouring classes, who were attached to the ancient national beverage. If a cottager were allowed to malt for himself, without paying duty, he would save a very large percentage on his beer, and obtain a wholesome beverage. Mr. Cayley showed that the increase of the tax had limited the consumption of malt, and argued that whilst wages always settled down to the price of wheat, which was the ultimate standard, they had no relation to that of the innocent luxuries of the poor man, who was often driven by the want of the beverage at home to those sinks of vice, the beer-houses. He argued

that the repeal of this tax must, as in the cases of tea, coffee, and other articles, greatly increase the consumption of malt, while by detaching the lower classes from the use of spirits, it would diminish drunkenness, the taste for spirits having grown up, as he showed, with the duty on malt. The repeal of the tax, he assumed, would treble the present consumption of malt; this would create a demand for 10,000,000 quarters of barley, stimulating the produce of other grain, and occasioning a corresponding advance of prices, the depression of which was the farmer's present complaint. After enlarging upon the impulse which the repeal would give to various branches of industry, he suggested means by which, he alleged, the void of 4,612,000*l.*, the net amount of the tax, could be repaid to the extent of 3,310,000*l.*, and the deficiency, he thought, would be covered by the productiveness of the revenue.

Mr. Christopher supported the motion, urging that as the agricultural interest of this country was the only unprotected interest, and was exposed now to competition with the whole world, the House should insist upon the application of the same measure of justice to agriculture as had been applied to every other interest in this country. Upon the principle that this tax was paid by the consumer—though it was also borne by the producer—he asked for the co-operation of Free-traders in removing a burden of 100 per cent. upon a product of British industry.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to follow Mr. Cayley through all the various topics which he had discussed, confining himself to the real topic—the malt tax. After pointing out two mistakes into which, he said, Mr. Christopher had fallen, and replying to some of the preliminary observations of Mr. Cayley, who could scarcely expect support from the Protectionist party, the leaders of which were adverse to the repeal of this tax, he assured that Gentleman that the means he suggested for replacing the malt tax would not produce a fifth of the sum. Sir Charles disputed many of the facts from which Mr. Cayley drew his conclusions. Since the unrestricted importation of foreign corn the manufacture of malt had not diminished, but increased. Though between 1839 and 1849 there had been a falling off in the consumption of malt of about 1,000,000 bushels, the consumption of tea, coffee, and cocoa had largely increased; and, so far from spirits having been substituted for beer, the consumption of spirits had also diminished since 1839. The result, which was by no means unsatisfactory, was, that the consumption of all intoxicating liquors had fallen off, and that of non-intoxicating liquors had increased. The effect of repealing the malt duty, which Mr. Cayley expected would treble the consumption, was shown by the repeal of the war malt and beer duty—nearly equal to the existing malt duty—which had had no effect upon the consumption. Sir Charles adduced the opinions of practical men, that the repeal of the duty would not materially augment consumption, nor benefit the farmer; if then, he asked, no great benefit would arise to either consumer or producer from the repeal of this duty, was it wise to risk so large a revenue as

5,000,000*l.*, which was necessary for the maintenance of the national establishments and the national faith?

Mr. Henry Drummond offered to exchange this tax for any other the Chancellor pleased to name, and he wished he could muster up courage enough to tax the Manchester manufacturers. This motion would be a real test of the honesty of the plea upon which the repeal of the Corn Laws was carried—whether it was to furnish cheap food for the people, or to get rid of so much cotton manufactures. He did not advocate the motion on the ground of justice to the landed interest; he supported it because it was of essential importance to the labouring classes to have cheap and wholesome beer. Mr. Drummond gave some entertaining details respecting the sophistications of this beverage, which, in its genuine state, he believed was a very scarce article.

Mr. Bass supported the motion. Though a Free-trader, he sympathised very strongly with the condition of the agricultural interest, and considered it to be the duty of the House, by every legitimate means, to alleviate their distress. He believed that the repeal of the malt duty would afford such alleviation, and that a repeal of the whole duty, which would be a relief of 35 per cent. to the consumer, would be attended with a very different result from the case mentioned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was only that of a diminution of the duty. He was persuaded that even a reduction of one-half of the duty would be beneficial.

Mr. M. Gibson said, the question was whether, notwithstanding his objection to the principle of an Excise duty, and his admission of many of the evils of this tax, he conscientiously believed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer could, after the House had decided upon the expenditure, remit 5,000,000*l.* a year. Before this remission was made, the House must effect, with a due regard to the public credit, a proportionate reduction of the expenditure. It was, therefore, his duty to vote against the motion.

Mr. Spooner disputed the soundness of Sir C. Wood's conclusion, that cheapening an article of general demand did not give an impulse to consumption, which would overturn the whole of his free-trade theory, to which the malt tax and the restrictions prescribed by the Excise laws were repugnant. The highest authorities maintained that nothing could justify Excise duties but absolute necessity, yet 9,000,000*l.* of Customs had been thrown away, and the malt tax retained.

Mr. Hodges, though he had on a former occasion voted for the repeal of this tax, could not do so now, when the alternative must be this tax or an increase of the income tax. He hoped, however, that if the circumstances of the exchequer permitted hereafter, the tax might be reduced, and he pleaded likewise for an abatement of the hop duty.

Mr. J. Wilson observed that, generally speaking, Excise duties were no infraction of the principles of free trade, which forbade only taxes for protection. There was nothing peculiar in the article of malt to call for the relinquishment of 5,000,000*l.*, which would only lead to an increased importation from abroad; for the additional

10,000,000 quarters of barley could not be produced except by displacing a quantity of wheat. Malt was not so heavily taxed as other articles—it paid 57 per cent., whereas coffee paid 100 per cent., English spirits 333 per cent., tea 200 per cent., and tobacco 1200 per cent. After the finances of the year had been settled, to give up 5,000,000*l.* at one blow, would be a degree of recklessness of which the House would not be guilty, and a breach of faith with the public creditor.

Mr. Disraeli could not consider the proposition before the House apart from the condition of the agricultural classes, which no one denied was one of great depression. The only difference was, that on his side it was not unexpected, whereas on the other it was unexpected. He had, then, a right to ask of the Government some distinct view of what they thought would be the future condition of the agricultural classes. They had been heretofore told that the distress was transient, and that prices were rallying, but the end of the Session was approaching, and the depression was aggravated. Our taxation was derived from three sources—duties on imports, inland taxation, and local contributions. Great part of the second class of taxes, and the whole of the third, were raised from the land and its adjuncts. Could such a system continue, which diminished the means, whilst it increased the burdens of the contributors of the greatest portion of their revenue? The motion must, therefore, be considered, not upon the narrow basis of the state of the revenue, for which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was responsible, and which was no infallible test of the prosperity of the country, but with reference to recent legislation and the condition of the agricultural classes. The House should adopt as a principle, that relief should be sought from the reduction of Excise, not Customs duties. On every ground of policy the motion should be supported, the effect of which would be to bring the House to its senses; it would terminate for ever a series of experiments, make the Government acknowledge their purpose, and strip from them that convenient veil which had too long shrouded their features.

Lord John Russell said Mr. Disraeli had enunciated a dangerous principle when he exalted the land into a paramount interest, and claimed an exemption for it from an amount of taxation which, if not otherwise supplied, would disable this country from fulfilling its obligations. It was satisfactory, however, to him (Lord John) to find that upon the subject of the malt tax Mr. Disraeli did not represent the sentiments of Lord Stanley, who had declared that, if a member of that House, he would oppose the remission of this tax without a substitute. He (Lord John) had never expected that the transition from one system to another could be unaccompanied by partial suffering; but when he was asked whether he considered low prices a benefit or an evil, he answered that, discussing the question as a matter of speculation, low prices might be the result of unusual circumstances, which should not be taken as a rule; but, as legislators, the Government said, be those prices high or low, they would not legislate to produce artificial prices for the food of the people. Pointing to the successful results of the free-

trade policy, he inferred therefrom that the temporary depression of the agricultural interest had been more than made up by the general prosperity of the country. It was a false and injurious policy to separate the land from the other great interests of the country; the welfare of the land was bound up with that of all the other interests, and those were the interests which the Government had consulted.

The House having divided, the motion was negatived by 247 against 123.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES:—ECCLESIASTICAL APPEALS BILL—*Occasion of this Measure—The Bishop of London introduces a Bill for creating a new tribunal in lieu of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Church Questions—Speech of the Bishop on moving the Second Reading—The Bill is opposed on the part of the Government by the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Brougham, the Bishop of St. David's, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Earl of Carlisle, and supported by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Lyttelton, and the Bishop of Oxford—The Second Reading is negatived by* 84 *to* 51. REFORM OF THE UNIVERSITIES—*Mr. Heywood moves an Address to the Crown, to issue a Commission of Inquiry into the State of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin—Sir R. H. Inglis opposes the Motion on behalf of Oxford, and Mr. Napier on behalf of Trinity College, Dublin—Lord John Russell surprises the House by intimating the intention of Government to concede the Commission—Remarks of Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Roundell Palmer, and other Members—The Debate is adjourned—Incidental discussions on the subject in the House of Lords—Declaration of the Duke of Wellington—Remarks of Lord Monteagle, and assurance given by Lord Carlisle, as to the intended constitution of the Commission—Resumption of the Debate on Mr. Heywood's Motion—Speeches of Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Law, and Lord John Russell—A division takes place, which results in a majority of* 22 *in favour of the Commission.* ALTERATION OF THE LAW OF MARRIAGE—*Mr. Stuart Wortley revives his Bill of the preceding session for legalising Marriages within certain degrees of affinity—The introduction of the Bill is opposed, but without success—Debate on the Second Reading—Speeches of Mr. A. B. Hope, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Lord Mahon, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Goulburn—The Second Reading is passed by a majority of* 52—*The committal of the Bill is opposed by Mr. Divett, and carried by a majority of* 2 *only—Various Amendments are proposed without success—The Bill is passed, but is ultimately withdrawn in the House of Lords, at the End of the Session, by Earl St. Germans.* SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST OFFICE—*Motion by Lord Ashley, to discontinue the delivery of letters on Sunday, is carried against the Government by* 93 *to* 68—*The alteration is soon after carried into effect, but excites much controversy and dissatisfaction—After it has been in operation a few weeks, Mr. Locke moves an Address to the Crown, praying for a reconsideration of the Order—Mr.*

Roebuck seconds the Motion—Lord Ashley strongly opposes it—After a Debate, the Motion, as amended on the proposition of Lord John Russell, is carried by 195 *to* 112—*The new regulations of the Post Office are shortly afterwards rescinded.* AMENDMENT OF THE FACTORY ACT—*Circumstances which led to further legislation on the subject—Lord Ashley moves for leave to bring in a Bill to give effect to the objects of the Act of* 1847—*Various discussions on this Measure—Sir George Grey, on the part of the Government, proposes an arrangement by way of compromise between the Millowners and Operatives—Lord Ashley accedes to the proposal with some conditions—Amendments are moved during the progress of the Bill by Lord Ashley, Lord John Manners, and other Members, for the purpose of enforcing further limitations upon the hours of labour, but ultimately the Bill is passed in the shape proposed by the Government—The Duke of Richmond and Earl of Harrowby propose similar Amendments in the House of Lords, but without success, and the Bill is passed.*

A MEASURE of great importance in its bearings upon the constitution of the Church of England was introduced in this Session by the Bishop of London, for the establishment of a new tribunal for Ecclesiastical Appeals. Public opinion had of late been forcibly directed to this subject, in consequence of the recent decision in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council upon the baptismal controversy on the Appeal of Mr. Gorham—a decision which, while it quieted the apprehensions of a numerous section of members of the Church, occasioned great offence and exasperation to the High Church party. The circumstance that vital questions of doctrine might possibly depend for their adjudication upon persons, not even professing to be members of the Anglican Church, was considered as involving a risk and disadvantage to which no other communion was subjected, and as a dear price to pay for the benefits of State connection. Many and various schemes were propounded for the organization of a Church Legislature or Court of Appeal which should be exempt from these objections; but that of the Bishop of London, now referred to, was the only one which came in a practical shape before Parliament. On moving the Second Reading of his Bill, on the 3rd of June, the Bishop began by a very earnest expression of his opinion that it was impossible to overrate the important issues depending on the adoption or rejection of the measure, involving not only the present peace, but the future integrity of the Church of England, and he might even add, the tranquillity of the empire itself. The necessity for some modification in the principles on which ecclesiastical tribunals of appeal are founded had long been seen. In 1847, he introduced a Bill to regulate criminal proceedings against clergymen, which would in point of fact have created a new ecclesiastical court: that Bill was reintroduced, as amended in Select Committee, in 1848 and 1849; and at last he brought it under the consideration of his reverend brethren in full assembly: out of the twenty-seven Bishops of England and Wales, twenty-five were present; and though they differed on the details of the Bill,

they were unanimous as to the propriety of presenting it to the House. It was objected, that the Bill interfered with the Sovereign's supremacy; an element of the greatest advantage as a safeguard against foreign supremacy and spiritual despotism. But the Royal supremacy must be exercised by legal and constitutional tribunals; it must be exercised, says the preamble of the 24th Henry VIII., "in causes spiritual by judges of the spirituality, and in causes temporal by the temporal judges." Whatever court was held under the authority of the Royal supremacy could not be considered as infringing on it. When matters of fact and clear enunciation of the law were alone concerned, the present constitution of the Judicial Committee left nothing to be desired; but when faith and doctrine were in question, that court was not competent according to the original constitution of the Church. He could conceive questions so new that members of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council would not even understand the terms in which they were couched, whilst a prelate of the Church would consider them as the mere alphabet of his theology. It was impossible for an ecclesiastical tribunal to give a decision on any point of doctrine without materially affecting the doctrine itself; a succession of such decisions, by a tribunal including members very ignorant of divinity, careless of such matters, or even unsound, would affect the stability of the Church both as a teacher of truth and as a national institution. It was the principle of our constitution, from the earliest to the present time, that such cases should be left not only to ecclesiastical but to spiritual judges; that "it doth not appertain to the King's Court to determine schisms or heresies," but that "the King's Court is to consult with divines to know whether it be schism or not." When the Court of Chancery started a point of common law, it sought from the Courts of Common Law to know what the common law is; when a point of foreign law was raised, our courts dealt with it as a matter of science, to be proved, like other matters of fact, by the testimony of witnesses practically conversant with the subject; when the Court of Admiralty had to decide by the rules of nautical science, it called in the assistance of some of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, and by their opinion decided. In the Established Church of Scotland, the final decision of all questions of false doctrine was left with those courts which that Church considers competent to decide those questions. That was exactly the principle it was desired to introduce in this Bill. Opponents objected, that it was proposed to make a new legislative body, with power to frame new doctrine: but no power would be given to the new court not possessed by the old—if it were otherwise, surely the Bishops would be not less competent to exercise such a power than the present court. They objected that a certain number — fourteen or fifteen—should determine the fitness of any man to hold office in the Church: but already every Bishop had the power, not questioned, to prevent any person entering the ministry of the Church at all, at his ordination. A division of opinion among the Bishops would doubtless be a difficulty: that point might be considered in Committee. The Bishop protested against any inference which

might be drawn from his reliance on law and usage, that he meant to put out of view the fundamental and vital principle of the question, the indefeasible inherent right of the Bishops of the Church of England to determine finally all questions of doctrine. Speaking with unusual solemnity of tone and manner, and compelled by his emotion to pause for a few moments, he concluded his speech with the utterance of a devout aspiration, that He who of old committed to the Church the sacred deposit of His truth, might guide them to a right conclusion. ("*Hear, hear!*" *from all sides of the House.*)

The Marquess of Lansdowne felt it right to take the earliest opportunity of stating the alarm which he, in common with the rest of Her Majesty's Government, felt at this most important, but most perilous measure. He objected at the present moment to any legislation at all on this subject, because, under the circumstances, it would be impossible to alter in haste the tribunal which had given a certain sentence, without its being practically an imputation on that tribunal, and a manifestation of censure upon it on account of that decision. But the particular measure was objectionable in the strongest degree, as striking a blow at the Queen's prerogative. It introduced a tribunal the decisions of which were, for the first time in this country, to be, in the language of the Bill, "binding and conclusive" on Her Majesty's opinions; and it therefore took from Her Majesty that which from the earliest to the present time had been deemed the essential prerogative of the Crown, the government of the Church—the power of controlling decisions in ecclesiastical causes, of pronouncing upon such causes through persons whom it might think fit to employ, and of setting aside the decisions of those persons. On a former occasion something had been said respecting the revival of Convocation; but well did he (Lord Lansdowne) remember the emphatic words of one of the most eminent statesmen of modern times, who, admitting that the powers of Convocation were still existent and only dormant, observed, that those who evoked those powers might find that they had conjured up a spirit that would be too strong for them. If he should advise that step, he would not exclude the inferior clergy. But he doubted whether such a step would contribute to peace. In like manner, did their Lordships believe, that when all the scattered winds of doctrine unfortunately prevailing now in this country should be driven within the walls occupied by the new tribunal, as proposed by this Bill, harmony and peace would be produced either within the precincts of that court or generally without its walls? If, unfortunately, it became notorious that a bare majority of the Bishops entertained a particular doctrinal view, and the minority—including the two Archbishops, and perhaps those prelates believed to possess the greatest amount of learning and information on the subject—held the opposite opinion, would *that* give stability to the decision? Would the inferior clergy, altogether excluded from the deliberation, abandon their views for the sake of harmony with such a decision? Make points of doctrine depend on the decision of a bare majority of the Bishops, and the ferment in the public mind, so far from being appeased, would

simply resolve itself into the form of agitated speculation as to the time when other Bishops should succeed with different opinions: in such a state of things, the question, on appointing a Bishop, would not be, is he good, wise, pious? but is he for or against the last decree of the Bishops? On the question lately agitated, looking to the declarations of our ancestors, the statements of eminent divines, the Articles of the Church, and the opinions of the best writers on those Articles, he thought it had been the wise intention of the founders of the Church to leave a certain latitude; and he thought that any attempt to go back from that policy would be an incitement to dissension. In fine, however, he had no objection to make a concession, though not prepared to legislate. For the purpose of showing the public that these questions should not be determined without the great authorities of the Church being fully heard, he was ready to agree to the proposition that it should not be left for the Crown, or the President of the Council, as in the late case, merely to invite the attendance of prelates, but that every Bishop should be *de jure* a member of the tribunal, and that any member of the Council not a member of the Church of England should not sit in such cases.

Lord Brougham admitted that in such a state of public ferment—when it was too true that there was a great schism and a wide breach in the Church—to make any constitutional change in the Judicial Committee was a course of so much jeopardy that Lord Lansdowne's arguments were irresistible. But he was anxious to inquire whether the difficulties which seemed to environ the Bill might not be avoided. He was of opinion that, for the purpose of "informing the conscience" of the Court, there ought to be a Committee of well-qualified prelates, say three in number, who should report their opinions; those opinions, however, not to be binding. That Committee might be appointed by the Crown, or by Parliament, or by the Judicial Committee itself—just as the Chancellor now chooses what court shall inform him about the common law. That no member of the Court should decide unless he were a member of the Established Church, was a principle the propriety of which was very doubtful, inasmuch as fitness ought not to depend so much on orthodoxy as on being accustomed and able to deal with evidence. As to the plans of reviving Convocation, they were all most perilous, as undoubtedly leading to schisms without end.

The Bishop of St. David's abandoned with very great pain, and after mature consideration, the sanguine hope he had entertained of being able to support the Bill. If he had been able to do so, still he could not have concurred in the doctrine stated out of doors, and even declared that evening, that there resides in the body of Bishops in their official character any peculiar and exclusive prerogative, or even any pre-eminent or transcendant qualification, to render them the only proper judges upon questions of doctrine arising in the Church. He should have thought the Court of Appeal would be improved by associating with the prelates a certain number of members drawn not only from the other orders of the Church but also from the laity. But he objected to the Bill as rendering the

opinion of the assembled Bishops binding on the members of the Privy Council, not merely as Privy Councillors, but as Churchmen; and he must take the Bill in connection with existing circumstances. What party in the Church was it likely to conciliate? Certainly not that large and powerful party who considered the late decision a great blessing, and the means of averting a serious evil from the Church; but a party who, if they approved of that decision, did so only from regarding it as a stepping-stone to something beyond. If there was a party, as there was too good reason to suspect, who considered that the euthanasia of the Church of England would be to merge in the Church of Rome, they would be most glad to see eliminated those members who viewed disruption as an evil; for then there would be but a feeble obstacle opposed to what they looked for beyond. "Divide et impera" continued to be a Roman maxim; he feared it was fast becoming English also. This measure would certainly lead to that end, by rendering almost inevitable a fatal division in the great body of the Episcopate.

Lord Redesdale, supporting the Bill, declared himself convinced that many of the recent appointments to the Episcopate had been made with a view of showing the subserviency of the Church to the State. Certainly, persons had been forced upon the Church who ought never to have found a place there; and he believed nothing was more likely than the appointment of Mr. Gorham to the Prelacy.

Lord Stanley acceded to the suggestion thrown out that the Bishops should be placed on the same footing in regard to spiritual doctrine with that occupied by the Judges of the land as to law, when they were called on to advise their Lordships on the interpretation of the law. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that advice was acted on; and, no doubt, as often would the Judicial Committee be guided by the opinion of the Bishops. For himself, he belonged to no party in the Church; and he agreed with Lord Lansdowne, that it was undesirable to see brought to a determination, for purposes of exclusion by one side or the other, points which our ancestors wisely left with a certain latitude.

The Earl of Harrowby thought it difficult for theologians to be good interpreters. He would prefer to leave things as they were.

The Bishop of Oxford earnestly supported the Bill.

He had heard with a feeling of the deepest pain the observations of one of his brethren (the Bishop of St. David's), which seemed to imply that there was no such thing as truth, but that truth is what every man troweth, and that no man has a right to say that another man is wrong: this seemed to cast away altogether the awful responsibility which had been impressed upon him when he was set apart to be one of the governors of the Church and one of the trustees of her doctrines. For himself he belonged to no extreme party, and never had done so; but he could assure their Lordships that, if they refused to give a second reading to this Bill, they would alienate from the Church of England hearts without whose affection that Church would be weakened and emasculated. Referring to the fatal schism brought about in Scotland, he besought them to beware of

rending England by such a separation. He almost feared there was here and there a desire to establish in England a Free Episcopal Church: he could sympathize with no such feeling—he would still counsel those in whose way their Lordships' vote might throw temptation, to "be patient, be firm, and truth would still prevail." But the rejection of the measure might tend to such a disseverance; and would drive from the Church, which was one of the chiefest among unnumbered blessings enjoyed by this happy land, the men of tender conscience and of loving spirit, while it would keep in her the men who valued only the rank that attends her offices and the position in society which her ministers possess.

The Earl of Carlisle expressed his regret if the rejection of this Bill should have the effect of shaking off any ornaments of the Church; but he thought that gems so lightly shaken off must be but loosely set in the Church's garment.

"If the Church of England," said the noble Earl, "be content to remain in the position she inherits—betray no symptoms of aggression, no grasping at new powers—her condition is one of immense actual power and rapidly-increasing influence; 'in quietness and in confidence shall be her strength for ever:' but if she give rise to well-founded suspicions of an intention to encroach on the functions and attributes of the other constituted powers of the State—if she seek pecuniary resources from the national funds, assume privileges and preferences not clearly her own, and grasp at power which the law does not give—those privileges will become her impotence, and that power her failure."

The Duke of Cambridge briefly declared himself obliged, on religious and conscientious grounds, to give his vote for the Bill, though he voted with reluctance against the Government.

Lord Campbell assured their Lordships that there was no more sincere friend to the Church of England than himself. He believed it to be an institution that was beloved by the great bulk of the people of England, and that had conferred, and was likely to confer, the greatest blessings upon the kingdom; and, with a view to the prosperity of that Church, he must condemn this Bill. After the most unprejudiced and impartial consideration, the Bill appeared to him to be unconstitutional, and calculated to bring about that disruption of the Church which it was its object to prevent. If he could think that by voting for the second reading of this Bill he could give satisfaction to the Church, he should do so with the utmost pleasure, but he must say that, in his opinion, the Bill would be a mere mockery, and that it would be much more respectful to the right rev. Prelate at once to declare that it should be read a second time that day six months. The principle of that Bill was that there should be an assemblage of all the Bishops of the Church, whose decision was to be binding—not for the advice and information of the Judicial Committee—but to be binding not only upon the Judicial Committee, but upon the Queen also. From the most remote period of our history it had been allowed that the Sovereign was the head of the Church, but if this Bill passed, what became of

the supremacy of the Queen? The supremacy was no longer in the Queen, but in that assembly of Prelates, who were to dictate to her, and to tell her the decree she must of necessity pronounce. He did not believe that the assembly of the twenty-seven Bishops now proposed could by possibility work well. They were to hear counsel, to decide, and in all respects essentially to form a court. No unanimity was required; but the majority were to determine, and the names of all who voted were to be recorded, so that the minority might be held up to obloquy. If unanimity had been required, he should not so much have dissented from the Bill, but, as it was, he must condemn it, as calculated to lead to a disruption of the Church, and to enhance and perpetuate differences and dissensions, the termination of which it professed to have in view.

After a few words in explanation from the Bishop of London,

Lord Lyttelton expressed his intention of supporting the Bill. The relations of the Church with the Crown had been very much altered since the last settlement at the Reformation — a circumstance which rendered such legislation expedient as should, although somewhat departing from the letter of the arrangements then made, be a return to the spirit of that epoch. Very great power was given, under the Statute of Appeals, to the Crown in the exercise of the Royal prerogative; but the supremacy of the Crown was to be considered with reference to the general tenour of the statutes passed at that period. There was no dispute with respect to the prerogative of the Crown; but that was not an arbitrary prerogative; it was to be exercised, as in temporal matters by means of temporal judges, so in spiritual matters by means of spiritual judges. The principle of the Bill was to declare the constitution of the Committee of Privy Council for the decision of cases involving doctrine to be a bad one, and to substitute a better. Allusions had been made to the consequences which would attend the measure. These might not be confined to one side; and with respect to the particular case which had arisen, he felt that the decision would afford no satisfaction to the body of the people. What he desired was, not to have a wall of separation raised between two bodies within the Church, but to see a deliberate decision pronounced by those who possessed the confidence of the Church; some well-considered statement of doctrine which should tend to heal division; and all that their Lordships were called upon now to do was, to give their sanction to a measure under which that could be done which alone would give satisfaction to the great body of the Church.

The Earl of Chichester opposed the Bill in a short speech. On a division there appeared—

For the Bill	51
Against it	84
Majority	33

The Bill was therefore lost.

A motion made by Mr. Heywood, M.P. for North Lancashire, for an inquiry into the state of the Universities, had an important, though somewhat unexpected result, from the consent given by the Government to the issuing a Royal Commission for that purpose. Mr.

Heywood's motion was framed in these terms:—

"That all systems of academical education require from time to time some modification, from the change of external circumstances, the progress of opinion, and the intellectual improvement of the people. That in the ancient English and Irish Universities, and in the Colleges connected with them, the interests of religious and useful learning have not advanced to an extent commensurate with the great resources and high position of those bodies: that collegiate statutes of the fifteenth century occasionally prohibit the local authorities from introducing any alterations into voluminous codes, of which a large portion are now obsolete; that better laws are needed to regulate the ceremony of matriculation and the granting of degrees, to diminish the exclusiveness of the University libraries, to provide for a fairer distribution of the rewards of scientific and literary merit, to extend the permission of marriage to tutors of Colleges, and to facilitate the registration of electors for the Universities; that additional checks might be considered with reference to the continued extravagance of individual students; and that the mode of tenure of College property ought to be ameliorated, particularly in Ireland. That as it is Her Majesty's right and prerogative to name Visitors and Commissioners to inquire into the ancient Universities and Colleges of England and Ireland, an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to issue Her Royal Commission of Inquiry into the state of the Universities and Colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, with a view to assist in the adaptation of those important institutions to the requirements of modern times." Mr. Heywood ran over in his speech the often-reviewed faults in the present University system,—the evils of celibacy, which was in many cases enforced on Fellows by statutes which cannot be altered without the assistance of the Legislature; the defective arrangements regarding libraries; the want of harmony between the tutorial and professorial systems; the antique endowments for purposes unsuited to the changed circumstances of later times; the subscription-tests, which, though a farce and delusion, are a grievance upon large classes; the defects in discipline, especially in relation to the cost of the student's career; and the bad administration of immense collegiate wealth, whether in regard to the legitimate demands of the living, or to the expressed intentions and desires of the departed donors. Upon the question of right, Mr. Heywood averred that the charters of the Universities expressly make those bodies accountable to Parliament; while precedents in the time of Henry the Eighth and his successors showed that the right had often been exercised.

Sir Robert Inglis offered a strenuous opposition to the motion, not denying, however, the right of Parliament to inquire, and of the Government to interfere, if a case were made out for inquiry and interference. But not even a *primâ facie* case had ever been made out. The University of Oxford, at all events, had been a great reforming body ever since the year 1830; and only that very moment he had learned, from a

friend at his side, that the new statute for appointing a school of Modern History and Jurisprudence had that very day been carried in Convocation by 127 votes to 47. (*Great cheering.*) The wealth of the University was confounded with that of the Colleges: all the wealth of the University of Oxford was dependent on the fluctuating profits of the University press. Interference with the College property could be no more justified than interference with the funds of the Companies in London, in order to further national education. If possession for three hundred years did not give a valid claim, no length of possession could give security. The evil of extravagance among the students was not one that Parliament could cure: the expenses were not necessarily great—90*l.* a year was enough, and 140*l.* an abundant allowance; but if sons of parents worth from 2000*l.* to 200,000*l.* a year sought money, nothing would prevent it from getting into their hands. If a young man were brought up well, the hopes of his parents would not be disappointed; if his education and moral culture were neglected, no restriction they could invent would check his headlong career.

The real object of the mover's long bill of indictment was concealed in the eighth count, which referred to facilitating the registration of electors.

The State had given to the Universities what might be termed "a monopoly of education," and the Universities "had repaid the loan, by passing, as it were, through a sieve, those young men who were admitted to holy orders." The real design of the motion was to gain the admission of Dissenters into the Universities: Sir Robert trusted that Lord John Russell would pause before he consented to any step tending towards such a result.

Mr. Napier stood forth against the motion on behalf of Trinity College, Dublin. By the alterations effected there since 1833, the course of study had been so modelled that at the present moment it could not be exceeded by any University in the world. Prizes were given for the modern languages; there was a department of civil engineering with a lecturing professor, and a lecturer on agricultural subjects; in fact, no single branch of sound education, religious or secular, was now omitted.

Mr. C. S. Fortescue supported the motion as a sincere friend to the Universities; Colonel Thompson in justice to the Dissenters; Mr. Fagan and Mr. Sadleir as Roman Catholics excluded from their pale.

The debate was proceeding to this point, with declining interest, when Lord John Russell gave it a totally new aspect by a speech which rejected the proposal before the House, but admitted the justice of its principle, and concluded with the announcement that Ministers intended to advise the Crown to appoint a Commission of Inquiry.

Lord John acknowledged his great disadvantage in the discussion, from having no personal knowledge of the merits of those two great Universities which were mainly the subjects of the motion. He saw no case for adopting any course which should wear the shape of a bill of indictment, or for considering those Universities the objects of accusation by a majority of the House; and espe-

cially, he thought, the question of admitting Dissenters—which Lord Stanley once supported with reasons never yet answered—should be kept apart from the main object of the motion. But to inquiry into the system of education Lord John thought Sir Robert Inglis could make no objection on principle; while there were many precedents for such a proceeding. The Crown had issued, with all due respect for the Archbishops and Bishops, a Commission of Inquiry into the state of the Church of England; one on the Scotch Universities; one into the endowed schools for the education of the poorer classes, under Lord Brougham's Act. Lord John quoted communications of correspondents and the personal information of professors — among others, of Sir James Stephen, at Cambridge. On these authorities he argued (as Mr. Heywood had before argued), that there was a very considerable defect, consisting in the restrictions imposed by the original foundations and deeds of endowment of separate Colleges, since they prevented an advantageous combination of that which had hitherto been the distinctive characteristic of our Universities, namely, the study in the Colleges by tutorial instruction, with instruction by lectures, from the professors who are named to teach the important sciences. What ought to be expected from the introduction of lectures in modern history, and from the introduction of lectures on chemistry and political economy, was, that young men shall have, in the Colleges, sufficient instruction upon these subjects to enable them to derive all the benefit of the lectures which they would hear from the professors. But the professors, educated for another system, were unable or disinclined to carry the young men on in these parts of learning; and in addition, the young men did not attend in sufficient numbers, or sufficiently often, to reap the full benefit. The object of effecting this combination did not appear difficult of attainment; but it could not be reached by the Universities themselves—the Colleges had not generally the power to alter their statutes. The only reason against interference was respect to the wills of the founders. Such a reason could hardly withstand a great and important public good; but the change which took place at the Reformation was a change which had already entirely set aside the will and intention of the founders. Considering, too, that the object of the founders was to promote religion and sound learning, there was not much importance to be attached to the objections against any plan clearly calculated to further those ends. An inquiry by a Royal Commission into the best mode of making more complete and efficient the changes introduced by the Universities themselves, would be eminently serviceable. "It is my intention, therefore," said Lord John Russell, "not to vote for the motion introduced by the hon. Gentleman, which I hope he will not press upon the House; but it is certainly our intention to advise the Crown to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. I am glad no such Commission was issued some eight or ten years ago, because, seeing the state in which the studies at the Universities were—seeing how inadequate they were to the then state of knowledge—there would have been some

appearance of hostility in issuing a Commission of Inquiry at that time; but at present, if persons are appointed who have belonged to those Universities, who have themselves been educated at them, and who maintain regard and reverence for those seats of education, and if the inquiries they are directed to make are made in a friendly spirit, I own I can see nothing but advantage from such inquiries. I should hope, while the House need not come to a decision upon the motion that is now before it, that the Commission, which will be appointed with the view of aiding and assisting the Universities in the noble object of reform which they have before them, would be received by them as a token of the interest which the Crown takes in their welfare, and in the means of making them still more useful and still more learned than they have ever been before."

This announcement of the Prime Minister called forth Mr. Goulburn, with a protestation against the attempt to coerce the Universities to adopt a course which they were now voluntarily pursuing.

If the Crown would deal with the Universities as it had hitherto dealt with them, in confidence, in consultation and concurrence, they would proceed to adopt further improvements which each might suggest; but unless that complete concurrence were secured, the noble Lord would repent of his course. If he attempted by a violent exercise of authority to force on the Universities a Commission, in itself of doubtful legality, and which was said by great lawyers to be certainly illegal, the noble Lord would involve himself and the bodies whom he sought to benefit in a course of contentious hostility, which would be anything but favourable to his objects. Believing that the Commission would be comparatively useless, and certainly mischievous, he should give the noble Lord's proposal his decided opposition.

Mr. Roundell Palmer said, that the course which the debate had taken rendered it necessary that much more time should be given for discussion; he moved, therefore, that the debate be adjourned. An inquiry with respect to the Colleges would, he thought, be illegal. It was the very same thing which James the Second attempted to do, and the resistance of the College (Magdalen) to which he had himself the honour to belong, was an event that had always been recorded in history to the honour of that body.

The Attorney-General gave some explanations as to the law of the case.

If the Commission were executive, to compel the examination of statutes, documents, and witnesses, it would not be lawful unless authorized by an Act of Parliament. But it is admitted that those who object to give information may resist the inquiries and refuse the information. The proposed Commission would examine willing witnesses, and collect voluntary information, to lay it before the Government and the House, in order that, if necessary, the Legislature might found a Bill on it. The Commission had been resolved on with strict propriety, and without the slightest doubt of its expediency.

Colonel Sibthorp and Mr. Best warmly denounced the Commission. Mr. Henley regarded it as the insertion of the wedge

for the future admission of Dissenters. Mr. Scully inquired whether it was intended to include Trinity College, Dublin, in the inquiry? Lord John Russell said he doubted whether it would be convenient to do so. A division took place on the question of adjournment, which was carried by 273 to 31.

The above debate took place on the 25th of April, but a long period intervened before the resumption of the subject, which was again and again respited until the middle of July. Meantime, the question attracted observation in the House of Lords on more than one occasion. The opinion of the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of Oxford, was elicited by some observations incidentally made by Lord Brougham on presenting a petition. Lord Brougham alluded in pointed terms to the noble Duke—

He believed he might say, that both the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst concurred in deprecating any rash and inconsiderate interference with the Universities. Very great improvements had recently taken place in the course of study and discipline. He hoped that no Germanic system, no Germanic crotchets, would be introduced into our ancient and hitherto flourishing Universities.

The Duke of Wellington responded to the personal allusion. "As far as I can understand, there is no desire to introduce any German system, or any system of that description, in the University of Oxford. That University is anxious to conform to the wishes of the Government and of the public, and to introduce every improvement that may be practicable. But that which that University cannot do, and that which I hope it will not be required to do, is to repeal the statutes by which the several Colleges of the University are governed. I hope, therefore, that those bodies will not be required to enter upon an inquiry directed specially to the object of the repeal of those statutes; which, I say, the law of the land will require them to carry into execution in respect of the rights of the indivuals who claim privileges under the provisions of those several statutes; because if an inquiry of the description proposed should be attempted, some of Her Majesty's most respectable and loyal subjects would be placed in a situation of the greatest difficulty; they would have to decide between their duty of obedience to Her Majesty's commands and that duty and respect which they owe to the execution of the law."

Subsequently, on the 12th June, the matter came before the Peers in a more formal shape, Lord Monteagle having moved for copies of the papers that had been published relating to the issue of a Commission of Inquiry into the state of the Universities. As to the propriety of a Commission, he did not express a decided opinion, but he considered the manner in which it had been determined on, without consulting with and even without the knowledge of the heads of the Universities, exhibited a hostile feeling, that was calculated to be prejudicial to the cause of University reform. In the University of Cambridge, of which he was more competent to speak, there had been for many years an onward movement, and important reforms had been effected; though he was ready to admit that the members who promoted that movement were in a minority. Of

the reforms effected at Cambridge Lord Monteagle instanced the institution of the classical tripos, and the conferring of honours not on mathematical attainments alone. In Trinity College the whole of the statutes had been revised, consolidated, and amended, without the exigency of a Commission, and merely on account of a wish to follow the recommendation of the Crown as visitor. St. John's College had, he believed, done the same; and though peculiar difficulties existed in several of the smaller Colleges, yet several of them had introduced important improvements. The University had, indeed, been engaged during the last seven years in a revision of the statutes and regulations, which was now drawing to a close; and there was reason to believe, that when the revision was completed, the whole object of the Commission would be effected without any external pressure. The Commission had, he thought, been undertaken without any adequate appreciation of the reforms now in progress; and, through not having the co-operation of those engaged in them, a difficulty might interpose in the way of a satisfactory adjustment, instead of acting in concurrence with those able and intelligent men who, though a minority in the University, had succeeded in effecting so much benefit. The Commission might indeed have the advantage of removing the absurd notions entertained respecting the wealth of the Universities; but the evidence obtained by it, not being compulsory, would be only one-sided. One of the erroneous opinions respecting the Universities was, that they were much indebted to the Crown and the public; whereas the Chancellor of the Exchequer received from 3000*l.* to 4000*l.* a year from the fees on degrees in the University of Cambridge alone, and the Crown conferred only about 800*l.* per annum as salaries to different professors.

The Earl of Carlisle protested against the assumption that the issuing of a Commission was a measure of hostility to the Universities. He hoped it would prove useful in directing public attention to the reforms already effected by the Universities themselves, as well as in affording encouragement and co-operation in forwarding the reforms in progress. The illustrious positions held by the two heads of the Universities precluded the idea that any slight could have been intended to them. Under the Government of Sir Robert Peel, a Commission was issued to inquire into the condition of Ecclesiastical Chapters and other similar bodies; and the names of the persons composing that Commission afforded in themselves a proof and guarantee that no disrespect was intended to those who were subjects of the inquiry. So with respect to the present Commission, he would take on himself to state, that Government would take care that the persons appointed should be men who, by past acquirements, general character, and accomplishments, were actuated by the greatest attachment and respect to the Universities, and who would be fitted by their more extended relations to the world without to co-operate beneficially with the wisest and most learned men within their walls.

Earl Powis thought that the allusion to the Ecclesiastical Commission as a precedent, was calculated to strike terror and to excite hostility. The results of that

Commission were such as ought to make the University authorities very cautious how they gave evidence before a body established on such a precedent.

Lord Brougham considered the Commission a great mistake. It had evidently been resolved upon to satisfy persons who were prejudiced against the Universities. He expressed surprise at a letter recently published by Prince Albert in vindication of the Commission. The circumstances in which the illustrious Prince now stood showed clearly the false position in which he had been placed by the mistaken zeal of his friends, and that the head of an University ought not to be connected with the Crown. The Prince had fallen into the mistake, natural to those who had lived in foreign countries, of supposing the Legislature and the Sovereign were one and the same; but the Royal Commission would speak the sense of the Crown, and in no way that of Parliament.

The Duke of Wellington expressed satisfaction at Lord Carlisle's explanation with regard to the selection of Commissioners. The motion of Lord Monteagle was agreed to.

The suspended debate on Mr. Heywood's motion was resumed on the 18th of July. A considerable part of the speeches turned on the legal question as to the validity of the Commission. Mr. John Stuart, a leading member of the equity bar, took a prominent part in arguing the case on the ground of illegality, and he concluded his speech by an amendment to the effect that the advice to issue the Commission would "tend to a violation of the law." Mr. Roundell Palmer, however, another distinguished member of the profession, conceded the "abstract legality of the Commission." Mr. Gladstone supported Mr. Stuart's views. Sir George Grey and Lord John Russell accepted Mr. Palmer's admission as a sufficient warrant to absolve them from an elaborate justification of the course adopted by Government. With regard to the educational duties of the University and the Colleges, Mr. Palmer stated his views with some fulness, and his speech attracted attention as conveying the views of an influential Conservative party in the Universities.

Tracing the history of the process by which it had come to pass that the free University of Oxford, in King Edward the First's time, with its 30,000 students, had dwindled to an incorporation of Colleges, to which no addition had been made for some centuries past, Mr. Palmer implied that the present state of things was largely due to the requirement that every member of the University be also a member of some one College in the University. He ventured to think, that the cure of this might be found in reverting to the old system, and abolishing the present monopoly—he meant the regulation of expenses. We had now a scale of living, manners, habits, and discipline, which, whilst approved by the present members, it would be extremely difficult to interfere with. They could not well begin *de novo* in existing institutions; but nothing would be more easy, if new halls were opened, than to place them from the beginning under a strict and economical discipline. Let all the meals be in common—no expensive private furniture be allowed—and let habits be adopted all in accordance with the class of students likely to frequent them.

Thus would they at once enlarge the benefits of the Universities and diminish the expense. He asserted, that there is not the slightest foundation for the assertion, that the statutes of the Colleges prohibit the introduction of new courses of study; and with regard to the birth preferences and local preferences, on the election of fellows and scholars, a just and liberal interpretation of the statutes would generally carry out the main purpose of the founders themselves. They should not forget what the Colleges had already done in this respect; and, especially, they should compare that with what the Crown itself had not done. In the University of Oxford, within the last twenty or thirty years, no fewer than twelve out of the nineteen Colleges, which were previously close foundations, had spontaneously adopted a wiser and sounder and more liberal interpretation of the wills of their founders, and had opened the Colleges, as far as the founders' intentions allowed them, to merit of every description; and, with respect to the others that were behind in the race of improvement, he had not the slightest doubt that, if they were not unnecessarily alarmed, and if a spirit of resistance were not created in their minds by ill-considered interference, they would soon follow the example of the rest of the Colleges. Contrast this with what the Crown had not done. It appeared that by the existing law, without any Commission, or any legislative interference with the wills of the founders, the visitors of the Colleges (and the Crown was the Visitor of a great many) had the right, not indeed of always altering the statutes, but of directing how they should be acted upon, interpreted, and administered, and of reviewing the statutes, not only with respect to education, but with respect to everything else. They had the right to introduce any improvement consistent with the statutes of the founders, and to correct any abuses which might have crept into the administration of them. The real misfortune was, that this power had fallen into abeyance through the neglect of the advisers of the Crown. In point of fact, some of the Colleges subject to the visitation of the Crown, were Colleges more open to exception than any of the others. It would be a useful thing if the noble Lord would suggest means by which the Crown could institute a periodical visitation, and thereby reform such abuses as might have grown up in course of time. If it should afterwards be found necessary to go further, or if other institutions did not follow the example of the Crown, it would then become a question whether some legislation might not be necessary.

Mr. H. Drummond descanted on the subject in his usual free-spoken and independent style. The Universities, he said, were become, by lapse, totally incompetent to discharge their duties to the public at large in the way in which the public might be benefited; but the way to remedy that was not to go and meddle with their property and their rights. The thing that Parliament ought to do was, either to open the halls to Roman Catholics and Nonconformists, or else to give grants of public money to build colleges, one for Roman Catholics, and another for Nonconformists, leaving the degrees and honours of the Universities open to all. It was perfectly impossible to

continue the Universities merely as parts of the Church Establishment, when Parliament, containing so many professed enemies to the Establishment, sat nightly in judgment upon it.

Mr. Gladstone said, the course the noble Lord was taking would tend to prevent the establishment of eleemosynary foundations altogether. There could be no doubt, that any individual who was deliberating with himself whether he would or would not devote a portion of his substance for prosecuting the objects of learning, civilization, and religion, would be checked by the prospect that at any given time, and under any given circumstances, a Minister, who was the creature of a political majority, might institute a State inquiry into the mode in which the funds he might devise were administered. Every one must agree that this would be a discouragement to all eleemosynary establishments. But would it be wise to discourage them? There was a time when it was perfectly right to pass statutes of mortmain—when the wealth of corporations was likely to threaten the industry, and to absorb a great portion of the landed property of the country. But it was not so now; we were now a nation developing unexampled energies in the pursuits of trade and material wealth. Would it not be a good and far-sighted policy to pursue a generous and liberal course towards those who might be disposed to rescue some part of that wealth from pursuits merely material, and devote it to the cultivation of all that is elevated in a human being? When he attempted to plead the cause of the English Universities, he would not deny that they had done for learning, on the whole, less than might have been done; but they had, nevertheless, done what had answered the circumstances of the times, and the exigencies of the country. It did appear to him a much wiser course for the Crown to pursue, to see what could be done to improve the Colleges over which it had a legal control, by administering the existing law, rather than to issue a Commission as proposed. If the Universities had a fault now, it was that they have too much the character of seminaries of the higher classes. He wanted to see them embrace a larger number of the middle classes of society. In this object Parliament might assist them. The noble Lord had large means in his hands of doing good by judicious communication with the Universities; but by the noble Lord's present course there could be no result but evil.

Lord John Russell spoke in answer to Mr. Gladstone, and in vindication of the motives and intentions of the Government. If the House of Commons would not permit the Crown to order an inquiry into these matters, they would do much to keep back the Universities in the course of improvement they were willing themselves to adopt. All the institutions of this country had of late years been undergoing changes. Looking back twenty years, we found—as regards the changes made in the Church, for instance—that, far from being destroyed, she was stronger than before, and that not from resistance to change, but from adopting reforms suited to the times, and calculated to make her more useful. So it should be with all our institutions. So with regard to the Universities. We should not act like foolish inno-

vators, who destroy what they cannot improve. Seeing the great advantages this country possesses for the advancement of learning, in the endowments left by our ancestors, we should endeavour to make these conducive in the highest degree to the diffusion of religion, morality, and sound learning, and more worthy of our other institutions.

Mr. Law spoke in opposition to the Government, who were defended by Mr. E. H. Bunbury and Mr. Heywood. Mr. Stuart's amendment being ultimately withdrawn, and another, moved by Sir George Grey on the part of Ministers, being put to the vote, a majority of 22 appeared in favour of the Government.

Early in this Session, Mr. Stuart Wortley renewed his attempt to alter the law in regard to marriages of affinity, in which he had failed the preceding year, although the principle of his Bill had been affirmed by the House of Commons. On moving for leave, Mr. Wortley explained that his new Bill was substantially the same as the former one; but with a view of meeting objections, he had introduced two amendments: it was now confined to the prohibition of marriage with a wife's sister, and it left the discipline and law of the Church, in respect to the clergy, untouched.

Sir R. Inglis opposed the introduction of the Bill, on the ground that it was directly contrary to the law of the land and the law of the Church, and repugnant to the feelings of the great body of the people.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said, that as the present Bill would affect civil obligations only, and not touch the discipline and law of the Church, he should not oppose its introduction.

After a few observations from Mr. Law and Mr. Goulburn in opposition to the Bill, and from Mr. Mangles in its favour, the House divided, when the motion for leave to introduce the Bill was carried by 140 to 65.

On the motion for the second reading on the 6th of March, a debate of some interest arose, and several speeches of marked ability were delivered. It was commenced by

Mr. A. J. B. Hope, who admitted that marriage with a deceased wife's sister was not so flagrant a case as with a man's own niece or aunt, and, therefore, it followed that the former was most frequent; but he contended that, upon the best evidence as to the number of these unions, and the classes of society in which they had taken place, a case could not be made out in favour of marriage with a wife's sister, which would not apply to marriage within other prohibited degrees. In London the instances were few, showing that the grievance was not one which really called for a legislative remedy, unless they were prepared to go further. In examining the value of authorities, he opposed the "Theological Dictionary" of Dr. Hook to the testimony of the same individual, as Vicar of Leeds, and upon moral, as well as religious grounds, he defended the existing law, maintaining that, if this Bill passed, nothing could prevent the introduction of the Prussian system into this country.

Mr. S. Herbert wished to explain the grounds upon which he came to a conclusion different from that of friends for whose opinions

he entertained the deepest respect. He thought the House was not justified in arguing this question solely upon religious grounds. There might be strong religious arguments against these unions, but that House was not a convocation, nor competent to discuss nice theological points. If there were social objections to the Bill, let the opposition rest upon that ground alone; the House must look at the balance of good and evil, and decide, as well as it could, which scale preponderated. He was gratified to see the principle admitted that the civil power should not legislate in matters of religious belief, and he rejoiced that, by this Bill, the law of the Church of England for its own government was left untouched; but with respect to other religious bodies, which had no canons restrictive of marriage, the law as it stood operated as a religious disability. Socially speaking, if it could be shown that morality would suffer by this Bill, that would be a reason for rejecting it, and for maintaining that religious disability, as the least evil of the two: but this had not been established. On this ground, not because he was favourable to these marriages, and not without great difficulty and hesitation, he gave his support to the Bill.

Mr. Roebuck declined to debate this question upon the law of God, which, in most men's minds, was just what they liked; but he thought Mr. Herbert had laid down a dangerous rule, that any one might say, "I am not of the Church of England, and, therefore, I may marry whom I please;" which would legalize marriage with one's own mother. The law of nature was open to a similar objection, that it was just what men liked to expound it. The reasons why the law of Europe prohibited a man from marrying his own sister were two—the one physical, the other moral; the latter being the stronger. The tender relation of brother and sister was one which it was most desirable to enlarge, not narrow; but if this Bill became a law, a thorn would be planted in almost all families. He accepted the challenge of Mr. S. Herbert to show that the evil preponderated over the good; and he contended that there could be no comparison between the slight good that might result from legalising these marriages and the evil, since it would open a larger and more active source of pain and mischief than existed at present. He had not the slightest hesitation in opposing the Bill.

Mr. Roundell Palmer said Mr. Roebuck had rested his opposition to the Bill on social arguments of irresistible force; but it was not possible to regard the law of God as irrelevant to this discussion, and, in his judgment, by that law these marriages were plainly forbidden. The pervading principle of the code which had been adopted in this country, because it was found in the divine law, was to throw a strong protection around the domestic relations in cases of affinity, as well as consanguinity; it was necessary to the sanctity of those relations that a wife should look upon her sister, after marriage, as she had done before. He dissented from Mr. Herbert's doctrine, that so long as the Church of England was not interfered with everybody else might do as he pleased, which would open a door to enormities amongst peculiar sects of Christians. The prin-

ciple of toleration was not to interfere with religious convictions, nor subject men, on religious grounds, to civil disabilities; but the Legislature must form its own judgment as to the moral tendency of restrictions for the social good of the community, and act upon it, as in the case of the observance of Sunday. To argue that moral evil attended the present law, was begging the whole question. Violations of a law could not prove its immorality. It had been said that England was almost the only country in which these marriages might not be contracted; but, looking at the contrast between other countries and this, in respect to morality in general, he was far from thinking it afforded a reason for our imitating their laxity. In the words of Milton, he would say, "Let not England forget her privilege of teaching other nations the way of life."

Lord Mahon, on the fullest consideration, and without denying the difficulties of the case, persisted in his opposition to a change in the law, which would offer considerable violence to the feelings of the great body of the middle classes, in whose domestic relations it would occasion great disturbance. He did not consider that this Bill would close the question. Further concessions would be forced upon the Legislature, and, although he admitted the evils of the existing law, they were not sufficient to overcome his objections.

Mr. Cockburn observed that the line of argument now taken by the opposers of the Bill differed from their former course. It was now admitted that the question might be discussed without reference to any supposed prohibition by the divine law. That main ground of opposition had been virtually abandoned. Then, as to the social and moral grounds, it was said the Bill would disturb the happiness and sanctity of domestic relations; but this objection implied a slander upon the women of England, and was at variance with the argument as to the high moral standard of this country. In America, where female chastity was equally pure, none of the consequences anticipated from this change of the law had taken place—a change which would prevent great evils and confer positive good. If the Bill passed, the whole matter would become a question of conscience; it would not compel, but would merely permit, and thus withdraw a mischievous interference with the course of human affections.

Mr. Sheil said he did not intend to enter into the dogmatic part of the question. His objections to the measure were entirely of a social character, founded upon the effects which the Bill would exert upon the wife, the husband, and the prospective bride. An amiable woman now received her unmarried sister with open arms, and could see her pass days and weeks in her husband's society; but if this Bill passed, her feelings would undergo a strange alteration, trifles light as air would disturb her fancy, and whenever her husband and sister were together she would be haunted by dark and distracting surmises. The husband would be taught to look on his wife's sister with other feelings, and that sister would acquire a contingent (he might almost call it a vested) remainder in the pillow on which her sister's cheek had lain. These considerations induced

him to consider the measure as most unadvisable. He believed that the feeling of a vast majority of the people of this country was against it; that the women of England were against it; that a large majority of the clergy of the Church of England were against it; and he could take upon himself to assert that the people of Ireland were against it.

Mr. Cobden believed that the opposition to the Bill proceeded from ecclesiastical feelings and convictions, and that it was mainly confined to one party of the Church of England—a small, but influential party—whose object was to revive as much as possible of the canons, not of our own Church only, but of the Church of Rome. The opposition had been now driven from the ground of biblical authority—the prohibition of these marriages never existed under the Hebrew law. Dr. Adler had stated that, according to the Rabbinical authority, so far from their exposing the parties to reprobation, they were considered laudable. The question, therefore, must be argued as a civil and social one, and, so regarded, these restrictions amounted to a disability which violated the rights of conscience and invaded religious liberty. He protested against the foul and calumnious insinuations against the women, as well as the men, of this country, contained in the argument, that all their boasted morality was merely the creature of Acts of Parliament.

Mr. Goulburn denied that the religious ground of opposition to this Bill had been abandoned. He retained his opinion that the Levitical law was that on which our marriage prohibitions were founded, and that these marriages were contrary to that law. There was no instance of these marriages in the Bible after the law was promulgated, and he repudiated the authority of modern Jewish interpreters, by whom the Scriptures had been corrupted by tradition. The translators of our Bible had declared their construction of the Levitical law in the table of degrees, which was founded upon the Scriptures, and the municipal law of this country had put the same construction upon it.

Mr. S. Wortley replied, and the House having divided, the second reading was carried by a majority of 52; there being 182 ayes, and 130 noes.

On the 16th of May, the order of the day having been moved for the committal of the Bill, Mr. Divett moved that it be read that day six months, characterising it as a scandalous and immoral Bill. He was seconded by Mr. A. J. B. Hope. The amendment was negatived by a majority of two only. Sir F. Thesiger then moved an amendment, to take away the retrospective operation of the Bill, which was negatived, after much discussion, by 111 to 68. Mr. Fox Maule then moved a clause, excluding Scotland from its operation. This was also negatived, but by a narrow majority, 144 to 137. An amendment, moved by Colonel Chatterton, that the Bill should not extend to Ireland, shared the same fate; the numbers being—For, 114; against, 132. A further opposition to the third reading was raised by Mr. Walpole, who moved that it should be deferred to that day three months, but was defeated by a majority of 10. After undergoing such severe struggles at every stage in the House of Commons, the Bill only reached

the House of Lords to receive its quietus there. Lord Ellesmere, who took an active interest in the measure, was prevented by indisposition from giving it his personal support, and it was entrusted to the Earl of St. Germans, who, on the 25th of July, announced the conclusion to which he had reluctantly come of withdrawing the Bill. The noble Earl stated that, having been requested on a previous day to withdraw the measure, he did not think it right to concur till he had consulted those who entrusted it to his hands. He was now in a situation to inform the House, that, with the concurrence of those parties, he withdrew the Bill, but for the present Session only. Succinctly stating some of the main features of the case in favour of the measure, he admitted that a vast majority of the Scottish clergy and laity were opposed to it; though, since since the subject had undergone Parliamentary discussion, a strong current of opinion was moving the other way. It might be worthy of consideration whether Scotland should not be excepted from the Bill in the next Session. He trusted that his friend Lord Ellesmere, with restored health, would then again submit it to their Lordships. The order of the day for the second reading was then discharged.

A measure which excited an almost universal interest and discussion throughout the country during the summer of this year was the sudden closing of the operations of the Post Office on Sunday, which arose out of a resolution adopted by the House of Commons, on the motion of Lord Ashley, and carried by that nobleman, in opposition to the Government: On the 30th of May the noble Member for Bath brought forward his proposition for an address to the Crown, praying for an extension to the provincial towns of that rest on the Lord's Day which is afforded in the London Post Office.

Lord Ashley said he must begin by expressing his thanks to the Government and to the Post Office authorities for what they had already done. They had conferred a great benefit on the parties interested, and no greater benefit had been conferred by them than the proof they had given that they could confer still more. All he hoped was, that the Government would now endeavour to accomplish their own good work, and perfectly establish their own reputation. He insisted much on the evidence afforded by petitions and meetings, of the extraordinarily deep, intense, and universal sentiment on the subject. Up to the 24th of May, petitions were reported with signatures by or on behalf of some 700,000 persons; a vast number remained to be reported, and he had a right to conclude that the total signatures would amount to no less than 1,000,000. Now, on the subject of the penny postage, Government yielded to a body of petitions representing only 266,511 persons, and gave up a revenue which put them in great financial difficulties. As it was originally framed, his motion prayed both for the cessation of the collection and delivery of letters in all the post offices of the United Kingdom on the Lord's Day, and also for the non-transmission of the mail-bags. He was about to alter these terms; but he kept separate his case in favour of his first demand. In support of this, he

quoted Mr. Rowland Hill's own testimony, that "though the delivery of Sunday in provincial towns was probably the heaviest in the week, still there could be no insuperable obstacle to placing any other town, where the inhabitants in general so desired it, in a similar position." The surveyors of the Post Office also reported that if the public mind were prepared to acquiesce in the proposition, there would be no objection on the part of the Post Office. That men of all grades and classes and places did acquiesce in the proposition, Lord Ashley assumed to be already shown. About the second part of the subject of his motion—the non-transmission of the mail-bags—the Surveyors reported that "its operation would be most unequal;" being comparatively harmless as to all towns within 250 miles of London, and acting with increased severity on all towns beyond that circuit. Now, such a circuit would include nearly every great town in England except Newcastle and Carlisle; and with them it would be merely a change of the blank day from Monday to Sunday. In Scotland, the Monday morning's delivery would be delayed till Monday evening; and in Ireland the Monday's delivery would be delayed till Tuesday. But from Scotland petitions with 253,157 signatures had been presented. However, there was no doubt the second part of the resolution was more open to doubt than the first; there being great difference of opinion on the subject. Instead, therefore of asking for measures to stop both the collection and delivery of letters and the transmission of mails, he would move the following resolution:—

"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, representing the great desire which exists in all parts of the United Kingdom for an extension of that rest on the Lord's Day which is afforded in the London Post Office to the post offices of the provincial towns, and praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that the collection and delivery of letters shall in future entirely cease on Sunday in all parts of the kingdom.

"And also, that Her Majesty will cause an inquiry to be made as to how far, without injury to the public service, the transmission of the mails on the Lord's Day might be diminished, or entirely suspended."

He felt great comfort in the consciousness that he was speaking the sentiments of more than a million of his fellow-countrymen upon this great subject. He rejoiced that here "vox populi" and "vox Dei" were in strict harmony. No new law was asked for—no restriction upon the freedom or the enjoyment of others—nothing that could in the least interfere with any privileges, rights, liberties, or immunities; but simply that the power be given to these sons of toil to enjoy, if so disposed, the opportunity of observing the law of their God, and of "remembering the Sabbath Day, that they might keep it holy." Lord Ashley sat down amidst very general cheering.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cowan. It was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He said that if the object were that no labour should be employed on Sunday, the motion would go but a very small way, as it said nothing to the case of the policeman, the exciseman, the Coast

Guard, or the Custom House officer, who all work on the Sunday. If the object was that Government should use a minimum of labour, that was already its sincere desire. Sir Charles Wood thanked Lord Ashley for acknowledging so frankly what Government had done, and assured him that not one felt more strongly than Sir Charles himself that labour on Sunday should be minimized. With regard to the collection and delivery of letters, he explained that, so far as the Post Office was concerned, it was already perfectly easy to close the office: it was a question for the public to determine; and where any district had expressed its wish that there should be no collection and no delivery of letters, that wish of the inhabitants was conformed to. The second question was one of more difficulty; but that also was not so much a question for the Government as the country to decide—the Post Office interposed no difficulty. But Sir Charles could not help suspecting that some portion of the feeling manifested had taken rise in the misstatements which were lately circulated in the country, and which imputed to Government conduct the very reverse of that which it was pursuing. He believed that the proposed change would inflict much hardship upon the great majority of the people, especially upon the poor, who had not the means, by express trains and telegraphic messages, to alleviate the difficulties that would be created. He utterly disclaimed the revenue consideration. He hoped the House would take the past performance of the Government as a pledge that they would carry the reduction of Sunday labour to the utmost possible extent; and he was perfectly ready, with reference to the latter part of this resolution, to undertake that inquiry should be made how far it might be possible still further to reduce the conveyance of the mails on Sunday. But he confessed he thought he was faithfully representing the great majority of the people when he said that the utter and entire discontinuance ought not to be adopted.

The motion was opposed by Golonel Thompson and Mr Forster; Mr. Muntz supported it. On a division it was carried by 93 to 68. The result elicited much cheering from Lord Ashley's supporters.

The public, however, seemed somewhat surprised to find that the vote, which many regarded as accidental, and many more had treated with disregard, as impracticable, was actually about to be carried into effect by the Government. When this intention became known, remonstrances were urged in Parliament, and strong representations were made of the inconvenience likely to be inflicted on the public; but to no purpose. The Government, still disclaiming personal responsibility for the vote, declared themselves bound to obey the determination of the House by carrying it into execution. In a conversation which arose on the subject shortly after the division on Lord Ashley's motion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that he believed the vote which the House had come to was an unfortunate one, and that it would lead to even more fraudulent Sunday labour than was performed under the existing system. But the Government took it for granted that the House was a faithful representative of public opinion, and if they were willing to submit to the

hardship—much underrated—of the restriction, all the Government had to do was to carry it out.

Mr. Aglionby thought the public had a right to complain of the House, and of its vote, which was completely taken by surprise.

Lord John Russell expressed his regret at the decision to which the House had come.

A few days afterwards the order of the Postmaster General, prescribing a total cessation from the duties of the Post Office as regarded the delivery of letters and newspapers on a Sunday, having appeared in the newspapers, strong remonstrances were made to the Government by several Members in the House of Commons.

Mr. W. J. Fox asked whether it would not be possible to allow more time for preparation, as the newspaper agents were placed under great difficulties by the shortness of the notice.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could give no hope. The instructions given were in strict accordance with the vote of the House. (*Loud laughter.*) He had not the slightest doubt of their inconvenience—he stated so at the time; hon. Members were now finding that out. He had intended to present a petition from certain persons to that effect, and no doubt many petitions would come up from the country on the subject. He hoped in due time hon. Gentlemen would receive representations which would induce them to rescind the vote to which the House had come.

The order issued by the Post Office authorities was punctually carried into operation throughout the kingdom, and for several weeks there was a total suspension of the delivery of letters and newspapers on Sundays. Great complaints and dissatisfaction arose in consequence of this measure from a large part of the community, and it was insisted that, owing to the irregular transmission of letters and newspapers, which were still sent and delivered as usual, though by indirect channels, a real augmentation, instead of a diminution, of Sunday labour was occasioned, and an increased desecration of the Lord's Day. On the other hand these allegations were strongly denied by parties favourable to the alteration, who regarded it as a great step gained to the cause of national morality and religion. In point of weight and numbers, however, if not in argument, it appeared that the objectors had the preponderance, and after the trial of the new system for a few weeks, during which an active agitation was kept up by the press (the newspapers themselves being directly affected in a very important degree), they succeeded in bringing the matter once more before Parliament, with a view to the rescinding of the obnoxious order.

On the 9th of July Mr. Locke moved an address to Her Majesty, praying for an inquiry whether the amount of Sunday labour might not be reduced without completely putting an end to the collection and delivery of letters and newspapers on Sundays. He observed that the stoppage of the post communication was a matter of such great importance that it demanded a more careful consideration than it had yet undergone in that House. The Government had not received due credit for the extent of the reductions of Sunday labour in the Post Office which they had effected, and he read an epitome of those reductions, published in the

Quarterly Review. His belief was that there would be no real diminution of the aggregate amount of Sunday labour by the late measure—there would be merely a shifting of labour; and he adduced evidence of the division of labour consequent upon the distribution of letters and newspapers being transferred from the Post Office to private hands. He showed the delay, the embarrassments, and the losses which the suspension of postal communication on a Sunday would create, and asked why the suspension of labour should be limited to the Post Office, for if the principle was asserted in all its entirety it would overturn the whole framework of society.

Mr. Roebuck seconded the motion. As a religious question, he observed, the House of Commons had no right to deal with this subject. He denied that the Sabbath was known to the Christian religion. It was the Christian Sunday they had to consider, and that was a day of rest, set apart for human observance, by human wisdom, for human purposes, and on human grounds he justified his vote. Not treating this, therefore, as a religious question, he looked at it with reference to the politic observance of the day. Rest was to be afforded to the largest number, to be interrupted only in cases of necessity; and he proceeded to show that the evils of the change fell in the greatest proportion upon the poor man, to whom the pothouse was open, though the newspaper box was shut. By the combinations of the Post Office a very few could do well what would now be rudely done by others, labour being multiplied five-fold. As a religious question, therefore, the House was not competent to deal with it, and as a political question it had made a gross blunder.

Lord Ashley said the House had adopted a resolution, and Her Majesty, under the advice of her Ministers, had given directions to close the Post Office on Sunday, and in the name of those whom he represented he demanded a full, fair, and sufficient trial, which the measure could not have had within twenty days. Nothing had been alleged to justify a reversal of the decision of the House, and the arguments of Mr. Locke and Mr. Roebuck pressed with tenfold force upon the case of the metropolis, which had borne without complaint, and suffered no mischief from, a closed Post Office.

Mr. Aglionby supported the motion, contending that nothing was more calculated than the late resolution to occasion a desecration of Sunday.

Sir Robert Inglis opposed the motion, which, in his opinion, involved the honour of the Sovereign. He reiterated the remark of Lord Ashley, that the non-delivery of letters on Sunday in the metropolis had occasioned no inconvenience.

Lord J. Russell explained the position in which the Government had been placed by the resolution of the House, which they were bound not to withhold from the Sovereign, whose consent they had advised. He did not consider that commercial correspondence was the chief matter, but the position in which families and domestic affairs were placed by the change, and he owned he could not get over this circumstance—that here was a public department, charged with the conveyance of letters, and

armed with authority to prevent their conveyance by others, which might transmit a letter one day addressed to a daughter, communicating the illness of her father, which arriving early on Sunday morning at a provincial town would be detained for twenty-four hours. The effect of this, and there might be a hundred similar instances, amongst poor families would be distressing. He recommended the omission of a part of the motion, praying that pending the inquiry the collection and delivery of letters on Sunday be continued.

Mr. Muntz stated the reasons which had induced him to support the resolution.

Mr. Gladstone said nothing had a greater tendency to disparage the authority of the House than to rescind a motion, especially one so recently passed, before the result of the change could be seen. He objected to the preamble of the motion, referring to the great public inconvenience which had arisen from the total cessation of any delivery or collection of letters on Sunday.

After some observations by Mr. Rice and Mr. A. Hope,

Lord J. Russell suggested the omission of the words objected to by Mr. Gladstone; and the alteration proposed by the noble Lord, retrenching the words at the commencement and the end of the motion, was then put as an amendment, simply praying for inquiry.

After some further discussion, in which Sir T. Acland, Mr. Hume, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Scholefield, Lord D. Stuart, Lord J. Manners, and other Members joined, the House divided, when the original motion was negatived by 233 against 92.

After some explanations respecting the course that would be taken when the inquiry was completed, the House divided upon the amendment, which was carried by 195 against 112.

Pursuant to this decision of the House the regulations of the Post Office, with regard to the transmission and delivery of letters on Sunday, were, after a short interval, again placed on their former footing.

Certain legal difficulties had arisen in the construction of the Act passed in 1847, for the regulation of Labour in Factories, which had led to decisions at variance with the spirit of the Act, and which seemed likely, in the opinion of those attached to the principle of that measure, to defeat altogether its beneficial effects. Before the commencement of the Session Lord Ashley had announced his intention of proposing a legislative remedy for this grievance, which had been extensively felt and complained of in some of the manufacturing districts. In fulfilment of this pledge that noble Lord, on the 14th of March, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to declare the intentions of the Legislature in respect to the hours and mode of working under the Factory Acts. The case, he observed, was very simple. The law of 1847, engrafted upon that of 1844, enacted that ten hours should be the period of the labour of women and young persons in factories, to date from the time when they came to work, the result of which was that the labour of such persons should be continuous, rendering the system of shifts and relays impossible. After the passing of the Act of 1847, however, it was discovered that some of the clauses prescribing the period of

labour were not so stringent as to preclude relays; confusion and contradictory decisions of magistrates ensued, the efforts of the inspectors to check the system were defeated, and it was determined to try a case in one of the superior courts. The result of such a case in the Court of Exchequer was adverse to the interpretation put upon the Act by the inspectors, Mr. Baron Parke declaring that the words of the Act were not sufficiently stringent to carry into effect what the Court considered must have been the intention of the Legislature. Lord Ashley appealed to those who had voted for the Ten Hours' Act, whether this was not their intention, the very object of the law being to afford to the younger classes of operatives means of instruction, recreation, and health, which, under the system of shifts and relays, opening a door to invasions of the law, were unattainable. He showed the lamentable effects of the relay system upon the operatives, contrasting with it the beneficial results of the limitation of labour. Whilst all the vaticinations of ill on the part of the opposers of the measure had been totally falsified, the health, social, moral, and intellectual comforts of the operatives had been increased beyond his anticipation, and even their wages had in some cases augmented. If the Legislature, whilst talking of educating the people, refused to interfere in a case like this, it would be reproached with disgusting hypocrisy. Having put the House in possession of the benefits which had been wrought by the Ten Hours' Act, and shown the utter falsification of all the predictions of its enemies, he concluded with a solemn appeal on behalf of the temporal and eternal welfare of thousands, in the name of Almighty God, to the justice and honour of Parliament.

Mr. Edwards seconded the motion, expatiating upon the ill effects of the relay system.

Sir George Grey, notwithstanding the evils attending a revival of discussions upon this subject, was ready to admit that, in the present state of circumstances and of the law, Lord Ashley was justified in asking for a legislative remedy for an existing evil. But, whilst he admitted that some amendment of the law was expedient, and was prepared, with the concurrence of reasonable and moderate men, who might take conflicting views of the subject, to make the law distinct and unambiguous, he was not prepared to advocate any alteration inconsistent with the main object of the restriction of the hours of labour in the Act of 1847. The object of the limitation was two-fold, physical and moral, the former being the main ground. Neither shifts nor relays—which were distinguishable—were incompatible with the physical object; he could not, therefore, rest his objection to the system on physical grounds alone. With respect to the moral object, he very much agreed with Lord Ashley, who had, however, attributed evils to the system the examples of which he had drawn from adults, whose labour was not restricted. It was no doubt the avowed intention of the Legislature to promote the social and moral improvement of the operatives, and it was with satisfaction he had seen that the results of the Ten Hours' Act, in a moral point of view, had been all its most sanguine advocates could have desired.

This result, it was but just to the mill-owners to acknowledge, had been in a great measure owing to their cordial concurrence in the objects of the Act, the shift system being exceptional. Although he did not know that the intention of Parliament had been so well known as Lord Ashley had assumed,—and he was glad that the proposed Bill was not to be a declaratory law,—Sir George should offer no opposition to its introduction, and he would be happy to concur with Lord Ashley in amending the law in such a manner as would avoid a collision between classes whose interests in this question were intimately combined.

In the debate that ensued, Lord Ashley's views and statements were supported by Mr. Bankes, Mr. O'Connor, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Aglionby, Lord John Manners, Mr. W. J. Fox, Lord Robert Grosvenor, and Colonel Thompson, the last an opponent of the measure formerly, but now unanimously instructed by his constituents of all classes in Bradford to report the admirable effects of the measure when thoroughly worked out.

Mr. Milner Gibson expressed utter doubt as to the representations of Lord Ashley; which, deeply tinged with Socialism and sentimentalism, described the conversion of great sinners into comparative saints in one year.

Mr. Bright maintained that the improvement of the working classes commenced in 1843-5, so that it could not be ascribed to the Act of 1847: and he argued that the working classes would derive much less benefit from extorting the limit of an hour or half an hour from their employers, than by some measure which would conciliate opinions of all classes and engage the employers to co-operate in a generous spirit. Mr. William Brown also opposed the Bill.

Sir James Graham, (who held the office of Home Secretary in 1844,) stated that his object in adopting the terms of the Factory [Eleven-Hours'] Act, was absolutely to prohibit the shift and relay systems in any form whatsoever. He objected to interference between workpeople and their employers; but, finding that the Factory-law was working unequally, he directed Mr. Horner to frame the restrictions on the employment of shifts and relays: in the progress of the Bill, the original phraseology became altered—he thought not intentionally, but accidentally; and before the second reading of the present measure, he would refresh his memory as to the discrepancy between the first and second draft of the Bill of 1844.

In a brief reply, Lord Ashley stated that in practice the breach of the law has hitherto been carried out only by a small minority of millowners—only 200 out of 3000 in Lancashire and West Yorkshire.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

The second reading of the Bill passed without discussion, the committal being postponed by consent till after Easter. On the 3rd May, Sir George Grey, in answer to a question from Lord Ashley, announced the intended course of the Government with respect to the Bill.—He said that, like Lord Ashley, Government felt extreme difficulty in adhering to the present range of fifteen hours a day within which women and young persons might be employed for ten hours. Consistently with the spirit of the Act of 1847, though certainly not with its letter, Sir George proposed

to substitute a new limitation—a definition of the entire time of employment. At present, the *factory* might work between the hours of half-past five in the morning and half-past eight in the evening; the ten hours to be included within that time. He proposed to limit the working of the factory between six in the morning and six in the evening, and to deduct from that time an hour and a half for meals; making the time for all hands ten hours and a half daily. On Saturdays, however, he would take the eight hours from six till two, omitting half an hour for breakfast, and making in the whole sixty hours in the week, in lieu of fifty-eight hours. If this modification should meet the views of Lord Ashley and his supporters, Sir George Grey expressed the willingness of Government to take the charge of the Bill into their own hands. Lord John Manners and Mr. Edwards protested against this, or any compromise which would add two hours to the toil of the labourer.

Lord Ashley, however, gave a more favourable consideration to the arrangement suggested by the Government, and on a subsequent occasion Lord John Manners also, whose name was on the back of the Bill, stated that he agreed with his noble Friend, that the framework of the Government plan was more likely to produce a beneficial result than that of the measure which he and his noble Friend introduced. He would therefore accept with him the improved machinery offered. But beyond that his concurrence with his noble Friend did not go; and therefore, on the bringing up of the report, he would move that "half-past five" be substituted for "six o'clock" in the evening—an alteration which would make the proposal of the Government an effective ten-hours Bill.

Upon the Bill going into Committee, an amendment on the first section was moved by Mr. Elliott, the effect of which was to legalize the system of "relays," providing that young persons and females should not be employed for more than ten hours daily, between the hours of half-past five in the morning and half-past eight in the evening, and that persons working by relays should be absent from the factory for a period of not less than three consecutive hours. Mr. Elliot grounded his proposition chiefly upon the peculiar circumstances under which factories are worked by water-power in his own county (Roxburghshire).

Sir George Grey said, he could not agree to an amendment discordant with the whole spirit and purpose of the Bill.

Mr. Edwards affirmed, that the bulk of the population in the West Riding and Lancashire were against the Bill, and he imputed to Lord Ashley, the champion of the operatives, an abandonment of their cause. Lord Ashley replied to this charge with a solemn asseveration —"I never considered myself as their champion, but I did consider myself their friend; and I declare before God, that I have done that which appeared to me to be best for their interests; and every successive hour, and all the intelligence I receive, convince me that, by God's blessing, I have been enabled to judge aright. I may be permitted to state, solemnly and before this august assembly, that I have sacrificed to them almost everything that a public man holds dear to him; and now I have concluded by giving them that which I prize most of all—I have even

sacrificed for them my reputation." (*Cheers.*)

The amendment was supported by Mr. W. Brown, Mr. J. Williams, and Mr. Bright, who strenuously combated a deference to ignorance and sentimentalism. It was opposed by Mr. Aglionby, who assented to the Government compromise "by compulsion as it were;" by Mr. B. Denison, who testified to Lord Ashley's high principle and wisdom in a difficult position; by Mr. Brotherton, who thought the Bill would be better than a ten-hours bill, or than any other measure likely to be carried; and by Mr. W. J. Fox, on the ground of compact and honourable obligation.

Mr. Elliott's amendment was rejected by 246 to 45.

Another amendment was moved by Lord Ashley on the same clause, by which he proposed to change the hours at which children should begin and leave off work, to six in the morning and eight in the evening. He only asked that children of tender age should enjoy the same benefit as was enjoyed by adults and females above the age of eighteen years. Sir George Grey opposed the amendment as tending to place a limitation on adult labour, whereas it was not intended to interfere with the Act of 1844. Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Walter, and Mr. Alderman Sidney, supported the amendment. Mr. Bright protested warmly against the Bill altogether. Mr. Slaney, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Trelawney, and Mr. Heywood, opposed the amendment, which was negatived on a division by 102 to 72.

Lord Ashley said, that in consequence of the decision to which the Committee had just come, he should consider himself relieved from the obligation which he had felt himself under with regard to this subject. He could not consider it a final decision of the question; and therefore at a desirable opportunity, he should consider it his duty to restate the claims of the persons whose interests he had supported.

Accordingly on the Bill being reported, Lord Ashley renewed his former attempt to restrict the hours of work in regard to young persons, by moving a clause to prevent the labour of children (already limited in its *duration*) from being taken at any other period of the day than between six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening. Sir George Grey resisted this motion, on the ground that the Bill did not relate to the labour of children, but only to that of women and young persons, and that it would be practically inconvenient. After a very short debate, the House divided—For the amendment, 159; against it, 160; Ministerial majority, 1. (*Loud cheers from the Opposition.*)

Lord John Manners proposed another amendment, introducing words in various parts of the Bill the effect of which would have been to restrict the labour of *all* hands to ten hours daily. Sir George Grey, in opposing the motion, vindicated the Ministerial measure as a just and convenient settlement, purchasing for the work-people, by a concession more apparent than real, the general concurrence of the mill-owners. Lord John Russell contended that if this Bill were refused, the mill-owners would agitate to prevent any further legislation, and so maintain the Act of 1847 with the interpretation of the Law Courts authorising shifts and relays. Mr. Disraeli supported the amendment

as the champion of the working classes, on whose behalf he claimed a sincere treatment of their claims by the Legislature, and he dealt rather severely with the Government for the course pursued by them on the question. The amendment was supported by a majority of Members representing the northern constituencies.

On a division there appeared—

For the Amendment .	142
Against it.	187
Majority	39

In the House of Lords the Bill underwent some searching discussion, several amendments being moved and urgently pressed in Committee with the view of imposing a further limitation on the hours of employment of women and young persons.

The Earl of Harrowby moved to insert in the first clause the words "no child," with the view of limiting the labour of children to the extent proposed in the case of women and young persons. He said that children would be placed in a worse condition than their present one, by the Bill as it stood; as a fresh stimulus would be applied to the manufacturers to substitute their labour for that of women and young persons. To a certain degree the labour of adults would be interfered with, no doubt; but the present measure denied the same protection to children that was given against the abuse of females and young persons. The amendment was opposed by Earl Granville, chiefly on the ground that it introduced a foreign and disturbing element into a controversy which the Bill had good prospect of closing. Lord Stanley also spoke with decision against it, on the same ground, that it introduced a *new* restriction, not called for by any large body of men, nor contemplated by the Acts of 1844 or 1847. He excepted strongly against the joint condemnation of shifts and relays; defending relays, as unobjectionable in themselves, and as contemplated by and even carrying out the intentions of the Legislature expressed by the Acts of 1844 and 1847. The amendment was negatived, by 58 to 25—majority, 33.

The Duke of Richmond then brought forward the amendment of which he had given notice, with the object of limiting the hours of labour for women and children to ten hours a day. This was opposed by the Earl of Granville and the Marquis of Lansdowne, as a disturbance of the "compromise," or rather "the happy understanding," which the masters and operatives had come to, and which the Bill carried into effect; and they used the authority of Lord Ashley's name in support of their views. The Government looked at the arrangement now made as founded on reciprocal concessions of an equitable character, and Lord Granville intimated, that if their Lordships should come to any resolution which would tear from the manufacturers the very small advantages which the Bill proposed they should receive from the other side, it would be impossible for Her Majesty's Government to carry on the Bill. Lord Stanley complained of this unconstitutional threat that Ministers would abandon the measure; contended that there had been no compromise; and declared that if the Bill should pass in its present shape, the consequence would only be re-

newed agitation and further delay in a settlement of the question.

The Duke of Richmond declared, that if Ministers should throw the Bill overboard, he would himself take it up in that House, and should easily prevail on his friend Lord John Manners to take it up in the House of Commons. The Bishop of Ripon said he would carry out consistently those views which Lord Ashley had *formerly* urged him to labour for, rather than assist to foment the dissatisfaction which the Bill would cause among the factory population. The Bishop of Manchester came to a conclusion opposite to that of Lord Stanley, who had appealed to him personally; holding that the present measure was the best that under all the present circumstances could be passed by both Houses of Parliament. The Bishop of Oxford supported the amendment; deeming the Bill as unamended to be a breach of sacred compact, and an act of deliberate injustice more calculated to produce disaffection in the minds of Englishmen than open violence. On a division, the amendment was negatived, by 52 to 39—Ministerial majority, 13. Thus the Bill passed unaltered through the Committee.

On the third reading the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Harrowby renewed their opposition to the Bill. The latter moved the insertion of a clause restricting the labour of children within the same hours of the day as those fixed for women and young persons. This clause was rejected by 30 to 24, and so the Bill passed.

CHAPTER VII.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL—*Occasion and circumstances of that melancholy event—Distinguished honours paid to his memory by the British Parliament and by the National Assembly of France—On the House of Commons meeting for the first time after Sir R. Peel's death, Mr. Hume moves the adjournment of the House, paying a feeling tribute of regret to the deceased Statesman—Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Napier, Sir R. H. Inglis, and Sir W. Somerville, in eloquent speeches, concur in the proposed mark of respect, and the Motion is carried nem. con.—In the House of Lords, the Marquess of Lansdowne passes a touching encomium on the character of Sir Robert Peel—Lord Stanley, Lord Brougham, and the Duke of Wellington, emphatically express their sense of his public and private virtues—Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, descants in an impressive manner upon the great loss which the country has sustained, and offers the sanction of the Crown to a public funeral—Mr. Goulburn, on the part of the deceased Baronet's family, respectfully declines the proposed honour, as inconsistent with the expressed wish of the Deceased—Lord John Russell, on the 12th July, proposes the erection of a Monument to Sir Robert Peel in Westminister Abbey, his family having declined both a public funeral and a peerage—The Motion is carried nem. diss—Death of the Duke of Cambridge—His amiable and popular character—Expressions of condolence and tributes to his memory paid in both Houses of Parliament—Debates on proposed Annuity to his Successor—Opposition made to the amount proposed by Government—The Annuity of £12,000 is ultimately granted*—CASE OF BARON ROTHSCHILD, AND ADMISSION OF JEWS TO SIT IN PARLIAMENT—*The Baron comes to the Table of the House of Commons on the 26th of July to take the Oath, desiring to be sworn on the Old Testament—Sir R. H. Inglis opposes that attempt, and the Baron withdraws—Sir R. H. Inglis then proposes a Resolution against altering the form of the Oath, which is debated at much length; Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. W. P. Wood, the Attorney General, Mr. Stuart Wortley, and Lord John Russell, being the most prominent Speakers—Mr. Hume moves an Amendment in favour of administering the Oath to Baron Rothschild on the Old Testament—The Motion of Sir R. Inglis is negatived, and that of Mr. Hume is carried by a majority of 54.—The next day, the Oaths are tendered to the Baron on the Old Testament—In taking the Oath of Abjuration he omits the words "On the true faith of a Christian"—He is thereupon ordered to withdraw—Sir F. Thesiger moves a Resolution, that a new writ should issue in his room for the City of London—Mr. W. P. Wood argues with great ingenuity, that there has been a valid taking of the Oath, and that*

the Seat is full—The Attorney General opposes that view of the law—After much discussion the matter is again adjourned—The Attorney General gives notice of two Resolutions; one denying the right of Baron Rothschild to sit without taking the Oath in the prescribed form, the other pledging the House to a measure for the relief of the Jews at the Commencement of the next Session—Mr. Hume proposes an Amendment—After a debate, in which Mr. W. P. Wood, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Anstey, Mr. Bright, Mr. Disraeli, and other Members, take part, the Attorney General's two Resolutions are carried by majorities of 72 *and* 36 *respectively*—MINOR MEASURES OF THE SESSION—*The Metropolitan Interment Act—The County Court Extension Act—The Ecclesiastical Commission Amendment Act*—TERMINATION OF THE SESSION—*Parliament is prorogued by the Queen in Person, on the* 18*th of August—Address to Her Majesty by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Royal Speech*—THE PAPAL AGGRESSION—*Extraordinary excitement occasioned in the Country by the appointment of a Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and suffragan Bishops with territorial Titles, by the Pope—Demonstrations of Public Opinion in various quarters—Proceedings of the Clergy—Publication of Lord John Russell's famous Letter to the Bishop of Durham—County Meetings—Popular Demonstrations on the 5th of November—Dr. Wiseman Addresses an Appeal to the English People—Style and character of the Document, and its effects on the Public Mind.*

WE now come to the most melancholy feature in the history of the present Session—an event which deprived the House of Commons of its foremost Member, and England of one of the most sagacious and disinterested of her statesmen. Within a few hours after the delivery of that speech on the Foreign policy of the country, of which we have given a summary in a former chapter, and which had won the admiration of all parties, no less by its moderation than by its vigour and eloquence, Sir Robert Peel was no more. The particulars of the fatal accident which cost the country so valuable a life, and of the almost universal sympathy and mourning which attended the last moments of the expiring statesman, will be found elsewhere, but it belongs to this part of our annual history to record the high tribute, not more honourable to the deceased than to the survivors, which was rendered to its late Member by that Assembly in which so large a portion of his life had been spent, and his most brilliant triumphs had been won. Such testimonies indeed were not limited to his own country, for the National Assembly of republican France had thought it due to the memory of a statesman of European fame to enter on its journals a minute, expressive of its sorrow for a calamity which was felt by the friends of peace and civilization all over the world. But if anything could have soothed the feelings of the bereaved friends and relatives of the deceased at such a time, the proceedings which took place in both Houses of Parliament, with the cordial concurrence of men of all parties and opinions, must have afforded them no common consolation. The first tribute of respect paid by the House of Commons to its deceased Member was a spontaneous and unconcerted one. On

the day after that on which Sir Robert Peel breathed his last, the first notice on the paper of the House was for a motion by Mr. Hume, who had been a Member of that assembly almost as long a time as the deceased Baronet, and in nearly all the struggles of those eventful years his political opponent. But at such a moment the memory of political contentions was effaced. At the meeting of the House on the 3rd of July, Mr. Hume rose under feelings of much emotion. He said—I hope, in addressing the House, I may be excused for expressing the deep regret which not only I, but every Member of this House I am sure must feel at the loss we have just suffered by the death of Sir Robert Peel. (*Cries of* "Hear, hear.") I cannot allude to the conduct and career of that right hon. Gentleman, more particularly of later years, when events of immense importance have taken place, mainly owing to the part which he has enacted, without forming the highest opinion of him as a public man, ready, as he showed himself to be, to sacrifice power, office, and everything, for the sake of passing a legislative Act which he believed the imperial interests of the country demanded. (*Cheers.*) It is impossible for me, indeed I have not the power, to express what I feel so strongly at the great public loss which that right hon. Gentleman's death has occasioned. When I contemplate the many sacrifices he has made, and when I consider the strong feelings and deep interest which have been manifested in this metropolis, and which I am sure will extend throughout the whole country, at this great calamity, I hope I may be excused, even if there should be no precedent,—and I am not aware that there is any precedent,—on such an occasion,—one so seldom, if ever, likely to occur again, at least in my time,—for proposing, out of respect to the right hon. Gentleman whose melancholy death we have to lament, that the House do adjourn without proceeding to any other business. ("Hear, hear.")

Mr. Gladstone.—As the hon. Gentleman, from motives which I am sure all will appreciate, has submitted this motion to the House, and as I see no other person connected by office with the lamented Gentleman of whose loss we intend to mark our sense, I beg leave to second the motion which the hon. Gentleman has made. I am perfectly sure that it will be a subject of grief to the noble Lord at the head of the Government, that in consequence, probably, of the introduction of this subject a few moments earlier than it might have been expected, he has been deprived of the satisfaction of bearing his part in this, the earliest, but not the last, tribute of respect to be paid to the memory of one whom I may now name—the late Sir Robert Peel. ("Hear, hear.") The subject which has been introduced by the hon. Gentleman—he will forgive me for saying—is one that does not at this moment bear discussion. Every heart is much too full to allow us to enter so early upon the consideration of the amount of that calamity with which the country has been visited in, I will say, the premature death of Sir Robert Peel; for, although he has died full of years and full of honours, yet it is a death that in human eyes is premature, because we had fondly hoped that, in whatever position Providence might assign to him, by the weight of his ability, by the splendour of his talents, and by the purity of his virtues, he might still have been

spared to render us most essential services. (*Cheers.*) I will only quote, as deeming them highly appropriate, those most touching lines which were applied by one of the greatest poets of this country to the memory of a man even greater than Sir R. Peel:—

"Now is the stately column broke
The beacon light is quenched in smoke:
The trumpet's silvery sound is still,
The warder silent on the hill."

(*Cheers.*) I will say no more. In saying this, I have perhaps said too much. It might have been better if I had simply confined myself to seconding the motion of the hon. Gentleman. I was in hopes that by protracting the subject for some moments others might have entered the House who would have been more worthy to discharge the duty I have undertaken. But it is not so. However, the tribute of respect which we now offer will, I am sure, be all the more valuable, all the more readily received from the silence which has prevailed, and which has arisen not from a want, but from an excess of feeling. ("Hear.")

Mr. Napier.—Perhaps, as I have a motion on the paper for to-day, I may be permitted to say how willingly I waive everything to join in testifying, in any manner I can, my sorrow and regret for the loss which the country has sustained. It is a very curious circumstance, that a large portion of those legislative measures to which I was about to ask the attention of the House have been suggested by the legislative wisdom of that great man who has just been gathered to his fathers. The impulse and encouragement which he has given to measures of legislation in connection with the criminal jurisprudence of this country, and the records he has left behind him of his enlightened wisdom on that important subject, entitle him to the gratitude, and will ever claim the unanimous respect, of all classes of the community. When the news came to me of his death, and when I reflected how short was the period since I had beheld him standing on that spot in the full vigour of a matured intellectual power—chastened but not impaired by age and experience—I was reminded what shadows we are; that the life of the wisest and strongest of us is but a wavering flame which the passing breeze may extinguish. ("Hear, hear.")

Sir Robert Inglis felt that perhaps the silence which had been suggested would be more eloquent than any words, on such a loss as the House, and the country, and he might also say the whole European community, had sustained; but as the silence had with equal feeling and truth been broken by Mr. Napier, Sir Robert added his humble testimony to the high and honourable character of the friend they had lost. "As one who has now sat for some time in Parliament, I rise and state that I believe there never was a man who made greater sacrifices for the public good than Sir Robert Peel. Power he sacrificed willingly; and I think he would have sacrified everything except that which he regarded as paramount, namely his duty, to the good of his country. Those who might have differed from him on political subjects will, I am sure, unanimously concur in the expression of one cordial feeling of grateful respect for the memory of the man who really did more to distinguish this House among the deliberative bodies of the world than any one individual who ever sat in it."

In the absence of a member of

the Cabinet, [Lord John Russell had gone into the country the day before,] Sir William Somerville concurred in the expression of profound respect for the memory of the departed statesman, and willingly acceded to the motion.

The question was put and carried unanimously, and the House adjourned at once.

The House of Lords did not sit on the day on which the proceeding just referred to took place, but, on the following day, the Marquess of Lansdowne, in laying before the House some papers on the Education question, asked the attention of their Lordships to a subject which was at present occupying all minds. When they looked around that Chamber they found no blank there, but they were all made aware of the loss which had taken place in an assembly with which they were connected by many ties, political and personal. It would be extraordinary, indeed, if the deep voice of sorrow which had been raised in that assembly did not find an echo within these walls. The actions of one generation were properly left to the judgment of its successors as best fitted for the task, but there was a tribute due to the memory of a great man, and public sympathy, unasked for and unsolicited, had attended the dying moments of Sir Robert Peel. For more than forty years Lord Lansdowne had watched the devoted zeal and great talents given to the public service by that lamented Statesman, and in feeling terms he expressed the sympathy, sorrow, and condolence, which he was sure their Lordships experienced at the event which had just taken place.

Lord Stanley next addressed the House in a tone of deep and earnest feeling. "It has been my deep regret that, during the last four years of his life, I have been separated from him by a conscientious difference of opinion on an important matter of public policy. It is with deep regret that I know that that difference prevailed between us up to the last period of his valuable life. But it is a satisfaction to me personally, my Lords, to know that, whatever political difference there was between us, there was no personal hostility on either side. I am confident that there has been none on my side—quite as confident that there was none on his. I never was one of those who attached unworthy motives to a course of conduct which I cannot but deeply lament. I believe that, in that step which led me to differ from him, he was actuated by a sincere and conscientious desire to obtain that which he believed to be a public good. Mistaken as he was in that view, I am satisfied that, upon that occasion, as upon all others, the public good was the leading principle of his life; and that to promote the welfare of his country he was prepared to make, and did actually make, every sacrifice. In some cases those sacrifices were so extensive, that I hardly know whether the great and paramount object of his country's good was a sufficient reason to exact them from any public man. But this is not a time to speak of differences—to speak of disagreements—when a great man and a great statesman has passed away from us by the sudden and inscrutable dispensation of Providence."

Lord Brougham could not refrain from an acknowledgment of the splendid merits and conscientious motives of the deceased—"At the last stage of his public career, chequered as it was—and

I told him in private that chequered it would be—when he was differing from those with whom he had been so long connected, and from purely public-spirited feelings was adopting a course which was so galling and unpleasing to them—I told him, I say, that he must turn from the storm without to the sunshine of an approving conscience within. Differing as we may differ on the point whether he was right or wrong, disputing as we may dispute on the results of his policy, we must all agree that to the course which he firmly believed to be advantageous to his country he firmly adhered; and that in pursuing it he made sacrifices compared with which all the sacrifices exacted from public men by a sense of public duty, which I have ever known or read of, sink into nothing."

The Duke of Wellington, who was deeply affected, expressed the great gratification with which he had listened to what had just been said as to the moral character of Sir R. Peel. He added his testimony to what he believed to be the strongest feature in the character of his friend. "In all the course of my acquaintance with Sir Robert Peel, I never knew a man in whose truth and justice I had a more lively confidence, or in whom I saw a more invariable desire to promote the public service. In the whole course of my communications with him, I never knew an instance in which he did not show the strongest attachment to truth; and I never saw in the whole course of my life the smallest reason for suspecting that he stated anything which he did not firmly believe to be the fact."

The Duke of Cleveland who had been an early friend and college companion of Sir Robert Peel, expressed in a few words the feelings of high respect and regard which he had ever entertained for him.

On the same day the House of Commons held a morning sitting, but the public business fixed for that occasion was deferred until the evening on the motion of Sir George Grey, who, having occasion to allude to the recent calamity, could not subdue his emotions. On the reassembling of the House in the evening, on moving that certain papers which he presented should lie on the table,

Lord John Russell embraced the opportunity of expressing his sense of the great loss which the House and the country had sustained by one of those common accidents by which mankind were apt to think a life so precious ought not to be sacrificed. In a strain of deep sympathy he touched upon the prominent features of the public character of Sir Robert Peel—his long and large experience in state affairs, his profound knowledge, his oratorical powers, and his copious yet exact memory; and he noticed the candour and kindness evinced by him towards a political opponent in his last act in that House. Slightly glancing at his political career, and the spirit which had guided his public conduct, Lord John remarked that by the course Sir Robert Peel had taken after the passing of the Reform Bill, between 1832 and 1841, he had rendered a great public service. The example of such a man, who, with a love of literature and a taste for the arts, had devoted all his energies to labour for the sake of his country, would not, he hoped, be lost upon his countrymen. The harmony which had pre-

vailed for the last two years, and the safety which this country had enjoyed during a period when other nations were visited by calamities, had been greatly owing to the course which Sir Robert Peel had thought it his duty to pursue. With these feelings, if it should appear to the family of the deceased Baronet desirable to take the course which was adopted on the death of Mr. Pitt, or on that of Mr. Grattan, he (Lord J. Russell) should be ready to concur, and could promise the sanction of the Crown.

Mr. Goulburn, in the name of the family of Sir Robert Peel, expressed their deep gratitude for the proposition made by the noble Lord, the highest tribute which the House of Commons could pay; but simplicity and disdain of ostentation was a distinguishing trait of the character of the deceased, and in a testamentary memorandum, written on the 8th of May, 1844, when he was at the head of a large party, Sir Robert had recorded his desire, which he had since verbally repeated to Lady Peel, to be interred in a vault in the parish church of Drayton Bassett without funereal pomp, and his family, anxious to fulfil his wishes on this point, though thankfully acknowledging the intended honour of a public funeral, were compelled respectfully but firmly to decline the proposition. Mr. Goulburn suggested that the subject should drop; but

Mr. Herries rose to express his belief that no reminiscences of diversity of public opinion would mingle with the sentiments of profound respect and sorrow which pervaded the House at the loss of one of its greatest ornaments.

It remained now for Parliament to pay the only honour to the memory of the deceased statesman which was not precluded by a regard to his own expressed wishes and the feelings of his family. On the 12th of July, pursuant to a motion made by the First Minister of the Crown, the House of Commons went into Committee for the purpose of adopting an Address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to order the erection of a Monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. Lord John Russell said that he assumed the anxiety of the House to testify the feelings it had already manifested in some enduring form. In what shape this memorial should be signified, was the question. That question had been narrowed by reason of the special injunctions of the deceased. Sir Robert Peel had left special instructions that his funeral should be as private as possible. The course taken in the case of Mr. Percival and Mr. Canning, when some provision was made for the families of men who had distinguished themselves in the public service but whose private means were limited, was not applicable to the present case. There remained to the House, therefore, only the proposal of a public monument.

The Queen being anxious to show the sense which Her Majesty entertained of the services rendered to the Crown by Sir Robert Peel, had directed Lord John Russell to inform Lady Peel that Her Majesty desired to bestow on her the same rank that was bestowed on the widow of Mr. Canning. "I have this day," said Lord John, "received the answer of Lady Peel, which I immediately forwarded to Her Majesty. It is, that Lady

Peel's own wish is to bear no other name than that by which her husband was known to the world; and that, besides, a special direction was left by Sir Robert Peel to his family, desiring that no member of his family should, after his death, accept any title as a public reward on account of any services he might be supposed to have rendered to the public. This reply affords, I think, an additional reason why the House should desire to institute some testimonial of its respect for Sir Robert Peel, and of its sorrow for the calamity which has deprived us of his presence."

He would not enter into the question of the public services of Sir Robert Peel, still less discuss the particular measures of which he was the mover; but rather follow the example of a Commission of which Sir Robert himself was a member, in deciding, though composed of various parties, to erect statues in the New Palace to John Hampden and Lord Falkland, upon the ground that, however different their political views, both manifested in every action that what they had most at heart was the welfare of their country. "Let us pay the tribute now," said Lord J. Russell, "instead of leaving it to be rendered a century or two hence." He proposed to follow the course adopted on the death of Lord Chatham, when Colonel Barré moved that a national monument should be erected to his memory, and Lord North gave his cordial concurrence. This conduct on the part of Colonel Barré, the former opponent of Lord Chatham, afforded a lesson to show that, on an occasion of this kind, we should all endeavour rather to forget for the time those political encounters which the great interests of the country require us at other times to enter into; that we should all endeavour to show that we can be proud of a man who has devoted his talents to the service of his country; and that the present moment was not a time to consider particular opinions or particular measures, but a time when we should endeavour to concur in showing that we participate in the general feeling of deep sorrow and regret.

Lord John Russell concluded with a motion which, it is needless to say, was unanimously acceded to. "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will give directions that a monument be erected in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the memory of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, with an inscription expressive of the public sense of so great and irreparable a loss; and assuring Her Majesty that this House will make good the expenses attending the same."

Within a very short period from the death of Sir Robert Peel, another individual who had filled a prominent place in the public eye, though in very different station and circumstances, was suddenly removed from the scene. The Duke of Cambridge, a Prince less remarkable for talent or energy of character, than for kindness of disposition, frankness of demeanour, and genial philanthropy, expired after a short illness, on the 8th of July. His popular manners and active co-operation in a wide range of charitable undertakings, which derived valuable support both from

his purse and his name, had attracted to him the goodwill and respect of the community, and produced a general feeling of regret at his loss. The customary tributes of respect were paid to the deceased Prince by both Houses of Parliament, with a cordiality which showed that, in this instance at least, the testimonial was not one merely of form. On the 10th of July the Marquess of Londonderry proposed that the House of Lords should adjourn, in token of affectionate respect; but the accustomed course was adhered to. In speaking on the address of condolence to Her Majesty, Lord Brougham told the House, that he could say of the Duke of Cambridge what he had never been able to say of any other public man—that he never heard a single individual speak of him in other than kindly terms. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell pronounced an eulogy which awakened sympathy on all sides of the House: "No man ever was more free from anything like bitterness of spirit, or more entirely impressed with the spirit of charity, than his Royal Highness." The Marquis of Granby added the warm tribute of one who had lost a kind, an amiable, and affectionate friend. Mr. Disraeli declared, that "the people had taken a pride in the late Duke's career of active virtue, and in his manly and cordial character. The bereavement of the illustrious lady with whom they condoled might be alleviated by the remembrance that her husband's honours had devolved upon a son to whom this country had long been accustomed to look with interest and fondness, and in the sacred memory that she closed the eyes of that life whose happiness she created by the tenderness of her devotion."

On the 19th a discussion took place in the House of Commons upon the Queen's message, recommending to Parliament the consideration of a provision to be made for the young Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Mary. The House having gone into Committee, Lord John Russell entered at some length into the circumstances under which he was about to propose the vote.

By an Act of 1788 George the Third was empowered to grant 60,000*l.* a year between his sons, so that none should originally or by survivorship have more than 15,000*l.* By subsequent Acts two additions of 6000*l.* a year each were made to the portion of the Duke of Cambridge, raising his whole income to 27,000*l.*; but of this sum 6000*l.* a year was given on account of the education of the present Duke. No part of this income survived to the present Duke; who did not now receive any sum under any Act of Parliament. On inquiry Lord John Russell found that the public impressions as to the accumulations made by the late Duke were much exaggerated: what he had left to his children was equally divided between them, and the share of the present Duke was so nearly absorbed by annuities charged on it to legatees that he had no other income than about 1200*l.* from the small property of the late Duke at Combe, and that professional income which was as fairly his independent right as that of any other officer in Her Majesty's service. The late Duke of Gloucester had an income originally of 6000*l.* a year, which was augmented to 14,000*l.* a year. The

late Duke of Gloucester was the *nephew* of George the Third, living coutemporaneously with several sons of the King enjoying considerable incomes; while the present Duke of Cambridge was the only adult Prince of the Royal Family resident in England. It was deemed, therefore, that an annuity of 12,000*l.* a year, being 2000*l.* a year less than was granted to the Duke of Gloucester by the Act of 1806, would be a proper sum for the House to vote for the present Duke of Cambridge. That sum would enable him, in a manner suitable to his known character, to answer those calls of charity to which his father was so munificent a contributor, and yet not be excessive or beyond what was necessary to maintain the dignity of his station.

By a provision made a very few years ago, the sum of 3000*l.* a year was granted to the Princess Augusta, to take effect on the death of her father the late Duke of Cambridge: it was proposed to grant a like sum to the Princess Mary. Parliament has already provided that 6000*l.* a year should be payable to the present Duchess of the late Duke on her becoming his widow. The grants proposed, or already made, were 12,000*l.* a year to the present Duke, 3000*l.* a year to each of his sisters, and 6000*l.* a year to his mother: together making 24,000*l.* a year, or 3000*l.* a year less than the total grant to the late Duke.

Mr. Hume objected to voting a larger sum than was for many years granted to the late Duke of Gloucester—8000*l.* a year, and though exceedingly sorry to differ from the Government, because no man respected the late Duke more than himself, he would take the sense of the Committee on the propriety of voting the lesser amount, namely, 8000*l.* Mr. Disraeli advocated Lord John Russell's proposition as fair and moderate. Mr Bright strongly supported Mr. Hume, expressing his regret that the late Duke had not made some provision rendering it unnecessary for Parliament to vote the sums proposed. The amendment was negatived by 206 to 53. Mr. Hume then moved a second amendment that the annuity should be 10,000*l.* instead of 12,000*l.* This was also rejected, by 177 to 55. Upon the House giving into Committee on the Bill, Mr. Hume again took up the cause of economy, renewing his proposition of 10,000*l.* Mr. Roebuck moved another amendment to fill up the blank with the sum of 5000*l.*, an addition to the Duke's professional income, he said, which would enable him to maintain the station of an English Gentleman. He thought it was right to provide well for the Royal Family, but did not see where the claim to a royal maintenance was to end.

Mr. Vernon Smith objected to 5000*l.* as too little, but thought Mr. Hume's proposal had been a fair one. Mr. Disraeli defended the Ministerial proposal, on considerations founded on the peculiar position, in regard to marriage and other circumstances, in which the Legislature had placed Princes of the Blood.

After some further debate, Mr. Roebuck's amendment was negatived without a division. Mr. Hume's amendment was defeated by 105 to 76; majority 29.

The blank was then filled up with the sum of 12,000*l.*; Mr. Hume and some other Members,

however, persisted in their attempts to reduce the allowance until the last stage of the Bill. Another motion to substitute 8000*l.* for 12,000*l.* was rejected by 111 to 52.

A proviso moved by Mr. Bright, that any addition by salary or emolument derived from any public employment or office should be deducted from the 12,000*l.*, was negatived by 168 to 39, and the Bill was passed.

The last important business which engaged the House of Commons previous to the prorogation of Parliament was the claim of Baron Rothschild, the Jewish Member for the City of London, to take his seat in the House of Commons. The friends and supporters of that gentleman, apparently wearied of waiting for a measure which the Government had undertaken to carry, but which had been repeatedly defeated and postponed, for removing the barrier which excluded Jews from sitting in the House of Commons, determined to try another mode of getting over the difficulty in the particular instance. At a morning sitting of the House, on the 26th of July, Mr. Rothschild presented himself at the table to take the oaths in the usual manner. He was conducted to the table by Mr. John Abel Smith and Mr. Page Wood; and the Clerk was proceeding to swear him, when he said, in a clear voice, "I desire to be sworn on the Old Testament."

Sir Robert Inglis, exclaimed, in a voice trembling with emotion—"I protest against that!"

Amidst loud cheers and counter cheers, the Speaker uttered his mandate to withdraw; and Mr. Rothschild retired to a seat behind the bar.

Sir Robert Inglis then, in a tone of voice marked by great agitation, delivered an argumentive protest against the proposition that any man might presume to claim a seat in that House unless he took it under the solemn sanction and invocation of the name of our common Redeemer. God being his helper, he should never shrink from struggling with all his might and to the last to render that House, in name and profession at least, that which might be worthy of God's holy grace, namely, the Christian Legislature of a Christian people. No man might affirm that any man excepting one professing to be a Christian had ever been permitted to take part in that Christian Legislature. He moved this resolution — "That from the earliest times of a Christian Legislature no man has ever been permitted to take part in it, except under the sanction of a Christian oath; and Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild having requested to take the oath on the Old Testament, and having in consequence been desired to withdraw, this House refuses to alter the form of taking the oath."

The Attorney-General reminded the House that in this case it had a judicial duty to perform, and that no party considerations should disturb its decision. He proposed, therefore, without expressing any opinion upon the subject before the House, to ask it to adopt a course similar to that pursued in the case of Mr. O'Connell, and, almost in the words of the motion made by the late Sir R. Peel upon that occasion, and adopted by the House, he moved that Baron de Rothschild be heard at the bar, by himself or by his counsel or agent, in respect of his claim to

sit and vote in Parliament on his taking the oaths on the Old Testament.

To this proposal, however, Mr. Page Wood objected. He considered the law so clear that no lawyer could stand up in the House and question it, and that there was no necessity for deliberation on the subject.

Mr. Stuart Wortley said he was in favour of admitting Jews to Parliament, but he was opposed to effecting that object by any indirect mode. He moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord John Russell expressed his willingness to accede to this proposal. It would be well that the Baron should have the opportunity of saying whether he desired to be heard in person or by counsel in support of his claim.

Sir B. Hall concurred with Mr. Wood, and complained of the manner in which the Abjuration Bill had been neglected and abandoned by Lord John Russell, to whom, if there had been any surprise in this proceeding, the blame must, he said, be ascribed. The Baron ought, he contended, to be allowed to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy upon the Old Testament, and if he objected to the other oath, then the course pursued in the case of Mr. O'Connell should be adopted.

Mr. B. Osborne called upon the Speaker to say whether he was not empowered to administer an oath to the Baron in the same manner as the Judges of the land.

The Speaker replied, that a claim to take the oaths in that House upon the Old Testament was perfectly novel, and it would not be proper for him to admit it without the authority of the House.

Mr. Goulburn was of opinion that all the oaths to be taken by a Member ought to be tendered to him together; this had been done in the case of Mr. O'Connell. The whole question, therefore, ought to be discussed at once, and he concurred with Lord John Russell that it should be adjourned, to give sufficient time for consideration.

Sir F. Thesiger and Sir James Graham supported the adjournment.

Mr. P. Wood then said that he was authorized by Baron Rothschild (who sat behind the bar) to say that he had no desire to be heard at the bar as to his claim to be sworn on the Old Testament.

The Attorney-General then withdrew his amendment, and after two divisions the motion to adjourn the debate was carried by large majorities.

On the 29th the debate was renewed, and after some preliminary discussion as to the form of proceeding,

Sir J. Graham proposed that no question be put to the Baron except through the chair; that every question be put in writing, moved and seconded, and carried before it be put.

Lord J. Russell concurred in this proposition.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that the Baron de Rothschild, one of the Members of the City of London, having demanded to be sworn on the Old Testament, be called to the table and asked by the Speaker why he demanded to be sworn in that form.

This motion being agreed to, the Baron de Rothschild was called in, and, appearing at the

table, to the question put by the Chair, replied, "Because that is the form of swearing which I declare to be most binding upon my conscience." He then retired.

After some furthur discussion upon points of form,

Mr. S. Wortley, after observing that he thought the friends of Baron de Rothschild were taking an injudicious course, said what the House really wanted to know was whether he came to the table with a *bonâ fide* intention of taking the three oaths required by Act of Parliament to be taken by Members of that House, and he moved that the Baron be called in and asked whether he was willing to take these oaths.

Sir G. Grey objected to this course, which would mix up both the questions. He thought it better to decide the preliminary question first.

The House having divided, Mr. Wortley's motion was negatived by 118 to 104.

The main question being then put, as moved by Sir R. H. Inglis on the former day,

Mr. Hume moved, as an amendment, that the Baron de Rothschild having presented himself at the table, and having requested to be sworn on the Old Testament, declaring that form to be most binding on his conscience, the clerk be directed to swear him on the Old Testament accordingly.

Sir F. Thesiger said this was a *quasi* judicial question, and should be argued calmly and dispassionately. He thought Sir R. Inglis's original resolution was objectionable—there was no necessity for a resolution in affirmance of the practice of the House—it was for the other party to show that what was proposed could be lawfully done. He recommended that the motion should be withdrawn, and Mr. Hume's amendment discussed as a substantive motion. It was impossible, in his opinion, to separate the two questions. When a Member came to the table to be sworn, all the oaths were tendered to him together. The question, taking it as one, did not depend upon the usage of Parliament, but upon the law of the land, and he contended that, according to existing statutes, a Member of that House could not be sworn on the Old Testament, although that form might be binding upon his conscience. He conceded that from the earliest period in our courts of justice Jews had been so sworn as witnesses and jurymen; but there was no form prescribed by law for such oaths, which Judges had been in the habit of varying to meet exigencies. Judges could not dispense with oaths except in cases provided by law, and to prevent the defeat of justice they must administer oaths in the form most binding on the party's conscience; but this was confined to juridical oaths. The question now related not to juridical but to promissory oaths; and he proposed to show that all these three particular oaths were required by Acts of Parliament to be taken in the Christian form. Sir Frederick then passed in historical review the laws passed on the subject of Parliamentary oaths since the 5th of Elizabeth, the first Act requiring an oath to be taken by a Member of Parliament, and contended that the new oaths of allegiance and supremacy prescribed by the 1st of William and Mary were, by the construction of that Act, re-

quired to be taken on the Holy Evangelists. He denied the doctrine of Mr. Wood, that Jews were admissible to Parliament between the 1st and 13th of William III. The Act of the 13th and 14th of that King introduced the oath of abjuration, containing the words, "On the true faith of a Christian;" and from that time to the 1st of George I. there had been no substantial alteration in the form of the oath; so that by the statute law all three oaths must be taken in the Christian form. This was the clear result of the 1st George I., taken in conjunction with the other statutes, and the *contemporanea expositio* confirmed this construction. If so, no authority short of an Act of the Legislature could change the form of a promissory oath or oath of office. Great stress had been laid upon the Act 1st and 2nd Victoria, chap. 105, but it had not the bearing contended for; it was a declaratory Act to affirm the law as it no doubt existed; and an affirmative statute, declaratory of the law, had no repealing operation on the common or statute law. Baron de Rothschild, as a Jew, could not take the oath of abjuration as it stood; the House had no authority to strike out the words, "on the true faith of a Christian;" consequently it was impossible that the oath could be administered to the Baron in the form he required. The facts that no one had dreamt of this course of proceeding until now, and that Lord J. Russell had introduced in two Sessions Bills to legalize the alteration, afforded a presumption against such a course, which might be attended with mischievous if not dangerous consequences, by leading to a collision with the courts of law and the House of Lords.

Lord J. Russell concurred with Sir F. Thesiger that this question ought to be treated as a strictly judicial question. The electors of London having returned the Baron de Rothschild to that House, it was due to them, and to the whole body of electors of the United Kingdom, that nothing but a positive obstruction of law should induce the House to exclude him from his seat, and that, in the absence of any positive obstruction, they should afford him every facility. He believed that the ancient practice of the Legislature did not prescribe oaths to its Members, and he doubted the policy of such oaths, which, while they entangled consciences, provided no security for right legislation. The Baron had offered to take the oath in an unusual form, and there was no precedent for the reception or the refusal of such a form. Then he went to usage in the courts of law, and he found, from the high authority of Lord Hardwicke, citing Lord Hale, that a Jew, sworn on the Holy Evangelists, might be indicted for perjury, the Old Testament being the *Evangelium* of the Jew. There were two circumstances material to this question — first, if the 1st George I. repealed the Acts requiring the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to be taken on the Holy Evangelists, there was no Act in existence binding the House to administer these oaths on the New Testament; secondly, from the 1st to the 13th of William III., there existed no oath directly excluding Jews from the Legislature. Sir F. Thesiger had argued that these oaths had always been taken in the

Christian form, and that it was so by positive statute; but he had failed to make this out. All that he had shown was that it had been the custom so to take them, but unless some statute could be pointed out, he did not think the House should insist upon a form which excluded a gentleman duly elected. The question was, whether the House should allow the Baron to say what oaths he was ready to take. With respect to the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," in the oath of abjuration, some said they were not of the essence of the oath; but he (Lord John Russell) did not think it was in the power of the House to dispense with the words, and he should be compelled to vote against omitting them. Although he was in favour of the admission of Jews into that House, and of abolishing this remnant of a persecuting spirit, if the Baron could not take his seat as the oath stood at present, no opinion in favour of the Baron's claim should, he thought, induce the House to take a step which might be attended with serious evils. If perfectly convinced that he was right, he should not fear any consequence of a collision with the courts of law; but if not acting according to law, the House would be really exercising a dispensing power. He was of opinion that Baron de Rothschild should be allowed to be sworn on the Old Testament, but he was not willing to alter the terms of the oath of abjuration without the authority of an Act of Parliament.

Sir R. Inglis acknowledged the moral courage and prudence of the speech of the noble Lord. As the Baron, when he took the oaths, must hold all three in his hand, no advantage could be gained by permitting him to come to the table when he was prepared to take only two.

Mr. Anstey replied to Sir F. Thesiger's arguments, but condemned the course taken by Lord John Russell.

Mr. W. P. Wood observed that his general proposition, that all oaths should be administered in the manner most binding on the conscience, had not been controverted, and he contended that this rule applied to oaths of office, as well as to juridical oaths, in all countries. The Act 1st and 2nd Victoria destroyed all the argument of Sir F. Thesiger upon this point, since it included "all cases," and expressly mentioned "on appointment to any office or employment." The 30th Charles II. made no mention of the Holy Evangelists, and the 1st William and Mary abrogated the oaths required by the Acts of Elizabeth and James.

Mr. S. Wortley should vote against the amendment, on the ground that, according to the practice of Parliament and the information contained in the journals, all the oaths should be combined. As it must be inferred from what had been stated by Baron de Rothschild that he was not of the Christian persuasion, there was a manifest absurdity in allowing him to take two of the oaths when it was known that at the next step the door must be shut upon him.

The motion of Sir R. Inglis having been by consent negatived, a division took place upon Mr. Hume's amendment, which was carried by 113 against 59.

The next day, on the usual summons by the Speaker for the advance to the table of Members to be sworn, Mr. Rothschild ap-

proached, amidst the cheers of the Liberal party, between Mr. J. A. Smith and Mr. W. P. Wood, and offered himself to be sworn. The resolution of the House was read, which ordered the clerk to administer the oaths on the Old Testament. The clerk handed to Mr. Rothschild a copy of the Old Testament. The oaths of allegiance and supremacy were audibly repeated to him by the clerk, and at the close of each he put on his hat, after the manner of the Jews, and solemnly said, "So help me God." In reading the oath of abjuration he followed the clerk until he came to the words, "upon the true faith of a Christian," when he said, "I omit these words as not binding on my conscience," and, passing quickly on, read "So help me God."

Mr. Rothschild took up a pen, with the object, as it seemed, of signing his name to the Parliamentary test-roll; but Sir F. Thesiger rose, and much excitement prevailed on all sides, in the midst of which the Speaker said—"The hon. Member must withdraw." (*Loud cries of* "No, no," "Take your seat," "Chair," and "Order.") Mr. Rothschild, however, withdrew.

Sir Frederick Thesiger had the eye of the Speaker; but Mr. Hume rose to order, and objected to the direction that the Member for London should withdraw. He had declared to the House what form was most binding on his conscience; the House had resolved that he should take the oaths in that form, and he had now taken the oaths in that form. He had complied with the requisitions, and Mr. Hume moved that he do take his seat.

The Speaker—"The hon. Member rose to order, and not to submit a motion. The hon. Member for the city of London has been directed to withdraw because he did not take the last words of the oath prescribed by the Act of Parliament. The House could now decide on that case."

Sir Frederick Thesiger, without preface or remark, moved "That Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, one of the Members returned for the city of London, having refused to take the oaths prescribed by law to be taken before a Member can sit and vote in this House, Mr. Speaker be instructed to direct a warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to issue a new writ for the election of a Member for the city of London, in the room of the said Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild."

Mr. Wood then rose, and argued at great length, in support of the proposition, that the oaths had been duly taken, and that there was no vacancy in the seat. The oaths, he argued, were divided into two distinct classes. By the 30th of Charles II., penalties were attached to sitting and voting in that House without taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. The 1st of William and Mary, c. 1, altered their form, and regulated the penalties by reference to the Act of Charles. The penalties for not taking these oaths were that the party should be deemed a Popish recusant convict, and should be disabled from sitting in the House. The oath of abjuration was first introduced by the 13th of William III., c. 6; the penalty attached to not taking it was that the party should be adjudged a Popish recusant convict, and disabled from holding any office, and from "thenceforth" sitting or voting in Parliament. The oath

of abjuration was altered by the 1st of George I., c. 13, enacting a new penalty, and virtually repealing the Parliamentary disability. Baron de Rothschild, therefore, though he might be subject to other penalties, was not disabled from sitting and voting by reason of not having taken the oath of abjuration. The motion of Sir F. Thesiger was founded upon the assumption that the words omitted by the Baron were a part of the oath, and not words of adjuration merely. He (Mr. Wood) had shown, the day before, that according to jurists of all countries, the question in such cases was only whether an oath was taken with solemnities which bound the party. In the case of Quakers, the omission of these words in their affirmation showed that they were not a part of the oath—not a part of what the person swore to, but what he swore by. In Mr. Pease's case a totally new form of oath was prepared for him, the House having resolved that he might take his seat upon making his solemn affirmation "to the effect" of the oaths directed to be taken at the table, and he was allowed to make his affirmation without the words, "upon the true faith of a Christian." Baron de Rothschild had done all that Mr. Pease did and something more. Mr. Wood then combated the arguments against his view of the question, observing that the oath of abjuration was to be altered, *mutatis mutandis*, according to the nature and reason of the thing, which in this instance required that, in swearing a Jew, the words "upon the true faith of a Christian" must be omitted. It was argued that legislative Acts must be got rid of to allow Jews to take the oath without those words, but in Mr. Pease's case the House had acted upon general principles, without an Act of Parliament; it was now called upon to exclude a gentleman, whose right to a seat was not disputed on any other ground, upon the narrowest technicality. The great question for the House to decide was, "had the Crown sufficient protection?" and the practice of the courts of law had settled that by the oath, as Baron de Rothschild was willing to take it, the Crown was sufficiently protected. Mr. Wood concluded a very effective speech, which the Attorney-General declared to be one of the ablest arguments he had ever heard, by moving, as an amendment, that the seat was full.

The Attorney-General said he had on every occasion voted for the admission of Jews into that House, and still wished for their admission; but he was bound, on this occasion, to dismiss all individual feelings, the functions of the House on this question being of a purely judicial character. Assuming Sir F. Thesiger's view of the case to be correct, he doubted whether the course he proposed, of issuing a new writ, was the right one. In Mr. O'Connell's case, he had refused to take the oath of supremacy, and upon his refusal a new writ was issued. Baron de Rothschild had not refused to take the oath, and it might be proper to ask him whether he would take it in any other form before a new writ issued. With regard to the question itself, he had considerable difficulty in coming to a conclusion, which was a painful one; but if he were sitting as a Judge, sworn to decide justly between parties, he could not say that the Baron had taken the oath of abjuration. The able legal argument

of Mr. Wood had failed to produce the same effect upon his mind as upon his own. His argument amounted to this—that the part of the oath objected to was not a substantial part; that the words "So help me God" were synonymous with "upon the true faith of a Christian," and that, therefore, the House might dispense with the latter words, and strike them out. He (the Attorney-General) could not come to such a conclusion as that, where an Act of Parliament had prescribed a form of oath which Members were bound to take, that House was at liberty to vary its terms, especially when the Legislature had itself indicated that the words proposed to be omitted were of the substance and body of the oath. In Mr. Pease's case he was known to be a Christian. If he had been required to affirm that he was so he would have had no difficulty in making the affirmation; but when an affirmation was substituted for an oath it was necessary to exclude all words of an adjuratory character. Even were the case of Mr. Pease perfectly apposite, which he denied, a bad precedent would not justify that House in dispensing with an Act of Parliament. The statute of Victoria contained nothing which required or enabled the House to administer an oath contrary to law; it merely exempted a party from penalties when he had taken the oath in a particular form. The proper course, in the case of an oath of this description, was to remove it by Act of Parliament; that House had not the power of saying, "this is a useless oath, therefore let us dispense with it," which would be an assumption of an absolute dispensing power. He saw no alternative between standing upon the exact words of the oath as prescribed by statute and assuming such a dispensing power as would justify the House in altering the qualification of voters. The relaxation of statutes made by courts of law afforded no rule of conduct for that House. Courts of law had gone so far as to repeal laws—the Statute of Uses, for example. It was incumbent upon Parliament to adhere to the strict letter of its own Acts, or the consequences would be dangerous. Baron de Rothschild would omit words because they would not bind his conscience. Might not other persons conscientiously omit other words? The words in question appeared to him to be a part of the oath which Members were bound to take, though they might partake of an adjuratory character. Speaking in a judicial capacity, he could not, in his conscience, say that Baron de Rothschild had taken this oath in the form prescribed by the Act of Parliament, and that he was entitled to take his seat.

Mr. Vernon Smith thought that in this conflict of legal opinions the House should have further time to consider the state of the law.

Sir George Grey was of the same opinion. He was prepared to vote against Mr. Wood's amendment; but as this case would form a precedent, and he agreed with the Attorney-General that the words in question were a part of the substance of the oath, and that the penalty had not been repealed, he thought that further time should be given.

Mr. Disraeli expressed himself in favour of the same decision.

After some further discussion, the House divided on Mr. Wood's amendment, which was negatived

by 221 to 117. Sir F. Thesiger's motion was also negatived without a division; and after a desultory discussion, it was ultimately decided that the matter should stand over to another day, in order that the Attorney-General, in conjunction with the Government, might prepare a resolution to be submitted to the House.

Before the meeting of the House on the 6th of August, to which day the matter was adjourned, the Attorney-General gave notice of the following resolutions to be moved by him:—

"Resolved,—1. That the Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild is not entitled to vote in this House, or to sit in this House during any debate, until he shall take the oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law.

"2. That this House will, at the earliest opportunity in the next Session of Parliament, take into its serious consideration the form of the oath of abjuration, with a view to relieve Her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion."

In support of these resolutions the Attorney-General argued at great length, premising that the resolutions were distinct, and would be put separately from the chair, so that it was competent to any Member to reject either. There were three incidents of the oath in question: first, its effect and substance; second, the form of words; third, the manner in which it was taken. The House had determined that a Member might take the oath in the manner most binding upon his conscience, and that the substance of the oath could not be varied. The question was whether the form of words could be varied, or any portion of the oath omitted, to satisfy the scruples of conscience. He contended that this could not be done; that the Baron had not taken the oath in the form required, and that by the 1st of George I., c. 13, he could not sit in that House until he had done so. Then the question came, what was to be done? He did not consider that the seat was by any means vacant; the Baron had still a right, if his conscience permitted, to take the oath; he could not sit or vote, but there was no power in the House to declare the seat vacant, and to order a new writ. He should not discuss the question whether the pecuniary penalties imposed by the 18th and 14th of William III. were in force or not: he inclined to think the penalties were cumulative; but they would be incurred by his "presuming" to sit or vote. The Baron had not refused to take the oath; still less had he presumed to sit and vote. The case, therefore, stood thus:—By the law as it existed, here was a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion elected a Member of that House, who could not sit or vote until he had taken the oath of abjuration in a form in which no conscientious Jew could take it; yet, nevertheless, the seat was not vacant, nor was there any legitimate power in that House to declare it vacant or to issue a new writ. Thus, by an idle form of words, never intended to exclude Jews, this gentleman was prevented from taking his seat, and his constituents had not the benefit of his services in Parliament. Such was the preposterous state of the law, and it was incumbent upon the House, at the very earliest opportunity next Session, to alter so monstrous a state of things. The course he pro-

posed to take was beneficial to the cause of Baron de Rothschild himself, for, if he were admitted by the authority of that House alone, it would create difficulties in the other House, and he believed no sound lawyer would advise the Baron that he could take his seat without incurring the serious penalties imposed by the 17th section of the 1st of George I., chap. 13. Mr. Hume had given notice of an amendment, not differing essentially from these resolutions, except that it declared that doubts had arisen, and amounted to an absolute vote, deciding that the Baron might sit, which would be a step only less injurious to him than the other. The Attorney-General pointed out the objections to other courses of proceeding—such as by Bill of indemnity, which would be doing by a side-wind and a subterfuge what should be done, if at all, fairly and directly, and concluded by complimenting the Baron de Rothschild upon the propriety, firmness, and moderation which had marked his conduct in the difficult and peculiar circumstances in which he was placed.

Mr. Hume, after denouncing the monstrous and absurd state of the law, as confessed by the Attorney-General, accused that learned Gentleman of omitting to state that Parliament had, by the later Acts of 10th George I., c. 4, and 13th of George II., c. 7, provided the alterations required in such a case as this, and that Lord Denman's Act of 1846 had annihilated every vestige of doubt, and settled the question. He therefore, for himself individually, denied that any doubts existed; but, if there were doubts, the House should not, he thought, in this absurd state of things, prejudge the question, as the Attorney-General's resolution did, by declaring that the Baron was not entitled to sit and vote. Mr. Hume moved as an amendment the following resolutions:—"That the clerk having, as directed by the House, administered the oaths to Baron de Rothschild upon the Old Testament, being the form he declared most binding upon his conscience, and the Baron having so sworn to the oath of abjuration, with the omission of the words, 'upon the true faith of a Christian,' and doubts having arisen as to the legal effect of his so taking the oath, it is expedient next Session that a law should be introduced to declare the law, and that the House will then take into consideration the subject of the oaths with reference to the changes since their enactment."

Mr. Anstey supported the amendment. Mr. Disraeli said, that if any one was to blame for the present position of things it was the Government. The first resolution was declaratory of the law, a proceeding justifiable only in a case of extreme necessity. The other pledged the policy of the House in a subsequent Session, an impolitic proceeding, and for which no sufficient emergency existed. He declined to vote for either resolution; he should leave the law as he found it; and, if a change was necessary, let it be made in a constitutional manner. The removal of the remaining disabilities of the Jews had received his unvarying support, and he hoped that full and complete justice would speedily be done to the descendants of a race acknowledged to be sacred, and

who professed a religion admitted to be divine.

Mr. Roebuck condemned the conduct of the Government in the matter, declaring that Lord John Russell had caught at every expedient to get rid of the question of admitting the Jews. Sir R. H. Inglis again protested warmly against the principle of destroying the Christian character of the Legislature. Mr. Bright contended in favour of Baron de Rothschild's claim. Mr. Reynolds opposed the Attorney-General's resolution.

Mr. Wood observed that his argument, that the oath was divisible into two parts—what was sworn to, and what was sworn by—and that Quakers had been suffered to affirm what the Baron had sworn to—had not been answered. It had been said an oath must not be tampered with; but the oath was not tampered with by leaving out words of mere adjuration. As to precedents, there was not one against the admission of the Baron, whilst there was a direct precedent in its favour, in the case of Mr. Pease, which had been managed by Mr. Wynn, who had authorized him to say that he was satisfied he had been right, and that it was illness alone that prevented him from coming down to the House to support the present motion.

The Solicitor-General said, it was impossible for him to come to any other conclusion than that the words which formed the obstacle to the Baron's taking his seat were substantially a part of the oath. The Legislature had introduced those particular words with a specific and direct purpose, to exclude Roman Catholics, who were suspected of mental reservation, and, being so, they were of the substance and essence of the oath. In Mr. Pease's case the circumstances were different; the decision of the House in that case proceeded upon Acts which had been already passed with reference to Quakers, substituting affirmation for swearing.

Upon a division taking place, Mr. Hume's amendment was negatived by 163 to 101. The Attorney-General's resolutions were then put to the vote. The first was carried by 166 to 92; majority, 72. The second was carried by 142 to 106; majority, 36.

The limits of our space will not allow more than a very brief notice of some measures of considerable importance in themselves, though not of political interest, which were added to the Statute Book this Session. Such were the Act for prohibiting intramural interments in the Metropolis, a measure long called for and essentially important to the health of the population of London. It was taken up by the Government as a part of that sanitary policy which public opinion has of late years so strongly supported, and, despite of the opposition of some interested parties, was ultimately carried into a law. The Bill for the Extension of the Jurisdiction of the County Courts—an important instalment to the cause of Law Reform—also received the Royal Assent before the end of the Session. For the proposition of this measure the public were indebted to Mr. Fitzroy, the Member for Lewes. His views met with very strong support in the House of Commons, and, although the Government were at first injudiciously led by their law advisers to resist the measure, their opposition resulted in a signal defeat, the second reading having been carried

against them by more than two to one; and, in the later stages of the Bill, they gave up the attempt to oppose the strong current of opinion in favour of a cheap and simple administration of justice. A Bill for the regulation of the Mercantile Marine, proposed by the Ministry as a supplement to the Navigation Act of the preceding year, received the Royal Assent at a late period of the Session. Another measure which deserves mention, and which emanated from the Government, was the Bill for remodelling the Ecclesiastical Commission, the object of which was to secure a more efficient and responsible administration of the temporalities of the Church, by the appointment of three official Commissioners, partly to be appointed by the Government and partly by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom the chief agency in the business of the Commission was to be entrusted.

The various measures which the Government had undertaken to carry through Parliament having now arrived at their completion, and the usual period for the dismissal of the Legislature being already exceeded, the prorogation was announced to take place on the 15th of August, and on that day Her Majesty proceeded to Westminster in person, and gave to the Members who still remained constant to their protracted duties the wished-for discharge from their labours. The Queen on that day having entered the House of Lords, attended by the Officers of her Household and the great functionaries of State, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod proceeded by command of Her Majesty to summon "her faithful Commons," soon after which the Speaker, accompanied by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and a large body of Members of the House of Commons, appeared at the Bar, and, after the usual obeisance, spoke as follows:—

"We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty with our concluding Bill of Supply. In obedience to your Majesty's gracious recommendation, signified in the speech of the Lords Commissioners at the commencement of the Session, we at once addressed ourselves to the consideration of a Bill for the better Government of the Australian Colonies; and, in furtherance of this important object, we have invested the Colonial Legislatures with such powers as will enable them to establish (subject to the approval of your Majesty) those forms of representative Government which may be best adapted to their wants and circumstances. We confidently look forward to the gradual development of the vast resources of those distant portions of the empire, and to their increasing attachment to this country and its institutions, as the happy and beneficial result of this measure. We have made a considerable advance in sanitary improvement, by prohibiting interments in the Metropolis, and by giving the sanction of law in certain districts to those regulations which past experience has proved to be protective of the public health. Aware of the growing competition to which our merchant navy is exposed in consequence of the recent alterations in the Navigation Laws, we have devoted much time and attention to those supplementary measures which have become necessary to

give greater efficiency to our mercantile marine. A Bill in connection with this subject has recently received your Majesty's assent, by which we have endeavoured to elevate the character of the commanders of merchant vessels, to enforce a better discipline amongst their crews, and at the same time to promote the general comfort and welfare of British seamen. The state of the Parliamentary franchise in Ireland, the extraordinary diminution in the number of electors, and the defects in the existing system of registration in that country, have received from us, as they deserved, the most careful and patient consideration. By the remedies we have provided for these acknowledged evils, we hope to have secured to the people of Ireland an electoral body sufficiently numerous and independent for the due and faithful discharge of the important trust of returning representatives to the Parliament of the United Kingdom. These are the most prominent measures of the present Session, and it would be tedious to enumerate various others of minor importance, but of great practical utility, to which our attention has been equally directed. It has been our pleasing duty to reduce the amount of taxation, whilst carefully providing the supplies requisite for the public service, and for the support of the honour and dignity of the Crown; and we have been sustained during a Session of almost unexampled labour by a feeling of unfeigned loyalty and attachment to your Majesty, by an earnest desire to uphold and improve the institutions of the country, and to maintain, under the blessing of Providence, the increasing prosperity of the people. We have now to crave your Majesty's most gracious assent to our last Bill of the Session, which is to apply and appropriate the Consolidated Fund."

The Royal Assent having then been given to numerous Bills, the Lord Chancellor advanced to the foot of the throne, and, kneeling, presented Her Majesty with a copy of the Royal Speech, which Her Majesty read in a clear distinct voice, as follows:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen—*

"I have the satisfaction of being able to release you from the duties of a laborious Session. The assiduity and care with which you have applied yourselves to the business which required your attention merit my cordial approbation.

"The Act for the better Government of my Australian Colonies will, I trust, improve the condition of those rising communities. It will always be gratifying to me to be able to extend the advantages of representative institutions, which form the glory and happiness of my people, to Colonies inhabited by men who are capable of exercising, with benefit to themselves, the privileges of freedom.

"It has afforded me great satisfaction to give my assent to the Act which you have passed for the improvement of the Merchant Naval Service of this country. It is, I trust, calculated to promote the welfare of every class connected with this essential branch of the national interest.

"The Act for the gradual Discontinuance of Interments within the limits of the Metropolis, is in conformity with those enlightened views which have for their object the improvement of the public health. I shall watch with inte-

rest the progress of measures relating to this important subject.

"I have given my cordial assent to the Act for the Extension of the Elective Franchise in Ireland. I look to the most beneficial consequences from a measure which has been framed with a view to give to my people in Ireland a fair participation in the benefits of our representative system.

"I have observed with the greatest interest and satisfaction, the measures which have been adopted with a view to the improvement of the administration of justice in various departments, and I confidently anticipate they will be productive of much public convenience and advantage.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*—

"The improvement of the revenue, and the large reductions which have been made in various branches of expenditure, have tended to give to our financial condition stability and security. I am happy to find that you have been enabled to relieve my subjects from some of the burdens of taxation, without impairing the sufficiency of our resources to meet the charges imposed upon them.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*—

"I am encouraged to hope that the treaty between Germany and Denmark, which has been concluded at Berlin under my mediation, may lead, at no distant period, to the restoration of peace in the North of Europe. No endeavour shall be wanting on my part to secure the attainment of this great blessing.

"I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign Powers, and I trust that nothing may occur to disturb the general peace.

"I have every reason to be thankful for the loyalty and attachment of my people; and, while I am studious to preserve and improve our institutions, I rely upon the goodness of Almighty God to favour my efforts, and to guide the destinies of this nation."

The Lord Chancellor, kneeling, then received the copy of the speech from Her Majesty, and Her Majesty's commands on the subject of the prorogation. Then rising, and turning to the House, he said,—"My Lords and Gentlemen, it is Her Majesty's will and pleasure that Parliament be prorogued till the 15th of October next; and the Parliament is accordingly prorogued to the 15th of October."

And thus ended the Session of 1850.

At the time of its termination the country was in a state of complete repose and tranquillity, but about two months afterwards an event occurred, which produced an extraordinary agitation from one end of the kingdom to the other. This was the arrival of the Papal brief from Rome, constituting an Episcopal Hierarchy in England and Wales, in place of the Vicars Apostolic, by whom for a long period the administration of the Roman Catholic Church had been carried on. By the instrument in question, which was couched in the same high and imperious language which the Papal Court had used in the plenitude of its mediæval power, one Archiepiscopal, and twelve Episcopal Sees were created, and the territorial limits of the new province and dioceses were distinctly marked out. Dr. Wiseman, elevated to the rank

of Cardinal, was constituted the first Archbishop of Westminster. Southwark, Birmingham, Northampton, Merthyr, and other considerable English towns, excluding, however, with one exception, those cities which were already the seats of Anglican Sees, were assigned to the several priests whom the Pope had raised to the rank of the prelacy. The Brief containing these provisions was followed by a Pastoral* from the newly appointed Cardinal, dated from "out of the Flaminian Gate at Rome," and addressed to the faithful, about to become his spiritual subjects. If the national sensibilities and independence of the English people were wounded by the Papal Brief, the offence was tenfold aggravated by the style and tenour of the Cardinal's Pastoral. Overlooking altogether the legal rights and prescriptive privileges of the English Episcopate, nay, even ignoring the existence of any church or faith besides his own in the country, where the vast majority of the people had for centuries repudiated the claims of the Papacy, Dr. Wiseman affected to regard England as a nation restored, by an act of spiritual sovereignty, to the communion of the Roman Church, and the new hierarchy as the only legitimate source of Ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The terms of his language, instead of being limited to the scattered minority who acknowledge the pretensions of the Roman See, comprehended the entire nation, to whom he announced—in a style which did not fail to bring down on its author a full outpouring of contemptuous resentment—"We henceforth *govern, and shall continue to govern* with ordinary Episcopal jurisdiction, the counties of Essex," &c. One passage from this too famous composition, which describes the effect in the Cardinal's regard, of the measure of which he was the organ and exponent, will serve as a specimen of his tone:—"The great work, then, is complete; what you have long desired and prayed for is granted. Your beloved country has received a place among the fair churches which normally constituted for the splendid aggregate of Catholic Communion; Catholic England has been restored to its orbit in the Ecclesiastical firmament, from which its light had long vanished, and begins now anew its course of regularly-adjusted action round the centre of unity, the source of jurisdiction, of light, and of vigour. How wonderfully all this has been brought about, how clearly the hand of God has been shown in every step, we have not leisure to relate, but we may hope soon to recount to you by word of mouth."

The publication of these documents in England was speedily followed by the announcement of the ceremonies prescribed by Roman usage for effectuating the decrees of the Pope. The "enthronization" of the new Bishops was celebrated with all the pomp and ritual splendour customary on such occasions. That of Dr. Ullathorne, the new titular Bishop of Birmingham, was signalised by the delivery of a remarkable sermon by Father Newman, which, in boldness of language, and ostentatious disregard of the faith and feelings of the English nation, fully equalled, if it did not exceed, the composition of Dr. Wiseman.

* See the Brief and Pastoral in Appendix.

"The people of England," said this zealous adherent—himself a recent convert from the Reformed Church—"the people of England, who for so many years have been separated from the See of Rome, are about of their own will to be added to the Holy Church." Throughout the whole discourse the preacher treated the establishment of the Papal hierarchy as the virtual reversal of all that had been done at the Reformation, and as the reconquest of a revolted province to its legitimate sovereign.

Language such as this, repeated with even a still louder tone of exultation and defiance by the Roman Catholic newspapers and periodicals, produced an intense and universal feeling of surprise and indignation in the Protestant mind of England. Minor differences were for the time merged, and all sects and communions professing the reformed faith burst forth into an unanimous expression of resentment at the audacious assumptions of the Papal authority. From one end of the kingdom to the other the storm broke out with a vehemence which no religious movement in this country had awakened for a long series of years. Many persons eagerly demanded the interposition of the law to chastise what they regarded as an usurpation of the Queen's prerogative, and an invasion of the religious liberties of the nation. Others looked for some token in word or deed of the animadversion of the Executive Government, in whose hands was placed the custody of the prerogatives of the Crown. The latter expectation was not disappointed. On the 4th of November appeared in the newspapers a letter addressed by the Prime Minister to the Bishop of Durham, which, falling in with the prevailing feeling of the community, imparted new strength and energy to the movement. Lord John Russell's letter, which forms too important a feature in the controversy to be omitted, was in the following terms:—

"*My dear Lord,*—

"I agree with you in considering the late aggression of the Pope upon our Protestantism as insolent and insidious, and I therefore feel as indignant as you can do upon the subject. I not only promoted, to the utmost of my power, the claims of Roman Catholics to all civil rights, but I thought it right, and even desirable, that the ecclesiastical system of the Roman Catholics should be the means of giving instruction to the numerous Irish immigrants in London and elsewhere, who, without such help, would have been left in heathen ignorance. This might have been done, however, without any such innovation as we have now seen.

"It is impossible to confound the recent measures of the Pope with the division of Scotland into dioceses by the Episcopal Church, or the arrangement of districts in England by the Wesleyan Conference. There is an assumption of power in all the documents which have come from Rome—a pretension to supremacy over the realm of England, and a claim to sole and undivided sway, which is inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy, with the rights of our Bishops and clergy, and with the spiritual independence of the nation, as asserted even in Roman Catholic times.

"I confess, however, that my alarm is not equal to my indig-

nation. Even if it shall appear that the ministers and servants of the Pope in this country have not transgressed the law, I feel persuaded that we are strong enough to repel any outward attacks. The liberty of Protestantism has been enjoyed too long in England to allow of any successful attempt to impose a foreign yoke upon our minds and consciences. No foreign prince or potentate will be permitted to fasten his fetters upon a nation which has so long and so nobly vindicated its right to freedom of opinion, civil, political, and religious.

"Upon this subject, then, I will only say that the present state of the law shall be carefully examined, and the propriety of adopting any proceedings, with reference to the recent assumptions of power, deliberately considered.

"There is a danger, however, which alarms me much more than any aggression of a foreign Sovereign — clergymen of our own Church who have subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and acknowledged in explicit terms the Queen's supremacy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks, step by step, to the very verge of the precipice. The honour paid to saints, the claim of infallibility for the Church, the superstitious use of the sign of the cross, the muttering of the Liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written, the recommendation of auricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution,—all these things are pointed out by clergymen of the Church of England as worthy of adoption, and are now openly reprehended by the Bishop of London in his charge to the clergy of his diocese. What, then, is the danger to be apprehended from a foreign prince, of no great power, compared to the danger within the gates from the unworthy sons of the Church of England herself?

"I have little hope that the propounders and framers of these innovations will desist from their insidious course: but I rely with confidence on the people of England, and I will not bate a jot of heart or life so long as the glorious principles and the immortal martyrs of the Reformation shall be held in reverence by the great mass of a nation which looks with contempt on the mummeries of superstition, and with scorn at the laborious endeavours which are now making to confine the intellect and enslave the soul.

"I remain,

"With great respect, &c.,

"J. Russell.

"Downing Street, Nov. 4."

By the more ardent opponents of the Papal Aggression this letter was warmly applauded, and gave a powerful stimulus to their efforts. The agitation had by this time reached its height, and pervaded the most distant corners of the kingdom. The clergy of the Church of England, no less than other classes of the community, were roused from their tranquillity by a blow which, though aimed at the nation at large, fell with peculiar weight upon their own claims and privileges. The Papal brief wholly ignored their Commission, treated their episcopate as null, their dioceses as vacant, their jurisdiction as superseded. In fact, the measure, in equal degree, though on different grounds, encountered the repugnance of both of those sections or schools of doctrine between which the Anglican

clergy is divided. The Evangelical party saw in it a new incentive to their abhorrence against Popery; the High Churchmen resented it as an invasion of Catholic unity, and of that rule of discipline which forbids the intrusion of a second Bishop into a diocese already occupied. Accordingly, numerous meetings of the clergy were held in their several dioceses, formal protests were drawn up, and addresses presented to the respective Bishops, nearly all of whom, in language more or less strong and emphatic, reciprocated the indignant feelings of their brethren. The charge of the Bishop of London, delivered about this time, attracted particular attention from the earnestness and energy of the tone in which he repudiated the intolerant pretensions of the Roman See.

The laity on their side were not idle. All classes of society participated in the common impulse. The feelings of the higher ranks and of the gentry were manifested at county meetings, and in addresses to the Throne. The anti-papal enthusiasm of the lower classes, which was quite as keen, but happily refrained itself from any transgression of the public peace, found vent in humbler, but not less significant demonstrations. Each of the English and Welsh counties successively met at the summons of their sheriffs, and the meetings were numerously attended by the noblemen, Members of Parliament, and other influential persons resident in their localities. In some of the northern shires, where many of the great landowners are members of the Roman Catholic faith, several gentlemen of that persuasion took part in these meetings, and came forward to vindicate in a manly and straightforward spirit the character and proceedings of their Church; but, though listened to on most occasions with patience, their voices were overwhelmed by the irresistible tide with which the Protestant feeling of the country carried everything before it. The resolutions and addresses agreed to at these meetings all breathed the same determined spirit of resistance to the aggressions of the Papacy, and embodied in almost identical language the prevailing tone of sentiment. Another occasion arose about the same time, which turned into an obvious and familiar channel the popular aversion to Papal encroachments. The anniversary of the 5th of November occurring at the time when the ferment was at its height, and almost immediately after the publication of Lord John Russell's letter, produced an ostentatious, but happily good-humoured, explosion of popular contempt for the new hierarchy and its authors. The bonfires and effigy-burning with which the Protestant Jubilee was this year celebrated, were conducted on a scale, and were invested with a significance, much greater than common. In the place of Guy Fawkes, the images of the Pope and of the new-made Cardinal were paraded in the streets amidst the jeers of the populace, and in many places were committed to the flames amidst a great concourse of spectators, and an obstreperous demonstration of Protestant zeal.

The signal and unanimous condemnation which the Papal brief encountered from all classes of the Protestant community in England, must have somewhat surprised the Papal Court, and

have checked in no slight degree those sanguine views of a national conversion, on which the Pope and his advisers had, apparently, calculated. One attempt was made, but with very slight success, to combat the prevailing impression of the public, and to mollify the indignation which the Pope's measure had provoked. Dr. Wiseman appealed to the reason of the English people, in a long and elaborate address, in which he attempted to show that the substitution of an Episcopal hierarchy for the old organization of Vicars Apostolic, was a measure unconnected with any designs of aggression against the religious liberties of the English nation, and had been solely adopted, after mature consideration, and at the urgent desire of leading Romanists in England, for the more regular administration of the concerns of their own Church, and for the development of her ancient and acknowledged principles of rule and discipline. This document was marked by the skill and address of a practised controversialist, and contained an infusion of pointed sarcasms against some of the less popular features in the Anglican Church system, not ill calculated to create a diversion of opinion favourable to the writer's views. But although the talent and ingenuity of the composition were generally acknowledged, its arguments failed to produce any impression whatever upon those to whom it was addressed. In fact, no sophistry could disguise the contrast, striking and palpable to all, between the style and tone of the two documents which, within a very short period, had issued from the same pen — between the grandiloquent "Pastoral" addressed to his own communion, in which the new Cardinal had magnified the late event as the recovery of a lost appanage to the Popedom, "England restored to its orbit in the ecclesiastical firmament," and the apologetic tone in which, addressing the Protestant people of England, the same individual extenuated the measure as a mere internal arrangement for the better spiritual government of that section of the population that owned allegiance to the Papal See.

With this brief account of the "Papal Aggression," and of the important national demonstration which resulted from it, we bring our narrative of the present year to a close. The further proceedings which followed in the train of this event will find a place in the next volume, where the subject will occupy no inconsiderable space in the Parliamentary records of the ensuing year.

CHAPTER VIII.

FRANCE.—*State of Trade in Paris at the begining of the Year—Debate in the Assembly on the Policy of France in the River Plate—Amendment of M. de Rancé carried—Government has a Majority of only One on the Education Bill—Depraved Character of Schoolmasters in France—Debate on the Education Bill—Speeches of MM. Victor Hugo, Poujoulat, Lavergne, Freeneau, Soubier, Montalembert, and Thiers—Second Reading carried by a large Majority—Circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects—General Jerome Bonaparte created a Marshal of France—Speeches of M. Piscatory and General la Hitte on the Affairs of Greece—Bills for Curtailing the Licence of the Press—Speeches of the Minister of the Interior, MM. Molé and Thiers, General Cavaignac, and M. de Lamartine—Proposition of M. Larochejaquelin for consulting the Nation on a Change of the Form of Government—Election of Three Socialist Deputies for Paris—Monies voted for Ecclesiastical Bodies—Budget for* 1851 *—Debate on the Bill for the Transportation of Criminals—Speeches of MM. Victor Hugo, de Lamartine, and Others—Opinion of M. de Lamartine on Socialism and Communism—Bill for modifying the Electoral Law—Report of the Committee—Long Debate in the Assembly—Masterly Speech of M. Thiers—The Minister of Foreign Affairs announces the Recall of the French Ambassador from London —Bill for the Dotation of the President—Report of the Committee—Amicable Termination of the Dispute on the Greek Question between Great Britain and France—Debate on the Dotation Bill—The Amendment proposed by the Minority of the Committee, agreed to on the part of the Ministry.*

ON the 31st of December last year (1849), M. Devinck, President of the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris, installed the judges elected for 1850 in their office; and after recapitulating the labours of their predecessors during the year 1849, he entered into calculations to show that during that and the preceding year, Paris alone had suffered the enormous loss of 873,000,000*f.* He said—

"If we examine the branches of industry and trade which suffered most, we find that the builders generally have been ruined, together with their sleeping partners. The same may be said of the engineers, who, nevertheless, had important orders to execute. You also are aware of the fate of the railway shareholders. A considerable capital thus changed hands, and mostly fell to the lot of the operatives.

Those employed in building, ground works, in the construction of the fortifications, the masons, stonecutters, &c., all reaped the fruit of their labour. At the end of each year some carried back to their country the money they had honourably and painfully earned, whilst others vested it in the savings'-banks, which, at the Revolution of February, contained 350,000,000*f.*, accruing mostly from the profits of labour. The only case in which labour shares the fate of capital, is that of the absence of confidence, which produces a cessation of business and drains all the sources of public prosperity. The natural and regular element of labour lies in the intelligence of the merchant, who, at a period of public tranquillity, may combine his operations and foresee their results. That intelligence has manifested itself of late in a very striking manner. Merchants, who had lost the fruits of long labour, and some of whom had arrived at an age when they had a right to think of repose, have been compelled, I may say, to recommence their career, and by their capacity, their energy, and the aid of the confidence inspired by the policy of the Government, have imparted fresh activity to business. All branches of trade, such as those connected with colonial produce, tissues of every description, articles of Parisian manufacture, of fashion and luxury, and others intended for exportation, are in full vigour. The building trade, however, is still languishing, but we trust that it will also soon recover—thanks to the measures adopted by the Assembly and the Municipal Commission of the city of Paris."

The debates in the Legislative Assembly this year, opened with a discussion on a Bill requiring two credits, amounting to 2,300,000*f.*, for the payment of the subsidy due from France to the government of Monte Video. But the real question was, whether France should interfere more energetically in the long-standing quarrel between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video; and the general policy of France on that subject, and her negotiations with General Rosas were brought under review; although there was no dispute as to the obligation upon the French Government to pay the subsidy.

The discussion was opened by M. Larrabure, a native of Buenos Ayres, in a speech advocating the interests of his birthplace; and M. Jules Lasteyrie followed on the same side. Admiral Lainé replied with attacks on General Rosas, and spoke strongly in favour of an expedition to drive him from the country he had invaded. M. Colas and M. de la Rochejaquelin succeeded the Admiral with speeches insisting on the necessity for action, to save French interests from destruction, and above all to save French honour from disgrace.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, General de la Hitte, then stated at once, that it was the intention of the French Government to withhold its ratification of the treaty negotiated with Rosas by Admiral Le Prédour, as French honour and interest opposed the ratification. But while the treaty would not be ratified, the Government did not intend to accept the alternative of an expedition. The Committee on the Bill had put the alternative of peace or war—abandonment of the treaty or action; but the wisdom of the As-

sembly might secure French interests without sacrificing French honour. General la Hitte briefly dwelt on the circumstances which had elapsed since the time when 4000 or 5000 men would have sufficed for the expedition to Monte Video. That city was then wealthy and populous; it had a custom-house revenue to supply it with resources and 40,000 inhabitants: to-day it is a ruined city; the foreigners have departed, and the diminished population suffers the misery of a place besieged for seven years. The Frenchmen there in June last were 4000, in September 3000, in October but 2200, at this hour still fewer: they are at Corrientes, at Entre Rios, and Buenos Ayres—where that Dictator spoken of with so little sympathy has offered them the hospitality and the security they needed. "If you wish," he said, "to relieve Monte Video, I confidently declare that 10,000 men will be required." General de la Hitte proposed to follow the example of England, which, by Lord Palmerston's instructions, demanded some modification of Mr. Southern's treaty with Rosas, while approving of that treaty in the main. In like manner, the Minister for Foreign Affairs proposed to negotiate for a modification of the Prédour treaty, meanwhile taking measures to protect the French in La Plata.

M. Daru, the reporter of the Committee, dissented from the Minister's representation of what the Committee recommended. He said—"Do not ask to negotiate on the same conditions as hitherto. Do not ratify the treaty of Admiral Le Prédour. Choose between the absolute abandonment, which, in our opinion, is not the best course, and an action of which you will determine the form and extent; for the tribune is not the fittest place to organize expeditions, and it is not my intention to suggest to you any project of the kind. . . . . I extremely regret not to concur completely in the opinion of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Should he continue to negotiate as hitherto, I do not hesitate to tell him beforehand, those negotiations will be unavailing." M. Daru joined in the attack on Admiral Le Prédour's treaty, while he praised the Admiral himself. "The treaty," he said, "gives all to the enemy of France, and gains nothing for France herself; it gives ruin to Monte Video, and it surrenders French influence throughout South America."

After a variety of desultory speeches, and votes on previous questions, a vote was taken on the question whether the following amendment, moved by M. de Rancé, should be referred to the Committee—

"There is opened to the Ministers of Marine and War a credit of 10,000,000 francs, in order to support, by arms in case of need, the negotiations between the French and Argentine Republics."

This amendment was carried by a majority of 3—315 votes to 312. The result was, that the whole matter was referred again to the consideration of the Committee.

On the 2nd of January the Ministry received a severe check in the Assembly, by being reduced to a majority of one in carrying the question of "urgency," for the discussion of an important measure. This was an Education Bill introduced by the Minister of Instruction, which gave the Prefects of Departments power to dismiss

all communal schoolmasters. The discussion of the Bill was opposed, and the House divided on the question of urgency, when there appeared to be 312 for it, and 312 against it. The President therefore declared, that the votes being equal, the urgency was not declared. This announcement was received with great exultation by the Mountain, but their triumph was not complete, for after the Assembly adjourned, the ballots were again reckoned, when, in presence of three of the secretaries, it was discovered that there were 308 votes in favour of the urgency, and 307 against it, leaving a majority of one in favour of Government.

The necessity of some powerful control over the communal schoolmasters throughout France was made apparent by the publication of a variety of letters written by these instructors of youth to different persons, which were produced before the Committee of an arrondissement, and which revealed a frightful amount of unprincipled licentiousness amongst them. It seemed as though seduction and adultery were the ordinary amusements, and infidelity the creed, of many of the teachers to whom was confided the education of the youth. Well might the *Journal des Débats*, under the idea that the votes of the Assembly were equal, and that consequently the Government was defeated, exclaim —"On what question has the division arisen? Is it a political question? Is it a Ministerial or even a dynastic question, like those which were discussed some months ago? Alas! no, it is a question involving the general interests of the country and the security of the entire community. The Assembly denies the Government the means of combating Socialism and anarchy."

The Government proceeded with their Bill, which gave rise to a lengthened discussion in the Assembly. In the debate on the 15th of January, M. Victor Hugo made a speech distinguished by its bitterness against the Roman Catholic clergy. He said—France should present a vast network of intellectual workshops, a group of gymnasiums, of colleges, and of libraries, without any solution of continuity. He wished that the heart of the people should be placed in constant communication with the brain of France. He was aware that the solution of the problem contained an important financial question, but if the hour had not been so advanced, he could have shown, by entering into details, that he perfectly understood it, and those who interrupted him would have been compelled to be silent. He should, however, now look at the question in its real point of view. He advocated freedom of instruction with the *surveillance* of the State, but by the State exclusively lay, as was understood and wished for by M. Guizot. He would not admit as the personification of the State any men who had an interest either of conscience or of policy distinct from national unity. He would not introduce into the councils of *surveillance* either bishops or delegates of bishops. He wished for the complete separation of Church and State, for that would tend to the interest of both. The present Bill would be nothing but one weapon more given to the clergy. The tendency of the Bill was to place the country in their hands. He was one of those who wished

for the amelioration of the condition of the people. It was the duty of all, whether poets or writers, to turn the attention of the people towards a better world. He would, therefore, ardently support any plan of religious instruction, but he wished for the religious instruction of the Church, and not that of a party; he wished it to be sincere, and not hypocritical; he wished the object in view to be heaven, and not earth. He would not have the professor's chair invade the altar, nor would he have the priest interfere with the professor. He would open the eye of the State to the seminaries, and, until the day when education should be completely free, he would not have it watched over by the clergy. The Bill proposed he regarded as a strategic one; it was the *chef-d'œuvre* of the clerical party. He could not personify that party; he did not see it in the Assembly; he did not see it in the Government. God forbid that he should be supposed to make allusion to the Bishop of Langres, but he could not help expressing his distrust at the clerical party; he would not intrust it with the development of the rising generation; he would not confide in its hands the future welfare of France. The Bill had one great fault—it said one thing, and did another. It was like the usual plan of the Government, every time that it forged a chain it called it liberty; when it decreed a proscription it gave it the name of an amnesty. In the remarks that he had made, he did not mean to confound the Church with the clerical party, for the latter was the disease of the former. Free religious instruction was the Sisters of Charity by the bedside of the dying; the Brother of Mercy releasing a slave, Vincent de Paule sheltering the orphan, the Bishop of Marseilles in the midst of those affected by the plague, the Archbishop of Paris facing, with sublime smile, the furies of the Faubourg St. Antoine, raising the crucifix over the heads of civil war, caring little about meeting death so that he could secure peace. The clerical party was an ancient one; it had a "past" of several centuries; that party it was which discovered that truth was but ignorance and error. Its history was written in that of all the progress of the human mind, but it was written at the back of the page. It was it which put Campanella seven times to the torture for having affirmed that the number of worlds was infinite. It was it which imprisoned Galileo, persecuted Columbus, and anathematized Pascal, Montaigne, and Molière. It had long sought to put a band on the human mind; and now it would be master of public instruction; but there was not a poet, a philosopher, or an eminent man that would accept it. There was a book which appeared to be the emanation of human united with divine wisdom, which people called the Bible, and yet there had been Popes who had dared to proscribe that book, and this party claimed liberty of instruction, but the liberty which it really wished for was that of not teaching. The clerical party wished to instruct, and it would be, therefore, well to look at what it had done for centuries when Italy and Spain were in its hands. Thanks to it, Italy, that mother of nations, of poets, of genius, and of the arts, now knew not how to read. Spain had lost her rank among nations,

but it was true that she had gained the Inquisition—an establishment which some in that Assembly had wished to re-establish. There were in the Vatican library sealed manuscripts containing all the names of the victims. The clerical party had gagged the Roman as it wished to do the French people. It was a fine task, but let them beware. He rejected the Bill because it outraged French feelings—because it degraded instruction, lowered the level of science, and debased the human mind. He was one of those who felt the blood mount to his forehead whenever France experienced a diminution of territory as in 1815, or a diminution of intellect, as it was now wished to impose on her. He would give the clerical party a little serious advice: let it beware of the darkness caused in men's minds by the shade of the cassock.

On the Right.—It is insulting to the Catholic faith.

On the Left.—He is right in what he says.

M. Leo Laborde.—It is infamous.

On the Left.—He does not speak of priests.

On the Right.—Whom does he allude to, then, when he talks of the cassock?

M. Victor Hugo.—The clerical party was alarmed at Socialism; it saw the waves rising, and it imagined that it would save society when it had combined material resistance with social hypocrisy, and placed a Jesuit wherever there is not a gendarme. (*Explosion of murmurs, and prolonged bravoes on the Left.*) Let it, however, listen to advice. The 19th century was opposed to it, and if it continued its course, it would raise formidable eventualities. It placed the Government in the sacristy.

On the Right.—Order! Order!

A Voice.—Let him go on; they are only phrases.

M. Denjoy.—It is only old romantic nonsense.

M. De Dampierre.—I demand that the speaker be called to order.

M. De Larcy.—He has insulted every Catholic.

The President.—I request the hon. Member to refrain from making such observations.

A Voice.—It is like the Porte St. Martin.

M. Nadaud.—It is the liberty of the tribune.

The President.—The liberty of the tribune has its limits.

M. Victor Hugo considered that he had a right, when a Bill was presented which he regarded as a public danger, to closely examine it, and his intentions ought not to be suspected. He had last year defended order when it was in peril, as he now defended liberty when it was threatened. He was not suspected when he was at the barricades on the 23rd of June.

The President.—You have indulged in too long a tissue of personalities, and you have done so with very insulting expressions. But you have been treated in your turn so severely that I have felt dispensed from acting as I might have otherwise done.

M. Victor Hugo.—Was this the kind of bills that were to be produced? Was France to be arrested in her onward course? The intention was to petrify human thought. "In this age of discoveries," said the hon. Member in conclusion, "you proclaim immovability; you pause on the road like men fatigued—fatigued with glory, genius, science, and know-

ledge! Do you not see that everything is in movement around you and advances—you want to stop short! I declare to you, that if you repel progress, you will have fresh revolutions; and to such men as deny the truth of that assertion, I reply by the declaration that the earth turns round. I shall vote against the Bill."

On the following day (Jan. 16), M. Poujoulat said, that the speech delivered yesterday by M. Victor Hugo was a Parliamentary melodrama. He should not say anything of his system of universal and gratuitous instruction. It would not bear examination. It was not the result of the meditations of a legislator, it was a flight of fancy of a political romancer. If adopted, his system would lead to the establishment of the *ateliers nationaux* of public instruction. He could not admit the distinction made by M. Hugo between the Church and the clerical party. It was the former he really attacked, when he spoke of the government of the confessional box and the sovereignty of the *soutane*. His arguments were a mere repetition of the old and wretched aspersions of philosophy against the Catholic religion. He would tell him what the clerical party, otherwise the Church, had done. It had found France barbarous, and elevated her to the highest state of civilization; it had cleared the lands of one-half of Europe, founded all the universities in the West, saved the monuments of Greece and Italy from total destruction, and preserved the sciences, arts, and letters, without which M. Hugo could not to-day give utterance to his calumnies against the Church. He then examined what religion had achieved in Italy and Spain. Nobody abhorred more than he did the Inquisition. Religion was not responsible for crimes inherent to human passions. The institution of that tribunal was the crime of Governments, which used religion to arrive at their ends. M. Victor Hugo had asserted that the manuscripts of Galileo were sealed up in the library of the Vatican. Whence did he procure that information? Was he ever in Rome? If so he would have been admitted, as he himself was, to see all the manuscripts. He would have ascertained that the manuscripts of Galileo were not deposited in the Vatican, but in the Laurentian Library of Florence, where he (M. Poujoulat) had perused them. M. Victor Hugo, when the Right side of the Assembly indignantly interrupted him, exclaimed, "Am I suspected by you? Did I not perform my duty at the barricades of June?" Many among the majority, and he (M. Poujoulat) amongst others, had at one time fraternally taken him by the hand. There were two phases, however, in his life, the second of which little resembled the first. If he had performed his duty in June, 1848, the whole Constituent Assembly had also performed its duty on the occasion; but the certificate conferring on M. Victor Hugo the title of a courageous representative was not a certificate of religious faith. Notwithstanding his admiration of a talent which was unfortunately often turned to a bad purpose, he could not help doubting the sincerity of his respect for religion. The Church needed not his sympathy and little dreaded his hostility. The Church had resisted the attacks of much more vigorous champions, triumphed over more talented and dangerous

philosophers, traversed more trying times, and survived unimpaired the destruction of many empires.

On the 17th, M. Lavergne said, that it was to the moral and intellectual improvement of the people the Assembly should particularly attend. In his opinion, the law under discussion was the most important of all, for it might be considered as the keystone of the Republican edifice. Three interests were involved in the question—those of the country, families, and individuals, which would be easily reconciled. Instruction should be free; the State, however, should not confine its action to a mere *surveillance*—it was bound to do more. Being the guardian of the poor, it should give them gratuitous education, and establish free schools, where every head of a family might, according to his conscience, send his children. M. Lavergne did not think that the law would produce the desired result—conciliation. There was nothing so dangerous as illusions, and, for his part, he did not believe that the presence of bishops in the councils of the University could realize a cordial understanding between that institution and the Church. Their principles were so directly at variance that no reconciliation was practicable unless the University consented to burn all the books of the philosophers, or the clergy agreed to adopt them. He would not discuss the merits of the Catholic dogmas, but he feared that the attempt to found on them the basis of instruction would, instead of bestowing peace and happiness on France, entail fresh misfortune on the country. The majority of the people was Catholic, it was true; but if the Protestants, the Jews, the Atheists, the neo-Catholics, &c., were deducted, he doubted that the Catholics would constitute the majority of believers. He consequently inferred that the law would be reproved by the majority of consciences, and that the nation would view with antipathy the education of youth confided to the Jesuits. M. Lavergne next vindicated the University against the charges of destroying in the heart of youth the belief in God; ruining their morals, and preaching anarchical ideas; and, in conclusion, he urged his colleagues to reject a law which might prove destructive of French nationality.

M. Fresneau, who followed, defended the Bill. He wondered at the supposition of an antagonism between the Church and the State, and thought that the latter was sufficiently strong to come out triumphant from any struggle that might arise between them, if any should arise, which he discredited. Religious fanaticism was no longer to be dreaded, for it had ceased to exist; but revolutionary superstition prevailed to an alarming extent, and that evil called for an energetic remedy. It was impossible to moralize the people without enlightening them, and to attain that end the union of the Church and State was indispensable. The Government had taken the initiative of a measure intended to realize a community of ideas and sentiments so desirable between the civil and religious societies. The Committee afforded the means of arriving at the solution of the problem, and he trusted that the Assembly would sanction it by its vote.

M. Soubier, the next speaker, complained of the illiberality of

the Committee, which had suppressed from the course of primary instruction the study of the French language, of arithmetic, of the history of France, of geography, &c. He could only compare their conduct with that of the Emperor of Russia, who, by a recent *ukase*, enacted that no young man who could not prove the legitimacy of his nobility should be permitted to continue his studies beyond the fourth class. He was most desirous that children should be religiously educated, but he thought that they should likewise acquire a knowledge of the Republican institutions, and be made good citizens and good Frenchmen. It was evident that the partisans of the projects wished to destroy secular education, to substitute for it clerical education. He then read an article, formerly published by M. Thiers, in support of his argument. M. Thiers declared that liberty of instruction was a word invented for the occasion, to throw the country back 50 years, and effect a counter revolution. The age, added M. Thiers, was not impious, and he would venture to say that religious ideas were more fervent and more general than during the 18th century, and that the University formed young men more pious than the Oratorians and Jesuits of that period. M. Soubier then declared that the people could have no confidence in the patriotism of men who, after saluting the Republic with acclamation, were now arrayed among its most strenuous adversaries; and he announced, in conclusion, that he would vote against the Bill because he regarded it as an anachronism.

M. de Montalembert praised the frankness of M. Soubier, and promised to follow his example. The University, in his opinion, had betrayed French youth into the hands of the enemy who besieged society. Under the Restoration the University had formed Liberals; under the Monarchy of July, Republicans; and to-day, under the Republic, it produced Socialists. By Socialists he meant those who, after the 24th February, wished to substitute the red flag for the tricoloured banner—who on the 15th May invaded the Hall of the national representation and voted a contribution of 1,000,000,000*f.* on the rich—who in June, 1848, killed more generals than fell at the passage of the Beresina—who on the 13th June outlawed the Assembly — whose ranks were swelled with men of wounded vanity and ruined fortunes—and who hoped to carry society by a *coup de main*. Their triumph would be the dissolution of all society. Socialism was called the spirit of progress; he called it the spirit of ruin and death. The majority had been named for the purpose of combating revolution, and religious instruction was the only sovereign remedy. Who defended order throughout the country? Was it the primary schoolmasters? No, it was the parish priests who instinctively defended political, moral, and material order, even in the eyes of unbelievers. Some, he knew, were infected with Democratic and Socialist doctrines which were far worse than those professed by the Democratic and Socialist secular party; but, on the whole, they were the real bulwark of society. The *bourgeois* ("The Royalists, the Jesuits!" *cried Members on the Left*) had been instrumental in producing the evil by their example; but, by a special

grace from above, they might still remedy it, on the condition of caring themselves and considering the extent of that evil. The evil could only be repaired on the condition that it was clearly understood; a thing not difficult after the experience of the Revolution of February. This great civilized society was then on the point of being overpowered and enslaved by a set of men whom before it never did the honour of regarding even with apprehension—by dare-devils, criminals, and wretched petty haranguers—whose success will ever be considered the most extraordinary phenomenon of our time. "What M. de Salvandy said of children, I say of the people; and I further affirm, that there is frightful cruelty in depriving them of their belief without giving them anything to put in its place. But I err; for in its place have been given impure romances, revolting novels, the works of all those writers who have defiled the soul of France. (*Tremendous cheering from the Right.*) They sought to destroy religious faith, and they almost put an end to social belief. They gave the people a new religion—for the people must always have one of some kind or other—and that new one is Socialism. In place of that pure belief which shows God made man, they preached up man made God—and by Socialism!"

On the Left.—"Socialism is the only true Christianity." (*Marks of great indignation.*)

M. de Montalembert.—"M. Pierre Leroux declared in this tribune that there was no medium; a choice must be made between Socialism and Jesuitism. I accept that proposition, but with an amendment; and I say that there is no medium between Socialism and the Catechism. (*Loud laughter on the Left.*) Yes, the Catechism! The Church, by its instruction, will imprint in the mind of the people the type of a well-ordered government—will show them that the model of a well-ordered government is to be found in the human soul. With that you can have a people capable of being governed. At present that is not the case; for being unguided by religion, the people are not governable. This is the reason why an illustrious man, M. Guizot, defined Catholicism to be the greatest school for teaching respect."

M. de Montalembert then declared the principles which had guided his party (that of the Church) in accepting the Bill; "the glory of which," he said, "must be accorded to M. de Falloux, that young Minister whose name has become throughout all Europe the synonyme of rectitude, eloquence, and courage. Let M. Thiers allow me to tell him, that both he and I have been wrecked. When we navigated in that fine vessel, the Constitutional Monarchy—that vessel which for thirty-four years bore the honour and destinies of France—we thought it was our duty to discuss the direction to be given to it: but when the storm burst—when, by the fault of the pilot, M. Thiers and I were thrown into the sea—when the vessel foundered in the twinkling of an eye, we were found both together on a raft; for I call the present Government a raft. I know not whither it will lead us. But I declare that, while regretting the ship, we were happy in finding the raft. When we had only a frail plank under our feet, should

we have recommenced the struggle of the previous day? should we have rejected the hand that was extended? should we have revived our old resentments? I did not think of doing so, and I did not wish it. We have neither sacrificed our convictions nor our affections, but we have acted on the feeling of the necessity of union. We have only sacrificed the spirit of rancour and of contempt."

M. Thiers said that M. de Montalembert had been charged with apostacy, and that he seemed somewhat affected by the accusation. He (M. Thiers) had been similarly accused, but had not in the slightest degree been affected. ' He had given the present order of things his loyal obedience only; he had not abandoned his former views, but had remained faithful to what he had previously loved and served. (*Applause and murmurs.*) On one point, however, his views had changed, in presence of the immense perils which had menaced his country during the last two years, and menaced her still. He desired to draw closer and closer, and to reconcile the partisans of the State and those of the Church; and with this feeling he had given the hand frankly to M. de Montalembert. He then proceeded to justify the Bill, by pointing out to its opposers that its principle was already conceded in article 9th of the Constitution, which gives full liberty of instruction. This article at once disposed of the objections to giving the Church a great concession, and of the taunts as to conciliation: the concession had already been given by themselves. *He* had not made their Constitution, it was they who made it; and the conciliation of the Church and the University was a forced event—was absolutely necessitated by the concession. He then defended the machinery which the Bill proposed to establish. He rapidly glanced over the details, and said, "We have created a permanent Commission, composed of the members of state instruction and of representatives of all the great moral interests of the country. It has been thus composed—three members of free instruction, three magistrates, three members of the Council of State, four members of the clergy, and three of non-Catholic persuasions. We have given to the permanent Council the administration of current affairs, the establishments, the budget, and the acquirements of the personnel. The extraordinary Commission would assemble four times a year to discuss the regulations. It had to arrange the programmes of the studies, and to decide on the individuals recommended by the Council. We have, therefore, called into this Commission the representatives of all sects and of all interests, both material and moral, and confided to it all the attributes of a general character."

M. Thiers then expressed his belief that, if the Bill were rejected, the old differences between the Church and the University would again break out. "My profound conviction is," he said, "that it is possible to enable these principles, which are said to be so divided, to live side by side: yes, religion and philosophy, or, in other words, philosophical reasoning, can live together. After all the struggles which have agitated the world, philosophy and religion have rather gained than lost. Religion has gained a tinge of human knowledge, and philosophy some

respect for things sacred. I read the history of the world, and I find that religion and philosophy often contend with each other, but at once become pacific when any grave question for humanity is to be solved. Never have they been destroyed one by the other. They are two immortal sisters, born on the same day, and both emanating from the hand of God. 'The immortal Being has placed religion in the heart of man, and philosophy in his mind. At the moment of danger the two sisters draw close together, and combat united. That is what we shall now again behold. That is my most ardent desire; it is the desire of all. All must hope that such a result shall be accomplished."

This speech was received with immense applause in the Assembly, and after a few more speeches the debate came to a close on the 19th, when the second reading was carried by 455 votes to 187, giving the Government a majority of 268.

After the Education Bill had been adopted by the Assembly, the Minister of Public Instruction addressed circulars to the prefects, rectors of colleges, and communal schoolmasters. In his circular to the prefects, the Minister said:—"A considerable number of schoolmasters have been misled by the influence of the events we have passed through, and by the excitation of causes peculiar to their situation. The firm execution of the new law confided to your patriotism will bring them back to the true line of their duties. Schoolmasters are not destined to fulfil a political *rôle*. You have no services of that kind to demand from them; but you must not permit them ever to take an attitude hostile to the Government. Any demonstration of those anarchical principles which disguise their real character under specious names, under the appearance of a political and social system, strange and consequently hostile to the Constitution, and all acts calculated to cause the spread of such principles, are, on the part of men charged with public instruction, and with the moral and religious education of the children of the people, grave faults, which call for your severe attention, and the application of the powers which are conferred on you."

The Minister then detailed the measures which the prefects were to adopt in order to exercise a strict *surveillance* over the schoolmasters; among others, he recommended that they should themselves, so far as possible, see the schoolmasters, examine their situation, ascertain their wishes and wants, and show them that the Government was anxious to promote their welfare, whilst insisting on the strict discharge of their duty.

In the month of January, General Jerome Bonaparte, the last surviving brother of Napoleon, was created a Marshal of France*.

On the 8th of February, M. Piscatory called the attention of the Assembly to the events which were occurring in Greece. He said, he asked himself how it was possible, at a moment when the British and French fleets had, in

---

* The number of Marshals of France is now six, viz.:—

	Born.	Created Marshal.
Marshal Soult.....	1769	1804
Marshal Gérard.....	1773	1830
Marshal Sébastiani..	1775	1840
Marshal Reille	1775	1847
Marshal Dode	1776	1847
Marshal J. Bonaparte	1784	1850

the interest of humanity, justice, and sound policy, united in a demonstration in favour of Turkey, that England could resort to coercive measures towards Greece on so frivolous a pretence*. Without giving any previous notice to the French Ambassador at Constantinople, or to Admiral Deschenes, Admiral Parker unexpectedly anchored with thirteen ships-of-war in the Bay of Salamis. His arrival was a surprise to everybody; and the King and Queen were so ignorant of the danger that menaced them, that they asked Mr. Wyse for a list of the officers on board, to invite them to a grand entertainment. The Admiral landed at the Piræus, and waited, with Mr. Wyse, on the King and Queen. It was after that cordial visit that Admiral Parker, meeting M. Londos, told him that England was determined to employ force to obtain the settlement of the claim so long pending, whether just or unjust, and allowed him only 24 hours to grant the required satisfaction, threatening otherwise to recur to coercive measures. Was such the language, he asked, ever used towards a friendly nation? ("Yes, at Copenhagen," *cried a voice on the Right.*) The King, on hearing it, exclaimed, "I doubt that 50 years ago England would have thus treated one of the Barbary States." M. Piscatory next proceeded to examine the validity of the British claims. An Ionian had been arrested at Patras for a horrible murder, and sentenced to death, when three or four Ionian subjects attempted to rescue him, and were conducted to prison. The English Minister claimed an indemnity of 20*l.* for each of the latter, because, he said, they had been tortured. Now, the investigation made by the Ministers of France, Austria, and Russia, proved that they had been merely handcuffed. Pacifico, for whom 800,000 drachms were claimed, and who had since consented to accept 8000, was a Portuguese Jew, and not an English subject. In 1846 several Ionian boats were plundered at the mouth of the Acheron, for which England demanded 1190 dollars; although, on inquiry, it was ascertained that the plunderers were Cephalonians. The claim laid by England to the islands of Sapienza and Elaphonisi (or Cervi), which were two rocks, situate, the one within a quarter of a mile, and the other within cannon range of the Grecian coast, was as unfounded as the others. Such a pretension was incredible on the part of the great English nation, who, he was certain, did not understand the question. He had himself heard the most patriotic and inveterate English agent (Sir E. Lyons) declare that the claim could not be supported. M. Piscatory then referred to the protection afforded by England to Griziotis and other revolters, and censured the course pursued towards Greece by Lord Palmerston.

General Cavaignac, who followed, observed that if it was true that the mediation of France had been accepted by England, the Assembly would see the propriety of putting a period to the discussion.

General Lahitte, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the period which had elapsed since M. Piscatory had given notice of his intention to put questions to the Cabinet on the affairs of Greece

* To understand the allusions in this speech, see the Chapter on Greece, *post.*

had not been lost by him, although he had received no further communication from the Minister of France at Athens. On the 31st ultimo, immediately after the receipt of his last dispatches, he had written to the French Chargé d'Affaires in London, to express to Lord Palmerston the painful astonishment with which the Government had learned the unexpected measures resorted to towards Greece by Mr. Wyse and Admiral Parker, and to inquire if the English agents had actually conformed to their instructions. His reply, which reached him on the 3rd instant, requiring further explanations, on the 4th M. Drouyn de Lhuys left for London for that purpose. On the 5th, the Ministry agreed to submit a note to the approbation of the President of the Republic, to offer the friendly offices of France for the adjustment of the difference. That note was presented on the 7th, and this morning the English Ambassador received a dispatch from his Court, announcing the acceptance of the mediation of France by Great Britain. He had received a similar assurance from M. Drouyn de Lhuys. Lord Palmerston, moreover, promised to forward immediately orders to Mr. Wyse to suspend all coercive measures; and those orders, he was informed, had passed through Paris yesterday. He trusted that the Assembly would take those motives into consideration, and dispense with his entering on an appreciation of the facts; the mediation imposing upon the Government a reserve from which it would not depart.

An interesting discussion took place in the Assembly on the 23rd of March, on two Bills brought forward by the Government to curtail the licence of the press and suppress the clubs, when M. Baroche, the Minister of the Interior, justified the measures by the examples of the Provisional Government, the Government of General Cavaignac, and the succeeding Government, and by the present more serious nature of the danger. He said, "The licence of the press is now beyond all bounds. Universal suffrage has been falsified, and been menaced by the bad portion of the press; which dictates its will to the masses of the people like an autocrat. Society cannot save itself, and must be aided. Confidence and conciliation have been tried, and have failed; the evil must be attacked boldly, and by all the means permitted by the Constitution."

M. Molé said that the press might be regarded as a lucrative commerce and as an immense political power: in the first sense, it should contribute its proportion to the charges imposed on every other species of industry; in the other, be subjected to the same Government surveillance with every other political power. The tribune of the National Assembly itself is guaranteed from excesses by repressive measures contained in its own rules. A courageous and moderate press has arisen in the provinces since the journals have been freed from all charges; and this press had rendered, and continued to render, great services to the cause of order and society. It would partly be injured by the sacrifices demanded of it; but the application of the principle of augmenting the purchase-money might in its case be moderate.

M. Thiers supported both laws

as political laws, and as one among several remedies, for no physician is satisfied with one remedy. They would render more difficult the circulation of bad publications, of detestable productions against society, as, for instance, those that proclaimed that the Great Book of the State should be burnt, and the Bank pillaged. It was absurd to say that the laws of September did not save the Monarchy of July. The laws of September produced a good effect against the Republican party; they reduced it to impotence. It was at a much later period, and owing to other faults and causes not then the moment to indicate, that the Monarchy of July fell.

General Cavaignac opposed the laws. Conscientiously believing that society when menaced has the right to defend itself, he had conceded to the Government larger powers than he himself took when in power; but he saw in the present state of things no necessity for aggravating a repressive legislation. He would consent to a suppression of the clubs for as long a period as was necessary, but demanded a due respect to the right of electoral meetings.

M. de Lamartine opposed the laws on the press, not as laws of vengeance, for he thought their authors had no such intention, but as "sumptuary laws," which would be ruinous and unjust by creating pecuniary privileges, and yet be inefficient for attaining their end. The evil alleged was after all a sort of dream, a nightmare, a momentary madness, very limited in extent, which professed to effect with a few words the work of ages. The source of that radical socialism in a certain portion of the population—a portion less numerous than was supposed—was ignorance; and the remedy was enlightenment, discussion, reasoning, through the channel of the press. With respect to clubs, he was ever, and was still, opposed to their permanent existence, as incompatible with every form of government, except in revolutionary periods. No people, and least of all the French, could support such an institution without being every three months exposed to be excited to sedition, and constantly convulsed. A choice must be made between the Republic and the clubs: his choice was in favour of a republic of order.

At the sitting of the 26th of March, the President stated that he had received a proposition from a representative to be submitted to the Assembly, which, however, he declared to be in his opinion unconstitutional both in form and import.

The Minister of Public Instruction thereupon rose, and suggested that the proposition should be considered as not presented; but the Assembly decided by a small majority in favour of hearing it read. The President then announced the following motion, as proposed by M. Larochejaquelin:

"Considering that in every nation the feeling of the legitimacy of its political institutions, and the confidence in their strength and durability, are the fundamental conditions of the security, grandeur, and prosperity of the country; considering that this feeling does not exist at the present day in France, and that, in consequence of that situation, the future is everywhere full of incertitude and peril; considering that the

Government must find in its origin the moral power which assures respect for the principle of authority at home and the just influence of France abroad—

"Art. 1. The nation must be consulted on the form of government which is to be definitively established. To this end, on the first day in the month of June, the general votes for the election of the President are to take place in the form prescribed, conformably to the new dispositions on the electoral limits.

"Art. 2. Each elector is to present a bulletin, on which shall be written one of the two words, 'Monarchy' or 'Republic.'

"Art. 3. Should the majority be in favour of a republic, the result is to be proclaimed from the tribune of the Legislative Assembly by the President of the Republic.

"Art. 4. If the majority is in favour of a monarchy, the result is to be proclaimed by the President of the Legislative Assembly. In which case only, on the first Sunday in July, 1850, the nomination shall take place, by universal suffrage, of a Constituent Assembly invested with the full powers of the nation.

"Art. 5. The President of the Republic shall maintain the executive power until the Constituent Assembly be definitively constituted."

The previous question was then immediately moved, and carried unanimously, M. Larochejaquelin being accidentally absent. Next day he rose and explained the cause of this, and said in defence of his proposition that the necessity of revising the Constitution was everywhere loudly advocated and acknowledged, and that he had fulfilled his duty, and called on the Assembly to follow his example.

Considerable alarm was caused amongst all friends of order and tranquillity in France, in the month of March, by the unexpected election of three Socialist candidates for Paris, who were returned at the head of the poll as members of the Legislative Assembly. These were Carnot, who had 132,881 votes; Vidal, 128,317; De Flotte, 126,835. The names of the unsuccessful candidates who obtained the highest number of votes were Foy, 125,673; Lahitte, 125,163; Bonjean, 124,009. This was looked upon as an ominous symptom of dissatisfied feeling on the part of the capital, the great focus and source of revolutionary action; but the result showed that no further demonstration was intended than a check to the Government, and that the shopkeepers of Paris had no wish to engage in another insurrection, however absurdly they might act in returning to the Assembly deputies, whose principles, if carried out, would effect a confiscation of all property.

In the discussion on the 3rd of April, on the estimates required for ecclesiastical affairs,

M. Doutre moved a reduction of 1,005,000*f.* in the credit of 32,135,000*f.* demanded for the Catholic parochial clergy. M. Doutre observed that the canons of the chapters were perfectly useless in a religious point of view, and he thought it just and reasonable to suppress the salaries of men who rendered no public service.

This amendment, on being put to the vote, was rejected, and the original credit adopted.

The following items were afterwards agreed to without opposition —1,253,000*f.* for the Protestant worship and clergy; 16,000*f.* for the general directory of the Confession of Augsburg; and 128,300*f.* for the expenses of the Israelite worship.

M. Crémieux said, that the Israelite worship had been organised by Napoleon, according to his ideas, in 1807. It had since been modified by ordinances under the two Royal Governments; and as the reforms were purely civil, the Israelites submitted to them as they did to laws generally. Their clergy consisted of a grand rabbi, holding the rank of cardinal (*Laughter*), residing at Paris; eight grand rabbis in the departments, who might be considered as archbishops and bishops; and 45 or 46 rabbis, or parish priests. Now, all those clergymen were married—in virtue of the principle of the Bible, which said that it was not proper that man should be single, and directed him to increase and multiply. (*Laughter.*) The Protestant pastors, who were in the same position, enjoyed a salary of 1500*f.* He did not envy their fate; all he desired was an increase of 100*f.* annually in the salaries of the inferior clergy, until the credit required for the Israelite worship should amount to 160,000*f.*, which sum would barely afford its ministers the means of existing.

The augmentation moved by M. Crémieux was then put and voted.

On the 4th of April, M. Fould, the Minister of Finance, presented to the Assembly his Budget for 1851, and said in his speech that the Government had so economized its expenditure, that while the total receipts of 1851 would be 1,292,633,639 francs, the total expenses would not be more than 1,283,826,150 francs. The great retrenchment effected had been on the Army expenses. In 1848 the war budget was 420,000,000 francs; the Minister had reduced it to 314,154,484 francs, and he hoped to spare 12,000,000 francs additional in 1851—a total reduction since 1848 of 119,000,000 francs. The Navy budget had been reduced 24,000,000 francs, and could not be further cut down at present. The Government proposed considerable fiscal ameliorations, especially in favour of the landed interest: they proposed to relinquish so much of the impôt foncier as would amount to a revenue of 27,000,000 francs a year; and to equalize the classification of charges so that a further relief of about 6,000,000 francs a year would be effected in favour of the taxpayer. On the other hand, new taxes were demanded—on shot for fowling, gunpowder, salts employed in making soda, &c.—which would render about 6,000,000 francs; and about 106,900 hectares of forest-land were to be sold as an extraordinary resource, which would yield some 50,000,000 francs. The result of what had been done, and of what was in progress and intended, would be a surplus for 1851 of 8,807,489 francs. But all hopes were based on the trust that peace and internal order would be maintained. The country had already given a marvellous illustration of the effects due to confidence and public security: notwithstanding the call made on the country for the 45 centimes, it had returned to its normal condition, and there were at the end of February only arrears of half a twelfth on the year 1849. The funds had increased in value by a milliard, and drawn up other

securities in proportion; the savings banks accompanying the movement. Commerce, for some time depressed, had advanced with a rapidity exceeding the most sanguine hope to regain the ground lost. "Let us then," he said, "labour together for the improvement of order, and be certain that our efforts will have effected more for our finances than the most skilful combinations."

A Bill was brought in by the Government, early in April, to authorize the transportation of criminals; and in the course of the debate that ensued, M. Victor Hugo said, that there was one day in the Revolution of February unparalleled in the history of the world. It was the day when the combatants of the evening before assembled on the public square and proclaimed the abolition of capital punishment for political offences. It was a magnificent spectacle for the philosopher, the political writer, the Christian, France, and the entire of Europe. That great principle had been adopted and sanctioned by the Constituent Assembly, as a splendid advance made to the spirit of civilization, which must ultimately lead to the total abolition of the penalty of death. The present Bill was already stigmatised by the people as implying the re-establishment of capital punishment for political crimes; the Bill combined for that purpose climate, banishment. and captivity. Admiral Bruat described the Marquesas as the tomb of Europeans. Compared with that of France, it was a deadly clime; and he accordingly inferred that the penalty of death was revived. He then examined the opportuneness of the measure. He reproved as much as any other person acts of violence and recurrence to brutal force. He was not a partisan of an appeal to arms, but of an appeal to ideas. The right of suffrage had abolished the right of insurrection. He was anxious to repress such attempts, but he contended that no new penalty was necessary. Political offences, besides, could not be clearly defined. Marshal Ney was criminal in 1815, and was to-day a hero. M. Hugo then combated the clause of the Bill which condemned the political convict to imprisonment in exile. It was monstrous, he said, to add the tortures of exile to the tortures of captivity, to wall up a man alive in a fortress under a tropical sun, 4,500 leagues from his country. The day the Man God expired on the cross, he abolished the penalty of death. [A voice on the right —"It was Crémieux, a Jew, who hanged him." *Laughter.*] No man, he was certain, would consent to become the gravedigger of that prison—another Sir Hudson Lowe. The position of his prisoner would be worse than death, than death on the scaffold, for he would expire without casting a last look on the sky of his country. State reason was invoked to justify the measure. He perfectly remembered the evil counsels it had given —all the base acts and cruelties it had sanctioned. It had been invoked to excuse the massacre of St. Bartholomew, by Marat to justify those of September, and by Haynau the wholesale executions of Hungary. He desired neither the policy of the guillotine or the gallows, nor that of Marat or Haynau; and he should not an instant hesitate to make his option between that virgin which is called conscience, and that prostitute denominated State necessity. M. Hugo declared that the law was

impolitic, perfidious, and might ultimately be applied to its very framers. Had that law been in force in 1830 and 1848, and had Royalty triumphed over the revolution, Charles X. would have applied it to M. Thiers, and Louis Philippe to M. Odillon Barrot.

Here M. Odillon Barrot rose and said, that if there was an act of his political life he was justly proud of, it was his never having conspired against a Government, and having to the last defended the constitution of his country.

In conclusion M. Victor Hugo appealed to conciliation and to the humanity of the Assembly, and told the latter to bear in mind that they had France to save, and no time to hate each other.

M. Rouher, the Minister of Justice, ascended the tribune to reply. He said that the Government had a serious duty to perform. The present Bill could not, in any way, be considered by a right-thinking man as evoking the sad remembrance of St. Barthélemy, or of the scenes of 1793. The hon. Gentleman had, in arguing against the measure, said that the Government had brought it forward for their own protection; it could not, however, be applicable to them, or, he would fain hope, to any Member of that Assembly. If there were any victims to the law, he was afraid it would rather be the party who so violently opposed it. He would observe, moreover, that the law of transportation was not one of recent creation. It had been brought forward in 1793, and the penalty of transportation was then pronounced for crimes which were not otherwise provided for by the revolutionary tribunal. In that year all the Catholics who had not taken the oath required of them were transported to Guiana, and that without any other process than the proof of their identity. He wished to discuss the Bill like a practical man, although the hon. Member appeared to have so strong an antipathy to that class of beings. The law, he contended, was useful, and in perfect harmony with the crimes it was meant to repress, and the interests it had to defend. The crimes which it was intended to punish were those which had been formerly subjected to the penalty of death; the crimes of men who excited civil war, and advocated devastation and pillage. It had been said that perpetual imprisonment might be resorted to, but to that he would reply that that punishment was not commensurate with the offence. He had heard an individual say from the tribune of the Assembly, "I have conspired for 20 years; I have succeeded, and I shall not conspire again;" but in his opinion such language was the most odious that could be uttered. When a criminal had stained the streets with blood; when he had made an appeal to civil war—

On the Left.—Boulogne! (alluding to the President, Louis Napoleon.) (*Loud interruption and noise.*)

The Minister of Justice.—When he made an appeal to civil war—

Another Voice on the Left.—Strasburg! (*Violent murmurs on the Right.*)

The Minister of Justice.—He would perhaps feel some shame in appealing to those reminiscences after the election of the 10th of December. Had the justice of the country, he would ask, remained powerless? Had there been no condemnation?

M. Charras.—For Strasburg? No!

The Minister of Justice.—Did not the prisoner on the threshold of his prison deplore the attack which he had made against the laws of his country? He had redeemed his past conduct, and an end should be put to that system of degrading the Government, by attacking its head, even when he proceeded from the majority of the nation.

A scene of considerable confusion then followed, in consequence of the disorderly conduct of M. Lagrange, who insisted upon speaking, contrary to the decision of the President; but ultimately the reading of the Bill a first time was carried by a majority of 431 to 217.

On a subsequent day the different paragraphs were discussed, and on the reading of the second article, which was as follows:—

"The Valley of Waithau, in the Marquesas Islands, is declared to be the place of transportation fixed on for carrying out Art. 1 of the present law,"

M. de Lamartine rose and said, that this introduction of transportation was an immense progress in lessening the rigour of the penal code. He firmly believed that, had such a system been in existence before 1793, the dreadful acts of that period would not have been committed. It was now some years since he had spoken in another Chamber in favour of the establishment of penal settlements. All nations seemed to have felt the necessity of founding colonies. Greece sent her citizens to Sardinia, Italy, and the south of France. England herself, in the time of Cromwell, was not characterized by her murders, but by the 25,000 removals to America; and it was these men who may be said to have founded that great nation. Even Russia, which was generally considered a semi-barbarous nation, had for 30 years renounced the penalty of death, thinking it wiser to send such persons as deserved death to Siberia. The hon. representative, after having dwelt on the advantage of substituting transportation in political offences for the penalty of death, proceeded to allude to an assertion of the Minister of Justice the day before, that the crime of the man who by his political attempts against a Government produced the death of hundreds, ought not to be considered less than that of another who shed the blood of only a single person. When he (M. de Lamartine) had heard that assertion an idea flashed across his brain which he would communicate to the Assembly. (*Marks of attention.*) The idea which had occurred to him was this,—that the public instinct was not mistaken, for that instinct was a profound intuition of the human mind. A political crime was a crime against Governments—it tended to change their form. The reason why these offences were always punished less severely, was that they were only directed against Governments, which were transitory, temporary, open to discussion. (*Loud and long interruption.*) The Assembly must allow him to say that he did not find fault with its murmurs, but he blamed himself for the weakness or the equivocal nature of his expressions, for there was nothing in his ideas that did not correspond with those of the Chamber. Nothing had fallen from his lips in favour of political crimes or *attentats;* he was only explaining why in every nation in the world the laws were different

for ordinary crimes from what they were for political ones, and that the reason of that difference was that the latter only attacked forms of government, whilst the former were directed against the very essence of society. (*Applause on the Left.*)

On the Right.—And the Socialists?

M. de Lamartine.—He would not arm himself with that distinction in order to declare innocent what they were all unanimous in opposing and repressing. Although he was disposed to enact the severest penalties against such offences, yet he would not, in the defence of society and of the Government, go beyond what was absolutely necessary for that object. But he could not but see an exaggeration of punishment in the place selected by the present Bill to send the transported persons to. The immense distance from the mother country added immeasurably to the punishment inflicted. Why, too, should the innocent families be forced, in following the head of the domestic circle, to pass to a distance of 4500 leagues from France? The moral sense of these persons would soon be reduced to the level of mere machines for suffering. (*Movement.*) Why, too, should the French soldiers be sent there? ("Oh, oh!") Why should these brave men be forced to traverse one-half the globe to guard their fellow men? Why should they be condemned—for it was a condemnation—to go to a clime, the passage to which would last six, eight, or ten months?

M. Collas.—Never! never!

Admiral Dupetit-Thouars.—You are quite mistaken.

M. de Lamartine.—However that might be, he not the less must call the attention of the Assembly to the great distance to be traversed. His object was not to move the pity of the Assembly, but to perform a duty in expressing his objection to the Bill where it was weak. Here there were objections to the passage, the chance of shipwreck, conflagration at sea. He must maintain that a heavy responsibility would rest on any Government that would send its political enemies to such a distance. Let hon. representatives throw back their thoughts a few years, and picture to themselves the raft of the Méduse. ("Oh, oh!" *Loud laughter, which prevented him for some time from proceeding.*) Yes, if the raft of the Méduse had been loaded with the political enemies of the Government, how could it answer for what had occurred? ("Oh, oh!" *Most violent interruption.*) He had ascended the tribune to declare that he was not opposed to transportation as a punishment, but also to implore the Government and the Assembly not to add to the punishment by sending the men sentenced to transportation to so distant a country. This was what he had intended to impress on the Assembly, but the interruptions which he had met with were so numerous that he was obliged to desist. He had not the most distant idea of saying anything to cause the slightest irritation; his only object was to recommend a little reflection to the Assembly. For many years society had been marching forward in a double path—that of respect for the life of man and of alleviation of punishment; and it was to entreat the Assembly not to quit that path that he had ascended the tribune. There was a day when, in the emotion, the enthusiasm, and the anger

of revolution, men had the courage to propose to the people to disarm themselves, and the people consented, in expiation of the blood which had reddened another page of their history; and that act once accomplished, these men congratulated themselves before God, and said to themselves, "Whatever the future may reserve to the Republic, it will at least have one glorious day; it will have paid the tribute to God and to humanity." That was what had been done at that memorable moment, the grandest of his political existence. At present he would address himself to his colleagues, and ask them whether they would be able to congratulate themselves with the same joy when they should have sent their generals, their publicists, and their political men to a distance of 4500 leagues from their native country?

On the Right.—What generals do you allude to?

M. de Lamartine.—Had not Carnot, Barthelemy, and Barbé-Marbois been sent far from their country? The Assembly would not experience a very pleasurable feeling after voting such a measure, and it was by that feeling that the Bill would be judged.

The second article was afterwards adopted, and also the two following, which may be contrasted with the law under our own system:—"In case the jury should bring in a verdict, mentioning the existence of extenuating circumstances, if the penalty pronounced by law be that of transportation to a fortified inclosure, the judges may apply either the penalty of simple transportation or imprisonment.

"The condemnation to transportation does not in any case carry with it civil death, but merely civil degradation. Moreover, until a new law shall have specified the civil effects of perpetual penalties, the convicts shall be placed in a state of legal interdiction, conformably to the 29th and 31st articles of the Penal Code. Nevertheless, except in cases of transportation to a fortified inclosure, the convicts shall enjoy the exercise of civil rights in the place of transportation. A portion or the whole of their property may be returned to them with the authorization of the Government. The deeds signed by them in the place of transportation shall neither involve nor affect the property they possessed on the day of their condemnation, nor that which they might inherit or obtain by donation."

On the 6th of April the question was discussed whether the Transportation Bill should be made retrospective; an object which the Minister of the Interior desired, in order that Barbès and the other political convicts might be sent to the Marquesas Islands. M. Baroche was opposed by M. Odillon Barrot, in an able speech, which won the Assembly completely to his views. M. Baroche had struck out a clause which expressly negatived any retrospective force in the bill: on M. Odillon Barrot's proposal the clause was restored, by the vote of 365 to 301.

In the debate on the Paris and Avignon Railway Bill, in the month of April, the contest was whether the State or a private Company should undertake the work, and a large party of the Assembly were opposed to the proposal of Government to concede the line to a company. M. Lamartine supported an amend-

ment moved by M. Grevy in a remarkable speech, from which we give the following extract:—

"We are terrified by the alleged progress of a depraved Socialism, and by the diffusion of fantastic theories, worthy of the darkest ages, which threaten property and annihilate trade. Are statesmen to be daunted by such apparitions? Let us look with a firmer gaze to the real bearing of those doctrines which pass like comets across the horizon of humanity, to be lost in the regions of inaccessible space. This doctrine of Communism is, in fact, composed of three distinct elements,—of mere chimeras, which have been dreamed of for three thousand years, but which cannot sustain three days of experiment; of wicked and mischievous passions, which must be repressed; but above all, of idleness, misery, and the real hardships of the poor. For the first, I would say, let in the air upon these unwholesome exhalations, and they will vanish under the influence of freedom and truth. For the last, there is but one remedy, and but one law—the activity of labour, the advantages of employment. Whatever will give, by natural means and a true demand, the impulse of labour to the population of France, may save the country; and that salvation consists in the means of imparting a great and universal rapidity to the operations of labour and of capital in all branches of industry. Amongst those means, the encouragement given by the Legislature to the execution of important lines of railroad by private capital is evidently a vast and effectual contribution."

On the 8th of May, M. Baroche, the Minister of the Interior, ascended the tribune, and announced that he deposited on the table a project of law modifying the Electoral Law of the 15th March, 1849. He then proceeded to read the *exposé des motifs* of the Bill.

The chief paragraphs were the following:—

"We think we are obeying a most imperious duty in calling the attention of the Assembly to the state of our electoral legislation. The country has been most anxious about this matter; the uncertainty of political position weighs on every mind, suspends business, paralyzes commerce, and depreciates produce to the great prejudice of agriculturists. In presence of the matters that are taking place before us, the question is asked, if the sacred principles which the Constitution proclaims in its preamble finds in the electoral law a sufficient protection?

"We do not think so. We look on that law as defective in many points, and we do not hesitate to think that these imperfections enter to a great extent into the apprehensions which the firmest minds feel relative to universal suffrage. The Constitution ought to be respected in letter and spirit; it cannot be either infringed or eluded. But legislators can use, loyally and with courage, the rights which the Constitution affords to defend society when menaced.

"Of all the provisions of the present Bill, the most dangerous, in our opinion, is that which confers the right to elect in a determined place, under the only condition of a real habitation of six months—a simple residence.

"A residence is, in fact, tempo-

rary and changeable, subject to the arbitrary appreciation of the magistracy who draw up the electoral lists—in fact, which gives room for all kinds of fraud and falsehoods.

"In limiting to six months that condition, which is not a serious one, the law gives the elector the right of voting successively in several departments during the course of the same legislation.

"Nothing is fixed, nothing certain. The lists are made by a certain kind of common report, and in all the crowded centres the result of the election depends on a floating mass of electors, strangers to any sentiment of locality, and quite indifferent to its interests, and themselves, at a distance from their own families and ordinary connections, delivered thus without defence to all kinds of seduction: in fine, being able to create in various localities, according to the feeling of the moment, majorities altogether of chance.

"It is possible, it is urgent, to conjure away this danger. The Constitution, in fixing the election in each department and in the chief town of the canton, requires that each elector shall vote in the place where he lives—that is, according to the definition of the Civil Code, in the place where he has his principal establishment—in the place which he inhabits, in the real acceptation of the word, and from which he removes only with the intention of returning.

"This provision is an exceedingly prudent one. In keeping the elector in the midst of his friends, under the eye of his neighbours, amongst his domestic interests, it places him as much as possible under the influence of good sentiments and good counsels.

"The electoral law, in contenting itself with a habitation of six months, had conformed to this principle, so eminently salutary. The domicile in general results from the duration, the continuity of habitation. In civil law that duration is undetermined; the appreciation of the fact and the intention is abandoned to the magistrates. It ought not to be so in electoral matters. In order that the list be exempt from all suspicions of fraud, the conditions of the electoral domicile ought to be regulated and determined by the law itself.

"We propose to you to cause the electoral domicile to result from a habitation continued during three years—that is, a period equal to the Legislature. This domicile will thus possess a *bonâ fide* and moral character, and the elector will not be a stranger in the place where he votes.

"The second point in which the Electoral Law of 1849 appears essentially defective is the appreciation of the motives for electoral incapacity.

"That appreciation, according to the Constitution, is confided to the law. The Electoral Law, it says, in Art. 27, shall declare the causes which are to deprive a citizen of the right of voting. Such is the object of Art. 3 of the law of 1849.

"But the enumeration of the causes for such incapacity appears to us singularly narrow. Thus, for instance, to exclude from the electoral lists thieves, swindlers, persons abusing confidence, acting against morality, &c., it is required that the condemnation should extend to three months' imprisonment. Who does not see that men sullied with such acts are unworthy

to be placed on the electoral list, whatever may be the duration of their punishment? The law is silent relative to persons guilty of rebellion, offences against the authorities, or acts against the laws, promoting riots or *attroupemens*, forming part of clubs or secret societies. If there are men who are justly worthy of reprobation, they are those who, in their own persons, have thrown a shade on the character of citizen by causing disorder in society, or by abusing the confidence placed in them. The law is silent also with respect to vagabondage and mendicity.

"Is it in such hands that the destinies of our country can be placed?

"We propose to you a new enumeration of a more complete character relative to electoral incapacities. In thus rendering the electoral list more and more pure, you will have done more for the cause of order than you could suppose; you will have deprived the factious of their most active instruments, their most indefatigable agents. After having replaced each elector in his natural position in the midst of his family, and in presence of his real interests, you will protect his honesty, and sometimes his ignorance; you will remove from him his worst enemies.

"The third point which we point out to your notice is not less important than the two preceding ones.

"By the terms of Arts. 63 and 64 of the law which now governs us, the relative majority of the votes must not be less, in order to be valid, than one-eighth of the whole of the electors inscribed in the department. It follows that thus, on the first ballot, a person may be elected without having the real majority.

"Such a combination has for result the preserving in their indolence, in their timidity, the electors disposed to abstain from voting.

"We propose to you to declare invalid every election which has not at least one-fourth part of the votes inscribed as the absolute majority. On the second ballot the relative majority will be enough, still a fourth part being required: whilst, in a third, the relative majority would suffice, no matter what the number of voters might be.

"Such, gentlemen, are the grave modifications which we propose to you to introduce into our electoral system. We have desired to remain within the Constitution; but, at the same time, we have used the latitude and liberty which it afforded us to remedy the imperfections of the present system.

"If these changes meet with your approbation, we shall have succeeded in reassuring men's minds, in restoring confidence to the public, and opening the paths of prosperity.

"Such is our object and our hope.

"If it should be otherwise, which God forbid, we shall at least have the conviction of having attempted loyally, and without *arrière pensée*, all the Constitution permits us to undertake, in order to insure to universal suffrage all its sincerity and truth, and without which it cannot be the real expression of the opinion of the country.

"The following is the text of the Bill itself:—

"Art. 1. In the twelve days which follow the promulgation of

the present law the electoral list shall be drawn up in each commune by the mayor.

"Art. 2. It shall comprise by alphabetical order:—

"1. All Frenchmen 21 years of age, in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights, and residing in the same commune for three years at least.

"2. Those persons who, not yet having attained, when the list shall be drawn up, the conditions of age and domicile, shall attain them before the list shall be definitively closed.

"Art. 3. The electoral domicile shall be determined and proved:—

"1. By inscription on the list of personal tax.

"2. By the declaration of the father or mother in what concerns sons who, being of age, reside in the paternal house, and who, by application of Art. 12, of April 21, 1832, have not been set down on the list of personal taxes.

"3. By the declaration of masters in what concerns servants or persons working habitually in the same house with them.

"4. By the exercise of public functions in a determined locality.

"5. By the presence in the army or navy.

"Art. 4. The declaration of the fathers, mothers, or masters shall be made in writing, on forms delivered gratuitously. This declaration shall be given to the mayor, and renewed each year from December 1 to 31.

"The fathers, mothers, and masters who cannot make their declaration in writing are to present themselves with two witnesses, resident in the commune, before the mayor, to make their declaration.

"Every false declaration shall be subject to a fine of from 100*f.* to 2000*f.*, and an imprisonment of from six months to two years, and the interdiction to vote or to be elected during five years at least, and ten years at most.

"Art. 5. Whoever shall leave the commune on the list of which he is inscribed shall continue to be borne on that list for three years, with the condition of justifying, in the manner stated in Art. 3 of the present law, his domicile in the commune where he shall have fixed his new residence.

"Art. 6. Shall not be inscribed on the electoral list—1st, the persons mentioned in Arts. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the law of March 15, 1849; 2nd, the individuals mentioned in Art. 4 of the same law, whatever may be the length of the time for which they have been imprisoned; 3rd, persons, such as ouvriers, avocats, &c., who have been condemned for illegal acts; 4th, persons guilty of violence to public agents, or of offences against the law, or rioting, or in clubs or secret societies.

"Art. 7. Soldiers shall continue to be distributed in each locality in sections.

"Their bulletins shall be collected and sent to the chief town of the department in a sealed packet, and mixed up with the votes given in the sections of the chief town.

"Art. 8. No person can be elected on the first ballot if he has not obtained a number of votes equal to the fourth of the electors inscribed on the tablets of the lists of the department, and one-half plus one of all the others.

"On the second ballot, which is to take place the second Sunday after the proclamation of the re-

sult of the first ballot, no person can be elected if he shall not have obtained a fourth part of the electors inscribed by the relative majority.

"On the third ballot, which is to take place the fourth Sunday after the day of the proclamation of the result of the second ballot, the election shall take place by a relative majority only, whatever may be the number of votes obtained.

"Art. 9. In case of vacancy from resignation, death, or other cause, the Electoral College which is to fill up the vacancy is to meet at a distance of six months.

"Art. 10. In case the towns where the *contingent personnel et mobilier* is paid in part or wholly from the municipal funds, the list of the tax-payers for personal taxes, drawn up by the collector and his assistants, and which serves to determine the sum to be paid by the commune, shall be each year submitted to the municipal council.

"The inscription on the list of the tax-payers shall be equivalent to that of the personal taxation."

M. Baroche then demanded urgency. The solution of the question, he said, could not be delayed without danger to the public peace. The agitation which it had been sought to excite ever since the announcement of the Bill, must inevitably continue until the final decision of the Assembly. What he now proposed was, that the Assembly should declare the taking into consideration of the Bill urgent, leaving the Committee appointed to examine it, to decide whether it be advisable or not to recommend the urgency of the discussion.

When the Minister had concluded, several members on the left called out for the previous question.

The President then stated that he had received two propositions —the one demanding the previous question on the Bill, and the second a public ballot at the tribune.

The Assembly, on being consulted, resolved that the ballot should take place at the tribune.

The ballot then commenced amidst the utmost agitation. Several members, amongst whom was observed General Cavaignac, abstained from voting.

The result of the ballot gave:—

Number of voters . . .	650
Absolute majority . . .	326
For the previous question	197
Against it	453
Majority against it	256

The previous question was accordingly rejected.

M. Michel (de Bourges) next rose to combat the urgency. In the very front of the Bill he read falsehood and hypocrisy, and he anticipated from its adoption the explosion of civil war. The Minister had justified the measure by no sufficient reason. The wisdom of the people filled their enemies with despair. The people had perceived the advantage offered them by legality. They had relinquished the musket and the ball-cartridge, and retained no other weapon than their electoral ticket. They had done more—they had abdicated all hatred; held out their hands to the bourgeois and the army, with whom they had formed an indissoluble alliance. The elections of the 10th of March had been the signal of the reaction, and the moderates had raised the sanguinary barricades of June in the electoral colleges of Paris. It was not a

political but a moral question he treated. In morality, there could not be two opinions. He thought that the Government had badly chosen its time to bring forward such a law. It was not when the people kept within the bounds of legality—when, on the 10th March and 28th April, they had shown their good sense, their obedience to the laws, their spirit of legal discipline, their "visceral" attachment to the Constitution, that the Government could expect to violate with impunity the laws of morality, and endanger the existence of the Republic, which was paramount to the Constitution itself. The law was a flagrant attempt against the sovereignty of the people, exercised by universal suffrage, and the urgency could not be pronounced without violating the text and spirit of the Constitution. When was that agitation invoked as a pretext? Was it manifested at those elections, or on the 4th of May, when the people exhibited their submission to the laws? No; it was their apparent weakness that encouraged the Government. The law was evidently directed against the people, 3,000,000—some say 6,000,000—of whom will cease to be electors. All citizens, even the mendicants, possessed equal rights. The reason for demanding urgency was to prevent the people from reflecting and meditating on the law. "The people will naturally suspect the Government of wishing to repeat on the banks of the Seine the revolution it had achieved on those of the Tiber—that is, the destruction of the Republic. In 1852, when the country will have to renew both the legislative and executive powers, does the Assembly suppose that the millions excluded by the law will not present themselves, with the Constitution in their hands, at the gates of the electoral colleges and insist on exercising their rights? You intend," said M. Michel, in conclusion, "to save society, and you plunge it in an unfathomable abyss of evil. For my part, I disclaim all responsibility in framing a law which must inevitably produce civil war."

M. Gustave de Beaumont said that, although decided to vote in favour of the urgency, he felt it his duty to enter into some explanations, which would appear cold after the burning words just pronounced by M. Michel. It was evident that the measure had excited a lively emotion in the country, which it was necessary to allay as speedily as possible. If the law made the slightest attempt, either direct or indirect, on the Constitution, he would strenuously combat and reject it. He considered it inopportune and ill advised, but insisted on the question receiving a prompt solution.

M. Victor Lefranc opposed the urgency, because he anticipated no danger in discussing with deliberation so important a law. The emotion said to exist in the country was invoked in favour of the opportunity of giving the question a prompt solution. He did not concur in that opinion, and would prefer that its discussion be postponed until that emotion should have subsided. Admitting the law to be necessary, prudent, and constitutional, it might be referred to the Council of State, and, after being examined by that body, it could be safely submitted to the deliberation of the Assembly.

The closing of the discussion was then loudly called for; and

the assembly decided by a considerable majority in favour of the urgency. Generals Cavaignac, Lamoricière, and Favier, voted against it.

The Assembly next referred the Bill to the bureaux, who were to elect a special Committee to report on it. The Committee presented their report on the 17th of May, when M. Leon Faucher ascended the tribune and read it to the Assembly. It was a very long document, but the following are the most important points:—

"The Government thinks that our electoral legislation is defective and dangerous. We share in that opinion to the utmost possible extent. The Government has considered the moment come to revise and correct the electoral system. That appears to us both moral and politic, and we think that the Assembly will not refuse its co-operation. In the opinion of your Committee, the Government and the Assembly agree on the end to be attained. Are the reforms which the Bill introduces to the electoral system of France confined within the bounds of legality, and are they suited to the present time?—that is what we have to enquire. The whole economy of the Bill is contained in two principal provisions —that which determines the condition of the electoral domicile, and that which enlarges the number of electoral incapacities now existing. The Bill requires three years' residence in the commune on the list of which the elector is to be inscribed. Has the Electoral Law made the domicile the condition of voting? There cannot be any reasonable doubt of that, if we consult the text with good faith. According to Article 30, the election is effected in the department and by *scrutin de liste*, and at the chief town of the canton. Hence each elector must vote in the canton, in the very place where he resides—in the centre of his relatives. The right of voting thus becomes the right of city; the law of March 15 recognises and consecrates the right of domicile, but it renders it at the same time illusory in reducing it to simple residence of six months; the result is that the elector may vote successively in several departments during the course of the same Legislature. The right of suffrage is mobilized, in place of attaching it to the seat of the family. The law continually leads the elector to adopt a wandering existence, and holds out to him a temptation to enter those party combinations which may at a given moment, by means of a floating population, create chance majorities in large towns. The constitutions of our first revolution carrying foresight further, the law of 15th of March enacted that the elector should reside a whole year where he was to vote. Besides, it had placed by the side of that obligation, and in favour of society, guarantees of another nature. At one time the legislator fixed 25 years as the time of exercising the right to vote; at another he sought for guarantees in the social position of him who contributed directly to pay the charges of the state; again, at another, he used election by two degrees. The Constitution of 1848 demands no other guarantees for voting than the domicile. That is a reason to render that guarantee a more serious one —to cause to depend on the domicile the morality which ought to prevail in electoral matters. A residence of six months throws

open the door to every kind of fraud. The Bill fixes the domicile in a continued habitation for three years, that is, during a legislature. Less cannot be demanded if a real domicile is deemed necessary. All limit less than three years would establish a real inequality amongst the electors by conferring eventually a double vote on a certain number amongst them. Let us add that this period is nothing excessive, and scarcely represents the time sufficient to incorporate a citizen and his family in a social aggregation. The electoral domicile, in order to be something real, ought to be bound by certain rules, and ought not to be abandoned to the appreciation of the magistrates. The Government has been of opinion that the circumstance which should characterise the continuity of habitation during three years was the inscription on the list of the personal tax. It has proposed that this continued habitation for three years should be sufficient to give the right to vote. We adopt that principle as giving the surest and most general means of proving residence, and which in the spirit of the Bill has nothing exclusive. The party which speaks of violation of the Constitution places itself behind the organic law; because the law of March 15 has been comprised under this generic title, as a complement of the Constitution, they affirm that whenever it is departed from, the violation takes place—they pretend, in a word, to place the measure under the ægis of that inviolability which protects the Constitution. Such a theory cannot be admitted. There is not in the Constitution anything but what is written in the Constitution, and we cannot say that citizens shall vote at 25 years, because the Constitution states 21; but we can extend the period of domicile to three years, because the Constitution does not speak of any particular time. If such a theory were to be admitted, laws could not be further modified, and in the present state of society would become so many obstacles against which progress would strike, and which would lead to revolutions. We have effected in the Bill certain modifications, having for object to complete or render more clear the provisions. The Government, consulted by us, agrees to them; permit us to explain what they are:—Art. 1. Preserved the provision of the law of March 15, which enjoins the mayor alone to draw up the electoral list of the commune. The Committee has thought that in placing more security in the right of voting, it was necessary to add further guarantees to the formation of the list, and has added to him two assistants in the shape of delegates, selected by the Juge de Paix of the canton, who is best situated to know them and judge of their impartiality; and the list, controlled from the beginning in this manner, cannot but gain in exactitude; and a simple observation of the delegates will often arrest in their germ difficulties which might arise, and prevent serious differences. We have extended to twenty days the term accorded for the formation of the lists. The questions of domicile assume an importance which they did not possess in the law of March 15. A delay of twelve days would not any longer suffice to ascertain the rights of each. We have not for abridging these first preliminary acts the same

motives as affected the Constituent Assembly. Ought we to require the three years of domicile in the same commune, or in the circumscription? We think the latter. There would be too much severity to require three years' residence in the same commune, when the fundamental law allows the vote in the canton. The vote in the canton involves the domicile in the canton. Art. 3 has not appeared to us to admit many additions, but the most important is that which admits the personal inscription on the roll of *prestation en nature* for the rural roads; for the purpose of proving domicile, this latter is just as strong as the personal tax, and your Committee eagerly seized on the point of admitting the labour spoken of above as a proof of domicile. We propose to you to confer on the Juge de Paix the power of proving the residence on the demand of either the workman or the master. The vote of all citizens ought to be secret; and hence we approve of the clause which tends to mix up with other votes those of the military electors. The Government proposes to you to declare null, on the first ballot, every election which has not been effected in the majority of electors, and with the fourth part of the electors inscribed; the law of March 15 only required the eighth part, and contented itself with the relative majority. Your Committee is, we need not say, favourably disposed towards the principle of the Bill. Like the Government, it desires to arrive at the majority; and, like it, it dreads all combinations which may place it at the mercy of the minority. The first ballot, with the rigorous condition affixed in the Bill, would seldom give a result; on the second ballot, opinions would be too much excited to enter into any compromise; so that necessarily a third ballot would be arrived at, when the fatigue of the general mass of the electors would ensure the victory to any disciplined and persevering minority. The absolute majority ought to be under universal suffrage, with the accompaniment of the *scrutin de liste*. We therefore preserve the system of the law of March 15. We adopt the enactment raising to the fourth part the number of the voters necessary for the validity of the election." M. Faucher, in conclusion, demanded "urgency," not to allow the agitation now existing to extend during three readings.

This document was listened to in the most profound silence by all parts of the Assembly.

M. Faucher having concluded, the Assembly decided that the report should be printed and distributed to the representatives, and that the discussion on the urgency and merits of the Bill should commence on the 21st.

On that day a brief debate took place on the question of urgency, when a ballot was demanded, and there appeared—

For the urgency . .	461
Against it	289

The "urgency" was accordingly voted.

The general discussion on the merits of the Bill next commenced.

General Cavaignac, the first speaker, said that he would briefly explain the very simple reasons that induced him to oppose the Bill. The 25th article of the Constitution provides that all Frenchmen of 21 years of age, and in the

enjoyment of their civil and political rights, should be electors. There was no clause in the other articles of the fundamental compact that required a residence, during a certain period, in a stated district. Now, there was a numerous class of citizens whose avocations did not admit of their residing three years in the same place. It was natural that those citizens should be alarmed for the possession of their rights, for the law rendered the exercise of them difficult and almost illusive. The Constitution imposed no money qualification; the law imposed the qualification of a residence. The Constitution proclaimed universal suffrage; the law converted it into a restrictive suffrage. The Government had still to preside over the destinies of the country during two years; it should wait until the experiment of the electoral system was completed, and he accordingly considered the presentation of the Bill to be remakably inopportune. It would afford the factious a pretext for attacking it by other arguments, which he pledged himself to refute with the partisans of order. He opposed the Bill because it tended to re-establish what was called the "legal country" during the last 35 years. He remembered that it was the legal country had overturned the monarchy in 1830, and that a fraction of it, aided by the mass of the citizens, had effected the revolution of 1848, contrary to the majority of the legal country. In conclusion, the General said that he should not reply to objections which would not be made to him in this hall. Certain journals had stigmatized him and his friends as demagogues, desirous to destroy society. He should only remind his accusers that the opposition, previous to 1830 and 1848, had likewise been denounced as enemies of society. He consequently disdained those unjust attacks, and would persevere in the course of policy he had conscientiously adopted and pursued.

M. Victor Hugo said that he would never allow an opportunity of glorifying the revolution of 1848 to escape. That revolution had abolished capital punishments, and raised the humblest classes to a level with the higher orders, to instal popular sovereignty. It was a noble achievement of that revolution to have elevated from the lowest rank of society the man who had no other hope than revolt, and restored his portion of sovereignty to him whose lot had been to suffer. That revolution, in its wisdom and justice, had proclaimed universal suffrage—that is, had confounded and dignified the proletary and the *bourgeois* in the exercise of their rights. It was the restoration of the disinherited and the fulfilment of the principles of the Gospel. Universal suffrage was an eminently social and moral work. It raised man in his own estimation, when the most imperceptible citizen, on a given day, found himself on a level with him he was accustomed to regard as his master. What an increase of dignity, and consequently of morality! Universal suffrage was the abolition of the impious right of insurrection, which the injudicious law now under deliberation resuscitated. Why dethrone that new citizen, that restored sovereign? It was an unworthy, insane, abominable, and anarchical thought to deprive him of the electoral franchise. Why commit such an act of folly? "Why, because it had

pleased the people, after choosing the men you recommended, to return men who are hostile to you; because they had the boldness to disapprove of your policy, and to imagine that you have not accomplished your promises; because they no longer admire your government; because they consider themselves free and sovereign, and voted as they thought proper; because it gave you a warning by the peaceable power of the ballot, and did not prostrate themselves at your feet. You resemble that maniac of old who ordered the ocean to be flogged." M. Victor Hugo then told Ministers that they were Revolutionists, and Revolutionists of the worst description, that is, of the *naïve* species. If the rulers of the country became agitators, the people would become Conservatives, and regard with disdain and contempt those pitiful petty laws of reaction framed by Escobar. He then proceeded to examine the different clauses of the Bill, and declared that, should the law be ever applied, it would fail to produce the desired effect. The electors maintained would avenge the electors suppressed. Retrench three, four, and even eight millions out of nine, and the result would be the same, for Ministers could not retrench their faults, their flagrant incapacity, and their ignorance of the spirit of the age.

M. Jules de Lasteyrie, who followed, said that it was necessary that a former member of the Opposition should reply to a former peer of France. He (M. Lasteyrie) had ever defended liberty, and he defied M. Hugo to say the same. If the law was so inefficacious, why vent so much anger against it? Why tell the people that they are preventing them from raising the standard, when, in reality, they excite them to revolt? The framers of the law had not, it is true, the courage to erect barricades, but they had the courage to overturn them. Violent parties alone were hypocritical. There were men who, when in power, defended society, and when out of power attacked it. For his part, he had never belonged to the Opposition before February, 1848, and since then he had been a Ministerialist. The men he alluded to, when in power, voted for transportation, and when out of power voted for the transported. Those men who, notwithstanding their protests to the contrary, were enemies to society, had, when the Government was in their hands, approved all the rigorous measures against the press, and now condemned the application of the laws. M. Lasteyrie then cast a retrospective view on the miseries and ruin the revolution and the revolutionists had entailed on France, and said that the well-wishers of the country had considered it opportune, urgent, and an imperious duty, to do something useful to insure peace and stability for the future, and not suffer the country to continue two years longer in its present state of uncertainty and suffering. He then refuted the charge of unconstitutionality directed against the law, and declared that if its framers had not religiously respected the Constitution, the law would have been very different from what it was. For his part he considered electors of 21 years of age too young, and that opinion was shared by other members of the Committee, but because they wished to remain strictly within the limits of the Constitution, they would not modify the age. In

conclusion, he maintained that the Government could not be too strongly armed against the enemies of all power and society, and for that reason he voted in favour of the law.

On the 23rd of May, M. Victor Hugo ascended the tribune and said he asked from the Assembly no other favour than its silence. Personal questions caused a loss of much time, and he regretted to have to speak of himself. He disdained the insults directed against him by Messrs. Lasteyrie and Montalembert, who charged him with having been the flatterer of many Governments, changing opinion, and being in open contradiction with himself. The monarchical verses alluded to and addressed to the Duke de Bordeaux, were inspired by the most ingenuous sentiments of youth, and before he had completed his 15th year. This was a puerility to which he should not reply. Since he had reached manhood, in 1827, he offered all he had written and spoken to scrutiny, and he defied any man to cite a single line, page, or word on a question of principle at variance with what he now wrote and said. Did he flatter Charles X., whose exile and tomb he honoured? Was it the Duchess of Berri, whose betrayer and purchaser he branded and condemned? Was it Napeleon, the recall of whose family he proposed in the Chamber of Peers, when the men, loaded with the benefits of Napoleon, raised their hands against their return? Was it the Duchess of Orleans, whose regency he proclaimed on the 24th of February, on the Place de la Bastille, in presence of 30,000 armed men, because he recollected the oath he had taken? If he were to recur to reprisals, he would reproach M. de Montalembert with having deserted the cause of Poland and liberty.

M. de Montalembert, having risen, said that he should not wait 24 hours to reply to M. Hugo, nor imitate his example by allowing three months to elapse, as he did, before he answered his speech on the affairs of Rome. On Tuesday, after a speech which had excited the legitimate indignation of the majority, he had thought proper to quit the hall. Since he now defied him to prove his versatility, he would tell him that he sang the coronation of Charles X. and the birth of the Duke de Bourdeaux. He was, it is true, very young and simple. He next celebrated the heroes of July the day after the downfall of Charles X., and he (M. de Montelembert) had heard him with his own ears, in the Court of Peers, address the most nauseous adulation to King Louis Philippe. After the overthrow of that Sovereign he had congratulated the people of Paris on having burnt the throne of the "Old King," who had conferred on him the dignity of Peer of France! M. Hugo had reproached the majority with not knowing the east from the west. He should not address such a reproach to M. Hugo, for nobody knew better the rising and setting sun. (*Loud applause.*) M. Hugo now foresaw the victory of Socialism, and should his anticipations be realized, the Genius of Evil would not have a more fervent voter. If ever, which God forbid, despotism should rise on the ruins of dishonoured liberty, he would be the first to offer the victorious operatives the fulsome praise he has addressed to two dynasties.

M. Victor Hugo rose to reply.

The pretended adulation he had addressed to Louis Philippe was on the occasion of the trial of a maniac who had attempted the life of that monarch. Only three peers were inclined for mercy. [Here M. Dupin interrupted him, saying that he had no right to disclose the deliberations of a court of justice.] M. Hugo next vindicated himself against the charge of having deserted the camp of order. He had never been in the same camp with M. de Montalembert. He was no deserter, because he had abandoned the reactionary party, which he considered to be the party of disorder. During the last 23 years he had recognised but one sovereign — the people. (*Great laughter.*) On the 3rd June, 1841, when he was received a member of the Institute, he had declared, in presence of the Duke of Orleans, that Royal families were made for sovereign nations. There was this difference between M. Montalembert and himself — he (M. V. Hugo) knew no other sovereign but the people, whilst M. de Montalembert obeyed no other sovereign than the Pope. (*Loud laughter and applause on the left.*)

This incident having terminated, the Assembly decided, by a majority of 462 to 227, that it would proceed to the discussion of the articles of the Electoral Bill.

The President announced that 37 amendments had been placed in his hands. (*Murmurs.*)

The first article was as follows :—

"Twenty days after the promulgation of the present law the electoral lists shall be drawn up by the mayor, assisted by two delegates, appointed in each commune by the justice of the peace, and residing in the canton. The delegates shall have a right to insert the observations in the *procès verbal*. That *procès verbal* shall be deposited by the mayor, with the electoral list, in the office of the Secretary of the Municipality, to be communicated to all citizens who might desire to examine them."

M. de Lamartine, the first speaker, said that the impatience of improving and the exaggeration of the evil had induced the Government to prepare the new electoral law. That impatience, he was sorry to say, had destroyed more Governments than it had saved. He had himself suggested various ameliorations in the organization of universal suffrage, but he proposed that their realization should be postponed until the legal period, when the Constitution may be revised. Charles X., an exile, had told a statesman, whose memoirs were lately published, that his downfall was owing to his too great impatience. That prince was certain that the factious conspired against him, and by endeavouring to defeat their schemes he had destroyed himself. He might say the same of that Sovereign he had never insulted, but to whose wisdom and ability he always bore testimony, Louis Philippe, who during 18 years had successfully governed the country in truly difficult times. His impatience had also lost him. As to the exaggeration of the evil it was sincere in some, calculated in others, who were supremely ungrateful towards that social Providence, which had found them prostrate, and raised them to the direction of the State—a situation with which they ought to be satisfied. M. Lamartine then proceeded to vindicate the course pursued by the Provisional Government. ["Do you mean to justify

the disarmament of the troops of the garrison of Paris?" cried General Gourgaud.] "The Provisional Government gave no such order," replied M. de Lamartine.

General Gourgaud.—I hold in my hand an order, sent to the 51st Regiment of Infantry, dated the 25th of February, and signed by General Bedeau, ordering that regiment to surrender its arms to the people.

General Bedeau here rose, and begged leave to offer some explanations. He needed not remind the Assembly of the awful circumstances in which he was placed on that day, after the unfortunate events, so deplorable in particular for the army and for its chiefs, whose hands were bound by their instructions. He received, on the previous evening, a letter from M. Lamartine and Garnier Pagès, inviting him to repair to the Hotel de Ville. After some hesitation, influenced by a desire of preventing society from falling into the hands of the men of anarchy, he accepted the invitation. Those gentlemen told him that they were most anxious to preserve discipline in the army, in order that, with the aid of the National Guards, they might save Paris from becoming a prey to the anarchists. M. Garnier Pagès then appealed to him to assume the chief command of the army. He refused, but on perceiving the embarrassment of the moderate portion of the Government, who exposed to him their inability to contend with the other portion of that Government, who were under the influence of the clubs, he yielded. ["There was no such difference in the Provisional Government," exclaimed M. Crémieux.] General Bedeau replied that he had always found M. Crémieux extremely moderate. Seeing the difficulty in which the Government was placed, he accepted, but on condition that the colonels and other military chiefs should retain their posts, for which M. Ledru Rollin himself pledged his word. Notwithstanding his strenuous endeavours and his confidence in the co-operation of the National Guard, the troops were shamefully disarmed, and military convicts of St. Germain were liberated, and the reign of anarchy commenced. His first idea was to tender his resignation, but he thought he could still serve society, and retained his command. The battalion of the 51st Regiment, quartered in the barrack of Rue Pepinière, was besieged by an immense multitude, when a captain of that regiment waited upon him to inform him of the serious consequences that might arise from its resistance. He sent to the spot several pupils of the Polytechnic School and officers of the staff, who confirmed the statement of the captain, and assured him that no reliance could be placed on the interference of the National Guard. It was under these circumstances he had not signed, but written with his own hand, the order in question, which he had never regretted, although he deplored its necessity.

M. de Lamartine, after paying a tribute of praise to the patriotism and services of General Bedeau, resumed his speech. In his opinion the new Electoral Law, besides being destructive of the Republic, would ultimately prove fatal to society and civilization. He then denounced various acts of the Government, denoting their anti-republican tendency, and amongst others the permission granted to the director of one of the theatres

which are addressed to me, I shall not take them to myself. M. de Lamartine yesterday defined three elements of Socialism; allow me now to explain what are the three kinds of Socialism which I see. There is one which is criminal, senseless, and impracticable; that is communism, or the agrarian law. That cannot be even attempted. There is a second kind of Socialism, which is neither less criminal nor less impracticable, but which may be commenced; that is universal association. There is a third kind, which is innocent, which has but one danger; it has a double face; it promises much without, but does nothing here. It may, however, become the instrument of the two others. The accessibility to labour has been talked of; that is to say, that credit should be placed within the reach of every workman; for capital is an infamy which cannot be obtained but by paying interest for it. It is necessary, therefore, to disembarrass the people of that infamous capital. For that purpose particular banks must be created, which may give credit to every one with the money of the State. Salary also is a tyranny. You find that opinion detestable to you—so much the better. I am anxious to obtain a disavowal, which may serve to enlighten at the next meetings. Salary is therefore a tyranny; for when that is done away with, it will bring all workmen together, who, instead of being slaves, will be all masters and speculators. What is to be done to accomplish this? There must be a general expropriation of all capital. But where is the capital to come from to provide for all this enormous expense? You doubtless imagine that it can all be done by credit; no, it must be done with a capital which has never been wanting to democrats, which is unlimited, which is made with the stamp of the Republic—with paper money. It is, therefore, the second kind of Socialism which I fear—namely, the general expropriation with paper money. As for the third kind of Socialism, it is nothing, and we defy it to produce anything. In my sincere conviction, and in that of every intelligent man, there is an impossible Socialism—one that may be commenced, and which would destroy France; and we are determined to oppose it by every legal means; we will prevent the triumph of doctrines which would be the ruin of the country. I am convinced that society cannot be placed in certain hands without its perishing, because the one part wish for evil and the other cannot prevent. Should we in presence of such a danger fold our arms? Certainly not. I appeal to your reminiscences. We have not violated the Constitution, and your charges on that subject are not better founded than they were on the 13th of June. If we had not confined ourselves to all the articles of the Constitution, we might have obtained many ameliorations, the efficacy of which could not be contested. Every one recommended us to fix the age at 25, as men at 21 could not vote on public affairs who were not able to manage their own. We did not attend to that recommendation, because it was contrary to the Constitution. We were also recommended to remedy the inconveniences of universal suffrage by having suffrage of two degrees; that we did not adopt for the same

reason. When, however, we found nothing in the Constitution to prevent us from introducing a guarantee, we did not hesitate to fix one. The guarantee of domicile is not contrary to the Constitution, either in its letter or in its spirit. In spite of your continued interruptions I shall proceed until it is clear that you, the partisans of the liberty of the tribune, prevent me from speaking. The fixing the domicile presents a moral guarantee. A man only possesses all his moral value in the place where he has always resided, under the eyes of his fellow-citizens, observed and judged of by them. A man who has no fixed residence has no moral value. ("Hear, hear.") There are three things which act on man and direct his conduct: his conscience, the opinion of his fellows, and the law. There are in France 6,700,000 persons who pay the personal tax; from that number must be deducted widows, and girls who have attained their majority; the number remaining will be 5,400,000. We therefore cut off 4,500,000, but by a simple means we bring in domestics, workmen, and sons who have reached their majority. An outcry has been raised at the arbitrary state of dependence in which servants and workmen will be placed, but why complain of us; did we say that these classes should be electors? (*Exclamations on the Left.*) I see that there are great logicians who do not understand my reasoning, I must be, therefore, more explanatory with them; are not workmen and servants now dependent on their employers and masters?

On the Left.—If you compel your servants to vote as you do, we shall not do so.

M. Thiers.—The constitution of 1791 had more prudence than you have: it took that dependence into account, and refused the right of voting to workmen and servants. We have brought the army into the list of electors to the number of 400,000, and the poor persons in the country who pay their tax in kind, by a certain number of days' labour on the vicinal roads. But is it the poor man whom we have excluded? No, it is the vagabond—the vagabond who gains money without having any domicile, and who on leaving his work hastens to the wine-shop, where he spends what he has earned. These men having no family, care nothing about a domicile. I look on them as the most dangerous portion of society. It is these men who merit a title always employed in history to imply contempt—the title of multitude. I can very well imagine that certain men are unwilling to give up this instrument; I can conceive that tyrants should put up with them, give them food, sometimes punish them! always despise them! (*Sensation and applause.*) But for Republicans to seek out the men of the multitude and defend them—oh! believe me, such persons are false Republicans! Examine history, and you will see that it is the vile multitude that has at all times betrayed and delivered up liberty. It gave it up to Cæsar for bread and the Circensian games; and after having allowed the Emperors to take it, butchered them! It is this vile multitude that delivered up to the Medici the liberty of Florence—that in placid Holland murdered De Witt and Bayle—that applauded the execution of the Girondists, and afterwards rejoiced at the merited death of Robespierre! It is this multitude which, after being

subjected to the great man who knew it well, in 1815 placed a cord round the neck of his statue to drag it through the mire. (*Immense applause.*)

M. N. Bonaparte, from his place.—I demand permission to speak.

The President.—Not now. You can speak at a later moment.

M. N. Bonaparte.—I demand—

The President.—You must not thus interrupt. I call you to order!

M. N. Bonaparte.—But, M. le President, when—

The President.—I call you to order a second time.

M. Thiers.—Although I never refuse, when in the tribune, to allow any man to make any observation in reference to what I say, yet to-day I shall depart from my usual custom; for I am unwilling to add to the affliction of the Assembly by contributing to exhibit to it a man who bears the illustrious name of Napoleon defending such opinions as he professes! (*Tremendous applause.*)

M. N. Bonaparte, with great violence.—I must insist on speaking. (*Interruption.*)

The President.—I consult the Assembly as to whether M. N. Bonaparte ought not to be censured.

The Assembly by an immense majority decided the question in the affirmative.

From the Mountain.—Let us go away. (*Agitation.*)

A considerable number of members of the Mountain then left their places. Laughter and applause arose on the Right. Some of the members who had risen then hesitated, and at last resumed their places.

On the Right.—Go, if you please, all of you! (*Laughter.*)

M. N. Bonaparte then approached the tribune, and apparently asked M. Thiers to allow him to speak. That gentleman gave way, descending the steps of the tribune, which the other ascended.

M. N. Bonaparte.—I have been called to order, and even censured; I can, therefore, according to the regulations, address to you an explanation. I was, I confess, carried away by a hasty movement, which I could not master, when I heard M. Thiers say that it was the people—(*Interruption.*)

On the Right.—No, no; he said the multitude!

The President.—M. N. Bonaparte has a right to give his explanation. You would be just as culpable as he has been, if you should interrupt him.

M. N. Bonaparte.—I admit that I was carried away when I heard M. Thiers affirm that it was the multitude who in 1815 tied a cord to Napoleon's statue. So remarkable an historian as he is surely must know that it was the Royalists who did so. It was the friends of the Cossacks who tied a cord to the great man's neck; and a man whom I will not mention, but who bears a great name—(*Cries on the Left of* "Name him! Name him!")—a man who bears a great name was, if I am not mistaken, the first in committing that shameful act. (*Interruption.*)

M. Benoist d'Azy.—The person who did so was named Maubreul.

M. N. Bonaparte.—M. Thiers has thought proper to remark on my political opinions. I deny his right to do so; he was no more entitled to call on me to account for my opinions than I have to interpellate the gentleman on the Right in a similar manner. But it is because of the name which I bear that I defend the interests of the people.

The President observed that the explanation which had just been given did not seem to him of such a nature as to call for the removal of the censure ordered by the Assembly. He would again, however, consult the Assembly on the point.

The Assembly maintained the vote of censure by as great a majority as before.

M. Thiers.—If I have committed any impropriety in speaking of M. Bonaparte's opinions, he was himself the original cause of my doing so by interrupting me. I am of opinion, notwithstanding all the calumnies uttered on the subject, that in France there are no conquerors of Waterloo, that there are only the vanquished. ("Hear.") To go back to the point at which I had arrived when I was interrupted, I have to remark that the expression I made use of was not people but multitude—the vile multitude. France regards us, and she knows what is meant by these words—people and multitude. It is not the people who set fire to palaces, who butcher men, who overturn statues—oh, no, the people suffer from these crimes of the multitude. It is the real people of the country districts who suffer and who labour. As to us, we desire to give them good laws, and if public repose be troubled, the fault will be with you, not with us. France will judge us all; and I repeat, that it is not the people whom we desire to exclude from voting, but the confused multitude of vagabonds who possess neither family nor home. You say that we are not in the spirit of the Constitution, because the Constitution speaks of universal suffrage. Surely that is a sad play on words. The word universal proves too much, or it proves nothing. If it signifies every one, why does the Constitution in reality allow only 9,000,000 of citizens to vote? Because you say it is natural to exclude women. Why? Why, I ask! Because you do not consider them to possess sufficient knowledge to decide on the interests of the country. The universality, consequently, is at once deprived of the weaker sex, or of 18,000,000 persons; in addition 9,000,000 must be taken away for persons under age. That mere children should not vote, I conceive to be natural enough, but why do you not give the right of suffrage to persons of 18 years of age? Because it has pleased you to fix the period of 21. There are then 9,000,000 electors remaining, of whom 3,000,000 are silly enough or abject enough not to make use of their right, and whom you have not been able to force to vote. It is consequently evident that the word universal signifies nothing, or only signifies this—that all citizens, without condition of age or rating, should have the right of voting, but that a law may decide who else may be excluded provided that it does not invade the Constitution. I feel so fatigued that I am obliged to abridge what I had to say; yet I must add one word. You (the Left) declare that you place universal suffrage above everything. Well, when in your electoral unions, the question was asked, between the Republic and universal suffrage, which ought to prevail—if universal suffrage had the power to overturn the Republic, could it do so? Now, then, I ask you this question, if universal suffrage should reject the Republic, what would you think? You would then say that the Republic is above uni

versal suffrage, and you would merely prove that universal suffrage is a slave which you hold in leash, and which you approve of only when it is of your opinion. It is not now that we have learned that, in 1848, you declared that if the Assembly was not of your opinion you would fling it into the Seine. That Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, was attacked on May 15, and the threat was attempted to be realized. Last year, also, an attempt was made to put it out of the pale of the law. We know perfectly well that your respect for universal suffrage is only the adoration of your own will—nothing in the world else. Universal suffrage is peace when you choose to give it to society, but war when you think fit to make it. You see that we are not altogether as *naïve* as you supposed; we know you well. You tell us that the Bill is a provocation; if you had said a prevision you would have uttered the correct word. I ask you, are there not places where it has been discussed whether war was to be declared on society or not, and by what means that should be effected? I ask you, if it has not been also discussed whether to refuse taxes would not be preferable? Is all that true or not? Answer. Against these well-known facts, so afflicting to all good citizens, the Government has taken its precautions. The army is ready to do its duty—its chiefs are energetic and devoted—all is ready if you do not persevere in a prudent course. Every preparation has been made. In that unfortunate society, where the father sees the bread of his children torn from his hands beneath the threats of insurrection may be heard these painful words—"Since blood is to be shed, it is as well first as last." This expression, however, is not a provocation—it is a cry of despair, the cry of society at its last gasp. It is the strongest accusation against those who have thrown it into such an awful situation. (*Long-continued cheering.*)

The Assembly then adjourned in a state of considerable excitement and agitation.

Several amendments were subsequently brought forward but rejected, and on the 27th of May, the article of the law, which imposed the domiciliary restriction upon the right to vote, was passed without any appeal to the ballot.

At the sitting of the Assembly on the 16th of May, General Lahitte, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ascended the tribune and said:—"Gentlemen,—In the sitting of Saturday I had the honour of announcing to the Assembly that, in consequence of the failure of our good offices in the negotiations pursued at Athens, the Government of the Republic had considered it its duty to apply to the English Government for explanations. The reply which was given to us not being such as we had a right to expect from the good understanding which existed between the two countries, the President of the Republic, after having taken the advice of his Council, gave me orders to recall from London our ambassador. (A loud burst of cheering from the Right; clapping of hands—cries of 'Bravo! bravo!'—renewed cheers and clapping of hands from the same quarter. The Left all this time remained silent. The agitation continued at least five minutes.) In order to make the Assembly aware of the motives which actuated the Government to come to this decision, I cannot do better than read to you the letter

I addressed to M. Drouyn de Lhuys on the subject:—

"'*To M. Drouyn de Lhuys, French Ambassador at London.*

"'Paris, May 14.

"'Sir,—As I had the honour of announcing to you yesterday, the Council has deliberated on the reply of the Cabinet of London, which you had been directed to transmit to us. My preceding dispatches must have caused you to anticipate the decision of the Government of the Republic. France, in a spirit of kindness and peace, had decided to interpose her good offices for the purpose of terminating, on honourable terms, the differences which had arisen between Great Britain and Greece. It had been agreed that the coercive measures already resorted to by England should be suspended during the course of the mediation, and that if an arrangement deemed fit to be accepted by the French mediator should be rejected by the British mediator, the latter should refer the matter to London before again having recourse to force. We had received on this point the most formal promises, which, however, have not been observed. This deplorable consequence has resulted therefrom, namely, that at the moment when a convention, negotiated directly, and definitively agreed to, between the Cabinets of London and Paris, was on the point of arriving at Athens, where already the essential conditions of it were known, Greece, attacked anew by the naval forces of Great Britain, in spite of the energetic representations made by the French Envoy, was obliged, in order to escape complete ruin, to accept without discussion the clauses of an *ultimatum* far more rigorous. On learning this strange result of our mediation, we believed it to be the effect of a misunderstanding. We had hoped that the Cabinet of London, like us, considering as null and void the acts so much to be regretted by every one, and which had been concluded in violation of an engagement entered into with us, would maintain the convention concluded in London. You had been charged to apply to the English Cabinet to do so, and that demand not having been agreed to, it has appeared to us that the prolongation of your sojourn in London is no longer compatible with the dignity of the Republic. (*Bravos on the Right.*) The President has ordered me to direct you to return to France after having accredited M. Marescalchi as Chargé d'Affaires. He has also directed me to express to you all the satisfaction which the Government of the Republic feels at the zeal, ability, and spirit of conciliation and firmness you have constantly shown in the course of the negotiation, the non-success of which was not attributable to you.

"'You will be pleased to communicate the present dispatch to Lord Palmerston.

"'LAHITTE.'"

General Lahitte then added that, in compliance with the desire expressed on a former day by the Assembly, he deposited on the table all the documents connected with the negotiation. The Assembly, after reading them, would be better able to discuss the question, and he accordingly moved that the discussion be postponed to a future day; which was agreed to.

The communication of the document was received with loud cheers and marked satisfaction. The printing of the document was then called for, and ordered by an

almost unanimous vote of the Assembly. General Cavaignac, M. Gustave de Beaumont, and a few other Members of the *tiers-parti*, voted against the printing.

In the month of June, the most absorbing topic of public interest in France was the Dotation Bill for the purpose of increasing the salary of the President. The original sum granted by the Constitution for that purpose was 600,000 francs; in March, 1849, this sum was doubled, by the grant of an extra 600,000 francs for "frais de représentation," and in addition there had been voted 200,000 francs for the expenses incidental to the President's place of residence, and a sum of 150,000 frances had been paid by the Home Department for cases of want recommended by the President. These sums made an allowance which practically amounted to 1,550,000 francs a year.

The Dotation Bill brought forward by the Government proposed that a supplementary credit of 2,400,000 francs should be opened to the Minister of Finance in his budget, in order to raise 250,000 francs a month, as the *frais de représentation* of the President of the Republic from the 1st of January, 1850. This Bill was referred to a Committee of the Assembly, and was rejected by them by a majority of 9 to 5. There was considerable difficulty in finding a Member of the Committee who was willing to draw up their report, but at last M. Flandin, a member of the minority, consented to undertake the task.

The report prepared by him was presented to the Assembly on the 21st of June. It was a long document, from which we select one or two passages. The Committee said, "Far from us be the thought of checking the impulses of a heart so generous as that of the President of the Republic, or of turning away his liberal hand from alleviating misfortune; we are not ignorant how many sufferings arise in moments of crisis and transition; we appreciate all the sacrifices imposed on the elected of December 10, on the great name which he bears, and the glorious reminiscences which the country beheld personified in him. We do not mean to deny that the salary of the President ought to assume larger proportions for the nephew of Napoleon; but we conceive that all that was fully provided for—first, by adding to the salary granted by the Constitution a sum of equal amount for *frais de représentation*; and next, by freeing him from all the expenses incidental to his place of residence, and which are put down in the budget at upwards of 200,000*f*.

"That conviction was confirmed by the straightforward declaration of the Minister of the Interior before the Committee, that his department, both under his own ministry and that of his predecessor, had paid to the extent of 150,000 francs for cases of want recommended by the President of the Republic.

"Under such circumstances, would it be fitting to raise the real salary to a sum six times greater than the amount fixed by the Constitution?

"The Committee, after the most mature deliberation, has come to the opinion that an amount of sums accorded, amounting to 3,600,000 francs, would constitute a veritable civil list; particularly if it be borne in mind that the demand of the Government is founded not on reasons of circumstance, but on

motives which by their permanence apply to the future as well as to the present.

"The majority of the Committee has not been able to admit the Bill in its form and in its tenor.

"However, it has been struck by some considerations in the *exposé des motifs*. In the latter part of that document an allusion is made to the sacrifices incurred by the President in his private fortune for the benefit of the state. The country cannot wish that such should be the case, as the honour of being invested with the place of first magistrate ought not to be the direct or indirect cause of ruin to any one.

"It is certainly just and constitutional, whatever is resolved on, that the private patrimony of the President ought to remain intact. .

"The question of principle was clearly laid down in the preamble of the law and maintained by the Government. Can the dignity of the President require the addition of 2,000,000 to his constitutional salary of 600,000 francs, to the supplementary allocation of 600,000 francs, and the 200,000 francs he derives from the Ministry of Public Works, and the 150,000 francs placed at his disposal for charitable purposes by the Minister of the Interior?

"What would be the result, if in his own interest and that of the country the Assembly did not put a period to the liberalities of the President? It is said that the functions of the President of the United States and in France are very different. The salaries are as different; and people seem to forget that there is a still greater disparity between a Presidency and Royalty, and that we are now deliberating on the salary of a President, and not on the civil list of a King. Notwithstanding the decrease in the value of money for the last 60 years, and the general progress of luxury, none of the successors of the illustrious Washington demanded an augmentation in the amount of the presidential salary. Public opinion in the United States, prepared by learned publicists, only claims one thing from Congress, that is, a pension for the President on his retirement from office.

"Under existing circumstances is it not also an imperious duty for the Assembly to be parsimonious in every respect of the money of the taxpayers? Who could consider as an act of hostility a desire to economise, which originates in the love of the people? The majority of the Committee emanates from the majority of the Assembly itself; it is animated with the same spirit, and has nothing to state of a nature to modify its opinion respecting a question, the terms of which have not been changed, and which has not been elucidated by any new document. It is not hostile to the Government, in whose wisdom it confides. . . . .

"The Committee has the honour to propose to the Assembly the following project of law:—

"Art. 1. An extraordinary credit of 1,600,000 francs is opened in the Ministry of Finance, for the expenditures incurred in 1849 and 1850, for the installation of the President of the Republic."

On the same day, 21st of June, General Lahitte, Minister of Foreign Affairs, next ascended the tribune, and said: "I have the honour of announcing to the Assembly that the Cabinet of Her Britannic Majesty consents, for the adjustment of the affairs of Greece,

to return to the London Treaty, by substituting for the clauses of the arrangement concluded at Athens on the 27th of April, which have not yet been executed, the corresponding stipulations of the convention agreed to in London on the 19th of April.

"Consequently, the President of the Republic has given orders to declare to the Ambassador of Her Britannic Majesty that the French Government accepts that solution as far as it is concerned.

"Gentlemen, what the French Cabinet has accepted on the 20th of June is in substance what it had proposed to the English Cabinet on the 14th of May, previous to the recall of its ambassador.

"The Government of the Republic hopos that it will be evident from all, that from the first to the last act of that long negotiation, its conduct was only inspired by the sentiment of national dignity, by a spirit of conciliation, and a desire of maintaining general peace."

The debate on the report of the Committee on the Dotation Bill took place on the 24th, when M. Fould, Minister of Finance, said that he deemed it his duty to make known the exact state of the case, and indicate the object of the law. Some had perceived in it a hidden idea and an *arrière pensée*, against which he protested. To leave no reason to doubt the sincerity of their motives Ministers had accepted an amendment, to which the most eminent men of the Assembly had given their sanction. That amendment provided that an extraordinary credit of 2,160,000 francs should be opened in the Ministry of Finance for the extraordinary expenses of the President of the Republic. It was less by 240,000 francs than the credit required by the Cabinet, but that sum represented an appropriation made in the budget of public works for the expenses of the palace of the Elysée, and the original sum was accordingly preserved. This course would reserve the right of future interference, and protect the dignity of the two powers.

The amendment alluded to by the Minister of Finance was that which had been proposed in the Committee, but rejected by a majority.

After a few unimportant speeches, chiefly in opposition to the Bill, the general discussion was declared closed, and the President read the resolution proposed by the majority of the Committee, and the following amendment moved by the minority and adopted by the Government, "An extraordinary credit of 2,160,000 francs for the expenses of the President of the Republic is opened in the Ministry of Finance for 1850." Another amendment, presented by M. Dampierre, proposed to grant the same sum, but wished it to be allocated for two years, 1849 and 1850.

The discussion then opened on the course to be pursued, and as to what resolution should first come under consideration. M. Favreau moved that the amendment containing the larger amount should be first discussed, and cited several precedents in favour of his opinion.

M. Laroche combated that proposition, and contended that the amendment proposing the smaller amount should be the first discussed —he meant that moved by the majority of the Committee, reducing the sum to 1,600,000 francs for expenses incurred in 1849 and 1850. The amendment adopted by the Cabinet was a mere modification of the original Bill, the cha-

racter of which remained unchanged.

M. Kerdrel contended that the amendment which should first be discussed was that accepted by the Ministry. This course was agreed to after a short reply from M. Baroche.

General Changarnier next rose and said, that no Government had done more than the present to calm divisions and restore confidence, and yet none was more bitterly assailed by parties. If he had an advice to give, it would be to vote the integrity of the credit simply, nobly, and in a manner becoming a great Assembly. He could not conceive any advantage from an idle discussion and chicanery of words, and entreated his colleagues to abridge it and vote for the amendment accepted by the Cabinet.

The Assembly then decided that the ballot should take place, and the result was as follows:—

For the amendment .	354
Against it	308

The amendment was accordingly declared to be adopted.

M. Leo de Laborde next rose, and proposed to reduce the indemnity of the Members of the National Assembly from 9000 francs to 6000 francs annually.

The previous question, however, was put to the vote and adopted, and the Bill then passed.

CHAPTER IX.

Eulogium pronounced by the President of the Assembly on the late Sir Robert Peel—Disorderly scene in the Assembly during the Debate on the Law relative to the Press—Speech of M. Victor Hugo—Repetition of Disorder in the Assembly—The Bill relative to the Press carried—Appointment of Committee to sit in permanence during the Prorogation—The numbers chosen hostile to the Ministry—Prorogation of the Assembly—Foolish Manifesto of the Comte de Chambord (Duc de Bordeaux)—Important Letter of M. de Larochejaquelin—Death of the ex-King, Louis Philippe, at Claremont—Progress of the President through France—His Speech at Lyons—General Hautpool succeeded as Minister of War by General Schramm—Struggle between the Ministry and General Changarnier relative to the removal of General Neumayer from his post—New Session of the Assembly—Message from the President. TOPICS—1. *Interior;* 2. *Finances;* 3. *Public Works;* 4. *Agriculture and Commerce;* 5. *Justice;* 6. *Public Instruction and Religious Worship;* 7. *War;* 8. *Marine;* 9. *Foreign Affairs;* 10. *Resumé—Bill to defray Expense of calling out* 40,000 *additional Troops—Report of Committee on this Bill—Discussion on the Report, and Speech of the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Foreign Policy of France—Speeches of MM. Arago, De la Drôme, and Remusat—The Bill carried—Speech of M. de Montalembert on Observance of Sunday in France.*

AT the sitting of the 5th of July, M. Dupin, the President of the Assembly, on taking the chair, rose and uttered the following graceful eulogium upon the late Sir Robert Peel, the news of whose melancholy death had just reached the French capital. He said:—"At a moment when a neighbouring and friendly nation is expressing its painful sentiments for the loss which it has recently sustained in the person of one of its most eminent statesmen, I think it would be honouring the French tribune to proclaim here our sympathetic regret, and to manifest our high esteem for that illustrious orator, who, during the whole course of his long and glorious career, was always animated with sentiments of justice and kindness towards France, and ever spoke of its Government in the most courteous terms." (*General approbation.*) "In consequence of the adhesion given to my words by the Assembly," added M. Dupin, "they shall be inserted in the *procès verbal.*" (*Applause.*)

On the 8th, in the course of a debate on the proposed law relative to the press, the following scene occurred in the Assembly.

The Minister of Justice having

ascended the tribune, said, "I have a deep conviction that the Bill under discussion is necessary for the cause of order, and for the interest of society. I will clearly point out the evils and their remedy, and when I shall have done so, I have a firm hope that the most obstinate minds will be brought to acknowledge that I am right. This Bill contains two distinct parts, the one relating to caution money, and the other of a purely fiscal character. I will, in the first place, endeavour to point out the mischief, and you will afterwards see whether we have been imprudent in proposing the remedy. When the Bill was proposed, numerous members of the majority and of the minority started the idea that it was necessary to secure the efficacy of judicial condemnations. If I am able to prove to you that, in spite of serious fines pronounced by justice on the day following his condemnation, the guilty party again attacks society and preaches anarchy; if I prove to you that he does this in spite of the proceedings of justice, tell me whether remedies are not necessary? The facts I bring forward are as follows:—Since the month of August, 1848, when the caution money was imposed on the journals, 119 condemnations have been pronounced; 66 of them have not been executed, or only partly so. The fines in the same period amount to 214,464*f.*, and only 86,750*f.* have been received. The verdicts of the jury have, therefore, been without effect. Let us now see what are the characteristics of the evil. Let us ask ourselves on what misdemeanours justice has been powerless. The condemnations have been pronounced by a jurisdiction which, I do not fear to say, has a faulty side. We shall see. By a jurisdiction which places rights in the minority; which has not all its force, because it is irresponsible; (*Movement*)—condemnations were pronounced on the day following, the 24th of February, which M. Madier de Montjau praised, but which I consider as a veritable catastrophe. (*Outbursts of exclamations on the Left.*)

On the Left.—Order, order!

The President.—I request you will be silent.

The cries on the Left here redoubled, and the whole of the Mountain rose.

The President.—It is not for you to call to order.

M. Baudin.—It is a disgrace for the tribune.

The Minister of Justice.—I—(*Loud interruption.*)

On the Left.—Order, order!

On the Right.—Monsieur le Président, put on your hat. (*Continued noise.*)

The agitation in the Chamber was here at its height, and a state of confusion which it is impossible to describe prevailed in the Assembly.

The President.—I declare to you— (*Interruption from the Left.*)

On the Left.—Order, order!

A voice on the Right.—Monsieur le Président, put the *clôture* to the vote, or put on your hat.

On the Left—The Republic has been grossly insulted. (*Fresh outburst of cries of* "Order, order!")

Another Voice on the Left.—And this is by a Minister of the Republic. (*Continued noise.*)

The President.—I shall not obey you by calling the Minister to order. If I had been ever so inclined to do so, your present

conduct would prevent me. (*Approbation on the Right, and renewed outcries on the Left.*) I repeat that if I had been inclined to do so, your violence would prevent me. (*Noise.*)

M. Pierre Leroux here advanced towards the tribune, when the ushers of the Chamber requested him to return to his seat.

The Minister of Justice again attempted to make himself heard, but his voice was completely drowned by the loudest cries from the Left.

On the Right.—Suspend the sitting, Monsieur le Président.

Other Voices.—*La clôture, la clôture!*

The President then put the *clôture* to the vote, when it was adopted.

Numerous groups then formed at the foot of the tribune and in front of the Ministerial benches.

M. E. De Girardin next appeared in the tribune. His presence there tended to increase the confusion. He held in his hand a copy of the regulations, and endeavoured to make it understood that he wished to speak on a call to order, to which, he said, he had been subjected during the confusion. He was loudly addressed by several members of the Right. On at length obtaining silence, he said that he wished to speak on the call to order, which had been addressed to him. He had, he said, been subjected to that disciplinary measure for having demanded that the Minister should be called to order for styling the Revolution of February a catastrophe.

Numerous Voices on the Right.—It is true, it is true.

Other Voices.—Read the *Presse*, read the *Presse*. (*Great laughter.*)

M. E. De Girardin.—He would ask what would have taken place under the Monarchy, if a Minister in the Chamber of Deputies, presided over by M. Dupin, had styled the Revolution of July a catastrophe?

A Voice.—Do not make such comparisons.

M. E. De Girardin.—He declared, therefore, that either the Minister of Louis Napoleon, who had designated the Revolution of February a catastrophe, should be called to order, or all the Members of the Opposition, who sat in that Chamber, would resign their seats.

This unexpected declaration was followed by general laughter and prolonged applause on the Right.

On the Left.—That man is the scourge of every party.

The Minister of Justice advanced to the tribune.

Numerous voices on the Right.—No, no! not a word! Do not reply! Leave the tribune!

The Minister then returned to his seat, and the sitting was soon after adjourned.

Next day, the Secretary having read the minutes of the preceding sitting, M. Crémieux, with a number of the *Moniteur* in his hand, ascended the tribune, and read extracts from the report of the proceedings on the previous day, in which the Minister of Justice, alluding to the Revolution of February, called it a "real catastrophe." M. Crémieux next read a paper, purporting to be a protest of the Opposition against that expression of the Minister, in which his language was denounced as insulting to the Revolution of February, as an inexcusable act, for which the most energetic censure of the President would have been but a light chastisement, and

which, nevertheless, the general indignation of the minority could not prevail on the President to inflict. M. Crémieux was interrupted at every word by the murmurs of the Right, and when he had concluded he handed the paper to the President, who refused to take it, declaring that this mode of proceeding was contrary to the rules of the House.

The majority ratified the declaration of the President by a large majority, and the discussion subsequently opened on the first article of the Bill on the press.

It was as follows:—

"The proprietors of journals or periodical publications shall lodge in the Treasury a *cautionnement*, or security in money, the interest of which shall be paid at the rate fixed for such lodgments generally. In the departments of the Seine, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Rhone, the security required from the journals is fixed as follows:—If the journal or periodical publication appear more than three times a week, either on a stated day or at irregular intervals, the security shall amount to 24,000*f.* It shall not exceed 18,000*f.* if the journal only appears three times a week or at more distant intervals. In the departments containing towns of 50,000 souls and upwards, the security for journals appearing more than three times a week shall be 6000*f.* It shall be reduced to 3600*f.* in the other departments, and respectively to one half of those two sums for the journals and periodical publications appearing three times a week, or at more distant intervals."

M. Victor Hugo said that the sovereignty of the people and universal suffrage had received a severe blow on the 31st of May last. It was now the turn of the liberty of the press; so that those three great principles of the public law of France would each be sacrificed in turn. Yesterday a Minister had presented that monstrous phenomenon of a Government denied by its own functionaries. Yes, they were told that the Revolution of February was a "catastrophe" by the very Ministers it had produced! To check universal suffrage was to check the action of democracy. To check the liberty of the press was to deprive it of speech. The first object had been achieved on the 31st of May. It now remained to complete the work by gagging the press. M. Hugo next discussed the merits of the Bill. The law of 1814, relative to printing, had, he contended, been virtually abrogated by the 8th article of the Constitution, which proclaimed the liberty of the press. Such was the opinion of the most eminent men of the country, who naturally conceived that the liberty of writing implied the liberty of printing. Why, then, leave the fate of printers at the discretion of a Minister? The law, he maintained, condemned to ruin journals which had not yet been arraigned. It cynically placed two weights and measures in the hands of justice. M. Hugo next condemned the idea of stamping all books published in parts, whether written by dead or living authors. It taxed Corneille and Molière and all dramatic plays, and actually ruined the French book trade to the advantage of Belgian and other pirates. It suppressed at Paris upwards of 300 literary and scientific periodical publications. It destroyed ten or twelve great branches of national industry;

conceded the privilege of reading to the rich, and deprived the poor of that right; and re-established confiscation. Its framers had left M. Peyronnet far behind them, and if ever M. Guizot became a member of the Assembly, he trusted that he would deposit on the table a Bill of indictment against M. Baroche. In so enlightened an age, after three revolutions, there was no other Government practicable but the one that accepted all the developments of social order, and treated liberty of the press as an auxiliary and not as an adversary. That Government should manfully propose as the order of the day the fulfilment of all the promises contained in the 13th Article of the Constitution, and take the initiative in the realization of all useful ideas. A retrograde Government should never rule over France. Independently of the official Ministry there were occult Ministers. The President of the Republic was a Numa, directed by seventeen Egerias. M. Hugo said that he had cautioned two monarchies, and he now told Ministers that they were not walking but retrograding to an abyss. He was opposed to all revolution. If there were revolutionists in the Assembly they were not on this side. The real revolutionists were the absolutists and reactionists, the apologists of the Jesuits and the Inquisition, (pointing to M. Montalembert,) of that diabolical sect, who, after preaching the murder of Kings, now preached the murder of nations, who mixed maxims of death with those of the Gospel, and poisoned the holy-water urn. M. Victor Hugo then addressed the "real majority" of the Assembly, which had a few days before rejected the Municipality Bill, and refused to allow the Transportation Law to be retrospective, and entreated them not to follow in their wild projects men who, because they rooted up a few poplars without resistance, imagined they could as easily eradicate that oak, the liberty of the press, from the bosom of the people, and who declared that the best journal was not worth the worst preacher. He intreated them to brand by a solemn vote and decree a Bill which, if carried, would be a peril for society. He felt the most profound respect for the religion of his ancestors, of which he blindly accepted all the dogmas, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary of the clerical orator. (M. de Montalembert, who considered himself personally alluded to, here rose and said that the attacks of M. Hugo made no impression upon him. But he would combat with all his might the pretensions of the Jesuitical party, which sought support from Voltairians who laughed at them, and from bankers, mostly Jews, whom that party would willingly commit to the flames. He did not, however, fear them. The Jesuits were like night birds who attempted to fly in noonday. M. Victor Hugo, in conclusion, declared that all the efforts of that party would be unavailable to destroy the human mind, which was as subtle as light and as inaccessible as the sun.

M. Savoye next rose to develop an amendment to the first article. "Conformably," he said, "to the principle of liberty, equality, and fraternity, the fundamental basis of our Republican Constitution of 1848—conformably to the very essence of universal suffrage, which implies the liberty of the press and

speech—in virtue of the 8th article of the Constitution, which proclaims that liberty by declaring that citizens possess the right of manifesting their opinions by means of the press or otherwise, and that the exercise of that right has no other limits than the rights or liberty of others and public security; whereas that right thus guaranteed cannot be curtailed by restrictions on the liberty of the press, I propose to the Assembly to vote the following counter project:—'The decree of the 9th of August, 1848, and the article 8th of the law of the 27th of July, 1849, are abrogated. From the 1st of April, 1850, the *cautionnement* of newspapers is abolished.'"

A division on this amendment having been called for, there appeared—for the amendment, 197; against it, 438.

The amendment was accordingly declared to be rejected.

The Assembly next rejected an amendment of M. Favreau, who proposed that, until the promulgation of the organic law of the press, the *cautionnement* of the journals and periodical publications should remain as it stood fixed by the law of the 9th of August, 1848.

M. Charamaule subsequently moved that every journal should appear with the signature and under the personal responsibility of the chief editor. But this amendment was also rejected.

Soon afterwards there was a repetition of the above scene of disorder in the Assembly during the debate on the same Bill.

After the first four paragraphs of article 1 had been voted, the President said, on the 5th paragraph of article 1 of the Committee two amendments have been presented, one by M. de Larochette, and another by M. Nettement. The tribune is to the latter gentleman.

M. Nettement developed his amendment, which had for object to maintain the caution-money in other departments than those specified in the article as it was at present.

M. Rouher, the Minister of Justice, here ascended the tribune.

On the Left.—Do not insult the Republic.

From the Mountain.—Call the Minister to order.

The President.—Do not recommence the scene of yesterday. (*Cries of* "Order, order," *on the Left.*)

On the Right.—Let the interrupters give in their resignations.

The Minister of Justice endeavoured to make himself heard, but was interrupted by cries of "Order, order," from a certain number of the Montagnards.

On the Left.—Monsieur le Président, call the Minister to order.

Another voice from the Mountain.—He is not worth the trouble. (*Loud exclamations on the Right.*)

M. Grevy.—There is only one thing to be done, and that is not to listen to them.

The President took his glass and endeavoured to single out one of the interrupters.

On the Left.—*Des juges!*

M. Miot (to the Minister).—You insult the Republic which feeds you. (*Cries of* "Oh, oh!" *and* "Enough, enough.")

The President.—M. Miot, you have interrupted three or four times already—

Some voices on the Left.—M. Miot is not here. (*Laughter on the Left.*)

Voices on the Right.—Yes, he is.

The President addressing the Left.—The question is whether you wish to suspend the Government of the Republic?

On the Left.—It is you who suspend it. (*Murmurs.*)

The President.—You insult it by your conduct. (Renewed noise on the Left, during which the President requested the secretaries to point out to him those members who thus disturbed the sitting.)

On the Left.—Go and look for M. Carlier. (*Murmurs on the Right.*)

The President.—The tribune continues to the Minister of Justice.

The Minister of Justice again endeavoured to make himself heard, but his voice was completely drowned by the noise on the Left.

The President.—I again make known to the country that the Minister cannot speak a word without causing the scene of violence of yesterday to be renewed.

On the Left.—He has insulted the Republic.

The President.—The Assembly has decided on that question. (*Marks of denial on the Left.*)

M. de Cambaceres.—There is an organised *émeute* in the Chamber. (*Noise.*)

The Minister of Justice, turning towards the Left, spoke with great energy, but his voice was overpowered by the tumult.

The President.—I can do no more than point out this system of violence. (*Loud interruption.*)

On the Left.—He has insulted the Republic.

The President.—If there was only one interrupter I might call him to order; but what can I do against thirty, who hide themselves in order to interrupt? (*Approbation on the Left.*) Such conduct is disgraceful.

On the Left.—He has insulted the Republic.

The President.—I can testify to the orderly conduct observed by five-sixths of the Assembly, but I have a list of 101 members who have been called to order within a month, and if they offend again I shall apply the censure to them. (*Laughter and approbation.*) Continue, Monsieur le Ministre. Do not abandon your right. ("Hear, hear.")

The Minister of Justice said that he had only a few brief observations to make on the amendment of M. Nettement.

M. Charras.—Divide! divide!

Some Montagnards.—Divide! divide!

On the Right.—Silence. It is quite disgraceful.

The President.—This is not the conduct of public men. There is no country enjoying a representative Government in which such a spectacle could be seen. (*Approbation on the Right.*)

A voice on the Right.—It is perfectly disgraceful. (*Noise.*)

The President, with energy, to the Left.—I wish the whole of France could witness your conduct.

M. Baudin.—You allow the Republic to be insulted. (*Noise.*)

A Voice.—Your Republic is an *émeute.*

On the Right.—Call M. Baudin to order.

Another Voice.—He is the most insupportable of the interrupters.

Another Voice.—Is this the liberty of the tribune?

M. Miot.—We demand explanations from the Minister.

The President.—You will not have them; there are no explana-

tions on the order of the day. ("Hear, hear.")

On the Right.—Close the sitting, Monsieur le Président. The scene is disgraceful.

The Minister of Justice again began to speak, but a fresh outbreak from the Left completely drowned his voice. (*Continued noise.*)

On the Right.—This is really shameful. Monsieur le Président, close the sitting.

The President.—I testify that the Assembly is calm; all the violence proceeds from the benches of the extreme Opposition. I am unable to repress this tumult, owing to the want of courage of the interrupters, which prevents their standing up and exposing themselves to individual reproach. (*Applause.*) You in the Mountain are only the party of violence; you merit no other appellation. ("Hear, hear.") I hope such conduct will have a different effect out of doors from what you expect from it.

M. Baudin.—The Republic has been insulted.

A Voice.—Call M. Baudin to order! (*Noise.*)

The President.—You are always talking of the Republic; it is unfortunate to have such defenders. (*Laughter and applause.*)

M. Leon Faucher.—Such conduct is quite disgraceful. (*Noise.*)

The President.—We will remain here until midnight if necessary. ("Hear, hear.") Speak, Monsieur le Ministre.

The Minister of Justice.—I say, gentlemen, that—

A renewal of the tumult again overpowered the voice of the Minister.

On the Right.—Close the sitting. (*Noise.*)

The President.—No, gentlemen, do not give the fatal example of yielding to violence. If I remain alone in the Assembly, I will not quit this seat. (*Applause.*) The regulations of the Chamber are set at naught, and the Constitution, which gives to the Ministers the right to speak, is violated.

Ultimately, on the 16th of July, the Ministerial Bill passed by a majority of 392 to 265, with provisions even more stringent than those originally proposed.

In addition to the clauses imposing the necessity of signature to articles, there had been introduced clauses levying new duties on classes of publications hitherto exempted, and heavier duties than the existing ones on publications already taxed: newspapers publishing a feuilleton were to pay an additional centime stamp.

On the 22nd of July a ballot was begun for the Committee, who were to sit in permanence during the prorogation of the Assembly. It was to consist of 25 members, but the result of the ballot on that day gave sufficient majorities to only fifteen names, not one of which was that of a Bonapartist. The fact was that the Legitimists and Republicans (meaning by that term the Members of the Mountain, to whom, oddly enough, this title in republican France was generally *par excellence* assigned) had combined to embarrass the Ministry, and on the following day seven more names were added, without containing that of a single friend and supporter of the Government. When the Committee had been appointed, the Assembly was prorogued at the end of the month.

Whatever may be the hopes of

the Legitimist party in France, it is certain that the imprudent conduct of the Count de Chambord has done more to defeat them than any other circumstance. Amidst the rapid turnings of the political wheel it seemed by no means improbable that the time was not far distant when the country, sick of revolutionary changes, and longing for something like stability and repose, might be disposed to recall the exiled heir of its long line of monarchs, and accept him as its sovereign, with a satisfactory guarantee for the continuance of those free institutions which the nation has won for itself at so dear a cost. But the people of France were certainly not prepared, in the middle of the nineteenth century, for an assertion on the part of the Bourbon dynasty of the divine right of kings, and for a declaration that their suffrages were worth little, as Henri Cinq would condescend to reign over them only by virtue of his hereditary title. Yet such was the effect of a foolish manifesto which was put forth this year by the Comte de Barthélemy, in his name, and by his authority. The document was issued on the 30th of August, and dated from Wiesbaden, being addressed in the shape of a circular to the partisans of the House of Bourbon in France. In it he said, that while the Count de Chambord had declared that he reserves to himself the direction of the general policy, he had designated the men whom he delegated in France for the application of his policy. The document proceeded—

"It incontestably follows, that no other individuality, whether in the press or otherwise, can henceforth be put forward as the representative of that policy. Besides the Count de Chambord, there can be none, in the eyes of the Legitimists, excepting the mandatories whom he has appointed; and who are, as you are no doubt already aware, the Duke de Levis, General de St. Priest, Representative of the Herault, M. Berryer, Representative of the Bouches-du-Rhône, the Marquis de Pastoret, and the Duke des Cars."

"I am officially charged," said M. Barthélemy, "to make known to you what has been the declaration of the Count de Chambord himself.

"He has formally and absolutely condemned the system of an appeal to the people, as implying the negation of the great national principle of hereditary monarchy. He at once repels any proposition which, in reproducing that idea, should modify the conditions of stability which are the essential characteristics of our principle, and which ought to make it be looked upon as the only means of finally rescuing France from revolutionary convulsions. The language of the Count de Chambord was formal and precise; he leaves no place for doubt, and every interpretation which could alter the meaning of it would be essentially inexact. To put an end to all those differences which have so strongly affected him, and which lead to nothing but our diminution; to abandon sincerely and absolutely every system which could do the slightest injury to the rights of which he is the depositary; to return to those honourable traditions of discipline which alone can raise, after so many revolutions, the sentiment of authority; to

remain steadfast in principles, moderate and conciliatory as regards persons,—such is the resumé of all the recommendations which the Count de Chambord has addressed to us, and which we are confident will be fruitful in happy results.

"On my return to France, I shall have, as in past times, the honour of transmitting to you their instructions (those of the 'mandatories' above named); and I have the confidence that you will have the goodness to continue to give me your precious assistance, and to keep me acquainted with the situation of your department."

It may be well supposed that such a declaration caused both surprise and grief amongst the ablest members of the party to whom it was addressed. The Marquis de Larochejaquelin, one of the most eloquent and respectable of the Legitimists, lost no time in making known his sentiments in a letter to one of the public journals. He denounced the circular as a foolish act, and said that he "accepted it completely as his excommunication."

"It is evident," he continued, "that we have no longer the same principles. I do not believe that legitimacy is a 'mystery;' that under the Republic, any more than under the Monarchy, 'the Representatives of France ought to obey the orders of the King.' I have never had any doubt on that theory. Henceforth, Parliamentary faults should mount higher than their authors: that is the consequence of the orders given.

"In politics I cannot defend what I do not comprehend. If, in a respectful intimacy, and without discussion being permitted to him, a private man could personally bow down his love, his unbounded devotedness, before the desires expressed by an exiled Prince, in terms which did not call on him to repudiate, but to be silent about his loyal convictions, the political man cannot accept, either for himself or for his friends, the humiliation of this unqualifiable public manifesto, the consequences of which would be as fatal to the principle of authority as to the principles of liberty. It is no longer a question of persons, but a question of principles. I have a right to say that mine are not those of the men under whom I would have given proof of discipline.

"An appeal to the nation is not, as is alleged, a revolutionary act—it is the nation itself, in its sovereignty, finishing the æra of revolutions. I had not asked for an appeal to the nation on the principle of legitimacy. Who is there that does not remember that the question was thus stated—Republic or Monarchy? The Legitimists, in basing the appeal to the people on this solid, popular, and national groundwork, would have struck down all the barriers which had been raised up more formidably than ever. Had the Monarchy been proclaimed in principle, there was nothing more but reason, tradition, glory, utility of the past, to claim for Legitimacy. Parties could not, in the situation produced for them by circumstances, do otherwise than submit before the national right of the France of nine centuries, recognised and recalled by the nation. They will not have it: I can do nothing in the matter.

"The harshness of the language of the manifesto is not even tem-

pered by a single word admitting good intentions. I henceforward leave to others the care of defending the doctrines which, in my error, I thought I could alone support, without being hooted by public opinion. I will remain always faithful to the interests of my country, in acting according to the law which governs it, without troubling myself about wishing or foreseeing the future, to which I shall have to submit. It will be permitted me to guard religiously in reserve, for the satisfaction of my conscience, the political symbol which has hitherto led the faith of my whole life; but there would not be, I allow, any application possible, if the manifesto which you have published had its effect."

On the 26th of August the ex-King Louis Philippe died at Claremont.

During the autumn the chief incident was the "progress" of the President through France, when he visited the principal towns, and attended municipal banquets, where he was well and, in some places, enthusiastically received. Amongst other towns he visited Strasburg, the scene of his once abortive attempt to bring about a revolution, from which he was then obliged to fly, but which he now entered at the head of a brilliant *cortège*, the President of the French Republic. At the different public dinners which were given to him during his progress, Louis Napoleon spoke well, and in a tone of firmness and moderation which conciliated respect and goodwill. It will be sufficient to select, as a specimen, the speech he delivered at Lyons, at a banquet which took place on the 15th of August. He said—

"*Monsieur le Maire,*

"I sincerely hope that the city of Lyons, of which you are the worthy interpreter, will receive the sincere expression of my gratitude for the kind reception it has given me. But believe me when I declare to you, that I have not come into this part of the country where the Emperor, my uncle, has left such profound traces, for the mere purpose of receiving ovations and reviewing the troops. The object of my visit is the hope that my presence amongst you may tend to encourage the good, to induce those who have been led astray to return to sober reason, and to judge by myself of the sentiments and the necessities of the country. The task I have undertaken requires your co-operation, and that your co-operation may be frankly given as it will be frankly received, I will now tell you from my heart what I am and what I want. Gentlemen, I am the representative not of a party, but of the two great national manifestations which, in 1804 as in 1848, desired to save, by means of order, the great principles of the French revolution. (*Applause.*) Proud of my origin and of my standard, I shall ever remain faithful to both. I am and shall be totally and completely at the disposal of the country, no matter what is required of me, whether it be abnegation or perseverance. Rumours of *coups-d'état* have, perhaps, reached even you, gentlemen, but you have not believed them, and I thank you. (*Loud applause.*) Such things can only be the dream of parties without support in the nation; but the man who is the chosen of six millions of suffrages executes the will of the people, and does not

betray them. Patriotism, gentlemen, consists in abnegation as well as in perseverance. In presence of general danger all personal ambition must disappear. In this case patriotism is recognised, as the maternity was recognised in a celebrated case. You remember the two women who claimed the same child. By what sign did they recognise the real mother? Why, by the renunciation of the rights wrung from her by the peril that hung over her beloved! (*Great applause.*) Let the parties that love France not forget this sublime lesson. For my own part, I shall always remember it. (*Immense applause.*) But, on the other hand, if culpable pretensions were revived, and menaced the tranquillity of France, I shall know how to render them impotent by again invoking the sovereignty of the people, for I do not admit that any one has a greater right to call himself representative of the people than myself. You understand these sentiments; for does not all that is noble, generous, sincere, find always an echo amongst the people of Lyons? Your history presents undying proofs of it. I beg of you to take my words as a proof of my confidence and of my esteem. I drink to the health of the people of Lyons."

At Cherbourg, which the President visited in September, a magnificent naval celebration took place, which attracted crowds of visitors, many of whom were from England.

In the month of October General d'Hautpool, Minister of War, retired from the Ministry, and was succeeded by General Schramm, an officer of the Bonapartist school.

In the latter part of the same month the formidable influence exercised by General Changarnier, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, was tested by the result of an ill-concealed quarrel between him and the Ministers, and, indeed, the President also, in consequence of the determination of the latter to remove from the command of the First Military Division General Neumayer, who had given offence to the Government, in consequence of its being supposed that he had not with sufficient firmness repressed some democratic cries, on the part of the troops, on various occasions. This step General Changarnier opposed. For some days it was doubtful whether the Minister of War or the Commander-in-Chief would carry his point; but the President of the Republic was resolute in the execution of his purpose, and at last an order of the Minister of War appeared, removing General Neumayer to the command of another division, and appointing General Carrelet in his place as Commander of the First Military Division. General Changarnier then issued, on the 2nd of November, the following order of the day to the troops under his command:—

"According to the text of the law, the army is not a deliberative body; according to military regulations, it ought to abstain from any demonstration, and from uttering any cry when under arms. The General in Chief recalls these provisions to the notice of the troops placed under his command."

The National Assembly reassembled early in November; and, immediately on the opening of the Session, M. Baroche, the

Minister of the Interior, read a very long message from the President of the Republic. The following are the most important passages:—

"*Messieurs les Représentantes,*

"My first message was coincident with the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly. The same electors who named me to the Supreme Magistracy of the country called you by their suffrages to sit here. France saw you arrive with joy, for the same thought presided over our two elections. It imposed on us the same mandate, and made the re-establishment of order and the maintenance of external peace depend on our union. A considerable amelioration has been effected since the month of June, 1849. When you arrived the country was still disturbed by the last moments of the Constituent Assembly. Many imprudent votes had created great embarrassments to the Government. The violence of the Tribune was, as ever, transferred to street agitation, and the 13th of June beheld the failure of a new attempt at insurrection. Though easily repressed, it still showed the imperative necessity of uniting our efforts against evil passions. To overcome them, it was at first necessary to prove to the nation that the best intelligence reigned between the Assembly and the Executive Power, to imprint on the Administration an uniform and firm direction, to combat resolutely the causes of disorder, to reanimate the elements of prosperity.

"INTERIOR.

"The important laws that the gravity of events obliged you to adopt contributed powerfully to re-establish confidence, because they proved the force of the Assembly and the Government when they are in perfect accord.

"The Administration, on its side, redoubled its vigour, and the functionaries, who appeared neither capable nor sufficiently devoted to the difficult mission of conciliating without weakness, and of repressing without party spirit, were dismissed; others, on the contrary, were promoted or recompensed.

"The municipal authority, so salutary when its action was frankly united to that of the Executive Power, drew on itself very justly, in many communes, grave reproaches: 421 mayors and 183 adjoints had to be dismissed; and if all those who have remained unequal to their functions have not been similarly treated, the cause is in the imperfection of the laws.

"To remedy this defect the Council of State has already commenced the examination of a project of law; but it is difficult to conciliate the municipal franchise with the unity of action—the true force of the central power.

"The National Guard, the useful auxiliary against internal and external enemies when it is well organized, acted but too often in a sense contrary to the object of its institution, and obliged us to dissolve it in 153 towns and communes; in fine, in all places where it presented the character of an armed corps deliberating. The tribunals have worthily seconded the Government. The magistracy has displayed great energy in enforcing the execution of the laws, and punishing those who violated them.

"Agitation has been calmed in the country districts by putting a restraint on the detestable propaganda which were exercised by the primary teachers. Several of these have been dismissed. The schoolmasters are no longer the instruments of disorder. Although incessantly occupied with an urgent repression, the Government has adopted all that seemed to it proper to ameliorate the situation of the country. Thus, in spite of the difficulty of circumstances, the Property Tax has been reduced by 27,000,000*f.*

"The financial condition of the communes is in a state of improvement, but the Government moderates their excessive desire to vote local expenses.

"The Government has exercised indulgence whenever it could do so without danger. Thus, since the month of June, 1849, 2400 convicts have been set at liberty without danger to public tranquillity. There remain only 458, who have been sent to Algeria. There still remain, unhappily, without counting the June convicts, 348 persons condemned for political offences in the prisons of France. The interdiction of labour in the prisons had aggravated the condition of the prisoners. The decree of the 9th January, 1849, has not remedied the evil. A project of law which preserves the interests of society, and those of the prisoners, has been submitted to the Council of State. When it is adopted, the Government will utilise as much as possible this numerous class in agricultural works.

"A project of law will be presented to you for the relief of the remains of our armies of the Republic and the Empire who are now without resources, political events having deprived them of their rights, and because it is unworthy of a great nation to leave such men any longer in a state of misery.

"FINANCES.

"The *ensemble* of this policy has considerably improved our financial situation.

"The accounts for 1848 have been submitted to you, and you have been made acquainted with the definitive condition of that budget.

"It was for a moment thought that the budget of 1849, by reason of certain circumstances, unforeseen at the moment it was voted, would impose on the Treasury a charge of about 300,000,000*f.* Thanks to the progress of the revenue, and to the economy introduced in the different services, this deficit, it may be now affirmed, will be reduced to nearly 100,000,000*f.*

"Everything leads us to hope that the presumed deficit of the budget of 1850 will be sensibly diminished, and that the equilibrium announced for 1851 will be realized; the ascending progress of the indirect revenue is sustained; the first nine months of 1850, compared with the corresponding months of last year, give an advantage of more than 28,000,000*f.* The indirect contributions, the tariffs of which have not been modified, and which stand for more than 16,000,000*f.* in this increase, attest the resumption of affairs and the amelioration in the condition of the working classes.

"The country, Gentlemen, has undoubtedly the sentiment of this improved situation. Each has

been enabled to recognise that the finances of the State, which last year figured in the first rank in the preoccupations of public opinion, are at this day very far from inspiring the same apprehensions. I announce with satisfaction this progress. It is the recompense of the good spirit of the population, and of the common efforts of the Government and of the Assembly. It will be an encouragement for all of us.

"PUBLIC WORKS.

"The reduction of credits has occasioned the adjournment of necessary works, and even delayed the execution of the most urgent. Nevertheless, important sections of railroads have been for the last year opened.

"The second half-year of 1849 has seen opened the sections of Paris to Chalons-sur-Marne, Paris to Tonnerre, Dijon to Chalons-sur-Saône, Saumur to Angers, Versailles to Chartres, Noyon to Chauny, Saint Pierre to Calais—total 574 kilometres. During the year 1850 have been opened the sections of Chalons-sur-Marne to Vitry, Metz to Nancy, Nérondes to Nevers, Chauny to St. Quentin. Total 152 kilometres.

"The year 1851 will see opened the sections of Vitry to Bar-le-Duc, Metz to St. Avold, Strasburg to Sarreburg, Tonnerre to Dijon, Tarascon to Beaucaire, Tours to Poitiers, Angers to Nantes, and we also hope, Chartres to La Loupe. Total 513 kilometres.

"The iron trade is one of those which recovers more slowly. In 1849 the foundries produced 425,000 tons of cast metal, about 59,000,000*f.*, and 275,000 tons of pig iron, of the value of 81,000,000*f.* more or less. At present the activity of the iron establishments seems to revive.

"Measures are being continued, with the view of placing at the disposal of the agricultural interest the means, so precious for it, of irrigation and draining.

"AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

"To extend improvements, to remedy public suffering, is the duty of the administration of Agriculture and Commerce. The crisis which weighs down our agriculture invites all our solicitude; the extent of the evil would have rendered the resources at the disposal of the Government insufficient if it meant to make general application of them. It has appeared more useful to localise their employment. Purchasers of grain for the military and naval service, in those markets where the depreciation was most felt, have relieved local distress by imparting firmness to them. Although the harvest of 1850 did not come up to the hopes entertained, it however leaves no fear for the supply of the country.

"The reduction in the price of grain would not fail to produce a corresponding depression in the cattle markets.

"The progress of agricultural science has made such advances as by its importance to rise to the height of a real revolution in politico-economical matters. In the course of the present Session the Government will bring before the Assembly measures tending to give development to the practice of irrigation. It will call your attention to the modes of drainage which are in England the object of such extensive encouragement. A Bill will also be submitted to you relative to the use of artificial

manures. The remarkable methods for cultivating, cleaning, and preparing flax, which have just been introduced into England, Ireland, and Belgium, could not but attract the attention of the Government. It has had the subject thoroughly inquired into, and the results of its examination will be submitted to you in the *Exposé des Motifs* of a Bill which will be laid before you for the purpose of freeing from all entrance duty flax seed coming from Riga.

"The positive information acquired in agricultural matters is disseminated amongst the youngest classes of the population by means of local schools and model farms; and amongst the agriculturists themselves by the publication of reports emanating from men best capable of giving them.

"The Department of Commerce has taken all the measures necessary to enable the products of French industry to appear with honour at the Great Exhibition which is to take place in London in 1851.

"In the concerns of our commercial shipping interest, an inquiry, similar to that of 1824, will be shortly instituted, and will give an opportunity of ascertaining all that may be wanted. The shipowners demand it, and the Government is anxious for it. It cannot remain barren of results.

"Amongst the provident institutions which the Government intends developing, mutual aid societies and pension funds, instituted by the State, occupy the first rank. An inquiry now pursued with activity, will show what is the number of such societies already existing in France, and the services which they render. It will lead to the formation of an exact table of the chances of illness incidental to each age. Meanwhile nothing is neglected to lead to the creation of these institutions on bases in conformity with the idea of the Legislature; and the Government can felicitate itself on the co-operation which has been afforded it in this matter by all the heads of factories and industrial establishments, and in particular those of Lyons and Mulhausen, who have given a most noble example.

"JUSTICE.

"Six thousand convicts, confined in the *bagnes* of Toulon, Brest, and Rochfort, load our budget with an enormous weight, whilst they become more depraved, and menace society at every moment. It has appeared possible to render the penalty of hard labour more efficacious and more reforming, less expensive and at the same time more humane, by favouring the progress of French colonization. A law will be presented to you on that question.

"It will be proposed at the same time to render more useful and more real the *surveillance* to which malefactors are subjected on whom justice has inflicted penal and degrading punishment. The number of offences and crimes committed every year attest how urgent and indispensable is the amelioration of our repressive legislation.

"PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

"The 9th article of the Constitution prescribed the introduction of liberty and competition in education, under certain conditions of capacity and morality, and under the superintendence of the State.

The law which operated this radical reform was prefaced by two measures. The first is the abolition of the certificate of education; the second the transitory law relating to the appointment and the revocation of primary teachers. One of those measures has put an end to old and warm complaints. The other, according to the unanimous reports of the prefects, has produced the most fortunate results.

"The important law of the 15th of March, 1850, induced a considerable change amongst the *personnel* as well as certain new regulations. Several months have been devoted to that double labour. The first is almost completed. Several decrees prepared with the concurrence of the Council of State have provided for the most pressing regulations become necessary. Other plans are being discussed. Everything announces that in general the provisions of the new law will realize the hopes of the Government and of the Assembly. The administration of religious worship has obtained from the Holy See, after tedious negotiations, a measure long since demanded—the erection of three colonial bishoprics and the appointment of three Prelates for Martinique, Guadaloupe, and the island of La Réunion.

"The Sovereign Pontiff proclaimed, at the same consistory, three new Cardinals, granted to the French Church as an eminent proof of gratitude towards our nation, and of esteem for the French Episcopacy.

"WAR.

"The effective of the land forces, which in the month of June, 1849, amounted to 451,000 men, and 93,754 horses, is no more at present than 396,000 men, and 87,400 horses, and will shortly be reduced to the limits prescribed in the budget, to which it will be confined, if political circumstances permit us.

"MARINE.

"The Marine has been maintained upon a respectable footing, notwithstanding the reductions commanded by the budget.

"Foreigners have paid homage to the fine organization of our fleet assembled at Cherbourg.

"However, our maritime force is only composed of 125 ships, instead of 235, which we had in activity in 1848. It employs 22,561 men, instead of 29,331 borne on the lists of the same year.

"The actual effective only suffices imperfectly for the protection of present interests engaged in all parts of the globe.

"FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"Since my last message our foreign policy has obtained in Italy a great success. Our arms have overthrown at Rome that turbulent demagogy which, throughout the Italian Peninsula, had compromised the cause of true liberty, and our brave soldiers have had the signal honour of replacing Pope Pius the Ninth on the throne of St. Peter. The spirit of party will fail in obscuring this memorable deed, which will form a glorious page for France. The constant aim of our efforts has been to encourage the liberal and philanthropical intentions of the Holy Father: the Pontifical power pursues the realization of the formulas contained in the *motu proprio* of the 2nd of September,

1849. Some of the organic laws have already been published, and those which are to complete the *ensemble* of the administrative and military organization in the States of the Church will not be long delayed. It is needless to say, that our army, yet necessary for the maintenance of order at Rome, is equally so for our political influence, and which, having rendered itself illustrious by its courage, is no less admired for its discipline and its administration.

"On the different points where our diplomacy has had to interfere, it has nobly maintained the dignity of France; and our allies have never had to demand our support in vain.

"In Greece, as soon as we learned the acts by which England supported her demands, we intervened by our good offices. France could not remain indifferent to the lot of a nation to whose independence she had so much contributed; she did not hesitate to offer her mediation; despite the difficulties raised during the course of the negotiations, she succeeded in softening the conditions imposed on the Government at Athens, and our negotiations with Great Britain resumed immediately their accustomed character.

"In Spain we have seen with pleasure the ties which unite the two countries become closer by the mutual sympathy of the two Governments. Thus, as soon as the French Government learned the criminal attack directed by some adventurers against the Isle of Cuba, we sent new forces to the Commander of the Antilles, with an injunction to unite his efforts to those of the Spanish authorities to prevent the recurrence of similar attempts

"Denmark still excites our most lively solicitude. This ancient ally, which had so much to endure on account of her fidelity to France at the period of our disasters, has not yet, notwithstanding the bravery of her army, subdued the insurrection which has broken out in the Duchy of Holstein. The armistice of the 18th July, 1849, has been recognised by the Interim of Frankfort, which had charged Prussia to treat in the name of Germany. After laborious negotiations a treaty was signed the 2nd of July, through the mediation of England, between Denmark and Prussia. This treaty, ratified at first by the Cabinet of Berlin and her allies, has just been accepted by Austria and the Powers represented at the Assembly of Frankfort. While these negotiations were proceeding in Germany, the Powers friendly to Denmark opened conferences at London, for the sake of maintaining the integrity of the States of the King of Denmark, such as has been guaranteed by treaties. If the steps taken by the Allied Powers have not yet succeeded in putting an end to the struggle engaged in in the North of Germany, they have at least obtained the happy result of curtailing the proportions of the war, which only exists now between the King of Denmark and his unsubdued provinces.

"We will still insist upon the King of Denmark assuring, by institutions, the rights of the Duchies. On the other hand, we will give him all the support he has a right to require from us by virtue of treaties and of our ancient friendship.

"In the midst of the political conflictions which divide Germany,

we have observed the most strict neutrality. So long as French interests and the equilibrium of Europe shall not be compromised, we will continue a policy marked by our respect for the independence of our neighbours.

"I can say, without presumption, the position of France in Europe is dignified and honourable. Wherever her voice is heard she advises peace, protects order and right; she is listened to everywhere.

"RESUMÉ.

"Such, Gentlemen, is a rapid exposition of the state of our affairs. Notwithstanding the difficulty of the circumstances, law and authority have recovered their empire to such a point that no one believes henceforth in the success of violence. But besides this, the more that the fears for the present disappear, the more the public mind devotes itself with assiduity to the contemplation of the future. Nevertheless, France desires repose above all things. Still agitated by the dangers which society has run, she remains a stranger to the quarrels of parties or of men, which are so insignificant in the presence of the great interests which are at stake.

"I have often declared, when the opportunity is offered of expressing publicly my feelings, that I considered as great criminals those who by personal ambition would compromise the small amount of stability guaranteed to us by the Constitution. This is my profound conviction, and it has never been shaken. It is only the enemies of public tranquillity who have been able to misrepresent the most simple steps which arise from my position.

"As first magistrate of the Republic, I was obliged to place myself in communication with the clergy, the magistracy, the agricultural interests, the industrial interests, the administrations, and the army, and I gladly availed myself of every opportunity of testifying to them my sympathy and my gratitude for the assistance which they had given to me; and above all, if my name as well as my efforts has assisted in strengthening the good feeling of the army, of which I alone have the disposal, according to the terms of the Constitution, it is a service, I venture to declare, which I consider I have rendered to the country, for I have always turned my personal influence to the profit of the cause of order.

"The invariable rule of my political life will be, in every circumstance, to do my duty, and nothing but my duty.

"At the present day it is permitted to every one, to the whole world excepting to me, to endeavour to accelerate the revision of our fundamental law. If the Constitution contain vices and dangers, you are all at liberty to point them out to the country. I alone, bound by my oath — I confine myself within the strict limits which that Constitution has laid down for me.

"The Councils-General have in a great number of instances expressed a wish in favour of the revision of the Constitution. That wish is only addressed to the legislative power. As far as regards me, the elect of the people, and deriving my powers from the people alone, I shall always conform to their wishes when expressed in a legal manner.

"The incertitude as to the future, creates, I am aware, many apprehensions, by reviving many hopes. Let us all learn to make the sacrifice to the country of these hopes, and only to occupy ourselves with its interests. If in the present Session you vote the revision of the Constitution, a constitutional Assembly will assemble for the purpose of reconstructing our fundamental laws, and regulating the fate of the executive power. If you do not vote it, the people will, in 1852, solemnly manifest the expression of its new pleasure. But whatever may be the solution of the future, let us understand each other, in order that it may never be passion, surprise, or violence, that shall decide the fate of this great nation. Let us inspire the people with that repose, by being calm in our deliberations. Let us inspire them with a profound feeling of justice, by laying aside on our own sides all appearance of selfishness; and then, believe me, the progress of our political measures will compensate for the danger derived from institutions which were created in days of distrust and uncertainty.

"That which pre-occupies me above all things, you may be persuaded, is, not to know who will govern France in 1852, but to employ the time of which I dispose in such a manner that the transition, whatever it may be, may be made without trouble.

"The most noble and the most dignified object of an elevated mind is not to seek, when one is in possession of power, by what expedients it may be perpetuated, but to watch without ceasing over the means of consolidating, for the advantage of all, the principles of authority and of morality which defy the passions of men and the instability of the laws.

"I have honestly opened my heart to you. You will respond to my frankness by your confidence, to my good intentions by your co-operation, and God will do the rest.

"Receive, Gentlemen, the assurance of my high esteem,

"L. N. BONAPARTE.

"Elysée National, Nov. 12."

At the end of November a Bill was brought forward by the Ministry to authorize Government to open a credit for 8,460,000*f.* in order to defray the expenses of calling out 40,000 additional troops in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs in Germany. This Bill was as usual referred to a Committeee, and the preparation of the report was entrusted to M. Remusat. This was presented to the Assembly early in December, and is interesting as explaining the view taken in France of the complicated question of German politics. The report was in substance as follows:—

"The events of late years have generally established that the organization given by the Act of 8th June, 1815, to the German Confederation ought to be revised, either for simple modification or complete renovation. Should the changes required be made by the Diet as it is constituted; or by free conferences, concerning which the Diet will determine; or by new powers substituted for the Diet, having neither the same organization nor the same origin? Is Germany an existing federation which is being modified; or shall a new federation be established between distinct states restored to the plenitude of their inde-

pendence in order to form it? Is she to remain a federation of states, or to become a federative state? These questions have divided the two great powers of Germany. Neither one nor the other has confined itself to unvariable terms.

"Austria, who assembled the Diet at the moment when it seemed annihilated, inclines to maintain in a certain measure the preservation of what was established at the Congress of Vienna. Prussia, who would appear to consider the treaty of 1815 as a dead letter, demands that accomplished facts should be taken into account, and that essential changes should be introduced into an organization which the times left behind. Austria would reject to cede the privilege of presiding over the Diet, with which she was invested by article 5 of the Act of 1815; and Prussia claims, urgently, participation in this privilege. At a certain epoch the latter power had formed a partial federation which she directed to the exclusion of her rival, and which, dissolved by events, has only left behind it the principle of the restricted union. Of this principle, which is believed to be found in its germ in the act which constituted the Germanic Federation, Prussia has demanded the acknowledgement and the extension; while Austria, without rejecting it in an absolute manner, makes it, however, subordinate to the rights of the General Assembly, and demands in all cases to enter henceforth into the Confederation with all her states,—that is to say, with twenty-four millions of subjects who hitherto had not been counted therein, and thus to effect the completion of the new and powerful unity which she has just impressed upon her monarchy. On those conditions she would not have appeared reluctant to treat, and even to consent to the creation and participation with Prussia in an executive power of the union constituted outside the Federal Diet. For the rest, it does not appear that latterly the idea of substituting, in the place of annexing or opposing to this Assembly, all composed of the envoys of the Princes, a representation of popular origin, has been on either part energetically maintained.

"But to these difficulties were added those arising out of the events in Electoral Hesse and Schleswig-Holstein. In respect to Hesse and the armed intervention solicited by the Elector, Prussia has not absolutely denied the right claimed by the Diet, but she has nevertheless interposed the obstacle of an army against the exercise of the right. In respect to Schleswig-Holstein, the respect borne to the good right of Denmark, and the old and profound esteem merited so much by Denmark from all Governments, has brought England, France, Austria, and Russia to signify their intention of contributing to the pacification of Holstein. Brought back upon this point to the common policy, the Cabinet of Prussia engaged to put no obstacle in the way of the intervention of a Federal corps, provided the Prussian territory were not traversed. The road at that time remained open through Brunswick; but the road has since been closed by the Duke of Brunswick, and the Assembly understands that it is this incident alone which might become the occasion of a conflict, for

upon the foundation of the question, upon the rights of Denmark, Europe is unanimous, and its will will be accomplished.

"Upon these two points a conflict seems imminent. The accommodation hoped from the conferences at Warsaw seems illusory: the result of the negotiations was obscure and vague, and subsequently all has been envenomed. The mutual armaments, the movement of troops, and the ultimatum addressed recently by Austria to Prussia, make it possible that in a few days, for the first time during thirty-five years, war may have broken out between two powers of the first order.

"War might bring in its train evils still greater than those of war itself. The soil of Europe is still covered with fires only half extinguished. War might reanimate these. War might furnish with chances fatal theories, hopes, and passions. War is the last resource of subversive factions; it might shake, even to its foundations, European society; it might become only the improvident signal of a social war. This thought ought to dominate over all other thoughts in the mind of the cabinets of Europe, particularly of those which have nobly entered upon the way of wise reforms and serious progress. France, who desires neither the triumph of Absolutism nor the victory of Socialism—France, who has made within the last thirty years more than one heavy sacrifice to the peace of the world—has the right, to all appearance, to make heard pacific counsels which she may justify by her own example. Up to the last moment she will remind the rival powers of the great interests of civilization and humanity. If the voice of wisdom is not heeded, the last service which France can render is to contribute to diminish, perhaps, the misfortunes of war—to abridge, perhaps, its duration—by refusing loudly all support to the hopes of those parties who might promise themselves to engage her sooner or later in the quarrel; by contradicting beforehand all the illusions which may be formed or feigned as to the disposition by which she is animated; by dissipating the doubts which might be spread as to her entire liberty of action. We have the will and the certainty of making order respected at home as we shall respect it abroad. In the midst of the disorder of a great war we could not suffer our frontier to be insulted. It is necessary that it should be known that every insolent provocation, every disturbing propaganda, should be severely punished.

"France can only fight if war is consented to by the Assembly; really and in fact this is the case with every free government. War is impossible with such without the concurrence, at least indirect, of the deliberative power; and even this concurrence is manifested directly by the way of resolutions and addresses. But in our constitutional order, war depends formally on you—it is the Assembly who pronounces the decisive word. The neutrality of France will be a consecrated fact in Europe only when the National Assembly shall have pronounced these words, 'France is neutral.' The neutrality of Russia has been notified in an authentic document. The attitude has been taken and the engagement contracted. It is the duty of your loyalty, as well as of your prudence, to raise above

all doubts the position which your country wishes to take. France will be always able to leave that position if circumstances change, and if the national interest requires it.

"Your Committee proposes to you unanimously, to adopt the Bill which you have referred to its examination; but it proposes to you, with the same unanimity, to adopt, immediately after the close of the general debate, the following resolution—

"The National Assembly, convinced that in the questions which divide Germany at this moment, the policy of neutrality, such as is expressed and defined in the message of the President of the Republic, is the only policy suitable to France, passes to the discussion of the articles."

The debate on this report took place on the 5th of December, when General Lahitte, Minister for Foreign Affairs, ascended the tribune and said—

"Gentlemen, I think it my duty, at the commencement of this discussion, to inform the Assembly of the last news which the Government has received from Germany. Prince de Schwartzenberg and M. de Manteuffel met on the 28th of last month, at Olmütz. These Ministers have agreed on the following arrangements:—There shall be a co-operation of Prussian and Federal troops in Hesse. As to the question of Holstein, a Prussian Commissioner is to proceed with a Federal one to the Duchies, and each to address to the Regent a summons to lay down their arms; the summons from each Commissioner being in the same terms. In case this summons should not lead to the result expected, a Prussian corps should, with the Federal troops, take such coercive measures as might become necessary.

"These two points have been the object of a convention, signed on the 29th of November by the two negotiators.

"The principle of free conferences for the reconstitution of Germany has been admitted. The meeting is to take place at Dresden, on the 15th of December.

"The King of Prussia accepted on the 1st of December the arrangement agreed to at Olmütz.

"Europe must rejoice to see the dangers set aside which threatened a rupture between the two great German Powers.

"But the difficulty resulting from the principle of the German question remains precisely as it was.

"I now pass to the Bill submitted to your deliberation.

"We were convinced in advance that, on a question which touches the national honour, there could not exist anything but a perfect accord between the Executive Power and the Assembly.

"The Message of the President of the Republic had declared that, as long as the equilibrium of Europe should not be compromised, we should continue a policy of respect for the independence of our neighbours. (*Laughter on the Left.*)

"The Committee appointed to examine the Bill for the levy of 40,000 men, agrees unanimously and fully in the views of the Government when it proposes to you, by its hon. Reporter, to declare that on the questions which at present divide Germany, the policy of neutrality, such as it was defined by the Message, is the only one

that is suitable to France. That neutrality is neither indifference nor impuissance. Such abstinence would be unworthy of a great nation. The only neutrality that can be fitting for France is that which, taking its principle in the sentiments of right, justice, and respect for the independence of States, leaves to each people to regulate as it pleases, and according to its own ideas—(*Interruption on the Left; cries of* 'and Rome,' 'and Rome!')—its internal affairs and policy, on the condition, however, of respecting the rights and legitimate interests of other nations.

"Permit me, Gentlemen, to enter here into some developments which will enable you better to understand the policy which we follow relative to Germany.

"In the midst of their divisions the German Governments agree generally in admitting that new circumstances render modifications of more or less importance necessary in the Federal Constitution of Germany, such as it has been established by treaties.

"The changes which may be introduced therein are of two kinds. The one may relate to questions which had been regulated by the principal Powers, and which affect the general situation of Europe; the proportion of force between the members of the great political body, and the existence peculiar to some of these. Evidently, if the Germanic Governments think that it is their duty or the interest of Germany to enter on such questions, they will comprehend the necessity, before deciding on them definitively, of concerting with such Powers unconnected with Germany, as according to existing treaties are entitled to be consulted in these great interests.

"Other changes may relate to points which, though exceedingly important undoubtedly to the internal organization of Germany, are, however, only secondary so far as the rest of Europe is concerned. In that case I have no need to say that France, like the other Powers placed in the same condition, would not have either any right nor any real interest to interfere in such changes—(*Long interruption on the Left*)—and that a sense of propriety even imposes on her a law not to express publicly an opinion on questions which do not concern her.

"After having thus clearly defined the nature of the neutrality which the Government is determined to guard in its foreign policy, I think it superfluous to give any further explanation to the Assembly on the affairs of Germany.

"I will now come at once to the object of the Bill submitted to you.

"Gentlemen, your Committee proposes to you to vote the credits applied for to meet the expense required for calling out 40,000 men.

"Although the issue of the conferences of Olmütz appear to remove the chances of war, I think that the measure proposed is still necessary to guard against the eventualities connected with the phase into which German affairs are at present entering.

"The Government has up to the present time endeavoured by every possible means to enforce in the councils of the foreign Powers the policy of conciliation which animates it. You cannot refuse at present the means which we demand to protect, in the interest of

all Europe, those principles of order which are the preservatives of every society.

"In conclusion, Gentlemen, I have to say that the Government of the Republic does not hesitate to declare openly its pacific intentions, since it desires peace, loyally, and without equivocal confessions or weakness, and with a proper sentiment of the dignity of France."

M. Emmanuel Arago moved the adjournment of the debate. The state of affairs had, he said, completely changed since the project of law had been deposited. It was evident, from the result of the conferences of Olmütz, that the two serious causes of the differences which had arisen between the two great Powers were to a certain degree removed. France could not proclaim her neutrality in presence of two Governments who had signed a treaty of peace. The discussion would be useless; nay, dangerous. The sentiments delivered in the Assembly might have an echo in Germany. There was no longer either urgency or peril. The two armies had ceased to be in presence, and there was no danger of immediate hostilities. It was consequently advisable to postpone the discussion until it was known whether the deliberating Assemblies would accept the terms agreed to by the Sovereigns.

The question of adjournment was then put from the chair, and rejected by a considerable majority.

M. Mathieu de la Drôme having been called to the tribune, said that, in consequence of the shameful treaty signed by the King of Prussia, no discussion was possible. If peace was insured, why call out 40,000 men and demand 8,460,000 francs, unless it was for domestic purposes? Had not the Government at its disposal, to repress any subversive attempt, an army of 400,000 men, a numerous and vigilant police and gendarmerie, whose loyalty was celebrated in the Message of the President of the Republic? Peace and war required the same military force and sacrifices. What he considered most dangerous for his country was the perfect accord that prevailed between the Northern Powers of Europe. After the declaration made by General Lahitte, he should only add a few words to express his sympathy for Electoral Hesse. That country enjoyed during the last two years a Constitution which was not remarkable for Republicanism, but it breathed principles of liberality which would ultimately bear their fruits. He could not help rendering homage to the magistrates of the Duchy, whose noble conduct had elicited from the Prince of Hesse an additional proof of the contempt of Kings for their oaths.

General Fabvier, who followed, condemned the resolution proposed by the Committee as impeding the action of the Government, but would gladly grant the credit.

M. Emmanuel Arago, the next speaker, began by asking the Committee if, after the statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, it persevered in the resolution it had submitted to the approbation of the Assembly? The reorganization of Germany, he said, involved a very serious question. France had been a party to the treaties which had constructed Germany as she now stood, and it behoved her

to be a party to the new Congress charged with the contemplated organization of the confederacy. Under these circumstances a declaration of neutrality would be a proof of impotence, and the total abandonment of French interests.

M. Remusat, reporter of the Committee, declared, in its name, that it persisted in all its resolutions. The probabilities were favourable to peace. Peace was now more probable than war. But until the main question which divided the two great German Powers was peaceably solved, France should be prepared for every contingency. The signs of war were every day vanishing, he admitted; but the Committee was of opinion that the Assembly, after hearing the loyal declaration of the perfect accord that existed between the executive and legislative powers made by General Lahitte, should give a formal and complete adhesion to the policy so admirably defined in the Message of the President of the Republic. War, he repeated, was less probable, but it was always possible. During the negotiations about to be opened might not demagogues be tempted to transfer the discussion from places where it would be calm, into the streets? Was it certain that the Prussian and Austrian armies were to be dissolved? Under those circumstances the Committee deemed it advisable to maintain an armed neutrality, and persist in its resolutions.

After some further discussion a ballot took place, when there appeared—

For the resolution of the Committee	483
Against it	211
Majority in its favour .	272

The resolution was accordingly adopted.

The President then read the first article, appropriating an extraordinary credit of 8,460,000 francs for the immediate levy of 40,000 recruits, which was agreed to without a division. The two other articles were similarly adopted, and the entire Bill was voted by 466 to 213.

On the 10th of December, M. de Montalembert ascended the tribune, and read to the Assembly the report of the Committee appointed to examine a proposition of M. Olivier, relative to the observance of Sundays and holydays. The question, he said, interested the dignity and moral liberty of the French people. By adopting it the Assembly would honour itself and render to France and society a signal service. In every country that right was required, and the repose of Sundays considered a blessing as well as a duty. That law had received the sanction of the experience of sixty ages, and nevertheless no country had so shamefully violated it as France. The Sabbath was still observed in the rural districts, but desecrated in the towns. It was time that the law should at last restore the simplest obligation of nature and religion so long trodden under foot. The Committee openly called on the Assembly to re-establish the public homage due to the majesty of God and to the conscience of every Christian. It was the most insane illusion to suppose that respect can be enforced for the rights of society and property when the laws of morality and religion are disregarded. Nations no more than kings can violate with impunity the eternal decrees of the Al-

mighty. In accord with the experience of mankind the Committee proclaims the impotence of a material remedy, and sees no other except religion, which men have so long strenuously laboured to extirpate from the hearts of their fellow-creatures. Our ancestors knew and believed that prayer and faith were the very fundamental bases of society. There is no society without religion, no religion without a worship, no worship without the Sabbath. The repose of the seventh day is the sign and symbol of alliance between God and man. Its non-observance was a public profession of atheism, a public defiance thrown to the Creator. Modern philosophers have substituted the dignity of matter for the old religion of Clovis and Jean d'Arc. England and the United States are perhaps indebted for their prosperity to their close observance of the first law of God. Christians of every persuasion observe the Sabbath, and the Jews still more strictly. The project prepared by the Committee offered guarantees to all, with the exception, perhaps, of those who professed no religion. ("They constitute the majority," *cried a Member on the Left.*) They were numerous, he knew, but the Committee thought that the liberty of believing could be reconciled with that of not believing. The non-observance of the Sabbath was an attempt against equality—the only true equality—equality in the eyes of God. It affected particularly the dignity of the poor and the labourer. He (M. Montalembert) and his friends had been often charged with indifference for the education of the people. Now, in his opinion, the greatest obstacle to that education was the sacrilegious labour on Sunday. To deprive the people of repose on that day was to deprive them of their rights and duties, and to suppress the day of the Lord was to suppress education. He cited again Great Britain and the United States in support of his opinion, and ascribed to their respect for that day the prosperity, tranquillity, and grandeur they enjoyed. In London, where the population amounted to two millions and a half, order was maintained by three battalions of infantry and a few squadrons of cavalry, while in Paris the presence of an entire army was required. M. de Montalembert next described the demoralising effects of the non-observance of the Sabbath. He attributed to it the extraordinary increase of *cabarets*, which, according to returns submitted to the Committee appointed to institute an inquiry into the best mode of levying the duty on liquors, amounted to 332,000 in France. It was full time to remedy the evil, and it behoved the Assembly to oppose to the right to labour, invented by the Socialists, the right to repose, and minister both to the material and moral improvement of the labouring classes.

M. Montalembert then read the different articles of the project, but the question was not disposed of this year, nor did anything else occur before its close of sufficient importance to require notice in our pages.

CHAPTER X.

SPAIN.— *Accouchement of the Queen—Marriage of the Comte de Montemolin—Renewal of Diplomatic Relations between Great Britain and Spain—Dissolution of the Spanish Cortes—Circular of the Minister of the Interior—Result of the Elections—Opening of the New Cortes—Queen's Speech.*

PORTUGAL.—*Opening of the Portuguese Cortes—Royal Speech.*

GREECE.—*Claims of the British Government upon Greece—Narrative of Facts relating to these Claims—Exaggerated Demands of M. Pacifico—His Claims not a subject for State interference according to the Law of Nations—Dispute respecting the Islands of Cervi and Sapienza—Interviews and Correspondence between Mr. Wyse and M. Londos—Seizure of Greek Vessels by Admiral Sir William Parker—Acceptance by Lord Palmerston of the good offices of France—Baron Gros sent to Athens as Mediator—Result of his investigation of the Claims of M. Pacifico—Abortive attempts at Agreement between Mr. Wyse and Baron Gros—Convention agreed to in London between Lord Palmerston and M. Drouyn de Lhuys—Delay by Lord Palmerston in communicating this Convention to Mr. Wyse—Unfortunate consequences of this delay—Mr. Wyse resumes Coercive Measures, and the Greek Government yields—Letter from Mr. Wyse containing a List of the Demands of the British Government—Termination of the Dispute—Strong Remonstrance addressed by Russia to the British Government.*

SPAIN.—On the 12th of July this year the Queen of Spain was delivered of a son, but the Prince died within a few minutes after his birth. In the same month the Comte de Montemolin, son of Don Carlos, was married to the Princess Caroline, sister of the King of Naples.

The diplomatic relations between this country and Spain, which had been in so untoward a manner broken off, in consequence of the well-grounded offence taken by the Spanish Government at the interference of Sir Henry L. Bulwer, according to the instructions of Lord Palmerston, in finding fault with the administration of the internal affairs of that kingdom*, were happily this year renewed, and on the 4th of August Lord Howden was introduced to the Queen of Spain as Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Great Britain to the Court of Madrid. On presenting his credentials, Lord Howden said—

"At any time, and under any circumstances, I should have con-

* See Vol. XC.

sidered this appointment as a remarkable honour and as a great personal reward; but at this moment, after a suspension of diplomatic relations, equally deplored by both Governments, but now happily terminated in a manner honourable for both parties, it is singularly flattering for me to be charged with the renewal of the relations whose intimacy I firmly trust may never again be changed.

. . . . . .

"Your Majesty may have confidence in my sincere and persevering efforts to enlarge and consolidate those feelings of friendship which ought never to have been interrupted between two countries which, under critical circumstances, entertained and still hold such warm sympathy and such community of interests."

The Queen replied—

"I receive with great satisfaction the letters which accredit you to my Government as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of my august ally the Queen of Great Britain, and this act is doubly acceptable to me from the consideration that it completes and happily terminates the state of interruption of the diplomatic relations between the two countries which has prevailed—an interruption which we all have deplored with equal sincerity, and which, fortunately, has not in the least impaired the mutual esteem and the ancient connections which fraternally united both nations."

On the 5th of August the Spanish Chambers were dissolved, and a new Cortes summoned to assemble on the 31st of October. At the same time a circular was addressed by the Minister of the Interior, San Luis, to the governors of the provinces, in which, amongst other flattering professions of candour and confidence, he said—

"Far from the Government is the idea of forming a Congress in which unanimity should be secured by the exclusion of their adversaries. The only desire of the Government is that the real expression of public opinion should emanate from the electoral urns. Its sincerity, good faith, the legitimate and even personal pride of its members, are interested in seeing all those who have a claim to the Government of the country ascend the tribune, and share with them that glory. The Government will see with pleasure, represented in the new Congress, all the legal parties, who, under the ægis of the throne of our Queen, Isabella II., and the Constitution of the State, frankly and honestly proclaim a clear and regular system of government. As for those who found their system on the ruin of those two great and sacred principles, or hoist a doubtful banner without any known motto, who usurp the respectable appellation of a political party to gratify an unjustifiable vanity, and promote the triumph of personal ambition, they are no doubt entitled to the liberty due to all, but the Government does not believe that their presence in the legislative body can be useful to the nation."

The result of the elections was almost exclusively in favour of the Moderado party, and gave a great triumph to the Government. Of the Progressistas or Liberals hardly more than twelve were returned.

On the 31st of October the new Cortes were opened by the Queen in person, who read a speech of more than ordinary length, of

which the following were the only important passages:—

"I am happy to announce to you that our diplomatic relations with Great Britain have been fortunately renewed in a becoming and honourable manner for both countries.

"Our intercourse with the other Powers continues on the same footing of good understanding and friendly feeling.

"The expedition which I sent to the Pontifical State to co-operate with those of the other Catholic Powers in the great object of restoring the temporal authority of the Holy See, has fortunately returned after attaining that end. Our troops left in Italy durable recollections of their brilliant conduct and discipline. They have drawn on themselves the blessings of the Church, and the warmest testimonies of gratitude on the part of the provinces they occupied.

"In the interior, public order, the first necessity of nations, has not been an instant disturbed. Thanks to it, the sources of wealth and prosperity our country contains have developed themselves and spontaneously augmented under the vigilant protection of the Administration. In the meantime, old feuds are being forgotten, past dissensions disappear, the country avails itself without danger of the services of all its children, and I have witnessed the establishment and consolidation of a policy the most congenial to my heart—the policy of oblivion, tolerance, and real liberty.

"Thanks to domestic peace, considerable reforms have been effected in the important branches of the administration belonging to the Departments of the Interior and Commerce, as respects the improvement of the roads and internal communications, the carriage of the mails, telegraphs, lighthouses, public health, and charitable and penitentiary institutions. The Government has not been less zealous in its endeavours to remove the obstacles which oppose the complete development of agriculture, industry, and commerce.

"In the Department of Public Instruction a reform has been introduced for the sake of giving an impulse to certain branches of science calculated to exercise a powerful influence over the development of the national wealth. Various schools, moreover, have been opened, although the general expenditures of public instruction have been reduced.

"The produce of the public revenue progressively increases, and it is to be hoped that the measures adopted for that object will maintain that progression.

"My Government will immediately submit to your examination and approbation the account of the public expenditure and the general estimates for next year, carefully adapted to the real wants of the country and the present situation of the Administration. To those documents will be added, agreeably to the prescriptions of the new law of accounts, the project relative to the supplementary and extraordinary credits granted last Session. A definitive project for the adjustment of the public debt will also be presented to you. In the course of the Legislature, several other laws claimed by the necessities of the State, and, amongst others, a Bill for regulating the *fueros* of the Basque Provinces, will likewise be submitted to your appreciation."

PORTUGAL.—The Session of the Portuguese Cortes was opened on the 2nd of January by the Queen in person, who delivered the following speech:—

"*Worthy Peers of the Realm, and Gentlemen Deputies of the Portuguese Nation,*—

"Public tranquility, to the consolidation of which your loyal cooperation successfully contributed, has not been disturbed since the last Session of the Legislature. We should thank Divine Providence for having spared these realms the evils with which other nations have been afflicted.

"My relations with foreign Powers are every day rendered closer. An agreement has been entered into between my Government and that of His Majesty the King of Denmark that the Portuguese flag shall be considered in the passage of the Sound as that of the most favoured nation, the same being practised in the ports of Portugal with regard to the Danish flag.

"In conformity with the principles of a just reciprocity, my Government has obtained for Portuguese produce imported into the Russian ports under our national flag an exemption from the payment of 50 per cent. formerly paid over and above the duties established in the general custom-house tariff, as also the extinction of the differential tonnage hitherto paid in that empire by Portuguese vessels.

"In conformity with the authorization conceded by the law of the 28th of June, 1849, and taking into consideration the reclamations of some foreign Powers, my Government has extended its provisions to the Swedish, Dutch, and Belgian flags visiting Portuguese ports.

"The ultramarine provinces continue to enjoy tranquillity. In Angola a new colony of Portuguese emigrants from Brazil has been established, which gives the most flattering hopes of prosperity.

"I grieve, however, to announce to you that our establishment at Macao has been the scene of two attempts against the sovereignty of my Crown and the law of nations, and my Government has already taken the necessary steps to secure the integrity of the establishment, the sovereignty of the Crown, and the dignity of the national decorum; it has likewise claimed the satisfaction due, which I trust will meet with attention and lead to a just reparation.

"My Government will give you an account of the use it has made of the different authorizations which you had confided to it, and of the different operations effected by it to improve credit and meet the public expenses.

"It will present to you the budget of the receipts and expenses of the State, and various projects tending to improve some branches of the public service, and some laws which experience has shown to be imperfect.

"*Worthy Peers of the Realm, and Gentlemen Deputies of the Nation,*—

"At this solemn moment, when I feel the most lively pleasure in seeing myself surrounded by the representatives of the people, I ought especially to recommend you to examine, in harmony with my Government, into the true situation of the country, and to adopt efficacious measures for the purpose of establishing upon a solid basis the definitive organization of the treasury.

"The Session is opened."

M. Rebello Cabral, a brother of the Count de Thomar, was re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

GREECE.—The affairs of the kingdom of Greece possess unusual interest this year, in consequence of the coercive measures adopted by the Government of Great Britain to enforce payment of certain claims and demands which had been for some time outstanding, and which in consequence of the mode in which we ultimately forced the Greek Government to yield, involved us in an unpleasant difference with France and also with Russia, which was one of the three great Powers who guaranteed the independence of Greece, when it threw off the yoke of Turkish dominion.

The claims made by our Government upon that of Greece consisted of six separate items, and they are minutely detailed in a document which was inclosed by Lord Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby, the British Ambassador at Paris, for the purpose of being communicated to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and which therefore may be considered the official statement of the case of the British Government. This document was as follows:

"LIST OF DEMANDS ON GREECE ON ACCOUNT OF UNSATISFIED GRIEVANCES OF BRITISH AND IONIAN SUBJECTS.

"1. Mr. Finlay's claim.—Mr. Finlay claims compensation from the Greek Government on account of some land belonging to him in the city of Athens, which was in 1836 arbitrarily appropriated by the Greek Government, and, subsequently in the year 1840, inclosed in the garden of the Royal Palace at Athens.

"2. M. Pacifico's claim. — M. Pacifico is a native of Gibraltar, and therefore a British subject. His claim is for the value of property and effects belonging to him which were destroyed in April, 1847, when a riotous mob, aided by Greek soldiers and gendarmes, broke into and plundered his house at Athens in open day. The amount claimed by Her Majesty's Government for M. Pacifico on account of his personal sufferings and those of his family is 500*l.* A detailed account of the amount of his losses was sent in to the Greek Government by Sir Edmund Lyons in 1847.

"3. In October, 1846, six Ionian boats, which were trading in the River Achelous, arrived at the custom-house at Salcina, and were therein plundered by a band of robbers. The Greek Government has been required to repay to the Ionian masters and crews, the money taken from them on this occasion.

"4. On the 15th of May, 1847, the Greek police at Pyrgos illegally arrested and cruelly flogged two Ionians. The sum claimed for each of these individuals as compensation for their sufferings is 20*l.*

"5. On the 30th May, 1847, the police at Patras arrested two Ionians for having hung up some English, Ionian, and Greek flags to an awning in front of a coffee-shop. Thumbscrews and handcuffs were put upon them, and after being paraded through the public streets, they were lodged in jail. Compensation to the amount of 20*l.* for each of the individuals thus maltreated has been demanded of the Greek Government.

"6. In the night of the 9th of January, 1848, an officer and boat's

crew belonging to Her Majesty's ship *Fantôme*, while at Patras, were sent to convey on shore the British Consul's son. They landed near the Consul's house, and when the coxswain was returning from the Consul's house to the boat he was seized by a Greek soldier, while three other Greek soldiers compelled by blows the unarmed crew to quit their post at the boat, and to go to the guard-house. An apology for this outrage has been demanded from the Greek Government."

The real facts connected with these different claims seem to have been as follows:

1. As to Mr. Finlay. This gentleman, being a British subject, was resident in Greece at the time when it became an independent State, and he then purchased from a Turkish inhabitant of Athens certain lands in the immediate vicinity of the city for the sum of 300 drachmas or about 11*l.* sterling. In the year 1836, when the new State had received a king, it became requisite to provide His Majesty with a palace; a site was fixed upon, and in the ground taken possession of for the purpose was included a small portion of the property which Mr. Finlay had purchased from the Turks six years before. The sum due to him in respect of this appropriation was the whole subject of the dispute in this case. It was clearly a simple question of compensation, and the Greek Government never refused to recognise it as such. But the points of difference between them and Mr. Finlay were, the extent of the ground taken and the price that ought to be paid for it. The Greek Government, after considerable delay, offered 3000 drachmas, or more than 100*l.*, which they said was ample, and afforded a large profit upon the original purchase. Mr. Finlay on the other hand, alleging that he had incurred great incidental expense connected with the transaction, demanded 45,000 drachmas, or about 1600*l.* But the question of the amount to which he was entitled was at the very time of our interference under the consideration of arbitrators, to whom it had been referred.

2. M. Pacifico was a Jew, born at Gibraltar, who for some time had lived in Portugal, but was, on the 4th of April, 1847, resident at Athens, and by virtue of his birth entitled to the character of a British subject. It is customary in Greece for the people in the different towns to signalize the festival of Easter by burning an effigy of Judas Iscariot; but in 1847 the police of Athens were ordered to prevent this popular ceremony, and the mob on the 4th of April, finding themselves disappointed of their diversion, and naturally attributing the circumstance to interference on the part or on behalf of the Jews, attacked M. Pacifico's house, which happened to stand near the place where they had been accustomed to burn the representative of the great Jewish traitor. The dwelling was forced open, ransacked, and plundered, and the riot was with difficulty quelled by the arrival of the military and police. For the damage occasioned by this outrage M. Pacifico made his claim. Now, in order to form a correct estimate of the probable amount of his loss, it should be mentioned that, previous to the attack, M. Pacifico had represented himself as having large claims upon the Portuguese Government—claims, however, which that Government entirely repudiated: and that in

consequence of their non-liquidation he had become a ruined man. He had pledged plate to the amount of about 150*l.* with the Bank of Greece in order to raise money, and this had never been redeemed, and those who had been in the habit of visiting him had seen no indications of wealth in his establishment. Notwithstanding this, M. Pacifico, after the pillage of his house, drew up an inventory of articles which he said that he had possessed, and made out the following bill of items, for not one of which did he produce a single voucher, alleging that all his papers had been destroyed by the mob. Cash in the house (belonging to himself), 84*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; ditto, deposited in his custody by others, 293*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; silver plate, 97*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; jewellery of Madame and the Mdlles. Pacifico, 1959*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*; table and bed linen, clothes, furniture, and china, 2181*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; provisions, 97*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; damage to furniture, 200*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* Total, 4916*l.* Besides this, he asserted that, as the documents which he held as the proofs of his demand against the Portuguese Government had been at the same time destroyed, the Greek Government were bound to take upon themselves the immediate payment of that demand. This he estimated at 26,618*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* We have already mentioned that Portugal had always repudiated this claim, and the vouchers, even if they existed, were for practical purposes utterly worthless in the hands of Pacifico. It is clear, however, that whatever were his demands he had the power of seeking legal redress; and he was bound, in the first instance, to apply to the Courts of Law. The Greek tribunals are presided over by judges of probity and intelligence, and M. Pacifico ought to have proceeded there against the perpetrators of the mischief which had caused his loss. Upon this part of the case it will be useful to quote the opinion given to the Greek Council of Ministers by some of the most eminent lawyers of Athens, including the President of the Court of Areopagus, and the President of the Court of Appeal, when they were consulted on the subject of the demands of the British Government. They said:—"In regard to the affair of Signor D. Pacifico, it appears from the documents which the Council of Ministers has been pleased to communicate to us, that the authorities charged with the investigation used every effort both to stop the consummation of the deplorable act already begun before their arrival, and also to deliver the authors of it into the hands of justice. These efforts did not, as it appears, fully succeed, for reasons independent of the will of those authorities and of the Greek Government; but according to the Greek legislation and to that of other European nations, as also according to the principles that regulate their international relations, and which the Government of Great Britain also invoked in its favour in the difference that arose betwixt it and Prussia in the year 1752, quoted *in extenso* in the second volume of the "Causes Célèbres du Droit des Gens," by Martens, pages 1–88; according to these principles, we say that Signor Pacifico ought to have instituted before the civil tribunals of Greece an action for damages against those whom he might have considered the authors of this culpable action; and the success of this suit was the more certain, inasmuch as Signor Pacifico affirms that, among the authors of the

crime, committed in open day, there were persons known to him and to many other witnesses of the act; and such an action, instituted in time, and supported with regard to the amount of the indemnity claimed, by solid proofs, would certainly have succeeded; and in this way the complaints of Signor Pacifico would not have been made."

Where there are regular legal tribunals, and there is no fair ground for contending that those tribunals are corrupt or incompetent to do justice, a foreigner residing in a country is not entitled to any other or higher rights than are enjoyed by the inhabitants themselves. "The law is open and there are deputies," is the answer to the demand for State interference to redress individual wrongs, and it is only when this answer cannot be given, or when if given it would be wholly illusory, *on account of the notorious corruption of the tribunals*, that a foreigner can invoke the aid of his own State to obtain satisfaction, which, if refused, does *in that case* constitute, according to the Law of Nations, a *casus belli*. Upon this point Vattel is clear and explicit. He says*, "We have said that we ought not to make reprisals till we are unable to obtain justice. Now justice is refused several ways: First, by a denial of justice properly so called, or by a refusal to hear complaints, or those of your subjects, and by not admitting them to establish their rights before the ordinary tribunals. Secondly, by affected delays, for which no good reasons can be given; delays equivocal to a refusal, or still more ruinous. Thirdly, by a judgment manifestly unjust and partial. But it is necessary that this injustice should be evident and palpable. In all cases susceptible of doubt a sovereign ought not to listen to the complaints of his subjects against a foreign tribunal, nor to attempt to deliver them from the effects of a sentence passed in due form. This would be the means of exciting continual troubles. The Law of Nations prescribes to different States a reciprocal respect to the jurisdiction of each, from the same reasons that the civil law ordains, that in the State every definitive sentence passed in due form shall be esteemed just."

Now, M. Pacifico never did apply to the Greek courts of law, and therefore the British Government had no right to treat his demand as a *casus belli;* for, in point of fact, it could not be said that redress had been refused to him, so long as he declined to seek it according to the law of the country in which he was domiciled. What should we say if a Frenchman or Russian, whose property had been destroyed by a mob in England, instead of bringing an action against the hundred, were to demand compensation from the Government of the day, and, in default of receiving it, were to apply for and obtain from his own country an armed and hostile demonstration in his favour? The case of M. Pacifico is analogous, with this difference, that Great Britain is strong and Greece is weak, and we were therefore enabled to enforce against her a rule which we should never tolerate if applied to ourselves.

3. With regard to the third item of demand: in October, 1846, six Ionian boats were plundered by robbers in the river Achelous, and the repayment of their losses was demanded from the Greek Government.

4. In the month of May, 1847,

* Book II. chap. xviii. § 350.

two Ionians at Pyrgos, and two more at Patras, were arrested, it is said illegally, and maltreated by the Greek police. The illegality and maltreatment were, however, positively denied.

6. The sixth and last claim upon the list refers to an "outrage" suffered by a boat's crew of one of Her Majesty's ships at Patras, in January, 1848, who, being without arms, were carried off by Greek soldiers to the guard-house, under a mistake as to who they were, and who were immediately released when it was known that they belonged to the naval service of Great Britain.

Besides these claims, however, there was afterwards added another, which consisted in a demand of the islands, or rather barren rocks, of Cervi and Sapienza, on the ground that they properly formed part of the Ionian Islands, and, as such, belonged to England.

During last year Mr. Wyse was the British Minister at the Court of Athens, and on the 26th of December, 1849, in reply to M. Londos' announcement of the change of Ministry which had just then taken place, and his own re-appointment as Minister for Foreign Affairs, he called his attention to Sir E. Lyons's note of December 6, 1848, addressed to the Greek Government, in which he had said that that Government "would act unwisely for its own interests if it misunderstood the forbearance which had been shown by Her Majesty's Government, and if it were to infer from that forbearance that the British Government was not determined to compel the Greek Government to accede to those demands, if it should not be induced to do so by its own sense of justice and of right."

No notice was taken of this note, but three weeks after, on Jan. 16 of the present year, Mr. Wyse and Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Parker had an interview, by appointment, with M. Londos. They stated to him that the Vice-Admiral had been ordered to come there to assist Mr. Wyse in obtaining a settlement of the claims for losses and outrages inflicted in Greece on British and Ionian subjects; and that, in order to avoid any inconvenience to the Greek Government, and to give it the opportunity of settling the claims, as set forth in Sir E. Lyons's note of December 6, 1848, spontaneously from its own sense of justice and of right, these instructions had been kept so secret, that they were absolutely unknown to any one in Greece excepting to the immediate members of Her Majesty's mission, and they requested a categorical reply within twenty-four hours, beyond which time it would be impossible for Mr. Wyse to delay presenting a formal demand.

On the following day M. Londos called upon Mr. Wyse and Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, and read to them a note which amounted to a refusal. Upon this Mr. Wyse addressed to M. Londos a formal demand for the settlement, within twenty-four hours, of the claims set forth in Sir Edmund Lyons's note of December 6, 1848.

This note of Sir Edmund Lyons, however, contained no allusion whatever to the islands of Cervi and Sapienza, nor was the slightest mention of them made, either verbally or otherwise, by Mr. Wyse or Sir William Parker.

On the 18th, at the expiration of the twenty-four hours, Mr. Wyse received a note from M. Londos containing a refusal, and appealing

to the arbitration of France and Russia. On receiving this note Mr. Wyse wrote to M. Londos, saying that, under present circumstances, it was impossible to allow any Greek Government vessels to put to sea, and requesting the Greek Government to give orders to suspend any movement that might be in contemplation amongst its vessels in the Pirœus.

On the following morning, the 19th of January, Mr. Wyse embarked on board Sir Wm. Parker's flag-ship, having previously sent Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation to inform M. Londos of his intention to do so, and to request him to continue to send his communications to the Mission at Athens.

On the same day Mr. Wyse addressed a second note to M. Londos, to state that, as his previous note had produced no effect, and as, notwithstanding his request that Greek Government vessels might not be ordered to put to sea, the steamer *Otho* had left the Pirœus, Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker had been compelled to cause her to be brought back by one of Her Majesty's steam vessels, and was now obliged to order that steamer and other Greek Government vessels to be detained at Salamis.

On the 20th Mr. Wyse received a note from M. Londos, protesting against these measures, in which he said:—

"I have received the note you did me the honour to write to me yesterday. It is impossible for me to convey to you the feelings with which it has been read by the King of Greece and by his Government. The whole nation will partake them. Greece is weak, Sir, and she did not expect that such blows would be aimed at her by a Government which she reckoned, with equal pride and confidence, among her benefactors. In the presence of a force like that which awaits your instructions, His Majesty's Government can only oppose its rights and a solemn protest against acts of hostility done in profound peace, and which, without reference to other interests of the highest order, are violations, in the supreme degree, of its dignity and its independence. In this painful conjuncture, certain of the support of the Greek people and of the sympathies of the civilized world, the King of Greece and his Government await with sorrow, but without weakness, the end of the trials which, by order of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, you may still inflict upon them."

Sir William Parker next laid an embargo on all Greek merchant vessels, and proceeded to capture and detain all that he found upon the seas.

On the 5th February M Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Ambassador in London, tendered to Lord Palmerston the "good offices" of the Government of France in procuring a satisfactory adjustment of the contested claims, and Lord Palmerston accepted the offer with an acknowledgment, that England would prefer owing such satisfaction to the friendly intervention of France to the continued employment of force. This reciprocal understanding, which had been arrived at in course of conversation, was ratified on the 12th by the exchange of official notes to the same purport, and arrangements took place in consequence as follows:—

Mr. Wyse was informed at once (*i. e.* on the 5th) that such a trans-

action was probable, and he received instructions to avoid increasing the stringency of the coercive measures in the interval which might elapse before the proposed intervention could be officially notified to him. By the stipulations mutually accepted on the 12th, it was provided that orders should be immediately sent to Admiral Parker "to suspend at once all coercive measures, and continue so to suspend them during the negotiation about to be set on foot," in order that free scope might be left to the diplomatic action of the negotiator dispatched by the French Government.

This negotiator was Baron Gros, who arrived at Athens on the 5th of March. He immediately entered upon an investigation of the "claims," and the result of his examination into the case of M. Pacifico was that he thought his demand extravagantly overcharged, but he was willing to fix any reasonable sum, and proposed 35,000 or 40,000 drachmas as a fair compromise, exclusive of his Portuguese claim, which Baron Gros was not disposed to recognise. With regard to them, he said, in an interview which he had with Mr. Wyse on the 29th of March. that it would be very difficult to say what value should be fixed on so dubious, or at least contested demands, or on the papers by which they might have been sustained. Of these, on inquiry from M. Pacifico, he could get no account as to dates, persons, or circumstances, which he could at all regard as satisfactory. It was true, there was another class of claims which had a more official and positive character: these were claims of which counterparts must exist in the Portuguese achives, and of which authentic copies could for a small sum at any time be obtained. He (Baron Gros) said that he had been for several years Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, and was well acquainted with the regulations of the Portuguese Public Departments. It was evident that if M. Pacifico could obtain such copies he would still stand, in reference to such demands, in the same position as before, although the originals had been destroyed in the sacking of his house; and if so, he (Baron Gros) could not see what injury he had suffered, or what redress he could pretend to on that account.

After numerous discussions had taken place, and it was found impossible for the two negotiators to agree upon the amount to be paid to M. Pacifico, for this was the only point of difference of any importance between them, a final conference was held on the 21st of April, on board the French ship-of-war, the *Inflexible*, when Baron Gros expressed his deep regret that he had been unsuccessful in his negotiation, and said that though he must from that moment consider his mission as ended, yet he offered his services to Mr. Wyse to continue to act in a non-official capacity between Her Majesty's representative and the Greek Government in bringing matters to a settlement. Mr. Wyse thanked M. Gros for his friendly offer, of which he regretted that he was unable to take advantage. On the 23rd Baron Gros addressed a note to M. Londos, officially announcing the unsuccessful termination of his mission.

In the meantime, on the 18th of April, a convention was agreed to in London between Lord Palmerston and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, by

which the whole matter was to be settled on the following conditions :—

"No. 1.—It is agreed that the sum of 8500*l.* shall be immediately placed by the Hellenic Government in the hands of the English Minister at Athens, to be distributed by him to the different claimants.

"No. 2.—Upon payment of the said sum by the Greek Government, the Greek merchant ships, previously detained by the English cruizers, shall be immediately given up.

"No. 3.—The Government of Her Britannic Majesty having complained of the arrest of an officer of the Royal Navy and of sailors belonging to the crew of the *Fantôme* man-of-war, and the Government of His Hellenic Majesty being desirous of showing its regret for the misconception which caused that arrest, it is agreed that this complaint shall be considered as satisfied by means of a letter which the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs will address for that object to the Minister of Great Britain.

"No. 4.—Upon receipt of that letter the Greek ships, provisionally detained, shall be immediately given up.

"No. 5.—By means of the conditions laid down as above mentioned, all the claims specified in the note of the 17th of January, specified in the preamble of the present Convention, are declared extinct, with the exception of that of Signor Pacifico, concerning the loss of certain documents relative to the debts which he had to substantiate against the Portuguese Government. That portion being of a nature to require ulterior inquiry, two arbitrators and a superarbitrator shall be named as soon as possible by M. Gros, Mr. Wyse, and M. Londos, to make these inquiries. The Hellenic Government engages to pay to Signor Pacifico a just indemnity, if there results from these inquiries a proof that the Portuguese Government admits the principle of some of these claims, and only refuses payment because Signor Pacifico cannot produce the titles which were carried off or destroyed when his house was pillaged.

"No. 6.—The proposals contained in the above articles shall be put in execution immediately after the signing of the present Convention, without waiting for a ratification.

"No. 7.—The claims relative to the loan guaranteed by the three Powers, and to the islands of Sapienza and Cervi, are not included in the present arrangement."

Before this Convention was actually signed, the French Government dispatched a steam frigate to the Piræus, to announce the basis of the proposed agreement to Baron Gros; but, from some inexplicable cause, Lord Palmerston sent no instructions at the same time to Mr. Wyse on the subject.

The French steamer arrived at the Piræus on the 24th of April, and on the evening of that day Baron Gros hastily dispatched a private and confidential note to Mr. Wyse, announcing his receipt of important news. Lord Palmerston, he said, had accepted a Convention, and, "what was better than all, he had said to M. Drouyn de Lhuys that if the arrangement proposed by M. Gros does not meet the concurrence of Mr. Wyse, the negotiation would remain open. Mr. Wyse would refer the proposals home, and would wait for instructions. Measures of

coercion would only be resumed, without fresh orders, in case M. Gros should declare that he renounced the part of mediator." The note thus continued:—"What can be more precise? *Well, then, I have not renounced the part of mediator.* I have submitted to you a project which I believe to be just and satisfactory. In God's name submit it to the judgment of Lord Palmerston. This is what I propose. I will withdraw my note, I will return yours; all that has happened shall be but as a disagreeable dream. I will cause the *Vauban* to depart immediately with your project and mine. I engage to cause to be delivered to you on board the *Otho*, and as a guarantee, 180,000 drachmas [the sum demanded by Mr. Wyse], the application of which shall be specified by the Convention approved in London. Is this not a magnificent gate which Providence opens to us? Do you wish to see my dispatch? I will bring it to you." To this note the British Minister was compelled to reply that "he had received no instructions from Lord Palmerston at all in accordance with the extract of the conversation reported between M. Drouyn de Lhuys and his Lordship, or which would authorize him to depart from the course already prescribed."

Mr. Wyse accordingly gave notice that he would recommence coercive measures on the following day. This was done, and on the 26th the Greek Government determined to yield to the demands of the British Minister, and M. Londos wrote to Mr. Wyse, requesting to be made acquainted with the exact terms of our demands.

The answer of Mr. Wyse contained the following statement of the claims:—

"The undersigned will accept the sum of 180,068 *dr.* 49 as complete satisfaction for pecuniary claims, excepting that part of those of M. Pacifico relating to his claims on Portugal. M. Londos will remark that the compensation on the subject of the pillage of the ships at Salcina, of four Ionians ill-treated at Patras and at Pyrgos, and those demanded for the personal insults experienced by M. Pacifico on the occasion of the pillage of his house, consist of the sums specified in previous notes, and cannot now be discussed. The sum of 180,068 *dr.* 49 is made up as follows:—

30,000 *dr.* for M. Finlay, including interest to April 4, 1850	30,000	0
500*l.* to M. Pacifico, with interest at 12 per cent. from 12th March, 1848 (date of the note demanding the indemnity), to April 4, 1850	17,588	0
6756 *dr.* for the pillage of four Ionian vessels at Salcina, with interest at 12 per cent. from 9th October, 1846 (date of the pillage), to April 4, 1850	9,583	52
80*l.* (2249 *dr.* 60) for the four Ionians ill-treated at Patras and at Pyrgos, and interest at 12 per cent. from September 4, 1847 (date of the demand for reparation), to April 4, 1850	2,946	97
	60,068	49

120,000 *dr.* for M. Pacifico, as compensation for all losses (but not including his claims on Portugal), with interest to April 4, 1850 ...	120,000	0
Dr.	180,068	49

"M. Londos will remark that on the only article which can admit of any reduction, that is to say, the losses of M. Pacifico, a considerable diminution (more than a third of the total sum) has been made on an account presented by that gentleman. It has required all my efforts to induce M. Pacifico to accept the sum specified. I was led to make these efforts by the strong desire felt by the British Government not to demand anything but what is strictly just. As it is difficult to ascertain in Greece the exact value of the losses sustained by M. Pacifico, in consequence of the destruction of the papers relative to his claim on Portugal, that part of his claims is not comprised in the sum above mentioned; but the undersigned will be satisfied if the Greek Government will, at the same time, and to add to that sum, place in his hands (in the quality of Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty) another sum of 150,000 drachmas, or securities for such a sum. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty and that of His Hellenic Majesty will immediately cause an investigation to be made to ascertain the sums which are to be recognised as due to M. Pacifico by the Portuguese Government, but of which M. Pacifico could not receive payment in consequence of the destruction of his papers. The investigation will be terminated within a given time, and if it results that M. Pacifico is entitled to claim a sum less than 150,000 drachmas, the surplus will be then returned to the Greek Government. If, on the contrary, M. Pacifico has a right to a greater sum than the 150,000 drachmas, the Greek Government will then have to make up the difference."

These terms were unconditionally accepted by the Greek Government. The embargo was raised, and the Greek vessels were restored; and thus this unhappy and undignified quarrel terminated. But, for the strong feeling of disapprobation expressed in this country at the conduct of the British Government, and indignation on the part of France at what looked like trifling with her good offices, we must refer the reader to the debates which took place on the subject in our own Parliament and in the French National Assembly.

On the 28th of April the following address was presented to the King of Greece by the Chamber of Deputies:—

"Sire,—The hand of God, which directs the destinies of nations in difficult times, has guided and supported you during the painful crisis from which we have just issued. In addressing to the Almighty the expression of its profound gratitude, the Chamber of Deputies considers it as a sacred duty to express by our organ, to your Majesty, the beloved Sovereign of Greece, its lively gratitude for the wisdom and perseverance with which you have acted in the solution of our differences with England. Greece, confident in your really Royal virtues, hopes, Sire, for a happy and brilliant future from the line of conduct, so national in its character, which you have followed."

The King replied—

"Gentlemen,—I thank, with you, the Almighty, who has guided us in the way of honour. Having in view the honour and true interests of the nation, confiding, on the other hand, in the gracious sentiments of the Greek people, I persisted, as much as I could, in the defence of their rights. The wisdom and calm perseverance of the Greek people, which have procured for it the applause of Europe, and the expression of the Chamber of Deputies with respect to me, have completely justified the confidence which I had placed in it and in you, and are to me a source of consolation. I express to you, and through you to the whole nation, my thanks for the testimony of devotedness which it has given me, and my admiration of its noble conduct in these difficult circumstances. I am proud to reign over such a people."

Ultimately, in consequence of the deep umbrage taken by France at the conduct of Lord Palmerston in allowing Mr. Wyse to force terms upon Greece different from those which had been agreed to in the London Convention, the British Government consented to substitute for those clauses of the arrangement concluded at Athens on the 27th of April, which had not been yet executed, the corresponding stipulations of the Convention agreed to in London on the 19th of that month.

Before quitting the subject it is proper to notice the strong remonstrance addressed by Russia to the British Government, in consequence of our proceedings against Greece.

On the 19th of February Count Nesselrode wrote from St. Petersburg to Baron Brunow, the Russian Minister in this country, a letter containing the following passages:—

"Your Excellency will have some difficulty in forming an idea of the very painful impression produced on the mind of the Emperor by the unexpected acts of violence which the British authorities have just directed against Greece.

"Scarcely had the dangers to peace been averted to which the precipitate entry of Admiral Parker into the Dardanelles might have led, than the appearance of his squadron on the coast of Greece raises fresh dangers: as if it was sought gratuitously to cause complications to succeed complications in the East, and as if the peace of the West had not sufficient risks to run in a time of perfect peace, without even any notice of the intentions of the English Government having been given, the English fleet proceeds suddenly to place itself before the capital of Greece. Admiral Parker, after being received in a friendly manner by King Otho, assumes the very next day towards this Sovereign a threatening attitude. In one night, unimportant claims which had been treated of for years, some of which were already about being settled, are changed into an imperious ultimatum. The English Minister declares that these claims are no longer to be discussed, or to be examined as to their justice or injustice, but that they must be satisfied fully within the term of twenty-four hours, and after the expiration of these twenty-four hours, the Greek Government not having been able to bring itself to submit to such humiliating conditions, the blockade of the coast

of Greece is established, and immediately the Hellenic ships are seized upon.

"Every one is the best judge of what is due to his own dignity, and it is not our business to discuss with the English Cabinet the manner in which it may choose to look upon and consider its dignity. Europe, in its impartiality, will decide how far the means that have just been taken were worthy of a great Power like that of England towards a weak and defenceless State; but that which we are justified in remarking, and of which we have a right to complain, is the total want of consideration that this summary proceeding evinces towards the two Powers who signed with Great Britain the treaty establishing the Kingdom of Greece, and who for the last twenty-three years, that is, since the 6th of July, 1827, have constantly been interested in common, and have acted together with the British Cabinet upon the affairs of Greece.

"We are certainly aware that England had private claims against the Hellenic Government. Reference had been made to them several times between Lord Palmerston and us, and we remember particularly that in 1847, during the life and administration of M. Coletti, the English Cabinet was on the point, at one time, of taking measures on this subject against the Greek Administration. But as since then a long period of time has elapsed without mention being any more made to us of this, and that a number of objects more important appeared to call elsewhere the attention of England, we were far from suspecting that the settlement of this question could suddenly appear so urgent. If, before resorting to the *ultima ratio* which has been adopted, the English Government had apprised us that its patience was exhausted; if the efforts which we should not have failed to make in Athens, to induce the Greeks to come to an arrangement, had proved ineffectual; we should not, M. le Baron, pretend that England ought to submit her claims indefinitely to the result of our interference. But the English Government did not take the trouble to inform us—not a word of notice was given to the Russian and French representatives in London—not one communication has been addressed to Petersburg or to Paris, which could lead to the notion that the English Cabinet was on the eve of proceeding to such extremities against Greece. Russia and France only heard of this when the mischief was done.

"The representatives of the two Powers at Athens took immediate steps to interpose in favour of the Greek Government their good offices, which the Envoy of England twice refused to accept, stating that he could not admit the arbitration of the two Powers in a question which did not concern them. We, in our turn, M. le Baron, must refuse to admit such a negative plea. Greece is not an isolated State, owing its existence and depending on itself alone, Greece is a State created by Russia and France, under the same right and the same conditions as it has been created by England. The three Powers established it together. Together they fixed its limits and its form of government. They have mutually agreed to respect its independence, to maintain its integrity, to strengthen the dynasty which they have placed on the throne; and there-

fore one of the parties cannot be entitled to undo this collective work, to attack its independence, to destroy its integrity, to shake this dynasty by humiliating it before the world, and to disturb the tranquillity of the country by exposing it, on the mere appearance of a threatening fleet, to the attempts of the factious, and perhaps to a civil war. Independently of the sentiments of goodwill which they bear to Greece, Russia and France have a material interest in maintaining her tranquillity. They have lent her money, which they as well as England are entitled to recover, and they cannot see with indifference that the State which is their debtor should, in consequence of the interdict applied to its navigation and commerce, be led to incur, on account of the defensive measures thus forced upon it, losses and expenses which must of course render it less able than ever to meet its pecuniary obligations; they have therefore a right, at least, to take cognizance of a dispute which may cause them such great inconvenience, and to look upon this affair, whatever the British Envoy may say, as not only English but also Russian and French.

"This is applicable to the claims in favour of English subjects, or protected subjects, which the Cabinet of London makes against Greece; claims which it has only stated to us generally, and which the more detailed information that we have received from the adverse party does not show to be devoid of some exaggeration, but the amount and object of which do not certainly bear any proportion to the severity of the means employed to enforce them; but more particularly does this refer to what regards the two little islands contiguous to the Hellenic continent, which England now claims as appertaining to the Ionian Islands. This is a territorial question of which Russia and France had certainly the right to be previously informed. Ever since they fixed, in accordance with England, the limits of the territory of Greece, and since they, also in accordance with England, guaranteed to Greece the possession of the same, they have a right to demand by what title England, after this definition of limits, which already dates eighteen years back, considers herself authorized to resettle them by her own authority alone, and to assume to herself a part of that territory, however small and unimportant. We should, therefore, have to protest solemnly against the pretensions of the English Government to decide this question arbitrarily, without the consent and the participation of the two Cabinets who likewise signed the treaty defining the territorial limits of Greece.

"The Emperor charges you, M. le Baron, to address on this subject serious representations to the English Government, to urge them, in the most pressing manner, to hasten the cessation of a state of things at Athens which nothing justifies or necessitates, and which exposes Greece to losses as well as to dangers, out of all reasonable proportion to the claims made against her. The reception which may be given to our representations may have considerable influence on the nature of the relations we are henceforth to expect from England,—let me add, on the position towards all the Powers,

great or small, whose coast exposes them to a sudden attack. It remains, indeed, to be seen whether Great Britain, abusing the advantages which are afforded her by her immense maritime superiority, intends henceforward to pursue an isolated policy, without caring for those engagements which bind her to the other Cabinets, whether she intends to disengage herself from every obligation as well as from all community of action, and to authorize all great Powers, on every fitting opportunity, to recognise towards the weak no other rule but their own will, no other right but their own physical strength.

"Your Excellency will be pleased to read this dispatch to Lord Palmerston, and to give him a copy of it."

CHAPTER XI.

PIEDMONT AND SARDINIA.—*Address of the Senate in answer to Speech from the Throne—Question of Exemption of Ecclesiastics from the jurisdiction of Secular Tribunals—The Siccardi Laws—Contumacious conduct of the Archbishop of Turin—He is arrested and sentenced to fine and imprisonment—Denial of the Sacraments to M. Santa Rosa—Consequences of this—Second arrest of the Archbishop—He is tried and sentenced to banishment—The Archbishop of Cagliari also banished.*

DENMARK.—*Renewal of hostilities between Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein in* 1849—*Terms of Convention of* 10*th of July,* 1849, *between Denmark and Prussia—Opening of Session of Danish Chambers—Question of renewal of Armistice between Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein—Treaty of Peace between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation concluded at Berlin—Manifesto of the King of Denmark—Exchange of Ratifications of Treaty—Hostile attitude of the Duchies—Proclamation by the Stadtholders—Letter from the Prussian Foreign Secretary—Proclamation by the King of Denmark—The Danish Army enters Schleswig—Renewal of hostilities—Battle of Idstedt, and Victory of the Danes—Further operations of the Campaign—Failure of Attack on Friederichstadt by General Willisen—Offer of mediation by Prussia—The Federal States order a cessation of hostilities—General Willisen resigns his command—Final termination of the War.*

ON the 5th of January, the Sardinian Senate voted, by a majority of 45 to 7, the following address in answer to the Speech from the Throne:—

"Sire,—The harmony fortunately existing between the Prince and his people is a fact of ancient date in the Monarchy of Savoy. The interests of the nation were ever sacred to the Prince. The people loved a monarchy, whose aim it was to improve the moral and physical condition of the country, to maintain its independence and guard its honour. This fact, which is rare in the history of nations, will, we are assured, never cease to subsist. Nay, we are convinced that the constitutional system, happily introduced by the magnanimous Charles Albert, will offer the people more frequent opportunity of confirming it; and already, among other proofs of affection, your Majesty justly reminds us of the electors who hastened in numbers to answer your appeal, in order to take a part in one of the most important acts of political life—the election of deputies. The confidence of the nation is worthily placed in you, Sire, who with such intense affection and determined will have united your destiny with ours. You Majesty may rely upon meeting with the same harmony in the deliberations of Parliament, which will be carried on with the conscientious sincerity which forms

the basis of good constitutional government, and will facilitate interior reforms, increase the public credit, and promote our friendly relations with Foreign Powers. To maintain in its integrity our liberty and independence, while we consider you, Sire, as the first champion in that cause; to defend religion, without which liberty perishes and society is dissolved; to promote elementary instruction, that the people may learn to know their rights and duties, and to distinguish true liberty from insubordination to every authority—their true friends from those who would attempt to corrupt and mislead them; to improve, as far as circumstances will admit, the condition of the poorer classes; to provide against the penury of the Treasury without injuring the sources of reproduction; to introduce into the public departments the reforms which are called for by the constitutional system; such are, Sire, the points to which in our opinion the attention of Government and the severe scrutiny of Parliament should be turned. The Senate promises you, Sire, its prompt and loyal support. It has full confidence in the King and the Constitution—it is convinced that this generous and prudent nation will show Europe that it is fit for the exercise of the precious rights which it has been called upon to enjoy."

In the charter of the Constitution granted by the late King Charles Albert, it was one of the provisions that *all citizens, without distinction of classes*, are equal before the law, and all alike subject to the same administration of the laws. By this enactment the privilege of the ecclesiastics to be tried before spiritual tribunals was virtually taken away; but before any practical operation of the new law took place, it was deemed right to obtain, if possible, the sanction and consent of the Court of Rome. Several fruitless negotiations took place on the subject; and at last M. Siccardi, the Minister of Justice, was sent with a deputation to wait upon the Pope, who was then at Portici, for the purpose of endeavouring to induce him to consent to a *concordat*, as the basis of a Bill which the Piedmontese Government intended to propose in the Sardinian Chambers. The mission, however, was abortive, and M. Siccardi and his colleagues returned to Turin, where he at once proceeded to propose the Bill, by which the principle declared in the constitutional charter was to be carried out, and all persons, *without exception*, were to be tried before the ordinary secular tribunals. This Bill was carried, and was afterwards known as the celebrated Siccardi Law or Laws. Monsignor Franzoni was at the time Archbishop of Turin, and he was bitterly opposed to the new law. He wished to play the same part as Thomas à Becket in England, in the reign of Henry II., and issued a circular, in which he ordered the clergy not to recognise the temporal jurisdiction, nor plead before its tribunals. He was arrested, and afterwards summoned to appear before a criminal court and answer the charge of exciting disaffection to the law; but he refused to comply with the summons, and wrote on the 29th of April, to the Judge of Instruction, the following letter:—

"Sir,—In my former letter of to-day I said and demonstrated that I could not appear before a lay tribunal without having obtained an authorization from the Sovereign

Pontiff, to whom I offered to apply for it. Now, Sir, you inform me that you cannot approve of my reasons nor consent to my request, and that if I do not obey the summons to-day the law shall have its course. As this is a matter of conscience, nothing is left to me but to say with St. Peter—*Si justum est vos potius audire quam Deum, judicate!* Whatever may be the consequence, I must repeat that it is absolutely impossible for me to present myself. More afflicted at the offences you commit against God, and the censures you do not hesitate to incur, than at whatever is done to me, I have the honour to be," &c.

On the 23rd of May, the case came before the first Criminal Chamber of the Court of Appeal. The tribunal was composed of eight councillors and twelve jurymen. An empty arm-chair occupied the centre of the hall, and the President announced that the Archbishop, then confined in the citadel, refused to appear, and the trial must proceed in his absence. The Secretary then read the indictment and the sentence of the section of criminal instruction authorizing the trial. The President explained to the jury the object of the trial, namely, that Monsignor Franzoni, aged 62, Archbishop of Turin, according to Art. 24 of the Law of the Press, was accused of an offence against the respect due to the laws of the State by publishing and distributing a circular, dated April 18th. The Attorney-General called two witnesses, who proved that the circular of Monsignor Franzoni was one morning posted up in the sacristy of the parish church of Santa Maria Maggiore, where the public are admitted. The Attorney-General then read several documents in support of the prosecution. M. Vigliani, advocate, who had been named by the Court for the defence, in consequence of Monsignor Franzoni refusing to name his counsel, then pleaded in favour of the prisoner, after which the President charged the jury, who retired, and after a deliberation of half an hour brought in a verdict of *Guilty*. The Attorney-General upon this requested the Court to condemn the prisoner to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 1000 francs. The counsel for the defence opposed this demand, observing to the Court that a few days of arrest would be a sufficient punishment. The Court, after some consultation, condemned Monsignor Franzoni to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs.

In the month of August, one of the Ministers, M. Santa Rosa, who had concurred in proposing and carrying the Siccardi Laws, was seized with a mortal illness, and the monks of the order of Servi were instructed by the Archbishop of Turin to refuse the sacraments of the Church to the dying man, unless he would acknowledge that he had done wrong in supporting the obnoxious laws. This caused such scandal that the populace were with difficulty restrained from taking vengeance on the monks. The Minister died without receiving the consolations of the Church, declaring that he knew how to reconcile his duty as a Minister of the Crown with his duty as a Catholic Christian. The municipality then demanded of the Government that the order of the Servi monks should be banished from the city of Turin, and with this the Government complied. The possessions of the monks were se-

questrated, and documents were found in their houses which inculpated the Archbishop, and he was accordingly arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of Fenestrelles. He was afterwards released, but brought to trial before the High Court of Appeal, on the charge of abusing the functions of his ecclesiastical office. He refused to plead or answer any of the questions addressed to him, declaring that the tribunal had no jurisdiction over him. On the 27th of September, sentence of banishment was pronounced against him, and he was compelled to quit the Sardinian dominions. A similar proceeding took place in the case of the Archbishop of Cagliari (M. Maronqui Nurra), who, when summoned to appear to answer for a like offence, excommunicated the authorities; and the magistrates, having assembled in council, issued a decree directing that the Archbishop should within 24 hours either retract in his own handwriting the excommunication he had pronounced or leave the State, in which case the revenues of the diocese should be administered by the Government. The term having expired without the Archbishop having signed the retractation, he was ordered to depart, and was conveyed in a steamer to Civita Vecchia.

The vacant Sees were administered by the state department of the Apostolic Economist-General.

At the opening of a new Session of the Sardinian Chambers on the 23rd of November, the King in his speech thus alluded to these religious troubles:—

"The efforts of my Government have not succeeded hitherto in overcoming the difficulties which have arisen with the Court of Rome, in consequence of certain laws which the powers of the State could not refuse to introduce in the new political and legal organization of the country. The rule of our conduct has constantly been the respect we all profess for the Holy See, in conjunction with a firm resolution to uphold the independence of our legislation. Faithful to our duties, and persevering in the exercise of our rights, we hope that time and the happy influence of religion and civilization will enable us to establish that harmony which is one of the first wants of the social state."

DENMARK.—At the expiration of the armistice agreed to betweeen Denmark and Prussia, on behalf of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, in 1848, hostilities were renewed in the early part of 1849, without any definite result; and on the 10th of July in that year, a convention was entered into between the same parties for another armistice to endure for six months. The public stipulations of this convention were in substance the following:—

"The occupation of a portion of Schleswig, south of a particular line, by a corps of 6000 Prussians, whilst the north was garrisoned by a smaller detachment of Swedes. The administration of the country in the hands of a mixed commission, and a proviso that the duchy of Schleswig should have a separate Constitution for its Legislature and its internal administration, but without being united to the duchy of Holstein, and leaving untouched the political union which attaches the duchy of Schleswig to the Crown of Denmark."

And by certain secret articles at the same time agreed to by

Prussia, it was provided that in the event of a refusal on the part of the Duchies and of the Schleswig-Holstein army to accept the armistice, and of resistance on their part to its execution, with or without the assistance of any of the German contingents, the King of Denmark should be at liberty to use all the means in his power to conquer them by force of arms. That Denmark should not invoke the assistance of any foreign power, but that Prussia, in order to contribute as far as in her lay to the strict execution of the armistice, would not only withdraw from the Duchies all the Prussian troops, and especially those stationed in the south of Schleswig by the terms of the armistice, but would also recall without delay, on the first demand of the Danish Court, all Prussian officers serving in the Schleswig-Holstein army. The King of Prussia further engaged to employ all his influence in the Germanic Confederation to induce that body to perform all the duties resulting from the Federal Acts of 1815 and 1820 for the restoration of peace and of the lawful authority of the Sovereign in the duchy of Holstein, in consideration of which promise Denmark engaged not to extend her military operations beyond the frontier of Schleswig.

At the assembly of the Danish Chambers, on the 30th of January this year, the King of Denmark, in the speech with which he opened the Session, said, with reference to the attitude of the two Duchies,—

"The war is still unfinished; it is only suspended; yet I hope that the negotiations now begun will lead to the desired aim, unless my misguided subjects should find support at the hands of a greater Power."

Two days previously a suggestion was made on the part of the British to the Danish Government, for a renewal of the armistice between Denmark and the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein for six months, with a further notice of six weeks in the event of a renewal of hostilities. To this the Danish Government declared its readiness to accede, provided that all the stipulations, both public and secret, of the Convention of the 10th of July, 1849, were observed by all the interested parties.

On the 2nd of July a formal treaty of peace "BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA, IN HIS OWN NAME AND IN THE NAME OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, ON THE ONE PART, AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK ON THE OTHER PART," was concluded at Berlin, with the concurrence of the Earl of Westmoreland, Ambassador of this country, and representative of her as the mediating Power. It contained the six following articles:—

"Art. 1. There shall in future be peace, friendship, and good understanding between the Germanic Confederation and Denmark. The greatest attention shall be devoted by both parties to the maintenance of the harmony so happily re-established, and they will carefully avoid everything which may affect it.

"Art. 2. All the treaties and conventions concluded between the Germanic Confederation and Denmark, are by this present treaty re-established.

"Art. 3. The high contracting parties reserve all the rights which reciprocally belonged to them before the war.

"Art. 4. After the conclusion of the present treaty, His Majesty the King of Denmark, as Duke of Holstein, in conformity with the Federal Laws, shall be in a position to claim the intervention of the Germanic Confederation to assist in re-establishing the execution of his legitimate authority in Holstein, at the same time, however, communicating his intentions with respect to the pacification of that country. If the Confederation shall not deem it its duty to interfere for the present, or if its intervention shall prove inefficacious, His Majesty the King of Denmark shall be at liberty to extend military measures to Holstein, and to employ for this purpose his military forces.

"Art. 5. Within the space of six months after the signing of this treaty, His Majesty the King of Denmark and the Germanic Confederation shall appoint Commissioners, in order to determine, according to the documents and the proofs thereunto relating, the limits of the territories of His Majesty comprised within the Germanic Confederation, and of those which belong thereunto.

"Art. 6. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereto exchanged at Berlin, within the space of three weeks, or sooner, if possible."

A protocol accompanied this treaty, the article of which provided that, "eleven days after the exchange of the Danish and Prussian ratifications of the present protocol, the Prussian troops shall have passed the frontier which separates Schleswig from Holstein. Eleven days after the expiration of the above term they shall have evacuated the duchies of Lauenburg and Holstein."

Shortly after this treaty had been concluded at Berlin, the King of Denmark issued a manifesto, in which he said—

"In the duchy of Schleswig the German nationality shall enjoy the same securities as are accorded to the Danish, and any apprehensions that an incorporation of this duchy with Denmark is intended may be finally set at rest by this our renewed assurance that such will not be the case.

"We hereby announce our further intentions, as Governor of the province. If no hostilities on the part of the duchy of Holstein should prevent us, we will, without delay, call together an assembly of notables chosen from the duchy of Schleswig, the kingdom of Denmark, and the duchy of Holstein, in order to learn their opinions relative to the regulation of the relations of the duchy of Schleswig to the kingdom of Denmark on the one hand, and to the duchy of Holstein on the other. The men of the duchy of Schleswig shall exceed on the one hand the number of those of Denmark, and on the other those of Holstein; but the men of the kingdom of the latter duchy shall be equal in number."

The ratifications of the treaty of peace between Germany and Denmark were exchanged on the 6th of September at the residence of the Earl of Westmoreland, the British Ambassador at Berlin; but as all the states belonging to the Germanic Confederation were not parties to it, M. de Bielke, who signed it on behalf of the King of Denmark, added to the protocol the following paragraph:—

"M. de Bielke declared, on this occasion, in the name of his Government, that in lending itself

to the partial exchange at the recommendation of the mediating Power, it retained the hope that as the present act does not yet contain all the states belonging to the Germanic Confederation, no delay will occur in his reception of the complement necessary to verify the ratifications of this treaty for the whole of the states forming this Confederation."

The news of the signature of this treaty of peace between Denmark and Germany, made no difference in the hostile determination of the Duchies; and on the 8th of July the Stadtholders of Schleswig and Holstein issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants, dated from Kiel:—

"Schleswig Holsteiners!

"The Crown of Prussia has made peace with Denmark. We inform you of this fact. The treaty of peace contains a recognition of our rights, while the protection of those rights is freely left to the Duchies. Our task is great and honourable, and the sound and honest sense of the Duchies is a guarantee that they will be worthy of it. Schleswig, though in great anxieties, shall not want our protection. We are not averse to a peaceable solution of the question; we repeatedly offered it; but if Denmark must needs have war, she shall find us prepared. Any Danish invasion of Schleswig, no matter under what pretext, will meet with opposition, for our army is strong and eager for the field. They will combat and remember the glorious victories of our forefathers for the old rights of the country. The Stadtholders stand by those rights and by their legitimate Sovereign."

At the same time a letter was addressed to the Stadtholders by Baron Schleinitz, the Prussian Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in which he said,—

"The questions which led to the war between Denmark and Germany are not, indeed, disposed of by the treaty—they remain open questions, and unless the German Confederation should oppose, their settlement is left to Denmark and to the Duchies. Since the preliminary negotiations of the peace offered no basis of an agreement on the subject of the relations of the Duchies, at least not such a basis as might be expected to be lasting and durable, and which, as such, His Majesty's Government could have submitted to the German Confederation, His Majesty's Government was compelled to resign all hopes of a definitive settlement of pending questions on that basis; and the only alternative which was left us has been chosen by His Majesty's Government.

"To judge from the aversion which public opinion in the Duchies manifested against the provisions of the preliminaries, it would appear that the present treaty, which prejudices the rights of another country, ought to be thought acceptable. You yourselves have repeatedly informed His Majesty's Government of this feature of public opinion in the Duchies, and of their wish to avoid the trammels of a new legal basis."

On the 14th the King of Denmark addressed a proclamation to his misguided subjects in the two Duchies, and after announcing that the Danish army would advance to occupy Schleswig, said—

"We have resolved on calling together a number of men from

amongst you, who shall deliberate as to the best measures to be adopted for the future government of the country, and then lay before us their opinions and proposals.

"But, inasmuch as the position and constitution of Schleswig is of the utmost importance to the future welfare of our kingdom on the one hand, and its most important interests being bound up with those of the duchy of Holstein on the other, we further purpose to call together men both from Denmark and Holstein to take part in the above-mentioned deliberations."

On the 17th a corps of 2000 Danish troops entered Flensburg, and next day a slight skirmish took place near Bilschan between the outposts of the hostile armies. The Danes also crossed over from Alsen, and took possession of the heights of Duppell.

The first serious engagement between the two armies, after the renewal of hostilities, took place on the 24th of July, about two miles and a half from Idstedt, where General Willisen's centre was posted. It was, however, in the nature of a skirmish, and merely a prelude to the serious action of the following day. The position of the army of the Duchies at this juncture was as follows:—It was in a crescent form, with the convex side in advance of the town of Idstedt; and resting its two extremities to the right on Eckenförde and the fiord-broken country between that town and Schleswig, and to the left on the river Treene, which flows many miles due south about ten miles west of Schleswig, and is bordered by miles of impracticable wooded and marshy ground. In rear of the advanced centre, and forming a pivot for retreat or for new combinations, stood the town of Schleswig.

On the morning of the 25th the Danish army under General Von Kragh made a general attack, and a long and obstinate battle followed, in which both sides sustained heavy loss, and the result was the total defeat of the Schleswig-Holstein force, which retreated upon Rendsburg.

The following are extracts from the Danish General's official report of the battle of Idstedt:—

"In accordance with the dispositions made, two brigades of the second division advanced at half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 25th of July from Havetoft. The fifth brigade advanced at 4 o'clock from Helligbeck. The latter brigade was engaged immediately, and commenced the conflict, which was speedily developed in an extensive degree on our right wing. The enemy attempted a flank movement against this wing. A few battalions of the 1st division were sent to oppose his advance, and they soon succeeded in driving the enemy back.

"The weather was extremely unfavourable, accompanied by heavy rain and fog, which prevented anything being seen at any distance. In an easterly direction no engagement was notified, and from the 2nd division no intelligence was sent in. Under these circumstances, and as it was necessary that information should be gained from the officers and orderlies sent out for such a purpose, the 5th brigade was ordered not to advance further, but merely to hold the enemy in check, and some additional aid in this respect was sent to it from the reserve artillery. A short time after this ope-

ration was effected, intelligence was brought that a part of the 2nd division—which according to the dispositions made had directed its advance upon our left through Ober Stolck, after several battalions had passed through, and as the 13th had proceeded half through the village—was attacked by a most murderous fire from the houses. The detachments in front were ordered to return immediately, and the greater part of the insurgents, amounting to about 1000 men, who with some peasants had prepared the ambuscade, were put to the sword. In the meantime, however, several officers of high rank, who had hastened to the spot, were either killed or wounded.

"The 3rd brigade had in the meanwhile advanced from its position against Sollbroe, and after making a bridge under fire of the enemy, forced the passage of the river. He was consequently most rapidly driven back upon Jubeck. The brigade advanced, at half-past 11 o'clock, by way of Silberstedt, before Schuby, which latter place was cannonaded.

"At half-past 10 o'clock the main strength of the army advanced to storm the entrenched pass between Arnholzsoe and Langsoe. After a heavy cannonade this was effected.

"By means of this attack, the determined defence which was made in passing through the wood hitherto was rendered less effective—a defence which was made the more difficult to overcome by the ground on both sides of the road or defile being so elevated and narrow.

"The 4th and 6th brigades were directed against Schuby, whilst the main body took up a position on the heights north of the town of Schleswig. After the woods had been cleared to the west of Schleswig, the army marched through the town of Schleswig about half-past 8 o'clock in the evening, and took up a bivouac position from Hadebye beyond the Danevirke towards Schuby.

"The 3rd brigade bivouacked near Neukruz as a reserve. This position was taken up by 12 o'clock at night, and then only the headquarters were established in Schleswig, which town was occupied by one battalion.

"The enemy has probably retreated upon Rendsburg, sending one brigade to Eckenförde. His loss was considerable, above 1000 prisoners having been brought in. Two pieces of cannon, which belonged to the Battery Baggesen, and had fallen into his hands during the surprise at Ober Stolck, have been recaptured, besides which five pieces have been taken from the enemy. In the hospital at Schleswig there are about 2000 wounded insurgents. Besides this, the greater part of the ambuscade in Ober Stolck was killed, and the village nearly destroyed. Many of the enemy are lying dead in the fields, as no waggons could be found here to convey them away.

"But we deplore the loss of many and dear comrades—the ambuscade cost us several of our distinguished officers; and on the whole we have in killed at least 12 of these, with 73 wounded, and about 104 killed and 2300 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded. Notwithstanding this, however, our army is not the less perfectly complete for operations."

General Willisen, the commander of the Schleswig-Holstein

army, in his report of the engagement, said—

"The attack commenced with our outposts soon after half-past 3. One of our batteries of 12-pounders in position, and another erected on a projecting piece of ground to the west of Idstedt, opened a furious cannonade.

"The enemy had, during the night and the previous evening, concentrated the greater part of their forces at Unter Stolck and Ober Stolck and Bocklund, to the extent of three brigades at least. Their first attack of any consequence was directed against our position in the Gryauer Wood, which they succeeded in carrying on the first charge, through a circumstance not yet explained. A mist and heavy rain at this time rendered any reconnoitring impossible, which the enemy did not fail to take advantage of. The 4th Rifle Corps, however, succeeded in recapturing the position.

"This obstinate conflict, and the circumstance that the enemy had thrown forward the greater part of his strength in this very critical direction, induced us at this moment to commence our proposed offensive operations.

"The 3rd and 4th brigades were therefore ordered to proceed forthwith through Fanale, the 2nd brigade debouched near Wedelspang, in the direction of Bocklund, and the 3rd marched upon Unter Stolck and Ober Stolck.

"The enemy was clearly surprised by this movement. Two battalions of the 4th brigade had also at the same time been ordered to debouch at Idstedt, where the 15th battalion was warmly engaged; and had this movement been effected, the forces of the enemy that had been directed against the position in the Gryauer Wood would have been entirely destroyed, and the combined movement of the three brigades in conjunction with the advanced guard and the 1st brigade, which would also have assumed the offensive, would in all probability have been crowned with complete success. But the attack of the 4th brigade was a complete failure, as on debouching its head was fiercely assailed by the enemy. The Gryauer Wood and Idstedt were again lost. It even seemed probable at this moment that the centre would have been broken. The movement of the 3rd and 2nd brigades certainly restrained the enemy from pressing upon us too closely, nay even perhaps from capturing the stone bridge again below Idstedt.

"The 3rd brigade quickly repulsed the enemy with great bravery at Ober Stolck, captured three 12-pounders, and entirely destroyed a squadron of the enemy's cavalry, which had made repeated charges on the village roads, taking two staff officers and the commanders of the battery and squadron prisoners. But it was obliged to desist from this attack on learning that a portion of the enemy's troops, previously repulsed by the 4th brigade, had proceeded in the direction of Suderfahrenstedt, and were about to threaten the left wing of the 3rd brigade in the rear. At this time, and through this movement, the combat with the 4th brigade was also renewed. The 3rd brigade now retired—a portion across the Idstedt Bridge, and another portion across the ford. The 2nd brigade, which had also advanced with great firmness, encountered somewhat later a superior force, and was compelled to retire from its position at Wedel-

spang without sustaining any loss of importance.

"The retrograde movement of our right wing from Idstedt was covered by repeated charges from the advanced guard, and by the heavy batteries.

"The battle had now continued from daybreak till near 11 o'clock, when the enemy, now no longer pressed on his left wing, concentrated additional forces against the Idstedt position. To oppose this the greater part of the reserve artillery was brought into action, and the most fiercely disputed conflict of the day now took place with artillery. We were in hopes of being able to maintain this position, as the greater part of the 1st brigade firmly kept its ground. But when the report arrived that the enemy were forcing their way across the Treene, and had occupied Schuby, it appeared highly undesirable to allow matters to proceed so far, and about 1 o'clock the resolution was come to to give up the contest, and commence a retreat."

On the 12th of September General Willisen advanced with a strong force upon Missunde, and the detached corps of the Danes which were posted on the south bank of the river Schlei were driven back upon the main body of their army. At the same time the town of Eckenförde was temporarily abandoned by the Danes, who retired to their ships, but on the banks of the Schlei the forward movement of the Schleswig-Holstein troops was checked, and a smart cannonade took place for two hours, after which they commenced their retreat, and were seriously harassed by the Danes while they effected the retrograde movement. As soon as the enemy left Eckenförde the Danes again took possession of it, and the hostile armies reverted to their original positions.

The next step of any importance in the war was the attack by General Willisen upon Friederichstadt, which was defended by Colonel Helgesen. The place was regularly invested for a week, at the end of which period, on the 4th of October, an attempt was made to take the place by storm; and the following is the description given by one who was engaged in, and therefore an eye-witness of the attack:—

"At a quarter past 5, when probably the decision had been come to that the storming attack should be undertaken, the cannonade was fiercer than ever; the very earth seemed to tremble under the roar of the heavy pieces. Suddenly the trumpet-signals for the advance were heard on all sides; the drums beat the charge amid the loud hurrahs of the troops. The enemy had throughout the day, as during the previous operations, only fired a gun now and then in reply to our heavy bombardment, and scarcely a man of the Danish garrison was visible the whole time; an ominous stillness seemed to prevail in the town. But as our columns advanced at the *pas de charge* against the works at the Grave Hof and the Blockhouse, from Seeth and other points, they suddenly appeared in the gardens, on the dykes, and behind the cuttings; in an instant thousands seemed to have risen out of the earth to repel the attack. An unceasing fire of musketry commenced, through which sounded high the whistling of the heavy cannon-balls, the hissing of shells and grenades,

and here and there the sullen roar of an exploding mine. The conflict became terrible; and as night fell was continued by the light from the burning town, which being set on fire was left a prey to the flames, that continually spread wider and wider. Whole square blocks of houses of the regularly built streets we could see catch fire and consume, and the place was soon an ocean of flame. The battle continued to rage wildly for nearly five hours, from 6 till 11 o'clock, and almost wholly in one direction. In the first advance our troops got pretty far forward, but were driven back; the signal to advance was sounded three or four times, and the soldiers formed and went forward again with the greatest courage; but they found behind the works a brave and skilful defence. At last, at 11 o'clock, the signal to retire was given: the enemy was too strong; and being covered by the dykes and outer houses and works, could not be dislodged."

The result, therefore, was total failure, and the loss of the Schleswig-Holstein force in the affair was severe. The Stadtholderate immediately ordered an increase of the army by 5000 men, and issued at the same time an address to the German people, in which they said that it was the sacred duty of Germany to send them the aid they required "while there was yet time for it."

On the 23rd of October General Von Radowitz wrote in the name of the Prussian Government to the Stadtholderate at Kiel, offering to mediate between the Duchies and the King of Denmark, and dispatched General Von Hahn to act as the negotiator.

Soon afterwards an Austrian officer arrived at Kiel with dispatches, announcing that unless an immediate cessation of hostilities took place, the Federal States of Germany would put a stop to them by an advance of troops acting under the orders of the Frankfort Diet.

Early in December, General Willisen resigned the command of the Schleswig-Holstein army, and was succeeded by Baron Von der Horst. The reason of this no doubt was disappointment on the part of the Stadtholders at the want of success on his part, and also because Prussia began to feel the scandal which was occasioned by the continuance in command of the army of the Duchies of a Prussian general, after she had formally and deliberately signed a treaty of peace with the Sovereign with whom those Duchies were at war. In his own account, however, to the army, of his resignation, General Willisen said—

"The Stadtholders have relieved me of my command. There were conflicting views, and nothing was left for me but to resign. I part from you with the conviction of having done my duty, even in taking this last step. A general in command ought to act only according to his convictions."

Further military operations, however, became unnecessary, for the Duchies were no longer supported by Prussian volunteers, who were recalled by order of the Government, in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs at home, as will appear in our next chapter; and before the close of the year the Duchies finally submitted to the authority of their Sovereign the King of Denmark.

CHAPTER XII.

GERMANY.—*Entanglements of German Politics—Meeting of the Prussian Chambers—Royal Message on the subject of the New Constitution—Modifications introduced by the Chambers—Discussion on the subject—Final Revision of the Constitution—Speech of the King on taking the Oath to observe the Constitution—Dissolution of the Chambers, and Speech by Count Brandenburgh—Convocation of Erfurt Parliament by Prussia—Opening Address of General Von Radowitz—Difficulties in settling the Constitution of the new Confederation or Bund—The Parliament is adjourned—Able Speech on German Affairs by the* KING OF WURTEMBERG *at opening of his Diet—Offence taken by Prussia—Congress of Princes at Berlin—Result of their Deliberations—Austria convokes the Frankfort Diet—Ineffectual remonstrance by Prussia—Attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia.* AFFAIRS OF HESSE CASSEL.—*M. Hassenpflug appointed Prime Minister by the Elector—His unpopularity—Dissolution of the Diet—Arbitrary conduct of the Government—Martial Law declared—The Elector quits Hesse Cassel—Removes seat of Government to Wilhelmsbad—Remonstrances addressed to him by the Standing Committee of the States—The Frankfort Diet resolves to support the Elector—Military Movement of Prussia—Conference at Warsaw—Treaty of Bregenz between the Emperor of Austria and Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg.* PRUSSIA.—*Ministerial Crisis at Berlin—Resignation of Von Radowitz—Letter to him from the King—Death of Count Brandenburgh—Warlike demonstration by Prussia—Entry of Austrian and Bavarian troops into Hesse Cassel on the south, and of Prussian troops on the north—War averted by the Convention of Olmütz—Statement by the Prussian Government of its views—Opening of the Prussian Chambers—Royal Speech—Speech of Baron Von Manteuffel on the German Question—Adjournment of the Prussian Chambers—Circulars of Austria and Prussia announcing Ministerial Conference to be held at Dresden—Opening of Dresden Conference—Speeches of Prince Schwarzenberg and Baron Von Manteuffel.*

GERMANY.—It is difficult to give a clear account of the political affairs of the different Germanic kingdoms during this year, as they were in a state of great confusion, owing to the numerous questions connected with their federal relations to each other, to which the revolutions of 1848 gave birth, and which remain

still unsettled. The leading feature in the history of the year, is the attempt on the part of Prussia to form a new Bund or Confederation of which she was to be the head, and her obstinate refusal to recognise the legality of the acts, or even continued existence, of the old Frankfort Diet, to which Austria adhered. The ill-concealed ambition of the King of Prussia led to a series of complicated political manœuvres which were abortive in their results, and which are as uninteresting to the reader as they are embarrassing to the historian. The events which took place in the different German States were so intimately connected together, that it is impossible to disentangle them and present a separate narrative for each kingdom. We think, therefore, that the most convenient course will be to embrace them all under the head of Germany, and give a brief account of the series of Parliaments, Conferences, Conventions, and political events, as nearly as possible in chronological order.

The Prussian Chambers met on the 4th of January after their adjournment, and were for some time occupied in discussing the articles of the new Constitution, on several of which the two Houses proposed various amendments.

On the 9th of January a Royal Message on the subject was communicated to the Chambers by the President of the Ministry, Count Brandenburgh. He stated that the Crown had in general accepted the amendments of the Chambers, but had thought it necessary to make some modifications in them, and that it entertained the hope of seeing the Constitution definitively established within a short period, in order that the Sovereign might take the oath to it. The Government hoped also that the people would recognise in the present step a proof of the conscientious adherence of the Sovereign to his promises.

The following are the most important modifications of the Constitution as agreed to by the Chambers:—

The 26th article was cancelled. It contained the power of prosecuting the publisher, printer, and distributor of a work when the author of the same was not known.

In article 33 the definition of the army was by the Chambers stated thus:—"The army includes every part of the standing military force and the Landwehr. In case of war the King can, under the provisions of the regular law, summon the whole Landsturm."

Article 35 was cancelled, and, instead of it, an addition to article 104 made to this effect:—"For the preservation of order, a Burgherwehr can be organised, by the resolution of the Communes, with the assent of the Government."

In article 38 was inserted—"The creation of fiefs is prohibited. Those now in existence are, according to a future law, to be changed into freeholds. Another law will also render more easy a similar change in the case of family entails, and establish the conditions under which new entails can be established." (By the Constitution, as it stood, entails were unconditionally abolished.)

Art. 42. The Ministers are responsible to the King and the nation.

Art. 49. In case of a dissolution the election for the new Chambers is to take place within

60 days; the Chambers themselves are to be summoned within 90 days.

Art. 60. To this article was added, "Laws relating to the finances (or money bills) are to be first introduced in the Second Chamber."

Art. 63 related to the Upper Chamber; by this article, as amended by the Cabinet, the Upper Chamber was to consist of—

1. The Princes of the Royal House who may be summoned to it by the King.

2. The heads of the princely families of the empire existing in Prussia, and the heads of those families who, according to the law of primogeniture and lineal descent, may be called to a seat and voice in the Chamber by the King. The summons itself will contain the conditions on which the right is exercised. No representatives (or proxies) are allowed, and the right is suspended if the possessor of it is in the service of another German State.

3. Of such members as the King may nominate for life only. Their number cannot exceed the tenth of those created by the preceding articles.

4. Of 60 members elected by 200 of the highest taxpayers in each province by direct election.

5. Of six members elected by the six Universities of Prussia; the right of election is given to the public professors of those bodies.

The whole number of the Upper Chamber, consisting of all the above members, is not to exceed 200.

Articles from 66 to 70 defined the constitution of the Second Chamber. It was to consist of 350 members; the elective districts to be fixed by law; they may consist of one or more circles that contain more than 10,000 inhabitants.

After article 93, the following new article was introduced:—

"The Legislature may create a Court of Special Jurisdiction that is to take cognizance of all charges of high treason and offences against the internal and outward security of the State. The law will also define how far the ordinary courts can exercise their jurisdiction over these offences."

Art. 95. The conditions under which the civil and military officers of the State can be prosecuted for exceeding their powers are to be defined by a special law.

Art. 107. The members of both Chambers and the civil officers in the employ of the Government are to take the oath of allegiance and obedience to the King and of a conscientious observance of the Constitution The army will not be sworn to the Constitution.

A Committee of the Second Chamber was immediately appointed to take into consideration and report upon this Royal Message, and it concluded its labours by accepting some and rejecting others of the Ministerial amendments.

The discussion in the Chamber on the report of the Committee was opened, on the 26th January, by the Minister of the Interior, Baron Von Manteuffel, and, at his suggestion, the amendments relating to the constitution of the Upper House, the abolition of entails, and the taxing powers of the Second Chamber, were postponed to the last. The Chamber accepted the Royal amendments respecting the press, the responsibility of the

Ministers, the time of summoning the Chambers, and the making valid of Government ordinances issued *pro tempore*, all of which its committee had rejected or materially amended: it adopted the amendment respecting electoral districts with an alteration conceded by the Crown. The amendment creating a special high court for the trial of treason, was rejected as presented by the Crown; and subsequently a modification was agreed on, which postponed the question to future legislation by the two Chambers. The amendment concerning projects of financial laws and the budget was also rejected in the shape offered; but carried in an amended shape agreed to by the Crown. The amendment 4, relating to entails and fiefs, was rejected, by 169 to 146 votes. That relating to the constitution of the Upper Chamber was rejected, by 216 to 96 votes. After debate, a modification of it, proposed by Count Arnim Boizenburg, was adopted by a narrow majority of 12. This amendment admitted a hereditary Peerage, consisting of "the Imperial noble houses in Prussia, and of the heads of families on whom a hereditary seat in the House of Peers shall be conferred by Royal ordinance."

The period at which the new Upper Chamber was to come into existence, was postponed until the 7th of April, 1852.

The Chamber then accepted Art. 1, on the press; and Arts. 2 and 3, on the Landsturm and the Civic Guards; and negatived Art. 5, on the responsibility of Ministers.

Arts. 6, 11, and 12 (relating to the term of convocation of Parliament after the dissolution, judicial proceedings against functionaries, and preamble to the law on the communes) were accepted.

After various modifications had been agreed upon, the Constitution was ready for the acceptance of the Sovereign and the Chambers; and on the 31st of January, a message from the King to both Chambers was read by Count Brandenburgh, the President of the Ministry, which stated that as the King considered the revision of the draught of the Constitution, signed on the 5th of December, 1848, as now completed, he was ready immediately to take the oath prescribed by it in the presence of both Chambers, and at the same time receive the oaths of the Ministry and the deputies.

Accordingly, on the 6th of February this ceremony took place in the Rittersaal of the Palace, where the King, accompanied by the Princes of the Royal Family, the Officers of his suite, and the Ministers, having taken his seat, addressed the Assembly in the following words:—

"*Gentlemen*,

"I request your attention: what I have to say to you is in my own words, for I appear before you to-day as I never appeared before, as I shall never appear again. I am not here to exercise the innate, inherited, and sacred duties of the kingly office (which stands high above the will and opinions of party), nor protected by the responsibility of my advisers, but as myself alone, as a man of honour, to give what is dearest to him, his word—fully and deliberately to pronounce an assent. I make therefore some previous remarks. The work to which I to-day express my con-

firmation had its origin in a year which the fidelity of future generations will wish with tears, but in vain, could be erased from our history. In the form in which it is laid before you, it is, in truth, the work of the self-sacrificing allegiance of men who have saved the throne, and to whom my gratitude will only cease with my life. It arose in days when, in the literal meaning of the words, the existence of our fatherland was endangered. It was the work of the moment, and bore evidently the mark of its origin. The question is justified—how I, entertaining such a view, could give my sanction to such a work? Nevertheless, I will do so, because I can; and that I can do it, I have, Gentlemen, to thank you alone. You have laid an improving hand upon it; you have removed from it some things that gave rise to scruples (*bedenkliches*), inserted amendments, and by your praiseworthy labours and the acceptation of my last propositions, furnished a pledge that the task of perfecting it, begun before the sanction it now receives, will be continued by you after it is given; and that our united and sincere endeavours, made in a constitutional manner, will succeed in rendering it still more in conformity with the vital conditions of the welfare of Prussia. I can confirm this work, because I can do so in hope. With the warmest thanks to you, Gentlemen, I acknowledge this; I say feelingly, and with pleasure, that you have deserved the gratitude of the nation. And I now declare, God is my witness, that my oath to the Constitution is true, sincere, and without reserve. But its vitality and blessing, as your and all noble hearts in the nation must feel, depends on the fulfilment of unavoidable conditions.

"You, Gentlemen, the Chambers that will succeed you, and the fidelity of my people, must help me against those who make the liberties granted by the Crown the cover of their malignity, and convert it against their author and against the magistrates instituted by God (*die von Gott eingesetzte Obrigkeit*); against those who may regard this Constitution as the substitute for Divine Providence, for our past history, and for our ancient and sacred loyalty; all the good influences in the nation must unite in the fidelity of subjects (*Unterthanentreue*), in reverence for this Monarchy and Throne, which rests on the victories of our armies, on observance of the laws, on the truthful fulfilment of the oath of allegiance, as well as that of the new oath 'of fidelity and obedience to the King and conscientious adherence to the Constitution'; in a word, its vital condition is, that with this law it may be made possible for me to govern; for in Prussia the King must rule, and God knows I do not govern because it is my pleasure, but because it is the Divine ordinance. But for that reason also I will rule. 'A free people under a free King.' That has been my watchword for the last ten years, is so now, and shall so remain as long as I breathe.

"Before I proceed to the act of the day I will renew two former oaths before you. The retrospect of the ten past years of my government induces me to do so.

"First, I renew, repeat, and confirm, solemnly, and expressly, the oath I took before God and men at the ceremony of the ho-

mage here and at Konigsberg. Yes, yes! I will do it, so help me God!

"Secondly, I renew, repeat, and confirm, solemnly and expressly, the sacred oath which I pronounced on the 11th of April, 1847—'I and my house will serve the Lord.' Yes, yes! that will I, so help me God! This oath stands above all others; it must be included in all others, and flow through them like the water of life, if they are to possess any value.

"But now, and in confirming the deed of the Constitution in virtue of my Royal authority, I promise, solemnly, truly, and expressly, before God and men, to maintain firmly and unbroken the Constitution of my land and kingdom, and to govern with it, and in conformity with the laws. Yes, yes! I will do so, so help me God!

"And now I commend the confirmed Charter into the hands of Almighty God, whose Providence has been manifest in the history of Prussia, trusting that He may convert this work of man into an instrument of the salvation of our dear fatherland by effecting through it the realization of his holy rights and ordinances! So be it!"

Count Brandenburgh then called on the members of the Ministry to take the oath in the following form:—

"You swear to God, the Omniscient and Omnipotent, that you will be true and obedient to the King, and conscientiously observe the Constitution."

Each Minister said in turn, "I swear it, so help me God."

All the deputies of both Chambers, beginning with the Presidents, were sworn one by one according to the same form; it was, however, left to each to vary the concluding words of the oath according to his religious opinion. Some said, "As God help me through Jesus Christ to eternal salvation;" and others, "So help me God and the Holy Gospel."

On the 26th of February the Prussian Chambers were dissolved by commission, and were addressed by Count Brandenburgh, the President of the Ministry, in the following speech:—

"*Gentlemen*,

"We have arrived at the close of a long and fertile Session—the first regular Session of the Prussian Chambers—a Session which in the annals of Prussia will be recorded as peculiar of its kind. For what you have done I cannot here venture to express my acknowledgements. In this place I am not justified in doing it; if I possessed that justification, the expressions of gratitude would only be a repetition of what you have already heard from the place empowered to give it—from the Throne itself, from the mouth of His Majesty—expressions which, on the occasion of that never to be forgotten act of the taking the oath to the Constitution, were frequently repeated in these walls in a less solemn manner. I cannot leave unmentioned that expressions of similar recognition have come to my knowledge on the part of the Prince of Prussia, whom the service of the King and country detains at a distance from Berlin.

"I cannot avoid a short retrospect of your activity, and reminding you that not merely the comprehensive and important work of the revision of the Constitution has been brought to a close, but

that fifty laws and bills have received the assent of the Chambers, of which twenty-four have been already published in the collection of statutes. Among them are laws of the most important description, —such as the law regulating landed property and the organization of rural communes. Besides these, the budgets of 1849 and 1850 have been settled, a great mass of petitions and other propositions and motions have been considered. This, Gentlemen, is the result of your exertions since the 7th of August of the last year till the present time, comparatively a short space of time—a result which certainly affords a satisfactory retrospect of a memorable Session.

"It will be the task of the Government to advance on the course with which you have declared your coincidence; and that we shall proceed on it with our best powers, with publicity and good faith—that this will be the policy of Prussia, I herewith give you the assurance.

"With respect to the finances which your confidence has placed at our disposal, we shall not forget that the industry of all classes is concerned in them, and we shall make such use of them as the interest and honour of the nation require.

"In the name of His Majesty I declare the present Session of the Chamber to be herewith closed, and the sitting of to-day as ended."

The next step taken by Prussia was to induce those German States which were disposed to follow in the wake of her policy, and form a new Bund or confederation of which she should be the directing power, to send representatives to a Parliament to be assembled at Erfurt. This Parliament was convened for the 20th of March, and on that day it was opened at Erfurt, when a long address was read by General Von Radowitz, as the Prussian President of the *Verwaltungsrath* (Administrative Council), in which, after stating that the German States allied by the treaty of the 26th of May, 1849, had, according to article 4 of that treaty, bound themselves "to secure to the German people a Constitution according to the project agreed on between them, and to lay this plan before a Diet to be called exclusively for that purpose," and that with the exception of Austro-German States, the other nations of Germany must be regarded as legally included in the Bund, he said,

"The representatives of the German States united by the Bund of the 26th of May, 1849, have been assembled to complete the work of the Constitution in the extent fixed for it by the free decision of the Governments, by an accord between them, and without prejudice to the relations of the Bund to the other States of Germany.

"Before them, that is, the Volkshaus and Staatenhaus, the Verwaltungsrath, constituted according to the 3rd article of the statute of the Bund, and empowered to conduct the proceedings of the Diet, lays the draughts of—

"1. The Constitution of the German Empire, together with the memorial authentically interpreting it.

"2. A law regulating the election of the deputies to the Volkshaus. Both are proposed unaltered from the form in which they were added to the statute of the Bund of the 26th of May, 1849.

The Verwaltungsrath, in making these propositions, unites with them the request that they may both, together with the plan defining the form and functions of the Court of Appeal of the Bund, be submitted to a careful examination. Any amendments on which both Houses may agree must be communicated to the Verwaltungsrath, in order that the united Governments may be consulted as to their acceptation, and their assent required, in order that the conclusion of the work of the Constitution may be accelerated.

"But as the revision of these laws will demonstrate that certain provisions cannot acquire full force so long as the territory of the Federal State does not comprise all the States named in par. 67 of the Constitution of the Empire, either because the paragraphs containing those provisions expressly presuppose the particulars of all those States in the Act of Federation, or that the still existing relations to the old Confederation demand especial caution; or, finally, because the commercial treaties still in force stand in the way of the creation of a united commercial territory, certain temporary provisions that appear necessary under these circumstances have, therefore, been inserted in an additional Act, which is also laid before the Diet, to be at the same time examined and discussed.

"Besides these necessary limitations, other special circumstances arise with respect to commercial treaties, which, though in general foreseen in paragraph 33 of the draught of the Constitution, yet require a particular notice, and distinctly expressed reservation.

"Several of the States which have acceded to the Bund, particularly the Hanse Towns, so intimately connected by their commercial relations, and the Oldenburg principality of Lubeck, are (as long as Holstein and Lauenburg, or either of these states, remain without the Federation) partly separated from it geographically, and partly impeded in those commercial relations to the Bund and to foreign countries, more especially those maintained by the Hanse Towns, in such a manner that the general reservation made in Article 8 of the additional Act is not sufficient to secure to them those interests which have been partly guaranteed in the negotiations of their adherence to the Bund.

"As the minute regulation of these relations cannot be well specified in the additional Act, and will require extensive negotiations that cannot be entered on by anticipation, in consequence of the uncertainty respecting the position of certain German States to the Bund, the united Governments require the Diet to authorize the executive of the Bund to conclude the necessary agreements in the sense above described, and lay them before the next Riechstag for final acceptation.

"In the present Reichstag, the Verwaltungsrath will be represented by the following five Commissioners:—

"Lieutenant-General Von Radowitz, M. Von Carlowitz, Baron Von Lepel, M. Vollpracht, and Dr. Liebe."

In the Staatenhaus, M. Von Auerswald was elected permanent President, and in the Volkshaus M. Simson. In the latter, the number of deputies present being 172, the absolute majority was 87;

M. Simson received 98 votes, 11 more than the required number; Prince Hohenlohe, 73; M. Bodelschwingh, 9; M. Schwerin, 1; M. Von Brandt, 1.

On the 23rd of March the Parliament adjourned until after Easter.

In discussing the constitution of the future Bund a sudden and unexpected difficulty occurred. The 10th article provided that the Executive Government of the Bund should have the exclusive right of declaring war and making peace; but this was opposed by MM. Radowitz and Carlowitz, who represented Prussia in the *Verwaltungsrath*, on the ground that this might bring the Bund into hostile collision with the Frankfort Diet. Hitherto Prussia had affected to treat that Diet as no longer legally existing, and had persisted in this course as long as she had any hopes of forming a Bund sufficiently strong to enable her to defy its remonstrances and proceedings. But she now saw that she had miscalculated the strength and influence of her great opponent Austria, and that the existence of a rival Bund in the Frankfort Diet, representing the old Germanic Confederation, was a fact which could not be safely ignored. Much dissatisfaction was naturally excited by this apparent distrust of the liberty of action which might be entrusted to the creature of her own policy—the new Bund, and angry discussions took place in the Lower Chamber of the Erfurt Parliament on the subject. The Committee, however, refused to alter the 10th article at the suggestion of the Prussian Ministers, and the result ultimately was, that the Parliament was adjourned *sine die* without any tangible result whatever from its having been called into existence.

The Diet of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg was opened on the 15th of March by the King in person, who delivered a speech which contained some sensible remarks upon the position of German affairs, and from which we make the following extracts:—

"Ever since March, 1848, Germany has been a toy in the hands of party spirit and ambition. The German unitarian state is a chimera. It is the most dangerous of all chimeras for Germany as well as for Europe. All the means which have been used for this end —all the means which are still likely to be used—must produce a contrary effect; that is to say, a division and a wholesale dissolution. The strength, harmony, civilization, and liberty of the nation depend on our fostering and preserving the peculiarities and the independence of its principal States. Their forcible fusion, any subjection of one State to another, must lead to internal dissolution, and annihilate our existence as a nation. For the lasting union of our common country there is but one possible form, viz., the federal; that form is capable of a greater display of strength and power, at home and abroad, than the former Federal Constitution warranted. The not understanding this truth at Frankfort first, and afterwards at Berlin, has led to the prevailing dissensions and confusions. History will speak of the purposes and passions which prompted the contract of the 26th of May (viz., the Prussian League). That contract has nothing whatever to do with the greatness and union of the nation; it has no claims to popular sympathy; it is an artifi-

cial attempt at a Sonderbund; it is calculated on a wholesale political suicide, and though upheld by three great Powers, it cannot stand any dangers. That league cannot be executed without a downright breach of federal faith, and without a wilful violation of the treaties which secure the position and independence of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, and the balance of power in Europe."

Considering the dangers impending on the League of the 26th of May, and being desirous to preserve to the nation at large the most precious pledge of its greatness and tranquillity, viz., the good understanding between all its brother States, the King said that he had entered into negotiations with Bavaria and Saxony for the purpose of establishing an understanding on a draught of a Constitution for the totality of Germany. He rejoiced to be able to inform the members of the Diet of the success of these negotiations, and of the fact that that success had been sanctioned by the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria. He hoped that his endeavours would in future, too, be crowned with success. Whatever Providence may will in this question, he was proud to say that he had always felt that harmony and good understanding with Prussia and Austria were necessary for him, and that all his measures had tended to promote that harmony. The one stable thing in the storms of the time was the preservation of the "old right;" the grasping something positive, something historical, something which cannot be denied, and which always turns up again. The King and his allies wished to preserve to the nation their right to the representation of the totality. They would not sacrifice the old right to a new fabric; they wanted to remodel the former Confederation; they wanted to make the just demands of Prussia harmonize with the joint interests of Germany; they wanted to sacrifice their particular interests to the country at large, but not to an individual power; they did not want to be Austrians, nor to be Prussians; in and with Wurtemberg, they wanted to be only Germans. There was something above the written constitutional law—viz., the moral ties of society.

The King ended by assuring the Diet that he knew his duty, and that he would not allow the revolutionary party to oppose his plans or to exact concessions.

This spirited speech gave great offence to the Prussian Government, and Baron Hugel, the Wurtemberg Ambassador at Berlin, received a Prussian note on the 22nd, expressing astonishment and the "profoundest indignation" at the King of Wurtemberg's language to his States; declaring that Prussia "does not think it compatible with its dignity to continue its diplomatic relations with a Government which has not scrupled to place itself in such a position;" and informing Baron Hugel, that the Prussian Ambassador at the Wurtemberg Court had consequently, by the express order of His Majesty the King, been instructed to leave Stuttgard, with all the members of his embassy.

Upon receiving this intimation, Baron Hugel immediately demanded his own passports.

After the adjournment of the Erfurt Parliament, the King of Prussia invited those States which were favourable to his attempt to

form a new League, to send representatives to attend a Congress of Princes at Berlin on the 9th of May.

The Princes who complied with this summons were twenty-two in number, besides the representatives of the Hanse Towns, Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck. Their deliberations lasted until the 15th, when the Congress closed, and the result, or rather non-result, of their discussion was in a few days made known by a circular dispatch addressed by Von Schleinitz, in the name of the Prussian Government, to its Ambassadors in foreign countries. The following were the chief points in the circular:—

"His Majesty has been filled with satisfaction and gratitude for the confidence which was given him when he found that all the Princes, as well as the three cities, decided on their adherence to the League with Prussia.

"Prussia declared from the first her readiness to accept the amendments of the Erfurt Parliament, and, although she did not resign the right of further improvements, she considered the Constitution of the League, as revised by the Parliament, as standing on a legal ground.

"This conviction of Prussia's was shared by the majority of the allied Governments, but since the assent of all the members of the League could not be obtained, it was found impossible to bring the Constitution of the League into immediate practicable execution. This circumstance led to the necessity of a provisional state of affairs.

"Respecting the '*Provisorium*,' which continues to be a necessity, the Governments will take care that the Provisional Central Board at Frankfort shall not be formed, unless it be on the principle of an equal co-operation of all German Governments; that the late confidential surrender of the guidance of that Board to Prussia and Austria shall not continue; and that the jurisdiction of that Board shall by no means exceed the limits of the Convention between Prussia and Austria of the 30th of September, 1849.

"Respecting the Constitution of the whole of Germany, the allied Governments will not consent to any reconstruction of the Germanic Confederation, unless it contains the principle of all Governments who wish it being at liberty to enter into a union on the basis of a Federal State.

"This principle being once acknowledged, the relations and conditions of the Confederation, and of Austria's claim of admittance for the whole of the Austrian countries, will not, in all probability, offer any insurmountable obstacles. . . . .

"I conclude this communication with the declaration which His Majesty's Commissioner (Baron Radowitz) was instructed to make at the conclusion of the confidential discussion. That declaration is to the following effect:—

"'Prussia has a right to reiterate, what in the course of last year she confessed by words and proved by actions, that she will remain faithful to the sacred duty which she owes her allies, and the good cause of the national regeneration. If events should force her to stop, though but for a moment, on that path, the guilt of such a pause does not lie with Prussia. Neither decoying phrases nor words of threat can in such a case influence her resolution. Her conduct in such a crisis will be deter-

mined only by the welfare of Germany.' "

In the meantime Austria, refusing to recognise the Prussian Bund, proceeded to act under the old law of Confederation, by which, since 1815, the Diet of German States has been annually assembled at Frankfort. By the 5th article of the Act or Treaty of Confederation, it is declared that "Austria has the Presidency of the Diet; every member of the Bund is empowered to make propositions, and the Presidency is bound to bring them under discussion within a space of time hereafter to be fixed." Prussia, however, contended that the assumption of a political superiority by Austria, and the summoning of the Diet as the organ of the old Confederation, were contrary to the spirit of the Confederation, and the resolution passed by it on the 13th of July, 1848, which cancelled the former organization of the whole body.

The Austrian Government paid no attention to this remonstrance, but on the 6th of May issued a circular dispatch, calling upon the different States, members of the Confederation, to send their plenipotentiaries to meet at Frankfort on the 10th of that month.

Prussia of course disregarded this summons, but of the secondary States all except Oldenburg were represented at the Conference. It thus happened that two rival Congresses were sitting at the same time, the one at Berlin headed by Prussia, and the other at Frankfort headed by Austria. The object of the former was to establish a new Confederation, of which Prussia should be the acknowledged leader; of the latter, to preserve to Austria her old pre-eminence, but take into consideration the question of a new organization of the Diet, which in June, 1848, had merged itself in the German National Parliament then assembled at Frankfort.

On the 22nd of May, a desperate attempt was made to assassinate the King of Prussia, by a man who had been formerly a sergeant of Artillery named Sefelage, who was proved afterwards to be of unsound mind. The King and Queen were about to leave Berlin, for the palace of Sans Souci, but were detained a short time for the preparation of the train. His Majesty was just leaving one of the side rooms of the station to enter the carriage, when a man in the uniform of a gunner of the Artil- of the Guard approached, and when close to his person presented a pistol, and fired it at a little more than arm's length from the King's breast. At the moment the weapon was raised the King turned swiftly on one side, and the motion saved his life; the ball only inflicted a slight flesh wound on the right arm below the elbow, and then grazed the front of his coat, but otherwise passed by him harmless. The criminal was instantly arrested, and it was with some difficulty that he was saved from the fury of the bystanders. It appeared that he had for some time been applying to the Ministry by petitions and memorials for redress for imaginary grievances, and the neglect of these had so wrought upon his distempered brain, that he determined in revenge to assassinate his Sovereign. After a slight attack of fever the wound healed, and the King suffered no further inconvenience.

We must now turn our attention to the affairs of Hesse Cassel, which, in the result, had an important bearing upon the ques-

tions at issue between Prussia and the rest of the Germanic Confederation headed by Austria.

In the month of February the Elector of Hesse Cassel dismissed his Cabinet and appointed a Ministry, of which M. Hassenpflug was the head. M. Hassenpflug was a professor of the Prussian University of Greifswald, and bore a very bad character, having been tried for and convicted of forgery. He also had the reputation of being a partizan of an arbitrary line of policy. He was opposed to the scheme of a German union of which Prussia was to be the head and directing power, and he, with the full concurrence of the Elector, favoured the Austrian influence, which was directed to restore the old *statu quo*, and place the different German States in their relations to each other upon the footing of the treaties of 1815. This made him very unpopular in Hesse Cassel, where the people felt much sympathy towards Prussia, regarding that country as leading the van of German progress, and they looked with suspicion and dislike upon a minister whose efforts they deemed to be all in a retrograde direction.

The Hessian Diet, or Parliament, was not convoked until much later than the usual period of assembling, and the only reason why they were then summoned seems to have been to obtain supplies. The Ministry called upon them to vote those supplies without the formality of a regular budget, and to give them the liberty of raising the taxes for 1850. The Diet did not absolutely refuse the supplies, but offered to grant what was necessary provided they had a budget before them in a constitutional manner.

This delay was construed by the Elector and his Ministers to be a direct refusal, and the Diet was immediately dissolved. A decree was then published by the Elector in Council, in which he announced that all public burdens and taxes would, until further notice, be levied and received by his Government. The dissolved Diet had appointed a Standing Committee of the States to watch over events during the abeyance of its own existence, and this Committee issued a protest against the decree as unconstitutional and illegal. The next step of M. Hassenpflug was to obtain the signature of the Elector to a decree declaring the Electorate of Hesse to be under martial law, and the press was placed under surveillance. The execution of this decree was confided to General Bauer; but the officers and troops sympathized strongly with the people, and it was evident that a serious crisis was at hand. The courts of law declared the proclamation of martial law illegal, and the public prosecutor, on being applied to by the Standing Committee, preferred an impeachment against M. Hassenpflug. All this happened at the end of August and in the early part of September.

On the 12th of the latter month one of the Hessian Generals refused to obey orders, and left the service; the arrest of Hassenpflug was hourly to be expected, and there was no relying on the soldiers. Hitherto they had uniformly retreated before the magistrates and messengers of the courts of law. They were disgusted with the ludicrous and humiliating part which they were compelled to play, and they were prepared to throw

the weight of their numbers and discipline, not against the people, from whom they received no provocation, but against the Minister and foreigner who was the prime mover of all the mischief which was rife in the State.

The result was that, without any act of violence or even outbreak on the part of the people, the Elector determined to quit his dominions and obtain, if possible, the aid of a foreign Power.

On the evening of the 13th, accompanied by two of his Ministers, MM. Baumbach and Haynau, he left Cassel for Hanover, and after a short interview with the King he continued his journey, and ultimately arrived at Frankfort, where the Federal Diet was sitting. M. Hassenpflug at the same time quitted Cassel, and ran considerable risk of being seized and severely handled by the excited populace, but he effected his escape in safety.

A dispatch was next sent by General Haynau, the Minister of War, to General Bauer, the Commander-in-Chief, instructing him that the Government had been removed from Cassel, and that the Elector had revoked all the decree establishing the state of siege except the second section of it, which placed the civil guard under the Commander-in-Chief. The municipal authorities met and immediately issued an address, stating that the harmony between the military and civil powers would obviate all the evils threatened by the unexpected departure of the Sovereign and his Ministers, and exhorting the people to persevere in their strictly legal and orderly behaviour. "Your strictly loyal and orderly behaviour has hitherto excited universal admiration. Continue to deserve this reputation; for, fellow-citizens, the victory of our good cause is both near and certain."

The Elector transferred the seat of his Government to Wilhelmsbad, a suburb of Hanau, and published a proclamation, in which he assigned the following reasons for the step:—

"Whereas the violent and undutiful resistance of the majority of our superior courts and functionaries against our constitutional decrees of the 4th and 7th instant hath inspired our mind with grievous and serious misgivings, lest our dignity and state should be justly thought to have suffered, if we consented to remain in our person and Government in one and the same city with the said resisting and undutiful subordinate courts and functionaries; therefore we have resolved to remove our Government to another place until such time as the said resisting courts and functionaries shall have returned to their duty."

The Standing Committee of the States immediately issued a declaration, in which they said that the proclamations of the 4th and 7th of September were unconstitutional, and had remained unexecuted by the officers of the administrative and financial departments, on the ground of their sworn allegiance to the Constitution. The declaration concluded—

"Although the Ministry has done its best to plunge the nation in confusion, no one need doubt that, notwithstanding these threats, the cause of right and law will emerge victoriously from the present trial if the people will but abide steadfastly by its duty."

The Standing Committee afterwards issued an address to the Elector, telling him that he was falsely informed of the sentiments of the country—

"Public opinion declares your Ministers to be your worst enemies; . . . they are considered as men who endeavour to subvert not only the Hessian Constitution, but also your own high Electoral house, and who are so many serpents in your bosom. . . . Your Government stands unsupported and isolated. Your courts and functionaries are not undutiful—they know their duty. The legal and dignified attitude of the people will intimate to you who the men are who have trampled on law and justice, and who have violated the constitution of the country.

"Royal Highness, we pray you to make your peace with the country, and to put a term to a state of things which must necessarily end unfavourably for you. Consider that a Constitutional Government is impossible for Ministers of that class, and that with your Ministers you have no choice but to overthrow the Constitution and to introduce a despotic Government. Listen to our most humble prayer: remove the seat of your Government back to the capital of the country; discharge your traitorous Ministers, and fulfil your promise of the 11th of March, 1848, by selecting men who have the confidence of your subjects."

On the 26th of September the Standing Committee addressed another remonstrance to the Elector, which set forth, at considerable length, the grievances of which they complained. But the chief point insisted upon was the conduct of the Ministry in dissolving the Assembly of Estates on the alleged ground that it had refused the supplies. This the Committee denied, asserting that the Assembly merely took time to consider. They said—

"The Estates were not resolved to withdraw from the Government the means of covering their expenses; and if those means are indeed wanting it is the Government which has robbed itself, for in June last the Government dissolved the Estates without giving them time to debate the budget. The last Assembly of the Estates, too, which was convoked on the 26th ultimo, was pressed to send in a resolution respecting the supplies on or before the 31st of the same month. If, under such circumstances, the Assembly took time to consider, they were fully justified in expecting that a budget would be submitted for their inspection. It was the duty of your Royal Highness's Ministers to prepare that budget, and they had plenty of time, for experience has shown that they had the means, not only of defraying the current expenses of the month of September, but also of paying for an extraordinary complement of troops. Your Ministers preferred persuading you that the taxes had been refused. Taking their stand upon this unfounded assertion, they have dissolved the Assembly."

The Frankfort Diet determined to support the Elector, and passed the following resolutions:—

"1. That the Hessian Government shall use all means to preserve the Sovereign's authority in the electorate of Hesse.

"2. That the said Government shall be desired to inform the

Federal Diet of the measures it takes and of their success.

"3. That the Diet will take all necessary steps to secure and restore a state of legality and order."

On the other hand Prussia, which refused to be bound by the decision of the "Assembly of Plenipotentiaries, which at Frankfort has assumed the name of Diet of the Confederation," threw her influence into the side of the resisting Hessians, and moved large bodies of troops upon the frontier, and took possession of the military roads communicating between Hesse Cassel and her own dominions.

The result was that this obscure and insignificant revolution became a pretext for a quarrel between the two great sections into which Germany was at the time divided, the one headed by Prussia and the other by Austria, and there was imminent risk that Hesse Cassel would become the battle-field on which their mighty armaments would come into fatal collision. The further narrative, therefore, of events there belongs to the history of Germany.

An attempt was now made to settle the differences between Prussia and Austria by holding a conference at Warsaw, in which the Emperor of Russia took part, and the points really in dispute will be best collected from the instructions given by the Berlin Cabinet to Count Brandenburgh, when he went there to represent the interests of Prussia at the conference. These were, to demand the sanction of Austria to the holding of free conferences for the remodelling of the German Constitution; the specific admission that Prussia should share the chief authority equally with Austria in the future Confederation; and the assent of Austria to the Prussian proposal of a Special Commission at Hamburg or elsewhere for the settlement of the Holstein-Schleswig question. On the other hand he was instructed to consent, on the part of Prussia, to postpone, or defer indefinitely, the Erfurt Union; to consent that Austria should enter the Germanic Confederation in the integrity of her dominions—Galicia, Hungary, Croatia, and Lombardy; and to consent to the exclusion from the Constitution for the future Central Power of all representation of the German people.

The Austrian Minister accepted the Prussian concessions, and conceded the point in reference to the Commission on the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein, but said that he must consult his Government with respect to the demand of Prussia for joint authority in the Confederation. The free conferences for remodelling the German Constitution were, after some discussion, conceded.

In the meantime news arrived at Berlin that, at a conference held at Bregentz in the early part of October, under the sanction and with the concurrence of the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria and the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg had entered into a treaty to support, by a force of 200,000 men, the resolutions of the Frankfort Diet to reinstate the Elector of Hesse in his dominions. The Czar also undertook to move a large force of Russian troops into Austrian Poland and Hungary, so as to set free the Austrian armies for the operations of a campaign if Prussia should

attempt to resist the execution of these resolutions.

This intelligence produced a Ministerial crisis at Berlin. M. Radowitz, supported by the King, the Prince of Prussia, and two other Ministers (M. Ladenberg and Von der Heydt), wished to adopt a warlike policy and disregard altogether the decision of the Frankfort Diet. Baron Von Manteuffel, on the other hand, advocated concession, and in this he was strongly supported by Count Brandenburgh, on the arrival of the latter from the Warsaw conference. At the same time dispatches were received from the Emperor of Russia, in which he, in conciliatory terms, suggested in the Hesse Cassel affair a compromise which would save the honour of Prussia. He proposed that the forces of Austria and Bavaria should enter Hesse Cassel, in obedience to the resolution of the Diet, for the purpose of restoring order there, while Prussia might occupy and retain possession of the military roads, communication by which she deemed essential for the safety of her widely-spread dominions.

The influence of Count Brandenburgh and Baron Manteuffel prevailed, and the result was that General Radowitz resigned. But, although he ceased to be Minister, he did not lose the friendship and confidence of the King of Prussia. That Monarch seems to have considered him as one whose sentiments on public questions were in entire unison with his own, and a letter addressed by the Monarch to his former Foreign Minister found its way into the newspapers, which shows how keenly he felt, and how much he deplored, the loss of his services. The letter was dated "Sans Souci, Nov. 5," and was as follows:—

"You have only just left me, my true and dearest friend; but I seize my pen to send after you a word of grief, of confidence, and of hope. I have signed your dismissal from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, God knows it, with a heavy heart; but, as a faithful friend, I have been forced to do still more: I praised you before my assembled Council for the wish you expressed to retire from office. This tells the whole tale, and describes my position more clearly than whole volumes could. I thank you with my whole heart for your conduct as a Minister: it was a masterly and genial interpretation of my thoughts and my will; and both my thoughts and my will were strengthened and elevated by your thoughts and your will, for we thought and willed alike. In spite of all our tribulations it was a fine time, fine moment of my life; and I shall be thankful for it to the Lord (in whom we both believe and in whom we both hope) so long as I breathe. May our Lord God guide you, and in his grace soon again bring our paths together. May his peace guard you, encircle you, and inspirit you till we meet again. So much on parting from your true friend,

"FREDERIC WILLIAM."

On the following day Count Brandenburgh died, rather suddenly, after a very brief illness, attributed to the trial and excitement he had undergone in the political crisis through which the Government had lately passed. He only returned from the Warsaw conference on the 2nd of the month, and on that day the Cabinet

Council was held at which, after a warm discussion, Von Radowitz resigned office. Count Brandenburgh was attacked by fever next day, and died on the 6th. He was the illegitimate son of Frederic William II., by the Countess of Donhoff. He was half-brother of the late, and uncle of the present King of Prussia. He was born in 1792, and was, therefore, in the 59th year of his age. He was the mainstay of the peace party, and, somewhat ominously, after his death, a Royal proclamation was issued on the 9th of November, recalling all persons belonging to the Prussian reserves, Landwehr, or standing army, absent on leave. This was of course regarded as a decisive indication of the warlike views of the Government. Its immediate effect was to withdraw from the Schleswig-Holstein army a considerable portion of its force both in officers and men. At the same time appeared a decree in the official *Moniteur*, calling out the whole military force of the Monarchy, which the King signed, adding the words, "God command his blessing thereto."

In the meantime, the intervention on the part of Austria and Bavaria in the affairs of Hesse Cassel was vigorously carried out. A combined force of 10,000 troops of these kingdoms, under the command of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, marched into Hanau on the 1st of November; and next day, on the northern side, the Prussian troops effected a counter movement and occupied Cassel, the capital of the Electorate, where the Hessians received them as friends, with every demonstration of enthusiasm. It thus appeared that the long-smouldering quarrel between Austria and Prussia would at last be put to the arbitrament of the sword. But happily wiser and more pacific councils prevailed, and it was resolved to endeavour to avert the catastrophe of war by once more resorting to a conference, which was held at Olmütz; and a convention was there agreed to, on the 29th of November, by the Austrian and Prussian plenipotentiaries, which embraced the following propositions, to be submitted to the approval of the two Governments:—

"1. The Governments of Austria and Prussia declare that it is their intention, by means of a decision of all the German Governments, to procure the final and definitive regulation of the Hessian and Holstein questions.

"2. For the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of the Governments which are represented at Frankfort, and of the other German Governments, the members of the Confederation now represented at Frankfort, as well as Prussia and her allies, will each appoint a commissioner, who will agree as to the measures which these Governments will take.

"3. But since it is a matter of common interest that in Holstein as well as in Hesse a legal state, and one congenial to the federal duties, may be quickly introduced, and since, moreover, Austria, for herself and her allies, has to the full given her guarantees required by Prussia, which protect her interests in the occupation of Electoral Hesse, the two Governments of Austria and Prussia have agreed on the following points, which concern the measures next to be taken, and which cannot by any means

prejudice the future decision of the questions at issue :—

"(*a.*) In Electoral Hesse Prussia will place no obstacles in the way of the troops which the Elector has called in. For this purpose she will instruct her generals to consent to the Federal troops crossing the Etappe roads, which are now occupied by Prussia. The two Governments of Austria and Prussia and their allies will ask His Royal Highness the Elector's consent to the presence in Cassel of one battalion of the troops, which have marched in at the desire of His Royal Highness, and of one battalion of Prussian troops, for the better preservation of order and tranquillity.

"(*b.*) Austria and Prussia, after previously conferring with their allies, at their earliest convenience, will send commissioners to Holstein, who, in the name of the Confederation, shall desire the Stadtholders to suspend hostilities, to withdraw their troops behind the Eyder, and to reduce their army to one-third of its present strength. In case of a refusal they shall announce the common intervention of Prussia and Austria. On the other hand, the two Governments will induce the Danish Government to garrison the duchy of Schleswig with a number of troops not larger than is required for the preservation of order and tranquillity.

"4. The Ministerial conferences will immediately commence at Dresden. The invitations for that purpose will be issued by Prussia and Austria, and at such a time that the conferences can be opened about the middle of December.

"Olmütz, Nov. 29.

"SCHWARZENBERG.
"MANTEUFFEL."

The views of Prussia at this time were developed in a long memorial or statement which was drawn up by its Government and laid before the College or Congress of Princes, together with the articles of the agreement concluded at Olmütz. The following are the most important paragraphs :—

"The idea, which on the part of Prussia lies at the basis of the Olmütz articles, is this :—

"Prussia's political position requires the recognition that no German question shall be decided without its co-operation, consequently, that neither the Hessian nor the Holstein dispute should be definitively settled in the name of the Bund by the States assembled in Frankfort alone.

"Prussia's military position requires that neither between both portions of the Monarchy, nor in the rear of it, shall a foreign military force be placed without a proportionate exhibition of its own force in the same locality. If both these demands, or only one of them, be refused, Prussia must declare war, and the sacrifices required by such a war would be justified to the nation ; the war itself justified to Europe.

"On the other hand, if both these demands be conceded, if the recognition of its right to share in the decisions of the German States be guaranteed, not only in principle, but in fact ; if the withdrawal of its troops be not required, then there will be nothing injurious to the honour of Prussia in the consent to leave temporarily in Hesse the foreign troops called in by its Sovereign ; and no peril that could justify a war either to the nation or to Europe.

"These considerations are obtained by the Olmütz articles.

"The position of affairs is now as follows:

"1. In general the claim of the Bundestag solely to decide German questions is practically given up, the right conceded to the collective German Governments, and the preliminaries for such decision made by the establishment of a commission in which the two Powers possess an equality of rights. In this commission Prussia and its allies stand as a collectivity, with a recognised equality of rights, against the collectivity of the other Governments which until now had claimed the right of deciding alone. This decision will now be given neither by one nor by the other, but by all together. Prussia has not demanded more; to demand more it had no right.

"2. In the Electorate of Hesse the troops called in by the Sovereign will not be impeded in furnishing the help required of them. But the final and legal decision of the whole dispute will no longer lie in the hands of the Bundestag, but will be referred to the commission of the collective German Governments, as the only and highest lawful authority of the Confederation.

"3. In Holstein it will not be a commissary of the Bundestag who will give the law to the land, but Prussian and Austrian commissaries will require the Stathalterschaft to observe conditions calculated to assure the territory of the Bund against every attack, and which are based on the fundamental laws of the Bund and the treaty of peace of the 2nd of July. It is not to be justified by the law of nations that, while the confederation has declared peace with Denmark, a Government established by the Confederation should make war beyond the frontiers of its territory. On this principle the demands made from the Stathalterschaft are based. The reduction of the army is for the interest of the country and is without danger, as the Stathalterschaft has often declared, if Denmark reduced its army also, of which there is every prospect.

"If the Stathalterschaft refuse to accept these moderate demands, then, instead of an intervention on the part of Austria alone, or of the Bundestag, measures will be taken by Austria and Prussia in common, on which the commission described in paragraph 2 will have to agree. In this there can be no danger either for Prussia or Holstein.

"The further decision of the dispute will also no longer be undertaken by the Government represented in Frankfort, but will proceed from the collective German Governments. Prussia and Austria will together protect the rights of the Confederation as well as those of Holstein; and the commission to be established will immediately commence the preliminaries and negotiations as a commission of the collective German Governments."

The new Session of the Prussian Chambers was opened by the King in person, on the 21st of November, when he read a speech, in which, after alluding to the progressive execution of the organic laws which were passed in the last Session; to the vigorous commencement of the great railway constructions of which the Chambers had enabled the completion; to the progressive movement of trade and commerce, and the improvement of the postal system; to the late attempted assassination, and other matters, he thus continued:

"My pacific relations to the Great Powers of Europe have not indeed been interrupted; but, unhappily, it has not been possible to carry into effect my intention to create for the German States a Constitution equal to their necessities. I cling to the idea which was the foundation of my efforts, in firm hope in the future; but I will only again attempt its realization on new grounds when a decision has been come to on the future organization of the German Bund. I hope that the negotiations on this subject will soon lead to a successful result.

"The peace with Denmark is concluded and ratified; but it has not been possible as yet to carry it in all points into effect.

"In a neighbouring German State disputes of the most irreconcilable character have taken place. An attempt to interfere, made from one side only, threatened to violate the rights of Prussia, and has led to misunderstandings in which we are directly involved. Our representations, founded on the conditions of our geographical and military position, did not meet with proper attention on the part of the Sovereign of the State and his allies. Besides this, concentrations of troops were made close on our frontiers, in places distant from the scene of those embarrassments, by which the security of the monarchy was menaced. Then I could no longer defer what had been long postponed. I have called out the whole warlike power of the land; and I see with pride and joy that all my people capable of bearing arms have risen like one man and joined themselves to my brave and faithful army. In a short time we shall stand more strongly armed than at any period of old or modern time. We do not seek war; we wish to lessen no one's rights, or force our proposals on any one; but we require an organization of collective Germany, consistent with our present position in Germany and in Europe, and commensurate with the sum of the rights that God has placed in our hands. We have a good right; that we will defend; and we will remain in powerful preparation, under our weapons, till we are certain it has obtained recognition. This we owe to Prussia and to Germany. I hope that our rising will be sufficient to assert our right: if this is attained, it is without danger to the peace of Europe, for my people are reasonable in the same degree as they are strong.

"It is for you, Gentlemen, to furnish me with the means by which this end is to be secured. I lament the sacrifices which on this account must be imposed on the nation; but I know, Gentlemen, that your zeal will not be behind that of the whole people. You will furnish a proof that our Constitution, to which I inviolably adhere, does not impede Prussia in an energetic course of action, but assists it. And as in the exaltation of the moment all parties among the people have disappeared —as the people and the army feel with me and with each other, so will you also, the representatives of this glorious nation, stand firmly by me, and with one mind, in the dangers of the present time. Well, then, let our motto be, 'Unity in fidelity; trust in God in one spirit—the old spirit of Prussia.' Therewith has God helped us often and far, and will help us still farther. That is my reliance!"

The reading of this speech was received with great enthusiasm, and three cheers were given by the assemblage for the Prince of Prussia, whose known nationalism made him a great favourite at a time when the people were led to believe that the rights and independence of the kingdom were threatened by foreign powers.

The views of the Ministry with regard to the complicated puzzle of the German question, and the expediency of maintaining a pacific policy, were expounded by the President of the Ministry, Baron Von Manteuffel, in the following speech:—

"I feel compelled to speak openly on the present position of affairs, and principally of the German question, as I may assume it will form the principal subject of the debate on the address.

"In 1849 Prussia endeavoured to obtain for Germany a Constitution answerable to its necessities. These efforts, as stated in the Speech from the Throne, have as yet led to no result. The impossibility of carrying the Constitution into effect was recognised as long ago as the month of October. The failure of a scheme has always something painful in it; the weak are excited to passion by a failure; the strong may take a step backwards, but keep the end firmly in view, and endeavour to reach it by another way.

"It was from the beginning the desire of Prussia that the German Constitution should be established by the voluntary accord of the collective Governments of Germany. The Bundestag in Frankfort opposed this effort, in which a number of the German Governments took part. It was indeed conceded that the final decision should be taken in a series of Free Conferences; but the assembled Diet, believing it was acting legally, undertook itself the settlement of certain pressing questions. Prussia with its allies, because it would not join in the proceedings of the Bund, in order that it might not prejudice the future, was placed in the unpleasant position of not being able to assist in the settlement of certain important German questions. This was a painful feeling.

"It is now arranged that these questions also—namely, those of Hesse and Holstein—shall receive their decision from all the German Governments. It is further settled that commissaries of Austria and its allies on one side, and of Prussia and its allies on the other, having equal rights and powers, shall unite for the negotiation of these affairs.

"In this manner, therefore, what the Prussian Government desired has been obtained. Only, with regard to Hesse, the question was so far altered that the auxiliary troops called in by the Sovereign of the State had already entered the country. At first Prussia resisted this occupation from considerations of its military position. We have always declared that Prussia had no intention of interfering with the internal affairs of Hesse. The question, whether the Government of the Electorate was in the right, or whether it was on the side of the Chamber and the nation, has never been brought for decision here. No one has asked us for such a decision; but now the question will be referred to the only legal organ—the German Governments collectively. As to the military position of Prussia, that is fully secured. Not only have sufficient guaran-

tees been given for the use of the military roads, but it lies also in the power of Prussia to enforce its rights at any moment. Prussia has, therefore, believed that it could be no invasion of those rights to allow that it had no intention to hinder the passage of friendly troops across those roads. Gentlemen, the question of peace or war is a serious one. I know it is the opinion of the Chamber, perhaps that of the nation, that the Government would stand in a better position if it declared for war. I estimate highly an agreement of opinion between the Government and the Chamber; I lay personally a great value on the opinion that this Chamber expresses; but my conscience assures me that, as affairs stand at present, a war cannot be begun on these grounds.

"The war could only be commenced on two grounds—the defence of the Constitution of Hesse Cassel, or because certain concessions were not in advance made to us from the other side—concessions which may be hereafter obtained, but which no Power can be compelled to grant in anticipation. If it be said that without such previous ceremonies the peace cannot be of long duration, that in a short time the dispute must still be decided by force, and that it would only be a postponement of the struggle, I answer, Who among you can say when a war once begun would end? what would be its limits? The campaign of a single year would cost Prussia the lives of 50,000 or 60,000 men. I know that this should not be made a ground for decision when the question is our national honour. But in the present position of affairs the Ministry cannot advise a war on the two points I have stated. Opinions may be much divided; I know there is no one in this House who is not animated by the purest patriotism. I beg you earnestly to weigh the reasons on both sides with a cool and calm temper. I believe I may put in a claim to some degree of patriotism also. I know what I owe to Prussia; I know what Prussia owes to Germany; I recognise every opinion that differs from mine, but my own I shall endeavour to defend."

The opposition in the Lower House framed an address in answer to the Royal Speech in which they called upon the King to dismiss his Ministry; but this was met by the Government in a prompt and summary manner; for on the 4th of December the sitting of the Chambers was adjourned by Royal orders till the 3rd of January next, which was the longest period to which, by law, an adjournment could be extended.

In the meantime arrangements were made for holding a conference of representatives of the German Powers at Dresden, for the purpose of adjusting their federal relations and determining the numerous questions of difficulty and embarrassment to which the nature of those relations had during the last three years given birth.

The Austrian Government announced the intended conference to the different German States, in a circular in which they stated—

"Among all the convulsions and the variety of formations which the affairs of Germany have displayed during the last year, His Majesty's Government has still adhered to the conviction that the revision of the Constitution, and the regeneration of the Germanic Confedera-

tion, must proceed from an agreement and the free consent of all German Governments.

"Impressed with the same conviction, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria joins with us in an invitation to all the members of the Confederacy to meet for the purpose of a free consultation on this most important question.

"As a proper means for the purpose of bringing about the requisite harmony among the German Governments, we have agreed on holding Ministerial conferences, which have in similar cases proved effective . . . . .

"The result of the consultations will afterwards receive a solemn sanction by the assent of all the members of the Confederation (which in their totality are alone entitled to develop and reform the Constitution of the Confederation), and it will be published as a fundamental law by the chief Federal Authority which will be created in the interim."

Baron Manteuffel also addressed a similar letter to the German Governments, in which he said, "that for many years the want of a thorough Constitution of the Germanic Confederation had been unmistakably manifested. The suspended Administrative Board of the Confederation failed to protect and foster great, generous, and useful undertakings, to represent energetically and decisively the full mass of the intellectual and material forces in Germany."

The conference was opened in the Bruhl Palace, at Dresden, on the 23rd of December. Austria was represented by Prince Schwarzenberg, M. Prokesh Oesten, and Count Buol Schonhauen.—Prussia by Baron Von Manteuffel and Counts Alvensleben and Flemming.—Hanover by Barons Von Scheele and Von Munchausen.—Bavaria by Baron Von Pforten.—Hesse Cassel by M. Hassenpflug.—Saxony by Baron Von Beust.

The following are the speeches of the two Austrian and Prussian Prime Ministers, delivered at the opening of the Conference:—

Prince Schwarzenberg said,—"Gentlemen,—I trust that it is not only the common and great object of this meeting which unites us here, but that every one of us is impressed with a desire to see that object attained in the shortest possible time, and to contribute to such attainment.

"The readiness which those who sent you showed in answering to the invitations of Austria and Prussia, and the choice which they made of their representatives, are a guarantee for the harmony and the successful issue of our endeavours.

"The Germanic Confederation, which was produced by a necessity which was inculcated by the teachings of a most eventful period, has for 33 years been the guardian of the general peace, to the preservation of which it has materially contributed.

"In the interior of Germany, too, the Confederation has wrought great benefits, although there are many who would not or could not understand and acknowledge thus much, because the Confederation did not act according to the leanings of their minds, or because it did not at once realize all those benefits, the germs of which had most providentially been deposited in its Constitution.

"This latter reproach, although possibly founded on truth, may still be met by the consideration

that absolute perfection is a stranger to all human things and undertakings.

"But the incontestable advantages of the Confederation are apparent from a review of the great blessings which Germany enjoyed under its protection, and of the present state of things, of which the development is owing to a time in which that protection could no longer be effectual and sufficient.

"That time, too, has become a lesson to us, and it has again served to warn us to make use of our dearly-bought experience.

"That experience has shown the futility of all attempts to create an absolute novelty. It has shown that the foundations on which the Confederation reclines are not only good and serviceable, but that they are the ones which are suitable for a fabric in which a community of States—such as Germany includes—can be expected to live in harmony, and in a state of general prosperity. But that experience has likewise shown the shortcomings of the Federal Constitution such as it hitherto has been; and it has pointed out the stops where remedies ought to be applied. Among these I mention the strengthening of the chief organ of the Confederation by arrangements which will enable it for the future to stem the tide of revolution, and to protect the principle of monarchy.

"Gentlemen, their recognition of this truth suggests our obligations and our duties at this place—viz., the revision of the Federal Act, and of the laws which emanated therefrom.

"Let us make the original Federal Constitution the basis and the starting point of our negotiations; let it be our object to complete that Constitution by the lessons of experience, and with a consideration to the real desires and the welfare of our common country; let us create a supreme Federal Board, which shall be sufficiently strong to protect the individual Governments against the enemies of order, and to preserve the most sacred blessings of society. We shall thus answer to the claims of justice, of equity, and to the suggestions of sound policy, and of the duties to which those who sent us are bound by sacred treaties and engagements among themselves and to their peoples. I have not the least doubt, Gentlemen, that your Governments, as well as yourselves, concur with this view of the situation, which I am instructed to submit to you on the part of His Majesty, the Emperor, my gracious master.

"If we are agreed as to the starting point, the direction, and the object of our endeavours, we are certain of success.

"Let us then honestly and confidently, and with the blessing of God, begin the work, and success will be ours."

Baron Von Manteuffel's speech was to the following purport:—

"Gentlemen,—Grant me, too, leave to express to you my thanks for the readiness with which our invitations to this Congress have been accepted, and in such a way, too, that after more than two years, and after various scissions and dissensions, the Plenipotentiaries of all the German States are here assembled in harmony, and intent upon co-operation. I may well be allowed to salute this fact with a word of confidence and of hope. If we wish to avoid a

return of those sad experiences, we ought to prove to the countries of Germany that their Governments do not want the will, the intelligence, and the energy, to remove existing grievances, and to create things good, true, and stable."

The result of the Dresden Conference will appear in our next volume.

CHAPTER XIII.

UNITED STATES.—*Report of Mr. Meredith, the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending moderate Protective Duties—Descent upon Cuba by General Lopez and a Band of Piratical Americans—Discomfiture of the Enterprise—General Lopez arrested and tried—Negligence of the Government—Death of the President, General Taylor—He is succeeded by the Vice-President, Mr. Millard Fillmore—Formation of a New Ministry—Bills passed by Congress—Territorial Governments given to New Mexico and Utah—California admitted as one of the States of the Union—Fugitive Slave Bill—Message of the President:* TOPICS—*General Policy—Foreign Relations—Finances—Land Laws—Navy—Post Office—Creditors of Government—Measures of the Session.*

AT the close of last year a report was presented to Congress from Mr. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury, which is interesting, as showing the views of the American Government on questions of commercial policy, which will be found to be strongly in favour of a protective system. The following are the most important passages:—

"As every producer in one branch of useful industry is also a consumer of the products of others, and as his ability to consume depends upon the profits of his production, it follows that to give prosperity to one branch of industry is to increase that of the rest. Within each branch of industry there will be individual rivalry, but among the several branches of useful industry there must always exist an unbroken harmony of interest.

"No country can attain a due strength or prosperity that does not by its own labour carry its own productions as nearly as possible to the point necessary to fit them for ultimate consumption. To export its raw material and reimport the articles manufactured from it, or to neglect its own raw materials and import the articles manufactured from that of another country, is to pretermit the means which nature has provided for its advancement.

"For instance, we exported, during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1849, raw cotton to the value of about 66,000,000 dollars. If that cotton had been spun and woven at home (supposing its value to be increased fourfold by its manufacture), it would have produced a value of about 198,000,000 dollars in addition. What would have been the effect of this increased production on the prosperity of the country?

"This question would not be completely answered by merely

pronouncing the added value of 198,000,000 dollars to be a large profit to the manufacturer, any more than the question of the effect of the production of wheat would be answered by deducting the cost of seed wheat from the value of the crop, and pronouncing the remainder to be a large profit to the farmer.

"The manufacture of cotton cloth is begun with the planting of the cotton—it is carried to a certain point by the planter, and then taken up and perfected by the spinner and weaver. The planter and manufacturer are not engaged in different branches of industry, but in the same—the one commences the process which the other completes. Cotton-seed of insignificant value, being by regular stages of labour developed and brought to the form of cotton cloth, has acquired a value of about 264,000,000 dollars.

"The planting states have added many millions to the annual production of the country by the culture of cotton. By continuing the process they could quadruple that addition.

"The planter would then have a market at his door for all his produce, and the farmer would, in like manner, have a home market for his. The power of consumption of not only breadstuffs, but of every article useful or necessary in the feeding, clothing, and housing of man, would be vastly increased—the consumer and producer would be brought nearer to each other—and, in fact, a stimulus would be applied to every branch of productive industry.

"It is gratifying to know that the manufacture of cotton has already been introduced into several of the planting states, and, it ought not to be doubted, will rapidly be extended.

"The manufacture of iron, wool, and our other staples, would lead to similar results. The effect would be a vast augmentation of our wealth and power.

"Upon commerce the effects might be expected to be, if possible, still more marked. It is not enough to say that no country ever diminished its commerce by increasing its productions, and that no injury would therefore result to that interest. There would probably be not only a great increase in the amount, but an improvement not less important in the nature of our commerce.

"All history shows, that where are the workshops of the world there must be the marts of the world, and the heart of wealth, commerce, and power. It is as vain to hope to make these marts by providing warehouses, as it would be to make a crop by building a barn.

"Whether we can have workshops to work up at least our own materials, must depend upon the question whether we have or can obtain sufficient advantages to justify the pursuit of this kind of industry.

"The circumstances favourable to production in this country may be stated to be—1. Facility in procuring raw materials. 2. Abundance of fuel. 3. Abundance of food and other articles necessary for the sustenance and housing of the labourer. 4. The superior efficiency of the labourers in comparison with those of other countries.

"The circumstances supposed to be unfavourable to our production may be thus classed:—

1. Want of capital. 2. Dearness of our labour as compared with that of other countries. 3. Insecurity by exposure to the influence of violent and excessive fluctuations of price in foreign markets, and to undue foreign competition.

"1. Capital, which is but the accumulated savings of labour, is believed to be abundant among ourselves for any purpose to which it can be profitably applied. It is more divided than in some other countries, and associations of capital are therefore more common among us than elsewhere. It will be increased by the labour of every successive year, and for investments, reasonably secure, it will flow in whenever required (as it has always heretofore done) from other countries, where it may exist in greater abundance. The amount of capital required for a large production is not enormous. The whole capital, for instance, employed in the establishment and support of iron-works in England and Wales in 1847, has been estimated at less than 100,000,000 dollars, the annual production then being about 1,200,000 tons.

"2. The difference between the price of labour here and in Great Britain is certainly great, and it is to be hoped and expected will never be diminished by a reduction of wages here. The difference has been estimated at an average of 33 per cent. Probably the average difference is much more than that. In some branches, such as the manufacture of iron, it is certainly much greater. This difference is in part compensated by the disadvantages under which the foreign manufacturer is placed by the necessity, in some branches, of procuring his raw material from a great distance, or transporting a heavy article of production (such as iron) to a distant market. In addition, he is pressed by a heavy burden of taxation. The greater efficiency of our labour is to some extent an additional compensatory element. This includes the greater capacity for acquiring skill, the superior general intelligence, the higher inventive faculty, the greater moral and physical energy, both of action and endurance, which our people possess in comparison with the foreign labourer. Better fed, clothed, housed, and educated; conscious of the ability to lay up some capital annually from his savings, encouraged to invest that capital in the enterprise in which his labour is engaged, enjoying practically greater civil and political liberty, looking forward to an indefinite future in which, through his own good conduct and example, he may expect each successive generation of his descendants to be better circumstanced than its predecessors, it cannot be doubted that these advantages add greatly to the efficiency of the American labourer. The precise extent to which they go towards compensating the difference in the price of labour it is difficult to define. The efficiency of our labour may be expected to increase with the increase of reward to the labourer. In many of the New England factories the labourers are encouraged to invest their surplus earnings in the stock of the company by which they are employed, and are thus stimulated by direct personal interest to the greatest exertion. It may be expected that this system will be introduced into other branches in which it will be found practicable, tending, as it does, so powerfully to elevate the labourer, increase production, and,

practically instruct all men in the great truth of the essential harmony of capital and labour.

"3. Capital flows freely at home and abroad in every productive channel in which it can flow safely, and will even incur great hazards, if they be such as its owners may hope to meet by the care and circumspection of himself, or others to whom he has confided its management. But if he knows that skill, industry, and economy cannot avail him, and that, in addition to all the contingencies of rivalry and markets, he is to be further exposed to dangers arising from causes quite beyond his control or counteraction, he will hold back. The vacillations which have occurred in our policy have no doubt deterred a large amount of capital from investment in industrial pursuits. The encouragement offered on one day, and on the faith of which fixed investments have been made, which are exposed to loss by the withdrawal of that encouragement on the next, is in fact substantial discouragement. And the insecurity resulting from the repetition of such acts has been seriously detrimental.

"4. The fluctuations in the foreign markets have for many years been such as seem to denote an unhealthy and feverish state of business. They are not in the natural course of a wholesale trade. They seem to betoken a change in existing arrangements, and the apprehension of such change is also evinced in the efforts now making in England to sustain the British manufacturer, by putting at hazard other important branches of industry. The competition of new establishments with very large ones now in existence abroad, and in which the price of labour is lower, is evidently not an equal competition. The capital fixed in machinery, furnaces, &c., cannot be changed, and the work of production will not cease until the price shall have been reduced to a point very little above the cost of materials, labour, and repairs. Of course where the lower price is paid for labour there will be a larger margin for reduction by the sacrifice of part of the profit, and where a great accumulation is in hand from the business of former years, the owner may find it his interest for a while to sell his commodity at less than the actual cost, if by that means he can drive out his rival, looking, of course, to subsequent reimbursement (at least) when he shall again have the control of the market.

"This known necessity of the position of foreign manufacturers of course tends to discourage new, as well as to defeat the successful operation of existing investments of capital here in similar enterprises.

"To counteract the influence of these unfavourable circumstances, which, so long as they continue, must greatly retard our advancement, limit our foreign commerce, and prevent the due progress of industry, I propose that the duties on the staple commodities (whether raw material or manufactured articles) in which foreign nations compete with our own productions, be raised to a point at which they will afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our domestic industry, provide for the necessary increase and due security of the revenue, and insure the permanence and stability of the system. Experience has, I think, shown this to be a wise, just,

and effectual mode to promote new and revive languishing branches of industry, provided the selection of the objects be wisely made, and limited to those productions for which the country is naturally adapted.

"We have been, perhaps, too long hesitating and vacillating on the threshold of a great career. The want of stability in the course of legislation, and other disturbing causes, have heretofore occasioned inconveniences. The short duration of some of the tariff Acts, the great expansion of the currency which occurred during their operation—the Compromise Act (a result of what was believed to be a political necessity), which, whatever its effects on existing establishments, undoubtedly discouraged new adventurers—and, finally, the unexpected repeal of the Act of 1842—these circumstances have certainly been of a retarding character.

"Yet it is impossible not to observe that, at every favourable moment, vast movements in advance have been made, and that the ground thus gained has not been entirely lost. It is believed that every article, the manufacture of which has been established here, has, after that establishment, continued gradually to diminish in price, and that, without a corresponding reduction in the wages of labour, which, indeed, could not be diminished by reason of an increased demand for it.

"These facts lead irresistibly to the conclusion that our labour becomes so much more efficient by use, acquired skill, enlarged establishments, and new facilities derived from inventions, that the difference in price between it and foreign labour, however serious an obstacle to successful competition, will become less so with every year of our activity in the same branches of industry; and that it by no means follows that labour must be worse paid because its products are sold cheaper; or that, because labour is better paid, its products must be sold dearer.

"All that is wanting is a general determination that industry shall be encouraged and supported in the home production and manufacture of iron, wool, cotton, sugar, and other staples, and that the legislation necessary to sustain it shall be firmly adopted and persevered in."

A most daring attempt was made this year by a band of American desperadoes to possess themselves of the Island of Cuba, in order that the "Queen of the Antilles" might be annexed to the States of the Republic. No assignable motive for the enterprise can be given except the lust of conquest, and an erroneous idea that the population of Cuba was discontented with their Spanish rulers, and would aid the invading force by an insurrection. The leader of this piratical and buccaneering expedition was a soldier of fortune calling himself General Lopez, by birth a South American. He left New Orleans on the 7th of May in a steamer, with about 500 men, accompanied by two other vessels, and on the 17th landed at Cardenas, a small town on the north-west side of the island, which was defended by a small garrison of 60 men. The town was taken, but the inhabitants manifested no sympathy with the invaders, calling themselves the liberators of Cuba, and in a day or two afterwards Spanish troops came up and a struggle took place

attended with loss on both sides. More troops, however, began to arrive from Havannah, and Lopez, finding that he had utterly miscalculated on a rising of the inhabitants, and that his position was becoming very critical, reembarked his followers on the 24th, and, abandoning the expedition, effected his escape to Savannah in Georgia, where he was arrested, but afterwards discharged on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant his detention! That he had been guilty of an infraction of the municipal law of the United States was clear, independently of the fact that his expedition was, by the law of nations, an act of piracy; for by an Act of Congress of 1818, it is declared to be a high misdemeanour "for any persons within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States to begin, set on foot, provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise against the territory or dominions of any foreign province or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace." Lopez was, however, again arrested and tried for the offence.

In the meantime the American Government had openly condemned the attempt, and issued orders to their steamers and men-of-war to intercept and capture all vessels engaged in the expedition. It is, however, a portentous circumstance that such an expedition should have been openly organized in the face of the Government, and that no effectual measures were taken to prevent it leaving the shores of the United States. If there was not connivance, there seems at least to have been culpable negligence, on the part of the authorities, and the question naturally occurs, supposing the attempt had been successful, would the Government have repudiated the acquisition?

On the 8th of July General Zachary Taylor, the President of the United States, died suddenly, from an attack of ordinary cholera. He was born in Virginia in 1786, and was the son of Colonel Taylor, who achieved some distinction in the War of Independence. He was succeeded by the Vice-President, Mr. Millard Fillmore, who on the 10th of July took the oath of office in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of both Houses of Congress. A new Ministry was soon after formed, consisting of the following Members:—

Mr. Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

Mr. Corwin of Ohio, Treasury.

Mr. Conrad of Louisiana, Interior.

Mr. Bates of Missouri, War.

Mr. Graham of North Carolina, Navy.

Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, Attorney-General.

Mr. Hall of New York, Postmaster General.

Subsequently, however, as Mr. Bates declined office, his post was filled by the appointment of Mr. Mackinnon of Pennsylvania.

The Bills of chief importance passed by Congress this year were a Bill for adjusting the boundary between Texas and New Mexico, and giving a territorial government to New Mexico; a Bill giving a like government to Utah; a Bill admitting California, with her newly adopted Constitution, into the Union; and a Fugitive Slave Bill. This last measure occasioned much bitterness of feeling, and brought into full play the ani-

mocity that exists between the Slave-owning and Free-soil States. Its object was to give facilities for the recapture of runaway slaves, who might have sought refuge in some Free-soil territory; but it was denounced as a kidnapping Act, and violent resolutions were passed at public meetings, the purport of which was, that the populace ought to prevent slave-owners from carrying off from the Free States negroes or their offspring who had taken refuge and established themselves there. It is no doubt right that a particular law so long as it exists should be respected and obeyed, but we can hardly conceive a more justifiable excuse for a popular outbreak than the sight of a peaceable and unoffending citizen suddenly seized by the police, dragged before a magistrate to answer the claim of a former master, and then torn from his home and consigned again to the slavery from which he had escaped.

At the beginning of December the usual Presidential Message was delivered to Congress, and the following are its most important passages:—

"*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,*—

"Being suddenly called, in the midst of the last Session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, to the responsible station which I now hold, I contented myself with such communications to the Legislature as the exigencies of the moment seemed to require. The country was shrouded in mourning for the loss of its venerated chief magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief. Neither the time nor the occasion appeared to require or to justify, on my part, any announcement of the principles which would govern me in the discharge of the duties to the performance of which I had been so unexpectedly called. I trust, therefore, that it may not be deemed inappropriate, if I avail myself of this opportunity of the re-assembling of Congress to make known my sentiments, in a general manner, in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued by the Government, both in its intercourse with foreign nations, and in its management and administration of internal affairs.

"*General Policy.*—Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce. Still they are rights and duties binding in morals, in conscience, and in honour, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitrament of the sword.

"Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that which each possesses of establishing that form of Government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens; of changing that form as circumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will. The people of the United States claim this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the government or internal policy of other nations;

and, although we may sympathize with the unfortunate or the oppressed everywhere in their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests. We make no wars to promote or to prevent successions to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to suppress the actual Government which any country chooses to establish for itself. We instigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the United States to invade the territory or provinces of a friendly nation.

"The great law of morality ought to have a national as well as a personal and individual application. We should act towards other nations as we wish them to act towards us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between Governments, instead of mere power, self-interest, or the desire of aggrandizement. To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them; or if that, in any case, be refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience.

"In our domestic policy the Constitution will be my guide: and in questions of doubt I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal which was established to expound it, and to the usage of the Government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country.

"Upon you, fellow citizens, as the representatives of the States and the people, is wisely devolved the legislative power. I shall comply with my duty in laying before you from time to time any information calculated to enable you to discharge your high and responsible trust for the benefit of your common constituents.

"My opinions will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of legislation; and if, which I do not anticipate, any Act should pass the two Houses of Congress which should appear to me unconstitutional, or an encroachment on the just powers of other departments, or with provisions hastily adopted, and likely to produce consequences injurious and unforeseen, I should not shrink from the duty of returning it to you, with my reasons, for your further consideration. Beyond the due performance of these constitutional obligations, both my respect for the Legislature and my sense of propriety will restrain me from any attempt to control or influence pour proceedings. With you is the power, the honour, and the responsibility of the legislation of the country.

"The Government of the United States is a limited Government. It is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted, and such others as may be necessary for carrying those powers into effect; and it is at all times an especial duty to guard against any infringement on the just rights of the States. Over the objects and subjects intrusted to Congress its legislative authority is supreme. But here that authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves the Constitution, and desires the continuance of its existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in

those domestic affairs which the Constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the States. And every such citizen will also deprecate useless irritation among the several members of the Union, and all reproach and crimination tending to alienate one portion of the country from another. The beauty of our system of Government consists, and its safety and durability must consist, in avoiding mutual collision and encroachments, and in the regular separate action of all, while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit.

"*Foreign Relations.*—I am happy in being able to say that no unfavourable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the Message at the opening of the last Session of Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse. The unexampled growth of the country, the present amount of its population, and its ample means of self-protection, assure for it the respect of all nations, while it is trusted that its character for justice, and a regard to the rights of other States, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.

"A Convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for other purposes. This instrument has since been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made.

"In addition to the stipulations contained in this Convention, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting Powers. First, the designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal. Secondly, an agreement fixing the distance from the shore within which belligerent maritime operations shall not be carried on. On these points there is little doubt that the two Governments will come to an understanding.

"The Company of citizens of the United States who have acquired from the State of Nicaragua the privilege of constructing a ship canal between the two oceans, through the territory of that State, have made progress in their preliminary arrangements. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April last, referred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the guarantees which it offers will be sufficient to secure the completion of the work with all practicable expedition. It is obvious that this result would be indefinitely postponed if any other than peaceful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting claims to territory in that quarter, should be adopted. It will consequently be my endeavour to cause any further negotiations on the part of this Government which may be requisite for this purpose to be so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and successful termination.

"Citizens of the United States have undertaken the connection of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under grants of the Mexican Government to a citizen of that Republic. It is under-

stood that a thorough survey of the course of the communication is in preparation, and there is every reason to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, especially when that Government shall have consented to such stipulations with the Government of the United States as may be necessary to impart a feeling of security to those who may embark their property in the enterprise. Negotiations are pending for the accomplishment of that object, and a hope is confidently entertained that, when the Government of Mexico shall become duly sensible of the advantages which that country cannot fail to derive from the work, and learn that the Government of the United States desires that the right of the sovereignty of Mexico in the Isthmus shall remain unimpaired, the stipulations referred to will be agreed to with alacrity.

"By the last advices from Mexico, it would appear, however, that the Government entertains strong objections to some of the stipulations which the parties concerned in the project of the railroad deem necessary for their protection and security. Further consideration, it is to be hoped, or some modification of terms, may yet reconcile the differences existing between the two Governments in this respect.

"*Finances.*—I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the finances.

"The total receipts into the Treasury for the year ending the 30th of June last were 47,421,748 dollars 79c.

"The total expenditure during the same period was 43,002,168 dollars 90c.

"The public debt has been reduced since the last annual report from the Treasury department 495,276 dollars 79c.

"By the 19th section of the Act of 28th of January, 1847, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands were pledged for the interest and principal of the public debt. The great amount of those lands subsequently granted by Congress for military bounties will, it is believed, very nearly supply the public demand for several years to come, and but little reliance can, therefore, be placed on that hitherto fruitful source of revenue.

"Aside from the permanent annual expenditures, which have necessarily largely increased, a portion of the public debt, amounting to 8,075,986 dollars 59c., must be provided for within the next two fiscal years. It is most desirable that these accruing demands should be met without resorting to new loans.

"All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of revenue for the support of Government from duties on goods imported. The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its chief object, of course, is to replenish the Treasury. But if, in doing this, an incidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage.

"A duty laid upon an article which cannot be produced in this country—such as tea or coffee—adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumers. But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into

the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to reduce his price to that at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article. The continuance of this process creates the skill, and invites the capital, which finally enable us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been procured from abroad, thereby benefiting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artizan and the agriculturist are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous, and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

"A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction, and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess, that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy, and ruin upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. *Ad valorem* duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury.

"Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favour of the industrial pursuits of our country as to encourage home production without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied.

"The papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will disclose frauds attempted upon the revenue, in variety and amount so great as to justify the conclusion that it is impossible, under any system of *ad valorem* duties levied upon the foreign cost or value of the article, to secure an honest observance and an effectual administration of the laws. The fraudulent devices to evade the law, which have been detected by the vigilance of the appraisers, leave no room to doubt that similar impositions, not discovered, to a large amount, have been successfully practised since the enactment of the law now in force. This state of things has already had a prejudicial influence upon those engaged in foreign commerce. It has a tendency to drive the honest trader from the business of importing, but to throw that important branch of employment into the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest men, who are alike regard-

less of law and the obligations of an oath.

"*Land Laws.*—I also beg leave to call your attention to the propriety of extending, at an early day, our system of land laws, with such modifications as may be necessary, over the State of California and the territories of Utah and New Mexico. The mineral lands of California will, of course, form an exception to any general system which may be adopted. Various methods of disposing of them have been suggested. I was at first inclined to favour the system of leasing, as it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the Government and to afford the best security against monopolies; but further reflection, and our experience in leasing the lead mines and selling lands upon credit, have brought my mind to the conclusion that there would be great difficulty in collecting the rents, and that the relation of debtor and creditor between the citizens and the Government would be attended with many mischievous consequences. I therefore recommend that, instead of retaining the mineral lands under the permanent control of the Government, they may be divided into small parcels, and sold, under such restrictions as to quantity and time as will insure the best price, and guard most effectually against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.

"The annexation of Texas, and the acquisition of California and New Mexico, have given increased importance to our Indian relations. The various tribes brought under our jurisdiction by these enlargements of our boundaries are estimated to embrace a population of 124,000.

"Texas and New Mexico are surrounded by powerful tribes of Indians, who are a source of constant terror and annoyance to the inhabitants. Separating into small predatory bands, and always mounted, they overrun the country, devastating farms, destroying crops, driving off whole herds of cattle, and occasionally murdering the inhabitants or carrying them into captivity. The great roads leading into the country are infested with them, whereby travelling is rendered extremely dangerous, and immigration is almost entirely arrested. The Mexican frontier, which, by the 11th article of the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, we are bound to protect against the Indians within our border, is exposed to these incursions equally with our own. The military force stationed in that country, although forming a large proportion of the army, is represented as entirely inadequate to our own protection and the fulfilment of our treaty-stipulations with Mexico. The principal deficiency is in cavalry, and I recommend that Congress should, at as early a period as practicable, provide for the raising of one or more regiments of mounted men.

"*Navy.*—The Navy continues to give protection to our commerce and other national interests in the different quarters of the globe, and, with the exception of a single steamer on the northern lakes, the vessels in commission are distributed in six different squadrons.

"The report of the head of that department will exhibit the services of these squadrons, and of the several vessels employed in each during the past year. It is a source of gratification that, while they have been constantly prepared for any hostile emergency, they have everywhere met with the

respect and courtesy, due as well to the dignity as to the peaceful disposition and just purposes of the nation.

"The two brigantines accepted by the Government from a generous citizen of New York, and placed under the command of an officer of the navy, to proceed to the Arctic Seas in quest of the British commander, Sir John Franklin, and his companions, in compliance with the Act of Congress, approved in May last, had, when last heard from, penetrated into a high northern latitude, but the success of this noble and humane enterprise is yet uncertain.

"The questions in relation to rank in the army and navy, and relative to rank between officers of the two branches of the service, presented to the Executive by certain resolutions of the House of Representatives at the last Session of Congress, have been submitted to a board of officers in each branch of the service, and their report may be expected at an early day.

"I also earnestly recommend the enactment of a law authorising officers of the army and navy to be retired from the service when incompetent for its vigorous and active duties, taking care to make suitable provision for those who have faithfully served their country, and awarding distinctions, by retaining in appropriate commands those who have been particularly conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct. While the obligation of the country is to maintain and honour those who, to the exclusion of other pursuits, have devoted themselves to its arduous service, this obligation should not be permitted to interfere with the efficiency of the service itself.

"A revision of the code for the government of the navy seems to require the immediate consideration of Congress. Its system of crimes and punishments has undergone no change for half a century until the last Session, though its defects have been often and ably pointed out, and the abolition of a particular species of corporal punishment, which then took place, without providing any substitute, has left the service in a state of defectiveness which calls for prompt correction. I therefore recommend that the whole subject be revised without delay, and such a system established for the enforcement of discipline as shall be at once humane and effectual.

"*Post-Office.*—The accompanying report of the Postmaster-General presents a satisfactory view of the operations and condition of that department.

"At the close of the last fiscal year the length of the inland mail routes in the United States (not embracing the service in Oregon and California) was 178,672 miles; the annual transportation thereon 46,541,428 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation 2,724,426 dollars.

"The increase of the annual transportation over that of the preceding year was 3,997,354 miles, and the increase in cost was 342,440 dollars.

"The number of post-offices in the United States on the 1st day of July last was 18,417, being an increase of 1670 during the preceding year.

"The gross revenue of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, amounted to 5,552,971 dollars 48c., including the annual appropriation of 260,000 dollars for the franked matter of the departments, and excluding the

foreign postages collected for and payable to the British Government.

"The expenditures for the same period were 5,212,953 dollars 43c., leaving a balance of revenue over expenditure of 348,018 dollars 5c.

"I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the department is such as to justify the Postmaster-General in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to 3c. the single letter when prepaid, and 5c. when not prepaid. He also recommends that the prepaid rate shall be reduced to 2c. whenever the revenues of the department, after the reduction, shall exceed the expenditures by more than 5 per cent. for two consecutive years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter, shall be modified and some reduction thereon made.

"It cannot be doubted that the proposed reduction will for the present diminish the revenues of the department. It is believed that the deficiency, after the surplus already accumulated shall be exhausted, may be almost wholly met, either by abolishing the existing privileges of sending free matter through the mails, or by paying out of the Treasury to the Post-office department a sum equivalent to the postage of which it is deprived by such privileges. The latter is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, if not entirely, so nearly supply the deficiency as to make any further appropriation that may be found necessary so inconsiderable as to form no obstacle to the proposed reductions.

"*Creditors of Government.*—The difficulties and delays incident to the settlement of private claims by Congress, amount in many cases to a denial of justice. There is reason to apprehend that many unfortunate creditors of the Government have thereby been unavoidably ruined. Congress has so much business of a public character that it is impossible it should give much attention to mere private claims, and their accumulation is now so great that many claimants must despair of ever being able to obtain a hearing. It may well be doubted whether Congress, from the nature of its organization, is properly constituted to decide upon such cases. It is impossible that each member should examine the merits of every claim on which he is compelled to vote, and it is preposterous to ask a judge to decide a case which he has never heard.

"Such decisions may, and frequently must, do injustice either to the claimant or the Government, and I perceive no better remedy for this growing evil than the establishment of some tribunal to adjudicate upon such claims. I beg leave, therefore, most respectfully to recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to settle all private claims against the United States; and as an *ex parte* hearing must in all contested cases be very unsatisfactory, I also recommend the appointment of a solicitor, whose duty it shall be to represent the Government before such commission, and protect it against all illegal, fraudulent, or unjust claims which may be presented for their adjudication.

Measures of the Session.—"It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last Session with the view

of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purpose. All mutual concessions in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions; and though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favour. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and States prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversy of their representatives.

"I believe these measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country. I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest support of the Constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of conciliation and for the purpose of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of our fellow citizens sympathize in that spirit and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared in all respects to sustain, these enactments. I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers, and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to undermine its integrity, to disturb the compromises on which it is passed, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

"The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered that none of those measures were free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connection they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory and the best for the entire country that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

"For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

"By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best if not the only means of restoring peace and quiet to the country and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.

"And now, fellow citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the great Ruler of nations for the multiplied blessings which He has graciously bestowed on us. His hand, so often visible in our

preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land

"Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained, the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that His all-wise providence will so guide our councils as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live.

"MILLARD FILLMORE.

"Washington, Dec. 2, 1850."

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY, 1850.

1. ACCIDENT ON THE EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.—A serious accident occurred at the Maghull station of this railway. A passenger train of one carriage only left Preston at 8 o'clock in the evening; at Ormskirk there was a considerable accession of passengers, so that on arriving at the Maghull station it was resolved to add to the train an empty carriage which was standing on a siding, and the train was shunted on to the other line of rails for this purpose. Suddenly a train was heard approaching: the passengers took alarm, conceiving that they were on the wrong line, and jumped out. The Liverpool train came up at great speed, and, the night being dark and great confusion prevailing, struck down three passengers, who were killed on the spot, and their bodies frightfully mutilated. The alarm was totally groundless, for the train, having been run on to the other line of rails, was perfectly safe, and the train which caused the disaster was on the line which the passenger train had left, and would have passed them harmlessly; whereas had they remained on their own line a fearful collision must have taken place.

3. FIRE IN COVENTRY STREET.—About 11 o'clock at night a fire, attended with a considerable destruction of property, happened at No. 4, Coventry Street, Haymarket, in the tenure of Messrs. Creese and Co., Court boot and shoe makers. The fire commenced in the manufactory at the rear of the warehouse, and in the course of a few minutes the whole of the factory became a mass of flames. On one side of the burning premises stood the extensive property of Mr. Sneezum, a builder, in Rupert Street; and on the other side, the premises of Mr. Taylor, stationer. By the great exertions of the fire-brigade the adjoining property was saved from the conflagration, but the premises in which the misfortune occurred were levelled with the ground, the valuable stock-in-trade in the front warehouse seriously damaged, and the property of Mr. Taylor, Mr. Sneezum, and several others, severely injured by fire, water, and hasty removal.

7. SHOCKING OCCURRENCE AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Samuel Grieves Harvey, a tall, powerful man, was indicted for an assault on James Dodsley Tawney, a diminutive and sickly man, an attorney.

The prosecutor, whose arm was

in a sling, and who was suffering severely, gave an account of the assault, which appeared to be most brutal and unprovoked, greatly aggravated by the circumstance that the prisoner was well aware the unfortunate man was suffering under a disease of the heart, and that such an attack was calculated to endanger his life.

The prosecutor, who had given his evidence with great difficulty, and who was evidently in a state of great excitement and suffering, having replied to one or two questions that were put to him by Mr. Ballantine, was about to retire from the witness-box, when he seemed in an instant to lose all power, and fell senseless in the arms of some persons who stood near him. He was laid upon the floor of the court, and Mr. Clayton, the surgeon who examined his injuries after the occurrence, and another medical gentleman who was accidentally present, immediately attended upon and used their utmost exertions to restore him.

Mr. Ballantine, addressing the Court, said, that he did not require the evidence of the surgeon. It was impossible for him to deny that an assault had been committed by the defendant, or to attempt to justify it under such circumstances.

The Recorder then briefly addressed the jury, and after observing that the learned counsel for the defendant—who had, as it appeared to him, behaved with the utmost propriety in the course he had adopted—having admitted that the conduct of the defendant could not be justified, the jury would only have to say that the charge of assault had been proved.

The jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Guilty."

During these proceedings the unfortunate prosecutor continued under the charge of the medical gentlemen, and an intimation was given that he was in a dangerous condition.

The Recorder, addressing the defendant, said, he had been convicted of what he felt compelled from the bench to describe as a most aggravated and brutal assault. At present he should not pass sentence upon him, because, in the condition of the prosecutor, it was uncertain what the result would be; and if his death were to take place, and it was found to have been accelerated by the violence he had made use of towards him, he would undoubtedly be called upon to answer a much higher charge.

Just as the learned Judge had concluded, a sensation of horror was excited in the court by the announcement by one of the medical gentlemen that the unfortunate prosecutor had expired. The excitement had been too much for him, and he lay a lifeless corpse at the foot of the witness-box, where a few minutes previously he had been giving his evidence.

The Recorder then gave directions that the prisoner should be detained to answer any charge that might be preferred against him, arising out of the death of the unfortunate prosecutor.

The body of the deceased was placed in a cab to be conveyed to his residence.

From the report made by the medical officers, it appeared that Harvey could not be put on his trial for the more serious crime, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for the assault.

10. RIOT AT A PROTECTIONIST

MEETING. *Stafford.*—It had been resolved by the landed interest of the county of Stafford to hold a Protectionist meeting in the Town-hall at Stafford. On the other hand the inhabitants of the town, who have shown a strong adherence to the principles of free-trade, resolved to prevent or interrupt it.

At 12 o'clock the doors of the Shire Hall were thrown open, and an immense concourse of persons rushed in, and soon filled every available space. In the gallery from which the speakers were to address the meeting were Lord Talbot, Lord St. Vincent, Lord Newport, M.P., Lord Lewisham, M.P., Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. Sidney, Major Chetwynd, Henry Vincent, &c.

Lord St. Vincent moved, and Lord Newport seconded, that Earl Talbot should take the chair, amidst the most discordant yells, hisses, and hootings from the free-traders.

Lord Talbot accordingly came forward. He had no sooner taken his place at the front of the rails in the gallery, than some miscreant in the body of the hall threw a large stone at his lordship's head, which, however, missed his lordship and fell on the forehead of Mr. Fowler, a reporter, who was standing by his lordship's side, inflicting a large contused wound. Lord Newport had the gentleman conveyed to the Judges' room, where his head was dressed.

For nearly half an hour the chairman endeavoured to address the meeting. During the whole of the period the rioting was at its height in the body of the hall, the policemen who were present being totally insufficient effectually to quell the disturbance: a large number of the rioters were, however, ejected by the farmers, and the chairman ordered the doors to be closed. This was no sooner done than the mob outside commenced pulling up the stones of the courtyard in front of the Shire Hall, which they hurled through the windows with such violence as to break whole frames out at one stroke. The mob inside, in the meantime, tore up several benches and forms, with which they armed themselves. A disgraceful contest ensued, during intervals of which some gentlemen attempted to address the meeting. This was the signal for renewed violence. The Mayor, who was sent to, refused to interfere, the police were overpowered, and the mob commenced battering in the door with paving-stones. Lord Talbot thereon declared the meeting dissolved.

Upon leaving the Shire Hall, Lord Talbot and his friends proceeded to the Swan Tavern, whither he was followed by a mob of nearly 1000 persons. Whilst his lordship was in the act of crossing the road, some ruffian struck him in the breast with a brick. This was the signal for further destruction, for the mob immediately commenced smashing the windows of the hotel where his lordship and his friends were staying. From the hotel the mob made their way to the railway station, where they received the farmers, as they came down to go by the several trains, with showers of bricks and stones. Upwards of 100 persons were more or less wounded, some with broken heads, some with black eyes, &c.

11. MURDERS IN IRELAND.—This unhappy country continues to present occurrences of sickening atrocity.

As William Ardell, steward to Mr. Falkiner, co. Tipperary, was crossing from Mr. Falkiner's house to his own dwelling, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, he was fired at by some person or persons unknown, and shot dead, the contents of the piece having lodged in his heart. He was found dead between his own dwelling and Mr. Falkiner's about the hour of 6 o'clock next morning. No cause has yet been assigned for the commission of this outrage. Ardell left a wife and six children.

The same journal which records this deed of blood, relates another piece of Tipperary barbarism, scarcely less horrifying.

On Thursday last, as a poor, emaciated, and almost famine-stricken man, of the name of Magrath, was passing through a turnip-field near to the village of Newport, the property of a wealthy and respectable farmer of the name of Hogan, the cravings of hunger prompted him to pull a turnip, having voraciously eaten which, he took another, when Hogan came up and rudely caught hold of the poor man. He told him to drop the turnip, said he was a prisoner, and that he would take him as such to the Bridewell of Newport. "Is it for a turnip you'll make a prisoner of me? Oh! for God's sake, do not; forgive me, I was hungry," piteously ejaculated the wretched Magrath, whose entreaties for liberty were in vain; when he ultimately said he would not go as a prisoner, and that he would resist Hogan. At this part of the contention a farmer arrived, and told Hogan if he felt aggrieved, he had a remedy by summons, and suggested the humanity of letting Magrath go. As Magrath was then in the act of quitting the turnip-field Hogan presented his gun, took deliberate aim, fired, and shot the unfortunate man in the left arm and side! His arm was shattered, and several slugs lodged in his side. There were no hopes of his recovery. Hogan was apprehended and committed for trial.

In February a brutal fratricide is recorded. Two brothers named Egan held a farm in co-partnership, on the property of Mr. A. C. Magenis, in the parish of Clanmacnoise; John, the younger of the two, having proceeded to make a ditch, for the purpose of inclosing a strip of waste land as an addition to his garden at the rear of his house, his ill-fated brother, as it appears, opposed him in doing so. As there was no person present, the particulars of the conflict between them remain a mystery, but the broken and bloody spade, and the bleeding gashes of the unfortunate elder brother, told too plainly the result of the quarrel. Both the murdered and the murderer were men in the prime of life, and their united and now unprotected families amount to 17 in number, 13 of whom are children under 12 years of age. The Egans belonged to a rather comfortable class, but this quarrel had its origin in that fruitful source of Irish crime, the holding of land.

11. Bill Discounting.—At the Central Criminal Court, Louis Joel, "jeweller," was tried for forging and uttering a bill of exchange for 1000*l.*, with intent to defraud John Marcus Clements. The prosecutor, Mr. Clements, a son of Colonel Clements, was, by the admission of his counsel, a young man who had been guilty of great extravagance and recklessness in money matters, and while under age had had extensive deal-

ings with money lenders. Two affidavits made by the prisoner, on applying to be allowed bail and for a postponement of the trial, were put in as evidence. In these Joel stated, that the prosecutor had given him a blank acceptance while he was under age, with the understanding that Joel should fill it up for 1000*l.* when Mr. Clements had attained his majority, in August, 1847: this was the bill now said to be forged. Mr. Clements was examined. He knew Joel in Dublin, while himself was in the Thirteenth Light Dragoons. He had many transactions with him; obtaining money and jewellery for bills of exchange. He never signed a bill for 1000*l.*; never accepted a bill in blank; never authorized any one to accept a bill. He denied the statement in the prisoner's affidavits. He first heard of the 1000*l.* bill in August last. In cross-examination, the witness admitted that he had acted in a most reckless way in raising money on bills and getting into debt with tradesmen during his minority; but arrangements were made by his guardian to pay all bonâ fide claims. Being asked — "Did you borrow much money between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one?" Witness replied, "I did not *get* much." Two other bills, for smaller amounts, now in existence, he declared to be forgeries, but his recollection of money transactions was very imperfect. He had taken stones out of jewellery that he had bought, and sold them. He could not say whether he so disposed of them on the day after he received them from the prisoner, but he should think it was not so soon. He gave jewellery and money "to a woman at Dublin." He had not been in a gambling-house in London since 1845. Mr. Pullman, a barrister who had been employed in 1847 to settle the prosecutor's affairs, deposed that Joel did not state to him that he had the 1000*l.* bill; he only heard of it last summer. Evidence was adduced showing how the present holders of the bill received it from Joel, in Dublin, in September last. Divers witnesses expressed a belief that the signature to the bill was not Mr. Clements' writing.

Mr. Chambers for the defence pointed out that the prisoner had all along asserted the same probable account of the bill, and had made two affidavits to that effect. He commented on Mr. Clements' conduct, especially the breaking up of the jewellery immediately after he had purchased it of the prisoner and other persons. The withholding of the money admitted to be due to the prisoner had driven him to bankruptcy. The existence of the signature to the blank stamp was not mentioned to Mr. Pullman, because the matter was a confidential one.

The Jury, gave a verdict of "Guilty" of uttering the bill, knowing it to be forged. The Judge, remarking that he concurred in the verdict, sentenced Joel to be transported for ten years.

This was one of the many exposures which at this time took place, in the Law Courts, the Police Offices, and the Court of Bankruptcy, showing the frightful extent to which the offence of "Bill stealing" was at this period perpetrated.

11. HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE AT WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE. — The senseless practice of making exhibitions in the dens of wild beasts

led to a frightful catastrophe at Chatham, where a young woman named Ellen Bright, known as the "Lion Queen," in the menagerie of her uncle, Mr. Wombwell, was killed by a tiger. At the inquest on her body, Stephen King, a keeper, stated that the deceased had been in the habit of entering the dens several times daily for the last twelve months. On Friday evening, she entered a den in which were a lion and a tiger. "She had only been in two or three minutes, but had gone through the main part of the performance, excepting that of making the lion sit down in a particular part of the cage, when the tiger being in her way, the deceased struck it slightly with a small whip which she carried in her hand. The beast growled as if in anger, and, crouching close to the bottom of the den, stretched out its paw as if at her leg or dress, causing the deceased to fall sideways against the cage; the animal at the same moment sprang at her, and, seizing her ferociously by the neck, inserted the teeth of the upper jaw in her chin, and in closing his mouth inflicted frightful injury in the throat with his fangs. He then appeared to change his position, making a second gripe across the throat of his victim. A keeper who was standing on the step of the den, armed with a whip, immediately rushed to her assistance; but the animal did not loose its hold until struck over the nose violently with an iron bar; and whilst King held the animal, the unfortunate female was removed from the cage, bleeding profusely, and life all but extinct. She was taken into one of the caravans, where she was immediately attended by two medical gentlemen who happened to be present at the time of the occurrence." The tiger had never exhibited animosity before. The beasts were fond of Ellen Bright. Witness heard Mr. Wombwell say he wished there were no "Lion Queens." The deceased would enter the dens when no company was present, for practice and pastime: she had entered the cages on Mondays when the animals had not been fed on the preceding day. The poor girl died in a few minutes after she was taken from the den, from the wounds and from the shock to the system. The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that deccased was killed by a male tiger whilst exhibiting in its den; and expressed a strong opinion against the practice of allowing persons to perform in a den with such animals.

11. CHANGE OF SIRNAME.—By a recent decision it appears that any person may change his sirname without the trouble and expense of a Royal licence to do so.

In the Bail Court this day leave was asked on behalf of Mr. William Daggett Ingledew to change the entry of his name on the roll of attorneys to that of William Daggett—Daggett being the sirname of his mother's family. The Court quoted Lord Tenterden to the effect that "when there is no fraud, and a man meant bonâ fide to change his name, he may do so without a Royal licence"—"the voluntary assumption of the name of a testator is a legal assumption," and leave was given.

18. DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.—The newspapers record the loss of some valuable merchantmen, with great destruction of life.

The *Hottinguer* left Liverpool on Thursday last for New York, with a full cargo of merchandise

and about 20 passengers. On the 12th, at 6 A.M., during a gale from the eastward, she struck on Blackwater Bank, near Wexford. Shortly afterwards the passengers, with eight of the crew, landed in the boats at Morris Castle, the captain and the remainder of the crew, 13 in number, having remained on board. On Sunday morning she floated off the bank, and Captain Bursley endeavoured to take her into Kingstown Harbour, having the screw-steamer *Rose* in company acting as pilot. During the day, however, she struck on Glasmorgan Bank, and a heavy sea running at the time, the upper works of the vessel were washed away, and there remains little doubt that the captain and crew perished in the course of the following night. The *Hottinguer* was one of the splendid liners which run between Liverpool and New York, and Captain Bursley was one of the most experienced seamen on that station.

In last September the American ship *Charleston* was burnt at sea, while on a voyage from New York to Havannah. The master, Mr. Morrison, behaved with great prudence and courage, and the crew and passengers eventually got on board the brig *Philura*, of New York.

News has arrived of the wreck of the transport *Richard Dart*, with a lamentable loss of life. The transport left Gravesend on the 5th of April, for Auckland: besides the crew, there was a detachment of 28 Sappers and Miners, under the command of Lieutenant Liddell, Dr. Fitton, with his wife and child, Dr. Gale, Mr. Kelly, four soldiers' wives, and nine children. South of the Cape of Good Hope, bad weather was experienced; and on the 19th of June the ship struck on the north side of Prince Edward's Islands. "The rollers ran terrifically high; and within a short time after the ship struck, the stern-cabin-windows were stove in, the boats were filled and torn from the quarter, and the uninterrupted breach of the sea over the deck swept away 47 of the passengers and crew. Of these, the chief mate alone contrived to reach the rocks. The commander, four seamen, an apprentice, and four of the soldiers, took refuge in the mainmast rigging; and the wreck having been driven broadside to the shore, the mainmast went by the board, falling fortunately upon the rock, and the survivors crawled along the spar to the shore. The rocks being exceedingly steep and difficult of access, the survivors had to undergo much labour and fatigue in reaching the summit of the cliff. The night was intensely cold, and there were frequent falls of snow; the sufferings of the unfortunate men were consequently most severe. They found on the shore a few blankets, which had been washed from the wreck; but they were unable to obtain any provisions beyond a piece of beef, and they subsisted upon the raw flesh of birds. In the course of six or seven days they determined on exploring the island; and here their toil and misery became greater. One of the soldiers perished from the intensity of the cold and the want of proper nourishment, and the same fate seemed to await the other poor fellows. After rambling about the island for no less than 42 days, they fell in with a party of men, explorers in the service of a Mr. Geary, of Cape Town; and for the following

32 days, no vessel touching at the island, these people generously shared with the sufferers their stock of food." The shipwrecked men were eventually conveyed to the Cape by a schooner that had brought a supply of provisions to the island.

The ship *Emily* has been wrecked on the Andaman Islands, and it is feared that all her crew have perished. On the arrival of the East India Company's steamer *Proserpine*, in search after the crew, the body of the second officer was found near the wreck, bearing spear-marks and wounds which had caused his death. No other token of the crew was found. The provision-casks had been broken up by the natives, to gain their iron hoops for conversion into weapons. The islanders were hostile, and were deterred from attacking the party on the wreck only by the discharge of grape-shot. They are spoken of as cannibals.

14. Rare Books.—At the sale of the library of the late Mr. John Poynder, a first edition of the Plays of Shakspeare and an autograph of Milton were sold. The work to which the autograph was attached was entitled "Arati Solenses Phænomena, cum scholiis Gr.," which had been in Milton's possession, and which in itself was of no particular value. The autograph signature was—"Jo. Milton. Pre 2*s*. 6*d*.; 1631." On the title-page were the words—"Cum sole et lunâ semp. aratus erit." There were also numerous autograph annotations interspersed throughout the book. After an active competition the lot was sold for 40*l*. 10*s*. The first edition of the Plays of Shakspeare was knocked down for 35*l*. 10*s*.

The library of Dr. Libri was sold in February, when many valuable and rare books were dispersed. The collection was particularly rich in all classes of Oriental literature, and contained some of the late M. Jules de Klaproth's MSS.; also a very interesting series of works, written in the various dialects of Italy, France, and Spain. "Cicero de Officiis," printed upon vellum, the first edition, and the first classic author ever printed, date 1465, sold for 36*l*. 15*s*.; some time since a copy brought the absurd price of 300*l*. "The German edition of Columbus's Lettter on the Discovery of America," a tract of eight leaves, sold for 26*l*. "Danse Macabre," with a variation in the date, hitherto undescribed ("X. jour d'Avril, 1491"), sold for 11*l*. 15*s*. "Lactantii Opera," 1465, first edition, and the first book printed in Italy, sold for 32*l*. "Lancelot du Lac," 1494, printed upon vellum, a fragment only of this noble book, sold for 9*l*. 5*s*. "Molina Vocabulario en Lengua Castellana y Mexicana," 1577, sold for 16*l*. 10*s*. This book was long supposed to be the earliest work printed in South America; such, however, is not the case. "Orloge de Sapience," 1493, printed upon vellum, with illuminations, sold for 33*l*. "Historia Apocalypsis Sancti Johannis," a very rare book, printed from wooden blocks, before the invention of movable types, about 1440, sold for 40*l*.; this copy had two leaves supplied in *fac-simile*.

18. Destruction of Caversham-Park House by Fire.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning a fire broke out at Caversham Park, the mansion of William Crawshay, Esq., situated on a commanding eminence about two miles from Reading, which was entirely

destroyed. The family had been absent, but their immediate return being expected, the house had been airing for their reception, and it is supposed that the fire was caused by the over-heating of a flue. On the domestics rising at the usual hour in the morning, a strong smell, as of something burning, was noticed, and on the drawing-room being entered shortly afterwards a dense body of smoke and flame presented itself. An alarm was instantly raised, and a messenger was dispatched to Reading for the engines, while all the labourers on the estate were hastily summoned to render assistance. In the meantime the fire had gained rapid ascendancy, the flames having penetrated several rooms communicating with the drawing-room, until at length they had enveloped the whole building. As all hopes of saving the mansion were now at an end, the efforts of the workmen present continued to be directed to rescuing such portion of the furniture and other valuable property as could be safely approached, which afterwards lay strewn out in the park. Unfortunately, no water was near at hand, there being only a pond at some distance from the house, and in consequence, the engines, several of which the light of the conflagration had speedily summoned to the spot, could not work with any effect. The conflagration presented a scene of fearful grandeur, especially on some portions of the roofing giving way, when the flames burst forth with increased fury. The work of demolition internally continued unabated for several hours, and as each portion of the burning mass gradually gave way, the utmost alarm and anxiety were felt for the safety of some of the workmen and others, who evinced great courage in endeavouring to save some portion of the household property. The roof of the large dining-hall gave way with a tremendous crash, and, all the internal portion of the mansion being destroyed, nothing remained but the mere skeleton of the once noble residence. The outer walls gradually fell in, and the work of destruction went on so rapidly that within six hours after the outbreak of the flames nothing but a heap of ruins presented itself.

The greater portion of the household furniture, plate, and other valuable effects was saved, though other property, to a considerable amount, was destroyed.

19. Outrage in Millbank Prison.—The Millbank Penitentiary has been again the scene of a most desperate outrage, which was committed by one of the prisoners under sentence of 10 years' transportation, upon a warder named Balls, who narrowly escaped being murdered in the same manner as the late unfortunate warder Hall. (See Ann. Reg., 1849, p. 145.) It appears that the warder, Balls, let the prisoner in question out of his cell for the purpose of allowing him to empty his chamber utensil in the customary manner. The warder followed the prisoner to the end of the passage where the closet was situated. After the prisoner had emptied the slops, the warder proceeded along the passage, this time followed by the prisoner. They had not gone far when Balls noticed the shadow of the chamber utensil upon the wall, and the next instant received a violent blow upon the side of the head, which partially stunned him, but

on recovering his senses directly afterwards he turned round, and saw the prisoner in the act of striking him a second blow with the chamber utensil which he held in his hand. The warder dexterously avoided the blow, and called out instantly for assistance. In the meantime the prisoner commenced a most murderous attack upon the warder, inflicting several severe blows upon the head, face, and arms, and causing extensive wounds, from which the blood flowed profusely. The warder, after a most desperate struggle for his life, succeeded in closing with his antagonist, and, although he was weak from the loss of blood, ultimately forced him to the ground. At that moment, several warders, who had heard Balls' cries for assistance, entered the passage, and saw the prisoner and the warder on the ground struggling violently together. The prisoner was instantly secured and removed to one of the strong cells. Balls was conveyed to the infirmary in a very exhausted condition, bleeding from the wounds he had received upon his head and face.

20. MURDER AND SUICIDE AT MANCHESTER.—Mr. Alexander Novelli, a merchant of Manchester, and Mrs. Novelli, his brother's widow, were found dead under circumstances that led to a suspicion of murder and suicide. Mr. Louis Novelli died about 16 months ago, leaving his widow and two children handsomely provided for. Mr. Alexander Novelli was one of the executors, and took up his residence with the widow. They appeared on good terms. They had been to church both morning and evening, and had taken tea at the house of a friend, when they seemed in their ordinary health and spirits; at night, the servants left them in the sitting-room. Next morning a servant found Mrs. Novelli dead, lying on the floor of the sitting-room, and partly undressed; the body quite cold. On searching for Mr. Novelli, his body was found suspended to a rail in his bedroom; the body was still warm, as also was his bed.

An inquest was held on their bodies. Mr. Novelli was 28 years old, the lady 30. Witnesses described the finding of the bodies, and the marks upon them. There were evidences of a struggle in the sitting-room. There were marks of pressure and scratches on Mrs. Novelli's throat and head. Nothing poisonous was discovered in the viscera. The state of the heart, blood-vessels, and blood, showed that Mrs. Novelli had died from strangulation. There was a mark on Mr. Novelli's nose, as if it had been scratched in a struggle. The inquest was adjourned, that evidence might be obtained of Mr. Novelli's mental state, when a solicitor, who had intercourse with Mr. Novelli on the administration of his brother's affairs, described his strange conduct on several occasions. He complained that inspecting the accounts affected his head. The witness said the deceased was a weak, soft-headed boy at school; he was passionate and impulsive. Another witness stated that Mr. Novelli's mother had been insane; two of his brothers died by their own hands; a sister now living is insane. The jury returned the verdict—"That Mr. Novelli had destroyed the lives first of Mrs. Novelli and afterwards of himself, being at the time of insane mind."

21. DESTRUCTION OF A CHINESE PIRATE FLEET.—The India Mail

brings news of the complete destruction of the great piratical fleet under Shapng-tsai, by a squadron under Commander Hay, consisting of H.M. sloops *Columbine* and *Fury* st. and the East India Company's steam sloop *Phlegethon*. The force left Hongkong on the 8th of October, and proceeding along the coast, arrived at Hainan on the 13th, where they met with a most cordial reception from the Chinese authorities, who prepared a small force of eight war-junks to co-operate with them, and offered a Mandarin to accompany them, who was accordingly received on board the *Fury*. The squadron set sail again from Hainan on the 14th; on the 16th reached Chookshan, which the pirate fleet had left five days before, and found the same sad story of towns destroyed, men murdered, and women taken away, marking its track along the coast. After a close search all along the coast they fell in with the fleet on the 20th of October in the Bay of Tonquin. The dispatch of Commander Hay says—"Proceeding into Chokeum for the purpose of reconnoitring, on Saturday morning, the 20th, saw 37 of the fleet under weigh. From 7 o'clock until 4 P.M., like terriers at a rat-hole, we hunted for the channel. Then a pilot managed to escape from the shore. I proceeded in the *Phlegethon*, with the *Fury* astern and *Columbine* in tow, over the bar, 14 feet (mud), and at 4·40 had the pleasure of finding all the ships warmly engaged. At 5·5 Shapng-tsai's junk blew up with a tremendous crash, and at 5·30 they had ceased firing. Before 8 o'clock, 27 were in flames, and the squadron in position to blockade the river. On the 21st of October, the steamers and boats destroyed 24 more; and nine of them gave Lieutenant George Hancock, in a paddle-box boat of the *Fury*, assisted by Captain Moore, R.M., and Mr. Close, acting mate, with Mr. Leao (a Brazilian lieutenant), an opportunity of distinguishing himself. Two large junks turned to bay to defend the retreat of the rest, but Mr. Hancock so handled his boat, and her gun, that after an hour and 20 minutes he had beaten them from their guns, and carried them by boarding without loss, and then pursued and destroyed the other seven. On Monday, the 22nd, I proceeded in the *Phlegethon* and boats to destroy all that were left. We found that the Mandarins had destroyed four, and we finished two others. The low flat islands at the mouth of the river were at times covered with men deserted from the junks, yet afraid of the Cochin-Chinese, who had assembled in great numbers to attack them. The ships' boats and small-arm men harassed and destroyed many by constant fire of shell and grape, whilst the Cochin-Chinese destroyed and captured the rest. From the best information, it appears that the fleet consisted of 64 vessels of war, which may be classed as follows:—

Class.	No.	Guns.	Guns.	Crews.	No. of Men.
1st	1 of	42	42	120	120
2nd	16 „	28 to 34	480	75	1200
3rd	42 „	12 to 19	672	40	1680
4th	5 „	6	30	30	150
Total	64		1224		3150

"Of these, two small of the third class, and four of the fourth, have escaped with Shapng-tsai, but without much ammunition; and the Mandarin assures me he will shortly destroy him—now an easy prey. He took with him about 400 men: so that, 1700 having been killed, about 1000 more remain to be

finished by the Cochin-Chinese, who have already sent prisoners to the Mandarins."

Commander Hay distributes official praise among his own officers, and adds, "Major-General Wong, the Mandarin, proved himself a gallant, active, and efficient ally."

21. THE INDIA MAIL.—The overland mail, with date from Bombay of 17th Dec., would be almost destitute of news were it not for an impudent act of brigandage of the Rajah of Sikkim, on the Thibetian frontier of Bengal. This potentate has thought proper to lay hands on Dr. Campbell, the British Resident at Darjeeling, and Dr. Hooker, a distinguished English naturalist.

"Dr. Campbell, with Dr. Hooker, crossed the frontier and went into Thibet; we do not know how they managed to pass the guard of one officer and 20 men, but they did so, and remained four days in Thibet. On their return they went to Tumloong, the Rajah's winter residence, in Sikkim. He would not, and did not, receive either of them; when they determined to go to Chola, a lofty mountain two marches off, although they were warned not to cross the frontier. They reached Chola, and finding Chumbee, the Rajah's summer residence in Thibet, to be only one march further, they determined to see it, well knowing it is across the boundary and in Thibet. They passed the fatal boundary, and were seized upon by a guard of 60 soldiers and carried to Choombee or Chumbee, prisoners, whence they were ordered to be taken to the Sikkim Rajah at Tumloong. On their arrival the Rajah wrote a letter to the Governor-General inclosed in one to Captain Bishop, officiating superintendent, both containing a long list of complaints against Dr. Campbell, and stating that the Rajah would keep him a prisoner until he received an answer from the Governor-General, to whom he has been writing for three years without receiving an answer."

The captives were treated with some harshness, particularly Dr. Campbell; but the Indian Governor having made a peremptory demand for the tradition of the prisoners, the Rajah released them without waiting for the force which was sent to back the demand. The Indian Government have mulcted the offending Rajah in one-fourth of his territory, and stopped an allowance of 600*l.* per annum for the use of Darjeeling as a Sanatorium.

22. DESTRUCTION OF BUCHANAN HOUSE.—This fine old mansion, the Scottish seat of the Duke of Montrose, situated in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire, on the banks of Lochlomond, was in great part destroyed by fire. The flames were observed to proceed from the top story of the old or original house, which is flanked by modern wings. Mr. Jolly, the land steward of his Grace, was in immediate attendance; the alarm bell was rung, and hundreds instantly congregated from the village of Drymen and the adjoining farms, as well as the workpeople of the Duke, but their efforts were unavailing, for it was found that all the cisterns, and the pipes communicating with them, were frozen up. As the means of combating the advancing flames were thus inadequate, the whole of the original mansion-house, presenting a frontage of 135 feet, was totally destroyed; and the north wing, containing the billiard-room, &c., and extending to 47 feet, shared the same fate. The old fabric was occupied as parlours, sitting-rooms, bed-rooms,

&c., all of which have been destroyed. The greater part of the furniture, however, in the other parts of the mansion, especially including the plate, and family and other paintings—with which the old house was enriched and adorned —were happily saved by the willing exertions of the people. The handsome billiard table was also rescued from the burning building; and very little of the library has either been lost or suffered damage. When it became evident that all the efforts to save the centre and main portions of the fabric would be ineffectual, the steward, with the aid of joiners and other ready-handed people, set to work, cut off the communication between the modern east and west wings, the former containing the principal dining-room and drawing-room, and the latter the principal parlours and bed-rooms; and in this they happily succeeded. The strong room behind the east wing, in which the charters of the Montrose family are kept, also escaped unharmed. By 10 o'clock the same night the flames had completely exhausted themselves, and left nothing of the central mansion but the blackened and crumbling walls. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the choking or overheating of a chimney, which set on fire some of the old timber, which our ancestors so frequently placed in this dangerous contiguity.

This month has been singularly marked by the destruction of fine mansions. The Irish newspapers mention the destruction by fire of Crum Castle, the noble residence of the Earl of Erne, in Monaghan, in the early part of the month.

24. Misuse of Chloroform.—*Worship Street Police Office.*—Margaret Higgins and Elizabeth Smith, two women of notorious character, were placed at the bar, charged with stealing a watch, finger-ring, wearing apparel, and other articles, from the person of Mr. Frederick Hardy Jewett, a solicitor, having chambers in Lime Street, city, while under the influence of chloroform, administered by the prisoners, and by which his life had been placed in imminent danger.

The prosecutor, who was unable to attend at the first examination, on Monday week last, subsequently appeared on Friday, and, whilst labouring under excessive debility and nervous prostration, stated, that between 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 10th instant he was proceeding slowly along the Whitechapel Road, with the intention of taking the first omnibus for his private residence, when he felt some one, whom he believed to be a woman, touch his left side, and at the same moment felt a rag or handkerchief pressed over the lower part of his face. He instantly became insensible, and was conscious of nothing that occurred to him until about daylight on the following morning, when he slowly revived, and, upon recovering sufficiently, found himself lying upon a very dirty bed in a wretched apartment, and in a complete state of nudity, with the exception of an old piece of rag which had been carelessly thrown over him. He remained for some time in such a helpless and bewildered condition that he was scarcely sensible of anything surrounding him, but, upon his senses being partially restored, he staggered out of bed, and found a portion of his clothing upon an adjoining chair, but that his greatcoat, hat, boots, and Cashmere shawl had been stolen, and,

upon his drawing on his trousers, he found that the legs of them were incrusted with mud up to the knees, as though he had been dragged forcibly along the road whilst in a state of insensibility, and that, besides the property before mentioned, his watch, fingering, a silver toothpick, and some loose silver, had been carried away. He had great difficulty in getting out of the house, which he found to be a low lodging-house in Thrall Street, Spitalfields. The prosecutor added that he had been ever since under medical treatment, and described his sufferings, resulting from the administration of the narcotic which had been applied to him, as of the most overpowering description, and that they still produced a paralyzing effect over his whole system.

The prisoners had lodged in the room in which the occurrence took place, and had absconded, but were traced and apprehended by the police. They were remanded, in order to afford time for the prosecutor to recover sufficiently to give a more particular account of the outrage.

The prisoners were subsequently tried, convicted, and sentenced to be transported for fifteen years. It is doubtful whether the unfortunate gentleman will ever entirely recover from the effects of the treatment he received.

Robberies by means of chloroform, or some other drug even more powerful, have become frequent of late.

26. Fatal Boat Accident.—A fatal boat accident occurred at Plymouth by which five persons have lost their lives.

Her Majesty's steam frigate *Stromboli*, Commander Lord Amelius Beauclerk, having been cruising in the Channel to assist the homeward bound, entered the port on Friday, and took up her moorings just inside the western arm of the Breakwater. This afternoon the *Stromboli's* cutter was dispatched on duty from the Sound for the Royal William Victualling-yard, in charge of Mr. Whitcombe, naval cadet, and a crew of nine hands, and three officers, passengers. The tide was strong and the wind fresh and squally. When the cutter had nearly passed Drake's Island, and had got Firestone Bay on her starboard bow, about half-past two o'clock, she was suddenly overtaken by a squall from the north-west, with a heavy sea, and the "sheet" not having been eased off smart enough she capsized. The men attempted to bale her out with their hats, and the coxswain, Gannyclift, put her about and righted her, but she quickly filled, and went down instantly.

A number of shore and men-of-wars' boats pushed off to the rescue, and succeed in saving all but the young officer and four seamen.

After the cutter went down, young Whitcombe was observed partly on her gangboard, and with that and an oar attempting to save himself, but his strength failed and he was unhappily drowned.

28. Daring Robbery.—*Clerkenwell.*—Charles Thompson, *alias* Charles Thomas, *alias* Christopher Barber, and Mary Thompson, *alias* Amelia Thomas, *alias* Amelia Parish, were placed at the bar, charged with having been concerned in a daring and extensive robbery in the house of Mr. Charles Edward Hyde, of 24, Guildford Street, Brunswick Square.

It appeared from the evidence of Elizabeth Davis, a pretty-looking

girl, servant to Mr. Hyde, that Mr. Charles Chippendale, jun., occupied the first floor, and Mr. Barber, another gentleman, the second floor apartments, in her master's house. A few evenings ago she met the male prisoner accidentally in the street, when he was in the costume of a sailor. He accosted her, and asked her whether she was engaged. She said she was not. He told her that she was the very image of his sister, and asked if she would like him for a husband. She said she would have no objection as far as his looks went. He said he was a mate of a ship, and that his landlady was a highly-respectable woman, and conceiving his attentions to be honourable towards her, she obtained the permission of her master to allow him to visit her at the house. The female prisoner subsequently called at the house and inquired for her. She introduced herself as the male prisoner's landlady, spoke of him in the highest terms, and said he would make an excellent husband, as he was a very nice particular young man. In consequence of the good character she gave him she entertained a high opinion of him, and trusted him over the house, and he made particular inquiries about the plate and the lodgers, &c.; his *soi-disant* landlady was treated with similar respect, and she was equally anxious to be informed about everything connected with the establishment. On Sunday evening the 20th inst., the male prisoner paid her a visit, and sent her out for some ale, when, during her absence, he must have admitted the female prisoner into the house; he then forced her to take some rum and water, which stupified her. Mr. Hyde went into the garden at the back of the house, when he perceived a light in Mr. Barber's chamber, and being aware that Mr. Chippendale and that gentleman were not at home, he made an alarm, on which the male prisoner and witness came up stairs from the kitchen, and he made his escape. On proceeding to the various rooms above, the whole of the drawers, &c., were found open and plundered; the plate, jewellery, and other property, were packed up, and the place was in the utmost confusion. The police were called in, and the female prisoner was found concealed under a bed in Mr. Hyde's chamber, on the third floor, and she was taken to the station-house. The male prisoner was subsequently apprehended.

The prisoners were fully committed.

29. HIGH TIDE IN THE THAMES.—The tide rose to a great height in the Thames, and did much damage. On Monday the water had been unusually low, so that at some parts it would have been possible to walk across. About 3 o'clock, P.M., on Tuesday, the stream began to flow higher than ordinary, and eventually it stood two feet one inch higher than in the destructive flood of October, 1844. Some damage was done at Woolwich Dockyard, the water getting into the building-docks and saw-pits. At Charlton the houses were flooded. Wharfs and streets on the low-lying parts in London were inundated. In Lambeth, Vauxhall, Battersea, Fulham, Bermondsey, and other places, the streets became rivers, cellars and kitchens were filled with water, and the destruction or damage of property was very serious. The Temple Gardens were covered with water for a time. It does not appear

that any one was drowned, though some children narrowly escaped. At Wandsworth the town was inundated, the fires at the gas-works extinguished, and the place left in total darkness.

The tide was similarly high on all parts of the coast. At Sunderland the water burst into the new docks. At Strood and Rochester the boats plied in the streets. The Humber rose 29 feet 7 inches at the dock-gates.

29. FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE AT AN UNION WORKHOUSE.—A frightful accident occurred at Limerick. At the auxiliary workhouse in Clare Street, Limerick, some five hundred women slept in a large loft; during the night, one of them, from some mischievous motive, raised an alarm of fire; immediately all was confusion, and the inmates frantically strove to escape. There was only one mode of egress, by means of a ladder; the pressure upon it broke the ladder, and a crowd of women and girls fell to the ground, while others still pressed forward, and thus fell upon the heap below, the floor beneath being ten feet from the loft. The terror and clamour were horrible: 27 corpses were taken up, killed or suffocated by falling on the top of each other; and 28 other females were much hurt, of whom three were not expected to recover.

30. DISASTER TO A MAN-OF-WAR'S BOAT.—A fatal accident occurred to Lieutenant Breen, of the *Ganges*, 84, forming part of the British Fleet, now in the Piræus, and part of a crew under his command. Lieutenant Breen, and Mr. Chatfield, midshipman, with 16 men, were returning from the shore to the *Ganges* in a boat laden with water; they were swamped by the rough sea, and their boat turned over just half-way between the *Queen* and the east point of the island of Lypso. Mr. Breen, Mr. Chatfield, and most of the men, immediately struck out for the island, and reached it. The gale increased, and the cold became so intense that their clothes were frozen stiff upon them. In the morning they could see the fleet, but were unable to catch attention by signals. One of the men suffered so much from the cold, that Lieutenant Breen generously stripped off his coat and put it over him. As the day closed most of the men retired into a cave; but Mr. Breen separated himself from the others, and was no more seen. On board the *Ganges* it was thought they had not put off from shore; but next night it was known that they *had* set out, and a boat was sent to search. As it was passing by the island of Lypso at dawn of the third day, the wrecked boat was accidentally descried on the beach. Mr. Chatfield and half-a-dozen men were found in the cave, in a torpid state; Mr. Breen was found dead, crouched under a bush; and ten seamen were missing. There is little doubt that poor Mr. Breen lost his life from his generous act in favour of the suffering seaman. The survivors found in the cave all recovered.

31. THE WEATHER.—Although the season has been marked by a considerable degree of cold, it cannot be said to have been very severe. The frost which set in at the end of the year had covered the waters in the Parks with ice, which afforded opportunity of amusement to thousands of skaters; on the 3rd a thaw commenced, which threatened to put an end to these sports, but on Saturday the

thermometer fell to 28°, four degrees below the freezing point, and the waters were again covered with ice. Several accidents occurred on the Serpentine, and one young man, named Drayton, was drowned. On the 15th a much more serious disaster occurred on the ornamental waters of new Victoria Park, Bethnal Green. The ice suddenly gave way in a part which was crowded with skaters and sliders; more than 100 persons were immersed. The consternation occasioned by such a catastrophe may be imagined; by very great exertions all, or nearly all, the sufferers were extricated, but the confusion and alarm were so great that it was believed that some were still below the ice. In Scotland the cold was very severe, accompanied by piercing winds and heavy snow; the roads were blocked up, and the railway trains stopped.

On the Continent the cold appears to have been extraordinarily severe. In France, particularly in the neighbourhood of Puy, many persons were frozen to death, and in Languedoc great damage was done.

A letter from Vienna, of the 30th January, reports a disaster from a snow-storm, in the neighbourhood of Wieselburg. "About 108 artillerymen received orders to march from Nickolsdorf to Parendorf. When on the road which leads across a great heath, they were surprised by such a terrific snow-storm that they soon completely lost their way, and many of them were frozen to death. A few, after suffering inexpressibly, managed to reach some of the neighbouring villages, and sent out the peasantry in search of their unfortunate comrades; but, alas! the 20 or 25 first found, among whom was the captain of the company, were already dead. The latter was on his knees. The rest have since been brought in either dead, or so frozen that there is but little hope of their recovery."

One hundred and fifty-eight persons were frozen to death, the greater number in their own houses, in Constantinople and its environs. At Gallipoli 23 persons, and at Smyrna 17, shared the same fate. Fifteen persons were found frozen to death on board a Turkish vessel, and eight fishermen were found dead from the same cause in their boat on the Bosphorus. The temperature was 13° (Reaumur); but these fatal occurrences are explained by the very slight construction of the houses, and the want of warm covering, as well as bad food.

— Death of an English Traveller in the United States.— Accounts have been received of the melancholy end of an English tourist in America. The unfortunate traveller was Mr. Frederick Strickland, son of Sir George Strickland. Mr. F. Strickland had been passing some time at Boston, enjoying the literary society of that place, during which time a plan for a pedestrian tour over the White Mountains (then in all the beauty of autumn colouring) was drawn out for him by some of his friends, intended to occupy a few days. On the 15th of October Mr. Strickland left Boston, but on arriving at Crawford's Hotel, at the foot of Mount Pleasant, he was urged to relinquish his plan of ascending Mount Washington, on account of the recently fallen snow. Mr. Strickland, unfortunately, determined to proceed. A guide and an English traveller (Mr. Carpenter, whom he met at Crawford's)

accompanied him for some distance in the ascent of Mount Pleasant, but the latter, finding the cold considerable and the road unfit for horses, returned with the guide, who refused to proceed, leaving Mr. Strickland in the road for Fabyan's Hotel. It is supposed, from the track afterwards found, that Mr. Strickland had missed the path in descending Mount Washington, as he had twice crossed it, and then made for the stream which runs down very near to Fabyan's, but that, night overtaking him, and the ground being extremely rough, he had been unable to proceed quickly, and had probably fallen several times. One of the persons who discovered his body says, "We followed the brook down about half a mile, and there found his pantaloons and drawers that he had left. We think he must have got them wet, and, as they began to freeze, thought he would be warmer without them, so pulled off the pantaloons, and cut off the drawers, as he could not get them over his shoes." The knife, with some other articles, was found in his pocket. This measure is said to have been adopted in similar cases before, though generally with the same unhappy result. Mr. Strickland's body was found within a mile of Fabyan's house.

FEBRUARY.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.—While the English people boast of the wonderful discipline which has chained victory to the British standard in India, the following order, brought by the mail of this month, discloses startling defects, and is so characteristic of the impetuous writer as to be worthy of preservation.

"Head Quarters, Camp, Lahore,
15th Dec., 1849.

"At the late review of the troops on the plain of Meean Meer, the following egregious deficiencies were evident to all—

"1st. That some commanders of regiments were unable to bring their regiments properly into the general line.

"2nd. One commanding officer of a regiment attempted to wheel his whole regiment as he would a company!

"3rd. Several officers commanding companies were seen disordering their companies by attempting to dress them from the wrong flank.

"4th. When the line was ordered to be formed on the left column, some commanders deployed too soon, and ordered their lines (thus improperly formed) to 'double quick,' in order to regain their position. This was all bad; but it was worse to see the regiments, on receiving the word to 'double quick,' at once charge with loud shouts,—no such order to charge having been given by any one, nor the words 'prepare to charge'; nor did anything occur to give a pretext for such a disgraceful scene, exhibiting both want of drill and want of discipline.

"5th. Bad as this was, it was not the worst. When these regiments chose to 'charge,' the Commander-in-chief, to his astonishment, beheld the men discharging their firelocks straight up in the air, and he saw some men of the rear-rank actually firing off their muskets to the rear over their shoulders as their bearers (he will not call them soldiers) were run-

ing to the front! He feels assured that no such scene could have occurred in any other regiments in the army: if ever such again happen, he will expose the commanding officer of any regiment that so disgraces itself, in public orders, to the whole Indian Army. In the course of his service he never before witnessed such a scene. No commander could go into action with a regiment capable of such conduct without feeling certain that it would behave ill. The Commander-in-chief will, therefore, hold commanding officers responsible (for they alone are to blame) that any soldier who shouts, or charges, or fires, without orders, be instantly seized, tried at once by a drum-head court-martial, and the sentence executed on the spot. Courts-martial which try such dangerous offenders will, the Commander-in-chief has no doubt, uphold military discipline and military honour against outrageous and criminal disorder. This order may be deemed severe —the Commander-in-chief means it to be so; for he will not pass over without animadversion faults which, if tolerated, would, in the event of war, produce certain defeat to this army. The reviews which the Commander-in-chief makes of the troops are not to be taken as so many 'chips in porridge.' They are made for the purpose of ascertaining what officers are fit to command battalions; and there being no want of such in the Indian Army, he will feel it to be his bounden duty to remove those who are not; and whenever he finds a regiment 'fire,' 'shout,' or 'charge,' without orders from its commander, he will, after this warning, remove the latter from his command.

"The Sepoy is both a brave and an obedient soldier; and whenever he behaves ill, it is in a great measure the fault of his commanding officer.

* * * * *

"The Commander-in-chief does not apply this order to all commanders—he well knows that there are abundant first-rate soldiers, and first-rate regiments, in the Indian Army; but he applies it to those whose regiments are in bad order. C. J. NAPIER,

General, Commander-in-chief."

2. DREADFUL MURDERS AT EXETER.—The following dreadful tragedy occurred at Exeter. In Wood's Court, Summerland Street, lived a poor carpenter, named Bradford, his family consisting of his wife and three children, aged respectively eight, six, and four years. A kind neighbour called at the house in the afternoon and took the three children to her own home. Between six and seven in the evening the mother, Mrs. Bradford, came and took them away; she looked very much agitated, but declined her friend's company. About seven o'clock the same evening she was met by a Mrs. Rowe and her daughter near the first drawbridge on the canal. She was carrying one child in her arms, and had one on each side of her. Mrs. Rowe observed that she walked very close to the water, and said to her, "My good woman, you will certainly fall in, if you walk so close to the edge of the water; there are chains and ropes about, and you will get tripped up." She replied, "Thank you," and moved away towards the wall. A few minutes before eight a person named Edmund Palmer, who lives on the haven banks, was returning home from his work, and

when he had arrived just at the spot where Mrs. Rowe had accosted her, he heard a splash in the water. He proceeded on to the drawbridge, and then heard the cry of a child. He saw something in the water, and called out for assistance. A woman came up, apparently from the bank, which is lower than the bridge, and said, "That is my dear child, my poor Jimmy." Palmer obtained a light from a neighbouring house and returned to the spot; the child was still floating. He held out his umbrella and told the child to catch hold of it, which the little fellow did, and was thereby saved. The mother was taken into custody on the spot by the constable of St. Thomas, and was taken home. It was then unknown that she had had three children with her, but as soon as the city police ascertained that the two girls were missing, they proceeded early the next morning to drag the river and canal. They discovered the body of the youngest girl floating near the drawbridge on the canal side, and the body of the other was found in the basin or wet dock; so that it seems probable the eldest girl was pushed or fell into the water at a different spot. The unfortunate woman, who had seen much trouble, proved to be quite insane.

— Fire at Ashwell.—A most destructive fire occurred at the village of Ashwell, Herts, destroying property to the amount of from 25,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*, consisting of the houses, buildings, and produce of six of the largest farms in the parish, amounting to nearly 1400 acres, of the estimated rental of 2775*l.*, 26 cottages of the yearly value of 85*l.* 10*s.*, two other houses partially burnt, three large malt-houses in full work, filled with malt and stock barley, and the handsome Independent chapel. The fire was first observed at 11 o'clock, a little to the west of the centre of the village, where several farmyards are in close contiguity, and the wind blowing at the time a stiff gale from the south-west, kindled a flame awfully sublime, shrouding three of the farmsteads and several cottages, in less than 20 minutes, in one mass of fire.

5. Dreadful Boiler Explosion in New York.—The boiler of the steam-engine (200 horse power) in the printing press and machine shop of Mr. Alvah B. Taylor, in Hague Street, New York, blew up, and totally demolished the large building which it supplied with motive power, and killed more than 60 persons. The house was very large—six stories high, and massively built; but such was the enormous force of the explosion, that eye-witnesses say the whole pile was lifted from its foundation several feet into the air; it then seemed to swell, gently but suddenly; and when it fell, it crumbled into a heap of small fragments, which was almost instantly in a blaze of fire. The noise was astounding: the whole city rushed to the scene; and in a short time the exertions made to extinguish the flames were so far successful that the work of searching for the buried workmen began. It was learnt that many more than 100 persons had been in the building, and it seemed that every one of these must have been struck dead or burnt to death; in a short time, however, many were found near to the surface of the ruins, still alive. While the charred ruins were constantly fanned by the wind into fresh combustion,

the cold was so severe that the water froze everywhere soon after it left the engines. In one of the engine-cellars, some boys and a man were jammed down by pieces of the machinery; they remained alive a long time, urging the firemen to save their lives, and being in turn encouraged to bear up; but all excepting one boy of 15 died before the last obstructions to their removal could be raised. This boy was imprisoned 20 hours by an iron bar across his chest, which prevented him from stirring more than one arm; while the flames were only kept off by the water of the firemen. He conversed in a most courageous spirit for many hours; related how the others were gradually dying off around him, and sent messages of affection to his mother, who was kept from the spot. At last his spirit sank, and he prayed to be dragged out without his leg. He was, however, got out without loss of limb, but dreadfully burned and scalded. It is supposed that upwards of 60 persons were destroyed by this terrible catastrophe.

5. Floating Railway across the Forth.—An undertaking of much importance in connection with railway enterprise was successfully tried on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, by the transmission of their trains across the Frith of Forth by a floating railway. Alongside the piers at Burntisland and Granton is an incline or slip constructed of masonry, upon which are laid two lines of rails, of the same gauge as the main line. Upon the incline is placed a heavy moveable platform, 61 feet in length by 21 feet in breadth, framed of timber, and resting upon 16 wheels. To the front of the platform are attached, by means of universal joints, four malleable iron girders, 35 feet long, constructed of boiler plates, spanning the requisite distance from the platform to the vessel, and affording sufficient depth of water for the keel of the vessel to clear the surface of the slip. These girders are raised and lowered on the arrival and departure of the vessel by means of a winch on each side of a staging, 18 feet high, erected across the platform. The whole platform with the girders is raised and lowered to suit the several heights of the tide by means of a small stationary steam-engine, which is also employed in moving the trucks off and on board the vessel. A large vessel or floating railway (*Leviathan*) plies in connection with the slips, 175 feet long by 54 over all, propelled by two powerful engines of peculiar construction, with paddle-shafts unconnected. Upon her deck are laid three lines of railway for the reception of the trains. The deck of the steamer is capable of containing 40 loaded trucks. By way of testing the efficiency of the plan, 12 trucks, heavily laden, were run on board at Burntisland, in seven minutes, steamed across to Granton in 25 minutes, and safely placed on shore in three minutes.

6. Fearful Storm and Shipwrecks.—A very fierce gale, accompanied by rain, prevailed during Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. Much damage was done. Besides numberless minor accidents, such as tiles and chimney-pots toppling down into the streets, some serious mishaps occurred in London by the fall of chimneys. In Praed Street, Paddington, a roof was crushed in, and three people were covered with the ruins while lying in bed: the police rescued

them, and it was found that they were not seriously hurt. Seven persons were buried in the rubbish of a house at Kentish Town, which was wrecked by the wind; but here too the police got the people out, little hurt, from the ruins of the chimney and roof: soon after this, the front wall fell in. Other casualties of the kind occurred. Much damage was done to the various craft in the river Thames. At Woolwich and Charlton many walls were blown down.

The *Lord Duncan*, of Dartmouth, went ashore at Mawgan Porth, on the Welsh coast. The immense breakers speedily shattered her to pieces, and every soul on board perished. At Fowey a Brixham vessel was lost, with all hands. On the coast of Cornwall a Spanish brig, the *Principe Alberto*, was wrecked, but the crew escaped.

At Cardigan an appalling wreck occurred. While the gale was blowing with all its previous violence on Wednesday morning a vessel was observed to be making for the harbour; she was just on the verge of crossing the bar, when she was thrown on a formidable shoal, and the next moment the breakers made a complete breach over her. Boats from the shore were of little service in preserving the crew; in a short time the masts were carried away, and the sea making a clean sweep over the wreck, no fewer than eleven of the unfortunate men were swept overboard and drowned; the master, Mr. Donohue, and a seaman, being the only parties saved. The vessel was ascertained to be the *Thetis*, belonging to Limerick.

In the St. George's Channel the same fearful weather was experienced, and a fine American ship, named the *John P. Whitney*, Captain Gledden, was wrecked, but the crew were saved.

On the Isle of Man so violent was the gale that it led to the well-known windmill at Castletown being destroyed by fire. The wind having got hold of the sails forced round the machinery with such speed that the friction set the mill on fire, and the entire building with its outhouses was consumed.

It was on the northern and eastern portion of the coast, however, that the fury of the gale was experienced more severely than probably in other parts. Even in the Thames, near Southend, several serious wrecks happened. Two vessels were lost at Shoebury Ness. A short distance from the Dudgeon-light a laden brig was seen to go down on the morning of Wednesday, and every soul on board of her perished.

The *Sarah*, a fine west Indiaman, left Margate Roads, in tow of a steam-tug. The violence of the gale broke away the halser: the tug ran for shelter, but the Indiaman was never heard of afterwards; some pine-apples, casks of rum, and other West India produce, were picked up, leaving no doubt that the vessel had perished with all her crew.

On the western coast of Scotland the gale did fearful havoc. Near Ayr a fine bark, named the *Jubilee*, of Sunderland, bound to Smyrna from Troon, was lost on the Brest rocks, and five of the crew were drowned—viz. the chief mate and four seamen. Another fine bark, called the *Margaret*, from New Orleans, was wrecked near the same rocks.

At Ardrossan a fine steamer was burnt. *The Isle of Arran*, which plies between that port and Arran, was discovered to be on fire round

the funnel and under the boilers, and the flames having got vent, the wind wafted them with great rapidity over the vessel. With a view of saving some portion of her an attempt was made to scuttle her; but ere that could be accomplished she was burnt almost to the water's edge.

A great number of fishing vessels were lost on various parts of the coast, with great loss of life. The storm was attended with disastrous effects inland; many houses were blown down or unroofed, to the death or injury of the inmates; and the destruction of property was very great.

7. Destructive Fire at Lambeth.—Shortly before 1 o'clock a fire broke out in the extensive building-yard belonging to Mr. George Myers, of the Ordnance Wharf, Belvedere Road, which destroyed buildings covering a large area. The York Road extends from the Waterloo Road to Westminster Bridge Road. Within about 200 yards of the latter, a narrow turning, known as Guildford Street, forms a communication between York Road and the Belvedere Road. Both sides of this street were formerly occupied by the extensive premises of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, the celebrated builders and contractors, and a cast-iron bridge thrown across the thoroughfare connects the workshops on either side. Mr. Myers' timber wharf extends across York Road, and occupies a very large space, bounded on the south by the rear of the houses in the Belvedere Road, on the east by the factory formerly occupied by Messrs., Grissell and Peto, on the west by Heath's extensive livery-stables, opening to the north on the back of the houses in York Road. The fire broke out in this timber-yard, and extended in all directions with frightful rapidity. The engines of the fire-brigade were speedily on the spot. Before, however, water could be procured the flames had attained so great an ascendancy that the atmosphere was illumined for miles around; almost every metropolitan church steeple might have been clearly discerned. The new Houses of Parliament, with their exquisite Gothic tracery, seen from Hungerford Bridge, formed one of the finest pictures it is possible to imagine. In less than half an hour from the period of the outbreak, the premises on the west side of Guildford Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Grissell, now in the tenancy of Messrs. Christopher Nickels and Co., India-rubber web manufacturers, became ignited, and all efforts to stay the ravages of the flames proved utterly futile. In a very short period the window frames at the back of the houses in York Road caught fire, and before any effective means could be adopted to prevent it, the whole range, numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, was one mass of flame. The terrified inhabitants threw their furniture out of the windows, and the whole neighbourhood was strewn with the wreck. Many of the adjoining houses which escaped entire destruction were more or less injured by the fire and water.

The number of spectators was not excessive, owing to the lateness of the hour.

Mr. Inspector Beckerson, of the A division of police, and Inspector Evans, of the L division, were in attendance with a very large body of constables.

Mr. Myers' premises contained very extensive steam saw-mills, a

range of carpenters' workshops, timber-yard full of valuable materials, blacksmith's shop, stables and other buildings, the whole of which were consumed, and four valuable horses were burnt to death; among other valuable property destroyed was a very costly collection of carved stone-work, for ecclesiastical structures, designed by Mr. Pugin. Messrs. Nickels' warehouse contained a large quantity of valuable machinery, and a costly stock of manufactured India-rubber web, not a particle of which escaped. By this catastrophe some hundreds of hands were thrown out of employ, with the loss of all their tools, to a very great amount.

9. ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRINCE DE MUSIGNANO.—Among the outrages perpetrated by the populace of Rome after the entry of the French into that city, none are more shocking than the dastardly attempt on the life of the Prince de Musignano, son of the Prince of Canino. While on the Corso with his sister, he lifted one of many bouquets thrown to him, and offered it to his sister, who was looking in another direction; an explosive concealed in the flowers burst in his hand. The Prince was badly but not dangerously wounded in the hand and thigh, and the Princess was slightly wounded in the leg. One hundred and fifty persons were arrested. It is difficult to account for such a horrible attempt, for the Prince is generally beloved.

20. ATTEMPTED MURDERS.—Elizabeth Higgins, wife of a wheelwright, was charged at the Marylebone Police Office, with attempting to murder her three children, respectively of the ages of seven years, five years, and seven months. Anne West, in passing along the Bloomfield Road, saw the accused on the towing-path of the Regent's Canal; she had the three children with her; she lowered the baby into the water, put another child in, and then walked in herself with the third child. West saw this through a paling: she raised an alarm, and two men came up. One of these, John Rollins, a painter, plunged into the canal, and in succession rescued all four: the mother and two of the children had suffered greatly from the immersion. Before the magistrate, she repeated what she had said before, that her husband's neglect and ill-treatment had driven her to desperation, and she thought that she and the children might as well die at once. Mr. Broughton said he must commit the woman; but remanded her for a week, with directions that she should be properly taken care of in the meanwhile. The magistrate highly commended the gallant conduct of Rollins, and hoped he would be rewarded by the Humane Society.

The poor woman was tried at the Central Criminal Court, when the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of temporary insanity.

24. ARRIVAL OF LORD GOUGH, MAJOR EDWARDES, &c.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship *Indus* arrived at Southampton, having as passengers the two heroes of the late Indian wars—Lord Gough and Major Herbert Edwardes. As soon as the arrival of these celebrated personages was bruited abroad, a large crowd of the inhabitants of Southampton thronged to the docks, and greeted the gallant officers with enthusiastic cheers. The most respectable inhabitants of the town met toge-

ther, and voted a congratulatory address to the veteran commander.

25. MURDER AT BEWCASTLE.—*Carlisle.*—Joseph Hogg and George Nichol were indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Davidson, gamewatcher to Sir James Graham, on the 8th of November last, in the parish of Bewcastle. The deceased, Thomas Davidson, was a gamewatcher employed by Sir James Graham on the lands of Bewcastle, and early on the morning of the 8th of November last he left his house at Kirtle Hall to go out upon the hills. The gamekeeper, Armstrong, called upon him after he had gone. Next day Armstrong called upon him again, and then found that he had not returned home. He immediately set off in search of him, firing his gun several times on the hills, but did not find him that day. He then alarmed the neighbourhood, and a great number of persons the day following went out with him to search the hills, and, in the course of that day, the deceased was found lying dead on his face, with his arms crossed under him, his plaid round him, and his stick under him, near a hill called Doe Craig. A pool of blood was under his face, apparently having flowed from his mouth and nose; his shirt was torn, and there was a black mark round his neck, and apparently a nail mark in the front of his neck. He was conveyed home and examined by a surgeon, who stated his opinion that he had been strangled, his face and neck being swollen and discoloured; his right eye was also bloodshot and blackened. When he left home he had a Scotch note in his purse, three sovereigns, three half-crowns, and some crooked sixpences. On searching the body, the Scotch note and the crooked sixpences were found in his purse, but the sovereigns and half-crowns had been taken out. Inquiries having been instituted, the two prisoners were apprehended, together with another man named Andrew Turnbull, and all three were examined before the coroner for the district, on oath. Turnbull made two different depositions, in one of which he denied all knowledge of the deceased's death, and in the other, taken in the absence of the prisoners, stated, that on the morning of the 8th of November, they called upon him at his house between 7 and 8 o'clock, and asked him to go with them to shoot on Doe Craig, which he assented to, and Nichol filled his flask with powder, and his bag with shot, while he was getting his breakfast. They then went out together, and shot some time on the hills. It was a misty morning, favourable for poaching. They turned down a place called Gare's Fold, and he looked back and saw the deceased, and said, "There is Tom coming." Nichol said, "Curse it, he is." They then all ran away, till Nichol cried, "Stop, I will shoot him." Hogg then pulled off his jacket and threw down his gun, and "made a break" at him; and Tom said, "Be quiet; you know the worst of it." Hogg then twisted his stick out of his hand and gripped him by the neck. Tom cried out, "Thou won't murder me, wilt thou?" Hogg said he main deserved it, he was only a mean sworn thief at the best. Hogg then seized him by his coat-neck and threw him down, and cried out for Nichol to help, and they did it between them. They then put his plaid round him, and Nichol said, the thief might easy

have some money upon him; it was all one now, and they might as well have it. They then searched his waistcoat-pocket, and took three sovereigns and three half-crowns out of his purse, and put back a Scotch note and some silver. Afterwards, the two prisoners and Turnbull were committed to gaol on the coroner's warrant, charged with the wilful murder of Davidson. On its being made known to Turnbull that he was so charged, he committed suicide that day in gaol. The statement of Turnbull was in some measure corroborated by the evidenc of his wife, as to the time and circumstances of his leaving home with the prisoners that morning. Shoes worn by the prisoners were compared with footmarks about a mile from where the body was found, and some of them corresponded with Turnbull's and Nichol's shoes, but none with the shoes said to belong to Hogg; and the same amount of money and coin taken from the deceased was found on the prisoners.

Baron Alderson asked the jury if they thought themselves in a position to acquit the prisoners without hearing their counsel, bearing in mind that the whole evidence against them was that of an accomplice, who had perjured himself by giving two contradictory statements.

The jury *acquitted* the prisoners.

— Disastrous Fight with Pirates.—*Western Africa.*—Letters from Bathurst, on the Gambia River, relate an affair with pirates, which ended unfortunately for the force engaged. A merchant-ship was captured by black pirates, who murdered some of the crew, and carried the vessel up the river Seba. The French governor of Senegal sent a small man-of-war steamer and some marines, and two British men-of-war having arrived, the English commodore, with a number of marines and sixty soldiers, proceeded with the French ship to chastise the marauders.

"The *Teazer* and the *Ruby* (Frenchman) having gone up the creek where the island is situated, anchored off the place where they were to land. The *Centaur*, being too large to come up so far, sent up her boats, twelve in number, while she remained about three miles down. Captain Buckle, of the *Centaur*, and Lieutenant Selwyn, commander of the *Teazer*, then went in advance of the other boats near the shore, intending to demand the restitution of the vessel together with the men who murdered the crew; when he was fired at. The ball took effect on Mr. Young, midshipman of the *Centaur*, dangerously wounding him in the breast. The *Teazer* and *Ruby*, together with the boats that had cannon, then opened a furious cannonade, which lasted nearly half-an-hour. The natives stood it without answering a shot. They then attempted to land from the boats: however, the first that came near the bush, which they had to pass through, received a volley which took great effect, killing Lieutenant Crocket, commanding the marines, and dangerously wounding eight others, sailors and marines. They then withdrew, and our men landed without further opposition; and after beating about for some time, returned to their vessels. The first boat was the only one under fire, unless you reckon the shot that wounded Young; and this single shot and the volley was the only firing from the enemy. The next day the party went ten miles up the creek, and recovered

the vessel without opposition, or seeing a man."

MARCH.

2. Assassination in France.—The French papers contain an account of the attempted destruction of a French family, conceived and in part executed, which will bear comparison with any of those catastrophes which have recently disgraced this country. Paulait, the assassin, is about 34 years of age, of a taciturn disposition, generally considered as a well-conducted man, and possessed of property valued at 40,000f. in land. He was married, but had successively lost all his children; which had given him a desire to quit his native place. With this intention, he sold all his property to MM. Redaud and Chaumoneix for a sum of 33,000f. He soon repented of the bargain, and the sale was cancelled, for the consideration of 2000f. Paulait soon after refused to pay this sum, and an action was commenced, which increased Paulait's liabilities to 5000f. The result of this was an excessive degree of exasperation on the part of the debtor, which for some time he carefully disguised. On the 1st of March Paulait met with M. Redaud at the fair of Bellac, and asked him for 50f. as a loan, which he promised should be returned the next day at St. Sornin. On the 2nd of March, at 11 o'clock in the morning, Paulait was at the inn of the Green Bull, on the road to Magrac, when he perceived, in a *char-à-banc*, the Redaud family, who were going to the college in that town to visit the young Redaud at school there. Paulait asked the innkeeper for writing materials, and, when he had finished a letter, asked to hob-and-nob with him for the last time: no attention being paid to this expression at the moment. He then went home, cast some bullets and slugs, and ensconced himself at a distance of two kilometers from the crossroad leading to Dompierre. Hidden behind a holly-bush, he laid at his feet two double-barrelled guns and two pistols. At half-past 4 o'clock he heard a coach coming up the hill at a walking pace, and, having assured himself that it contained the Redaud family, when it had arrived within ten paces of him, he rushed out into the middle of the road. The first two shots struck Madame Redaud, the mother of the offending creditor, in the abdomen, — she fell, mortally wounded; the horse stopped, and two more shots were fired, taking effect on the shoulder and arm of M. Redaud, the son, who was also mortally struck. His wife alighted from the cart, threw her arms round the assassin, and entreated him to spare her life, and she would forgive him his debt. The wretch threw her off, crying, "It is your life I want, madam!" and a pistol was directed at her head. She covered it with her arm, which was pierced through, and as she was attempting to escape another ball struck her in the loins. M. Redaud, a younger son, had been wounded in the thigh at the same time with his mother,—his wife alone escaped uninjured from this fearful slaughter. The assassin fled in the direction of Lussac, and arrived at the village of Libauderie, at the house of one of his friends. His disordered features were fearful to look upon. He asked for a bed, and one was made up for him in an adjoining barn, there being no room in the

house. The next day, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the explosion of a firearm was heard, and on running to the place Paulait was found behind the barn, with his head shattered by a pistol shot.

6. THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.—*The first train through.*—The progress of this wonderful structure has already been recorded (see ANN. REG. 1849, pp. 64, 156). It was this day opened for the passage of the first train with complete success. At half-past 6 o'clock A.M. three powerful engines (the *Cambria*, the *St. David*, and the *Pegasus*), of from 50 to 60-horse power each, decorated with flags of all nations and union jacks, steamed up, and, harnessed together, started from the Bangor Station, carrying Mr. Stephenson, who drove the first engine through the tube, and other gentlemen. At precisely 7 o'clock the adventurous convoy, progressing at a speed of 7 miles an hour, were lost sight of in the recess of the vast iron corridor. Instead of being driven through with a dispatch indicative of a desire on the part of those who manned it to get in and out with the utmost expedition, the locomotives were propelled at a slow and stately pace, with the view of boldly proving, by means of a dead weight, the calibre of the bridge at every hazard. The locomotives were brought to a standstill in the centre of each of the great spans, without causing the slightest strain or deflection. The second experimental convoy that went through consisted of 24 heavily-laden waggons, filled with huge blocks of Brymbo coal, in all, engines included, an aggregate weight of 300 tons. This was drawn deliberately through, at the rate of from 8 to 10 miles an hour. During the passage of this experimental train through the tube, a breathless silence prevailed, until the train rushed out exultingly, and with colours flying, on the other side of the tube, when loud acclamations arose, followed at intervals by the rattle of artillery down the straits. Upon the return, which occupied about seven minutes, similar demonstrations ensued, and during the progress of the train, those who stood upon its top to ascertain any possible vibration, reported they could detect no sensible deflection. An ordeal stronger still was then resorted to: a train of 200 tons of coals was allowed to rest, with all its weight, for two hours in the centre of the Carnarvonshire tube, and at the end of the time, on the load being removed, it was found to have caused a deflection of only four-tenths of an inch.

During the trial of the dead weights a very interesting episodical proceeding took place in the interior of the Carnarvonshire land tube—that of putting the last rivet into the plates, making exactly the 2,000,000th that has been used. The rivet having been put in by Mr. Mare, was driven home and fastened by Mr. Stephenson with successive strokes from a huge hammer. This ceremony was followed by the waving of hats and the deafening acclamations of the workpeople.

At 12 o'clock another testing train was taken through the tube. It consisted of the three engines, the 200 tons of coal, and from 30 to 40 railway carriages, containing between 600 and 700 passengers; and so completely had the previous experiments dispelled any fear as to the stability of the structure, that crowds of people flocked round the carriages, begging to be

allowed to "go through the tube." The train, which was almost long enough to cover the whole extent of the tube, passed slowly through without apparently causing the slightest strain.

The effect of the recent hurricane on the calibre of the tube has proved that its lateral surface strength is sufficient, and far more than sufficient, to resist the strongest wind. It is calculated that, taking the force of the wind at 50 lbs. on the square foot—an excessive supposition—the resistance offered by the bridge would be 300 tons $\times 2 = 600$ tons, which is not two-thirds of its own weight. The wind going at 80 miles an hour, the rush of a hurricane, would only press in the ratio of 128 tons on the side.

This great work has only been four years in hand, and is nearly complete, while Telford's suspension-bridge took eight years. The third tube was floated and fixed in its place on the 10th of June, and the fourth and last on the 13th of Sept. The following is an official return of the cost of the entire structure: — Pedestals and abutments on Carnarvon side, 17,459*l.*; Carnarvon tower, 28,626*l.*; Britannia tower, 38,671*l.*; Anglesey tower, 31,430*l.*; pedestals and abutments on Anglesey side, 40,470*l.*; lions, 2,048*l.*; total, 158,704*l.* Wrought iron used in tubes, 118,946*l.*; cast iron in tubes and towers, 30,619*l.*; construction of tubes, 226,234*l.*; pontoons, ropes, capstans, painting materials, 28,096*l.*; raising machinery, 9,782*l.*; carpentry and labour in floating, raising, and completing bridge, 25,498*l.*; experiments, 3986*l.*; total, 601,865*l.*

8. Lord Campbell's Act. — *Explosion of Gun-cotton.*—At the South Wales Circuit Assizes, at Swansea, an action was tried, in which the plaintiff, Mr. Rhys Hopkins Rhys, a young man of great scientific acquirements in the mining districts, sought to recover compensation from Messrs. Hall and Co., well-known traders in gun-cotton, for the loss of his sight through an explosion of gun-cotton. The damages were laid at 10,000*l.* It appeared from the evidence gone into that the plaintiff was invited by the defendants to witness divers experiments, with a view of showing the superiority of gun-cotton over gunpowder for blasting minerals and rocks. The experiments were tried in the limestone quarries near Dowlais, and, by the neglect and unskilfulness of the persons intrusted with conducting them, an explosion took place, by which the plaintiff and other persons were most seriously injured. The plaintiff, at the time of the accident, was obtaining a handsome income from his scientific abilities, but by the accident, notwithstanding that every remedy possible had been tried, and the most eminent oculists employed, he had become totally blind, and rendered quite helpless. From the evidence of Mr. Martin, a mineral agent, it appeared that several experiments had been successfully made upon small portions of rocks, when Mr. Wheeler, who acted as the agent for the defendants, and conducted all the operations, was asked whether there was not a larger hole to be had for trying a more extensive experiment. Upon this Mr. Wheeler tried to introduce a cartridge, containing 6lbs. of cotton, which was equal to 36lbs. of powder, into another hole, but could not. He then said he would cut it open and

put it in loose. Several persons asked him whether this would not be dangerous, but he said it would not, and commenced forcing the cotton in with a stick. It was then rammed in by another person with an iron bar, when an explosion ensued, and all that were near were injured more or less. The plaintiff was standing close to the hole. If the cotton had not been taken out of the cartridge no accident would have happened. Other evidence was produced to show that the experiments were not judiciously conducted. Mr. Justice Williams, in summing up, left three questions for the consideration of the jury, namely—first, if the agency of Mr. Wheeler, who conducted the experiments, was proved against the defendants; and secondly, if it was proved that the plaintiff attended by the invitation of the defendants; and, thirdly, if so proved, the amount of damages to which the plaintiff was entitled. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 1500*l.*

— Poisoning.—At the Central Criminal Court, Anne Merritt, 31, a widow, was indicted for the crime of wilful murder upon the person of her husband, James Merritt, by administering to him a large quantity of deadly poison, called white arsenic.

The deceased was a turncock of the East London Waterworks Company, and, with the exception of a slight cold, appeared to be in good health. On the 24th of January the deceased was in the yard of their house, retching violently, and said he had been drinking some broth and a cup of hot tea upon it, and he expected it had turned his stomach, and made him sick. He continued affected with painful thirst and sickness, and had some gruel, which his wife made for him. In the afternoon he died. It appeared that a few days before her husband's death the prisoner had been talking with a neighbour respecting the death of an acquaintance, a member of a burial club, upon whose death his widow had received 7*l.* 10*s.*; upon which the prisoner said, that if anything happened to her husband she would be entitled to the full benefit. Upon the death of her husband, the prisoner exclaimed, "How true Mr. Toulmin's words were; he always said that when my husband took to his bed he would go off like the snuff of a candle." On the day the body of the deceased was opened, the prisoner asked me (said a witness) if I had inquired of Mr. Toulmin the cause of death, and I replied, from what I had heard pass there was not the least doubt that the death was occasioned by poison. The prisoner, upon my saying this, clasped her hands together, and said, "Do you think I am guilty, Mrs. Gillett?" and I answered, "I do not doubt you." After this the prisoner walked about in an agitated manner, and appeared very distressed in her mind. On the day the coroner's inquest was to be held the prisoner said to her, "You know, Mrs. Gillett, that Annie (meaning her little girl) ate the remains of the gruel." I replied, "Don't say so, for I did not see any of you eat it." On the 31st of January I was in the prisoner's house, and she said to me, "Do you think that if I had had any hand in his death, I should not have let him live till to-day, and then I should have received the full benefit from the society?" She always appeared to be a kind and affectionate woman, and paid

attention to her husband, and while he was ill she appeared to be fretting. I have heard the deceased complain of the difficulties his wife had plunged him into, and on the Monday before he died the prisoner and the deceased had a quarrel.

Mr. Toulmin, surgeon, detailed the circumstances of deceased's death. He suggested the propriety of a post mortem examination, to which the prisoner objected, saying she had no objection herself, but her husband had expressed an aversion to such an examination, and she had promised him it should not take place. I then said, that under these circumstances I should not press it. I afterwards did make the examination by the direction of the coroner. The stomach presented evidences of the presence of some irritant poison. All the external symptoms I observed in the deceased on the night of the 24th were such as denoted the presence of some poison of that description. I do not remember ever having had any conversation with the prisoner upon the subject of the probability of her husband's sudden death. I never observed any symptom in the deceased to induce me to form such an opinion. To the best of my belief I never used such an expression to the prisoner.

Dr. Letheby, Professor of Chemistry at the London Hospital, proved that the result of the tests to which he subjected the contents of the stomach of the deceased was the discovery of a quantity of white arsenic, much more than sufficient to have caused death. He thought that a portion of the arsenic had been administered not more than two or three hours before death. The contents of the stomach resembled thick gruel.

Mr. Brown, chemist, in Church Street, Hackney, knew the prisoner, and remembered selling her some arsenic in the afternoon of Saturday, the 19th of January. The prisoner asked him for twopennyworth of arsenic, which he refused to supply her with at first; she then said his father knew her very well, that he had often let her have it, and she at the same time mentioned her name. Witness was then about to supply her with the poison in one paper, when she said she wanted it in two papers, as one portion was for her sister, who lived at some distance. He asked her what she wanted the arsenic for, and she said to poison rats and mice. Witness supplied her with two packets, as she requested, and labelled them "Poison," and also wrote the word "Poison" on both the packets and gave them to the prisoner, who took them away. The packages would have had something the appearance of effervescing powders.

Inspector Coward, and others of the police were examined, when it appeared, that after taking the prisoner into custody, he had "got up" a scene, evidently for the purpose of observing the demeanour of the prisoner when she was confronted with witnesses whom he had ready at hand. The humane Lord Chief Baron commented in deserved terms on this proceeding, and added, that Coward's statement to her afterwards, when he had got all he wanted from her, that she had better state what she had to say to the magistrate, appeared to him to be a piece of hypocrisy which accorded with all the rest of his conduct. He wished it to go forth

to the public, and that the police themselves should understand, that such proceedings savoured of an excess of zeal which was perfectly unjustifiable, and which ought not to be looked upon in any other light than discreditable.

For the defence, Mr. Clarkson pointed out the inconclusive nature of the evidence, the prisoner's good character, and the manner in which the case had been got up against her.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," but with a recommendation to mercy on account of her previous good character. The Chief Baron passed sentence of death.

This prisoner appeared to have been most unfairly treated. The conduct of the police in their attempts to convict her were shocking to our moral sense of justice. The prisoner acted from simple ignorance of her position, and had not even prepared for defence. Her brief was only placed in her counsel's hand as the trial commenced, and her witnesses were not at hand. Under these circumstances, some benevolent individuals interceded for the prisoner, and her sentence was commuted into transportation for life.

11. Explosion of the Powder Mills at Hounslow.—A fearful explosion took place in the afternoon at the powder-mills of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, near Hounslow, attended by a lamentable loss of life. The buildings are situated about two miles from the Hounslow railway station, and about half a mile on the southern side of the public highway. About half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon the inhabitants of the surrounding district were startled by a sound resembling the discharge of a whole park of artillery, which shook the houses to their foundations, and made the inmates rush forth in terror and dismay to learn the cause. A dense cloud of smoke was seen rising high into the air, and the bodies of men hurled aloft, with portions of the building, were observed to drop among the trees which surround the mills. Scarcely had this taken place when another explosion, of still greater violence than the first, was heard, and the roof of one of the corning-houses was blown upwards to a great height. A third explosion then took place, louder than all the rest, and so tremendous that its effects were sensibly felt at Brentford, Kew, and even Richmond, from which places several hundred people started to ascertain what accident had happened. It is also said that horses and pedestrians nearly a mile away from the mills were thrown down by the concussion. Several other explosions succeeded.

The scene which followed baffles all description; women rushed madly forward to ascertain the fate of their husbands, and children also hurried to the spot to know if their parents had been injured. A dreadful spectacle presented itself when the crowd of anxious inquirers reached the mills. Seven of the buildings were found levelled to the ground, and scattered in different directions were the miserable workpeople, some bleeding profusely, while others, scorched and blackened by the explosions, could hardly be identified by their friends. Five were quite dead, and in the surrounding fields the shattered remains of other human bodies were found, the whole number killed being eight. Others of the sufferers yet living were so frightfully injured that no hope

of their recovery could be entertained.

To render the extent of the catastrophe intelligible, a description of the works is necessary. The buildings are placed at some distance from each other, and those in which the more dangerous processes of the manufacture are carried on are carefully secluded from the rest by thick belts of fir wood, by mounds of earth, or by such other means as the position in which they are situated suggests. Nearly all the works are constructed of the lightest materials, so that if an explosion should happen, the least possible resistance may be offered to the shock which it occasions. Through the grounds, which occupy a considerable extent, runs the river Colne, a tributary of the Thames, the waters of which are applied to set the machinery of some of the composition and corning houses in motion. The situation of the works generally appears to be unexceptionable.

The catastrophe commenced in the "Treble Dusting-house," *i. e.* the house for "dusting" or cleansing sporting powder, which was situate on the eastern margin of a fir plantation, with a field of turnips on the one side of it and the wood on the other. In this small building no machinery of any kind was kept which could at all lead to such a catastrophe. Two small spindles and a sieve of copper wire were the only implements employed; but as the two men who were employed here were both killed, the cause of ignition can never be ascertained. The quantity of powder stated to have been in the dusting-house when the accident happened is 2 cwt.—a small quantity certainly to have caused such wide-spread destruction. Not a single stone of the building remained, the whole fabric having been blown away and the scathed and blackened foundations alone remaining. The trees for many yards on the western side were either torn up by the roots or cut right through, or had their branches or bark stripped off. Nor did the turnip-field on the eastern side of the building escape uninjured, for the unmistakable action of fire could be distinctly observed over a considerable portion of it. This is the more remarkable, as the wind was at the time blowing from the east—a circumstance to which some consequence appears to be attributed, as it is said that accidents of the kind are generally observed to take place with an easterly wind and a high barometer. From the dusting-house the explosion extended to the "treble," or sporting-powder corning-house, which stood about 100 yards westward, embedded in the plantation of wood. Whether the second explosion was caused by burning embers from the first falling upon the premises, or by a large body of flame carried through the trees by the wind, it is impossible to say, but the result was equally disastrous, and the destruction caused quite as complete. Here again the terrific power of gunpowder displayed itself in the most astonishing manner, though the whole amount in the building at the time is stated not to have exceeded 1½ cwt. One of the men employed here was killed, the other dreadfully injured. The building in which the third and loudest explosion occurred was the "press-house," and was much more substantially constructed than the rest. In it, according to custom,

about 4 cwt. of powder had been left to be pressed, and the resistance offered being greater, as well as the quantity of explosive material larger, the shock proved more alarming. Fortunately the three men employed here had left a few minutes before the accident. Nothing can be imagined more complete than the destruction of this building, the machinery with which it was provided being wrenched into pieces, and large square blocks of teak-wood, weighing several cwt., being carried right across a mill-stream which flows on the north side of the premises. To the "press-house" succeeded the "glazing-house," also a rather substantial edifice, and the explosion there was followed by that in the "roller corning-house," where three men lost their lives. These last-mentioned premises contained about 2 cwt. of powder; and such was the force of the explosion that a part of the machinery with which it was fitted, weighing nearly 3 cwt., was carried right over some high trees, and into a field beyond, thus travelling through the air at a distance of several hundred yards. The appearance presented at all the spots where the great explosions took place was as nearly as possible the same, not one stone being left upon another, the foundations being laid bare, the trees for some distance around being shattered, overthrown, and scorched, and the ground being strewed with bricks, pieces of timber, and fragments of machinery. A portion of a water-wheel was seen resting between the boughs of a fir-tree, near its summit, and several heavy rollers, after being hurled upwards to a great height, had embedded themselves deeply in the earth. Besides the five great explosions, two smaller ones occurred in other portions of the works; these did not do much damage; but the composition-house, that in which the materials of gunpowder are brought together, took fire, and everything, except those solid portions of the machinery which would not burn, was reduced to ashes. The roofs of nearly all the buildings within reach of those where the explosions took place were completely wrecked, the tiles being displaced as if by a hurricane, the windows blown in, and the plaster shaken off the walls.

16. Colliery Explosion at Haydock—Thirteen Lives Lost.—An explosion occurred in the Rock Pit, or No. 14 colliery, of Messrs. Turner and Evans, in the township of Haydock, near Ashton-in-Mackerfield, by which thirteen men and boys lost their lives. Three lads and two men escaped, being at the time of the explosion in the air-road near the mouth of the pit. The explosion took place between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, at the colliery before-named, the depth of which is 250 yards.

— Murder and Suicide.—The secluded village of Clayton, Yorkshire, was the scene of a dreadful tragedy, a young man recently married having shot his wife through the left breast and blown out his own brains. The subjects of this tragical occurrence are two young people named Abraham and Elizabeth Jessop, each about 25 years of age, and the cause of it an unhappy and ill-assorted marriage, leading to a separation. The main supports of the village are some extensive stone quarries in the neighbourhood; and Jessop, who had come to

reside there from Brighouse, was a smith, and was principally employed in sharpening the delvers' tools. He had paid his addresses to the girl for some twelve or eighteen months, and about three months ago they were married. Jessop had not a cottage furnished to take his wife to, and they took up their residence along with the wife's mother and sister. The husband, who had been given to intoxication at times, had given great promises of more steady and industrious habits at that time. For some months before their marriage he had carried out of his earnings 5*s*. per week to his intended wife, and for five or six weeks after marriage the young pair seemed to be comfortable enough. Some stormy weather which succeeded, however, rendered it impossible that the quarrymen could pursue their employment, and Jessop was thrown out of work. Almost immediately afterwards quarrels with his wife and her friends led to his being turned out of the mother's house, and to a consequent separation. He had attempted a reconciliation in vain: and persuasion failing, he seems to have sought an interview on Saturday evening last, with a view of putting a period to all future strife and heartburnings about the matter by murdering his wife, and afterwards destroying himself. He accordingly went to his wife's residence, and having in vain attempted to draw her aside from her family, took from one of his coat pockets a pistol, and hastily advancing towards her, discharged it with the muzzle almost close to her person. The ball took effect in the left breast. Before any attempt at interference could be made, he then drew a second pistol, and placing the muzzle under his right ear, discharged the contents through his head.

17. Dreadful Murder in Ireland.—At the Queen's County Assizes, Catherine Moore and Bridget Thompson were placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Patrick Moore, at Turrow, on the 26th of August. There were three counts in the indictment: the first, stated the crime to be committed by Catherine Moore by making a cut with a knife on the right side of his throat, and charged Bridget Thompson with aiding and abetting; the second count charged Bridget Thompson with being accessary after the fact; and the third count laid the deed to have been committed by strangulation.

Evidence having been given identifying the body of the murdered man,

Owen Moore, a young boy, was examined.—Is brother to the prisoner Catherine Moore. On the 26th of August his sister did not go to bed until 1 o'clock at night; she went out about 10 o'clock. She did not sleep with his mother. She got up about 5 o'clock in the morning. She called his mother up, and said she wanted her for a certain business. They both went out of the place then. He went to school at 9 o'clock in the morning. Came home about 4 o'clock. When he came into the yard he missed the ass's car. His sister Catherine was not then at home. She returned about 6 o'clock, and brought the ass's car with her. Witness met her, and, in consequence of what he had heard from his sister Betty, called her a murderer. She answered, "It was great harm, indeed," and if he said anything

she would get his mother to beat him. Catherine Moore then told her mother where she put her husband; said she put him in a bog-hole, near Clogrenan. His mother said, if it was known she killed her husband they would be all taken. Catherine said, she brought the car to the bog-hole, got into the car, cut the cord she had tied her husband with, and rolled him over into the bog-hole; then covered him over with sods. In two days after heard his sister Catherine say to her mother, "Thank God, I got rid of him ready," and that she would be well enough if the body was not found until she got off. Two knives were here given to the witness, who identified them as belonging to his mother. Heard his sister tell her mother that she gave her husband whiskey, and that he laid dead then, and she cut his neck. In three days after wanted the reins of the ass. Missed a small portion of the reins. Asked Betty where it was; Betty said, Catherine tied up her husband with it "to make him short."

Elizabeth Moore, sister to Catherine Moore, corroborated the evidence given by her brother. On Monday morning, when Catherine had gone out, about 5 o'clock, her mother called witness and said, it "was a woe night they had let out Catherine by herself, for she had killed her husband." Witness asked where he was. Her mother then took her out and showed her the body of Patrick Moore at the summer-house in the garden, covered with rushes. The clothes were all on the body except the hat. There was a cut on his neck, and blood along his breast. When they came in witness asked Catherine "what made she do that?" Catherine said, "it was neck or nothing with her," for that Pat thought to stab her, until she got to turn the knife to his own throat. Witness said, "You murderer, I 'll get you took and hung." Catherine then began to cry.

Constable Maurice Ryan deposed that, after arresting the prisoner Catherine on the 29th of September, she acknowledged having murdered her husband, and said her mother and the rest of her family were innocent. She said her husband was drunk and endeavoured to stab her first.

Dr. Edge deposed that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Patrick Moore, and believed that the wounds inflicted by the knife were not sufficient to cause death, but that death was caused by strangulation. He had a conversation with the prisoner when she was arrested, and cautioned her to say nothing to criminate herself. Notwithstanding, she was much agitated, and said she was the guilty party, and that she only should suffer, and also that her husband desired her to meet him with a bottle of whiskey. At the place of meeting a struggle took place between her husband and herself, and she succeeded in wresting a knife from him, and stabbed him with it, covering his face with her hands until she had suffocated him.

Mr. Cruise, in defence, endeavoured to show that this was not a premeditated murder, but resulted merely from a quarrel between the husband and wife while the former was under the influence of liquor, nor did her conduct either before or after her husband's death prove that she entertained the idea of murder; therefore the jury ought

to return a verdict of "Manslaughter." He also contended that the evidence given did not, according to law, prove the mother to be accessary after the fact.

The Chief Justice Doherty, in charging the jury, explained the law as to accessaries, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty" against both prisoners on the third count.

The learned Judge sentenced the prisoner Moore to be hanged, and Thompson to be transported for life.

Throughout the proceedings Catherine Moore was in a state of fearful excitement, but her mother exhibited a sullen indifference.

— FRIGHTFUL MURDER NEAR EDINBURGH.—Great consternation was excited in the quiet village of Juniper Green, about five miles south-west of Edinburgh, by the murder of two persons in the house of Dr. Wilson, a resident medical practitioner. The county police, upon entering the house, found Dr. Wilson in the kitchen, lying upon his back, quite dead, with his head beaten almost to a jelly. The next object which presented itself was the lifeless body of the aged mother of Dr. Wilson, which was found lying in the passage, apparently on the spot where the unfortunate woman had been struck down and killed. The instruments employed in these murders, appeared to have been the kitchen poker and tongs. Mr. Sheriff Gordon, the Procurator-Fiscal, and Mr. List, superintendent of the county police, proceeded to the scene of the murder, in order to make the investigation as prescribed by the Scotch laws. It appears that at a late hour of the night a man of the name of Pearson, who is said to have been in confinement in a lunatic asylum, called at the house of Dr. Wilson, for medicine or medical advice. The doctor accordingly prescribed a simple dose, of which one-half was to be taken that night and the remainder next morning. Dr. Wilson having just returned from visiting his country patients, left the man at the door, while he himself and the maid-servant went to the stable to put up his horse. Upon his return to the house Dr. Wilson found the outer door locked, and, upon knocking, was immediately admitted. This appears to have been observed by the maid-servant, who then went to her mother's house in the neighbourhood, where she usually slept. The precise circumstances that followed within Dr. Wilson's house can only be matter of conjecture. The man Pearson, who had called at the house the previous night, was arrested upon suspicion of the murder. The wretched maniac had passed the night in the house, sleeping in Mrs. Wilson's bed, having first, it is supposed, burned his clothes. He was found naked in bed and sound asleep. Dr. Wilson was about 50 years of age. His mother had attained the great age of 90.

20. FATAL ACCIDENT AT CLIFTON. — Another accident, of the same nature and at the same spot as those which are recorded in the ANNUAL REGISTER for 1847, p. 130, and 1849, p. 91, occurred at St. Vincent's Rocks, Clifton. A young lady, Miss Mary Craven, daughter of an eminent solicitor, 17 years of age, was called about 7 o'clock by her maid-servant, soon after which she went out, as was her usual custom, and proceeded over Clifton Down towards St. Vincent's Rocks. The Down is on an elevation of upwards of 300 feet, on the summit of the well-

known Clifton Rocks, and commands one of perhaps the finest views in the world. It is, accordingly, much resorted to by visitors. The deceased incautiously approached too near the edge of the rocks, and her foot slipping on the smooth short grass, she was precipitated to the bottom. She was seen in the act of falling by a woman who resides in a cottage under the rocks. The unfortunate lady, she states, endeavoured to save herself by catching at some projecting points of the rock, but her efforts were unavailing. Two men who were walking at the foot of the rocks also witnessed the accident, and hastened to her assistance, but she was quite dead. Her skull was completely beaten in on the right side, and her person altogether was frightfully mutilated. Warned by the preceding fatal occurrences, the Society of Merchant Venturers have erected large posts, warning persons against approaching too near the edge of the rocks; but as such cautions are notoriously insufficient, it would be well if more effectual precautions were taken to prevent accidents.

— GREAT FIRE IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The most destructive fire that has occurred in London for some time broke out early in the morning, on the premises of Messrs. Wackerbarth and Collings, sugar refiners and bond-warehousemen, in St. George's-in-the-East Street, formerly Ratcliffe Highway. The establishment is of great extent, the ground employed extending to three or four acres. The buildings form three sides of a square, ranging in height from six to eight stories, and of great depth. About 2 o'clock in the morning, a watchman discovered fire in the second floor of the building called the "single house;" he immediately raised an alarm, and means were attempted to stop the flames. But the building, which was a hundred feet high and ninety deep, was speedily one mass of fire. The firemen could not even confine the fire to this range; it spread to the "old house," and that too was soon blazing throughout. At 4 o'clock the fire had reached its highest point: the scene was magnificent—all London was illuminated. The church steeples in the metropolis, the shipping on the river, and other lofty objects, and the river for miles presented a beautiful and striking effect. The sugar-house is near to the London Docks, and fears were entertained for the safety of the buildings and shipping; but many vessels having been removed to a more distant spot, and other precautions having been taken, no damage was done. The "old house" and the "single house," with a vast quantity of sugar, were destroyed, and other portions of the building were damaged. The proprietors are insured in a number of offices. The disaster is supposed to have been caused by a spark falling from the lamp of a Custom-House officer who went into a warehouse soon after midnight to inspect; Messrs. Wackerbarth and Collings holding large quantities of sugar in bond.

On the 22nd the gigantic warehouses of Messrs. J. P. Westhead, M.P., and Co., in Piccadilly Street, Manchester, were wholly destroyed by fire. One fireman was killed, and another mortally hurt, by falling walls, after the fire. Property worth more than 100,000*l.* was destroyed. The buildings had five shafts piercing each floor, and covered by a dome skylight. When

the glass was destroyed, each of the series of openings through the floors under them acted as immense flues, through which a resistless draught of air rushed up: they became centres of heat, roaring and spouting forth fire like so many volcanoes; rolls of ribands and the remnants of partially-consumed pieces of lighter goods, drawn within the vortex of these centres, were shot up into the air like rockets.

— THE INDIAN MAIL.—The only news of importance brought by this mail is a mutiny of a Bengal regiment of Native Infantry (the 66th), at Umritsir, on the 2nd February. The men had for some time shown symptoms of insubordination on account of the Scinde batta, "which they said pressed hard on them, considering the high prices of food, and their distance from their homes." Major Troup addressed them on the 1st, in explanation of the order; and was doing so again on the 2nd, when the men openly refused to obey orders. Some precautions, however, had been taken: the men had piled arms; a company of cavalry appeared at one of the gates of the fort; the mutineers ran to their piled arms, but the officers and the armed cavalry anticipated and prevented them; and after some rough struggling, they were mastered and turned out of the fort. Stanch reinforcements arriving, the mutinous regiment was "arrested" *en masse*, and placed for custody on the glacis of the fort, under the muzzles of the guns loaded with grape-shot. The measures of the Commander-in-Chief were marked by his usual clear-headed decision. The regiment was struck off from the service of the Company, and their colours "delivered over to the brave and loyal men of the Nusseeree battalion." Sir Charles, in his general order, severely reproves the conduct of the officers of the regiment.

21. THE BRIDGENORTH MURDER CASE.—In the ANNUAL REGISTER for 1849, Chron. p. 81, will be found an abstract of the remarkable trial of Mercy Catherine Newton, for the murder of her mother at Bridgenorth. On that occasion the jury not being able to agree upon their verdict, were, after being locked up all night, discharged on the ground of the continued illness of one of the jurymen. This was the second time the prisoner had been placed at the bar, having first been brought up for trial at the preceding assizes, when, as on the second occasion, the jury, after a two days' trial, not being able to agree, and the commission day for Hereford having arrived, were discharged by the Judge.

The prisoner was now for the third time put to the bar for trial. It was urged on her behalf, that as the former jury had been discharged without her consent, or inevitable necessity, she could not be tried again. The objection being reserved, the trial proceeded. It is unnecessary to repeat the shocking details of the cruelties inflicted by the prisoner upon her unhappy mother; these, and the grounds of doubt whether they had been the cause of her death, or she had died of injuries arising from accident, are summed up in the former volume of this work; upon this occasion no new evidence was brought forward which could throw further light on the subject, and the jury, after some consideration, found a verdict of "Not Guilty."

These remarkable circumstances

had imparted great interest to the case; the court was densely crowded, and the verdict appeared to accord with the general feeling.

— THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS. — *The Lord Mayor's Banquet.*—The Lord Mayor of London gave a splendid banquet at the Mansion House to the Chief Magistrates of the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of the United Kingdom, to stimulate, by the friendly intercourse of a dinner, their united interest in the Exhibition of 1851. H.R.H. Prince Albert was also his lordship's guest, a chief point of the union being the introduction of these potentates to the illustrious projector of the Exhibition. The hall was specially adorned for the occasion in the most magnificent style, with arms of the counties and corporations, trophies characterizing local industry, painted windows allegorically representing the pacific and commercial influences of the Exhibition, &c. Before the banquet, Prince Albert held a levee in the grand drawing-room of the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presenting the First Magistrates of 202 English cities and boroughs, ten Scotch Provosts, and 5 Irish Mayors. The general company included the Archbishop of Canterbury, Foreign Ministers, leading statesmen of all parties, the Commissioners of the Exhibition, the Aldermen, Masters of Companies, Chairmen of Committees in Common Council, and some leading gentlemen connected with the city. The banquet finished, His Royal Highness addressed the guests in a striking and well-studied speech, in which the tendencies of the age, the modern developments of art and science, the rapid intercommunication of thought, all realizing the unity of mankind, were strikingly appreciated; and the utility of such a project as this to forward such tendencies was then commented on. The Ministers past and present, the Foreign Ambassadors, prelates and peers, vied with each other in expressing the high value they attributed to the design.

— BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE. — *Adams* v. *Gibbs.* — This was an action brought by Jane Emma Adams against Richard Gibbs, to recover damages for the breach of his promise to marry her.

The defendant, in addition to the usual pleas denying the making of the promise, &c., also pleaded that the plaintiff had not required him to perform it; that after making the promise to the plaintiff he had ascertained that she was suffering from an incurable disease called consumption, and was on that account unable to perform the duties of a wife, and that he was required to assign over certain property to which, through his wife, he would have been entitled, to other persons, and on those grounds he alleged that he was justified in refusing to perform the promise he had made.

The damages were laid at 2000*l.*

Mr. Chambers said, that it was his duty, on the part of the plaintiff, to lay before the jury the extraordinary circumstances under which she was obliged to appeal to their justice for compensation for the deep and distressing injury which she had received at the hands of the defendant. The plaintiff, Miss Jane Emma Adams, was the eldest surviving daughter of a gentleman residing at Wateringbury. The defendant was a farmer and hop-grower in the same neighbourhood, and he and his family were on the most intimate terms with

the plaintiff and her relations, and constantly visited them, and he therefore had ample opportunity of observing the conduct of the young lady, and also the state of her health, before he made the promise of marriage upon which this action was founded. An attachment arose, the defendant proposed, and was accepted, and the wedding was appointed to take place on the 16th of December, at the church of St. Martin-in-the Fields. Circumstances requiring that certain deeds should be executed, it was arranged that the defendant should be present at the office of the solicitor in Maidstone when the deeds were executed, and Thursday, the 14th of December, was appointed for that purpose. The plaintiff and her father and the other persons interested accordingly assembled, but the defendant never made his appearance, and nothing more was heard of him from the month of December, 1848, till October, 1849, when he again made his appearance in London. Of course, great alarm was felt by his friends, and also by the plaintiff's family, at his absence. It was imagined that some accident must have befallen him, and the police were applied to to make inquiries respecting him, but for a long time no information whatever could be obtained of him. It was at length ascertained that on the day when he was to have attended to see the deeds executed at Maidstone he had gone to America; but nothing further was heard of him, neither was any letter or communication in any shape received by his own family or that of the plaintiff, and nothing was known respecting him until the month of October, 1849, when it appeared that he was discovered in London. The plaintiff had naturally suffered great distress of mind, but her health was quite re-established. The defendant had never condescended to give any explanation of his proceedings, and he was really at a loss to imagine what answer was to be attempted on the present occasion. With regard to the pleas that had been put upon the record, it appeared to him that these pleas were most odious and distressing. The defendant by one of those pleas did not deny that he had made the promise to marry the plaintiff, but he asserted that she was suffering under a deadly disease, and, on that account, she had no right to ask him to fulfil it. The defendant had been on intimate terms with the family, and if there was any foundation for the assertion with regard to the state of health of the plaintiff, he must have been aware of it. However, there was no pretence for the allegation, and he thought the jury would agree with him that the placing such a plea upon the record was an additional insult to the young lady whom he had already so deeply injured. The other plea was equally incapable of proof.

Evidence was then given which showed that the young lady, though in delicate health, was not consumptive; that defendant had procured the marriage licence on the 13th of December, and had ordered the wedding breakfast at Morley's Hotel; that the legal documents to be executed were of a proper and prudential nature; and that the young lady had suffered great distress from the injury and insult so wantonly inflicted on her.

Mr. Serjeant Shee, for the de-

fendant, admitted in the amplest trems the amiable and exemplary character of the plaintiff; but insisted that she was unfortunately decidedly consumptive, and dwelt on the melancholy consequences of introducing such a complaint into the offspring. Here was no seduction, no abandonment for a wealthier or more beautiful bride. The circumstances did not call for large damages.

After short consideration, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 800*l.* damages.

22. CASE OF THE BIRDS. — *Exeter.*—Robert Courtice Bird and Sarah Bird were tried for the murder of their servant-girl, Mary Ann Parsons, in January last, by beating and starving her to death. This case excited the most intense interest from the systematic barbarity which the unhappy victim received at the hands of the prisoners, and the court was densely crowded. Bird was a farmer at a lone house about eight miles from Bideford; Sarah Bird is his wife: Mary Parsons was a little girl of 14, taken by them from Bideford Union Workhouse, in September last, to be their servant. The girl had before been taken out of the workhouse to service, and been brought back again as too weak for the place, suffering with the itch and ringworm. When she went to Mr. Bird's she was cured of these diseases, and in good health: she was a notably good girl, very clean in her habits, and industrious. In November Mrs. Bird described her as one of the best girls she ever had in her house; but on Christmas eve she stated, that Mary Anne had taken to stealing and telling lies; and from that time forward the girl seems to have been treated with continued cruelty, which, with systematic starvation, reduced her so low, that she could not perform the most ordinary avocations.

"We soon come," said the learned counsel for the Crown, "to the 4th of January, and then we find she is ill upstairs. She calls for water—she is told by her mistress if she wants water she had better come down for it, or keep a servant. She comes down, totters to the fireplace, and there falls down. The unfortunate child said, "I don't know what 's the matter with me. I be like one tipsy, but I baint, be I?" No, she was not tipsy. If the fall was from weakness, and was not occasioned by violence, it was evident death had already commenced his work, and was now hurrying her fast from the scene of misery and wo. The mistress told her to go to bed, and she went upstairs. Remorse, or most probably fear, induced both master and mistress to visit her during the night. Her extremities were cold. Her mistress applied hot bottles to her; but, alas, this care and anxiety were too late; the brief span of her existence was about to close, and towards the morning, upon going to her bed, they found a smile upon her face, but she was dead. What a happy change! The master is no doubt alarmed, and hurries to a doctor; the body of the child is examined—from the ankle to the hip is one continued mass of bruises, and the back part of her person is covered with plaister upon plaister; her arms have abscesses on them; her shoulders have the marks of punishment, and it is found that there has been an injury to the head which has caused her death, and to try in what way and by

whom that death was occasioned the prisoners are arraigned."

The proofs were partly given by eye-witnesses; but chiefly by witnesses repeating admissions of guilt made by the prisoners themselves, which were corroborated by medical testimony on the state of the poor girl's body after death.

Three labourers deposed to having at different times seen Mrs. Bird beat the child till it was very bloody on the face, on the neck, and on the back of the head: once she used a hazel stick with "spraggles" on it (the projecting knots of small branches not trimmed close); another time, a furze-stub; another time, leather thongs.

Grace Parsons, the mother of the child, went to see her daughter on the 4th of January, and was very politely received by Mrs. Bird, and invited to take tea: she went upstairs, and found her daughter dead. Mrs. Bird asked her not to have an inquest, and prayed her on her knees to forgive her, for the sake of her own poor children.

Mary Branch.—I am the wife of a blacksmith at Bideford. On the morning of the 5th of January I went to lay out the body of this child. Mr. Turner was with me. There was a blue handkerchief round the left arm. I took all the things off the body. From the ankle to the middle of the thigh were cuts very bad, big and small; they were very bad cuts indeed; they were covered with blood. There was a violent blow on the back part of the hip. I took off seven plaisters from the other hip. There were marks of violence upwards. I went down stairs and found Mrs. Bird in the kitchen. I said, "How came you to serve the child so?" She then took me into her bedroom, and said she would be a friend to me as long as I lived if I would promise her that the mother of the child should say nothing about it. I said, "Why had you not sent for the doctor?" She said she was faulty for not having done so. I said, "I think you were." She said, "Will you do what I am going to ask you? I 'll be a friend to you as long as I live, for one word of yours will go a great way?" I said, "Well, Mrs. Bird, I can't, for I have seven children of my own, and my conscience won't let me." She said, "I have flogged her at different times." After that we went down stairs.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Norman, daughter of the Governor of the Gaol at Bideford, chanced to be present at the gaol when Bird and his wife were brought to prison. Mrs. Bird said aloud, it was her husband was the last that beat the child. The husband cried, and said nothing. Mrs. Bird clasped her hands and lifted her eyes to the ceiling, and said, "Good Lord Jesus Christ, hear my prayers this once, and answer them, and bring me through this trial, and I 'll never do the like again; and walk as upright as angels in heaven!" Their uncle came to see them. He said, "Robert, you 'll never see me any more: it was the kick you gave her on Christmas-day that killed her." Bird held up his finger, and shook his head; and the old man at once stopped. He afterwards assented to everything the Birds suggested as the causes of the child's death.

Mr. Turner, surgeon, gave the result of a *post-mortem* examination made on the 5th of January, the day after that on which the child was said to have died. There

were a vast number of wounds and abscesses of some standing on the arms; the nails of the fingers on the left hand had been gone for some time, and the bone of the middle-finger was protruding—the result, probably, of frost-bites and a low state of the system. On the right hip was a slough as large as the palm of the hand. The viscera were perfectly sound; the stomach was perfectly empty; the general condition extremely reduced. The cause of death was congestion of the brain, from an injury to the head by a blow or fall. The appearances exhibited could not have been exhibited within 30 hours after death; *the child must have been dead at least three days.* (The weather was extremely cold.)

For the defence it was urged, that the immediate cause of death was a fall or a blow—most likely the former: if a fall, neither party was guilty; if a blow, there was nothing at all to fix the guilt on both of the prisoners, or either one more than the other.

This view received the sanction of Mr. Justice Talfourd in his summing-up. In order to maintain an indictment for murder or manslaughter, it must be made out that the unlawful act was the cause of death. The cause of death was an injury to the head by a fall or a blow: the jury could not leap in the dark, and in the absence of proof infer that a blow was struck, or if struck dealt by either one prisoner rather than the other. If the death had been caused by privation or want of food, the male prisoner alone would be responsible; if a long succession of wrongs had caused the death, there would be a case; but the medical testimony failed to establish either such case. The prisoners must therefore be acquitted. On this direction the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Mr. Slade said, he would not ask for the discharge of the prisoners: he thought it safer that they should not be discharged at present.

There was a general outcry—"What! are these persons to go entirely without punishment?" and the ruling of the learned Judge called forth much criticism.

These wretches were indicted at the following assizes for the minor offence of an assault. Their counsel pleaded, under the plea of "autrefois acquits," that their former acquittal from the charge of murder was also a discharge of the present charge of assault; for the assaults now proved were the same assaults as those formerly charged as constituting the acts of the murder. It was urged on the other side that these assaults were not the same identical murderous assaults of which they had been acquitted. Mr. Russell Gurney, Q.C., who presided as judge, directed a jury to be impannelled to inquire into the identity of these assaults. The jury found that they were not the same. The trial therefore proceeded, the judge reserving the objection, and the prisoners were found "Guilty."

The point reserved was briefly this. It is an ancient maxim of the English law, that no man shall be imperilled twice for the same offence: formerly on a trial for murder the jury could find no verdict but "Guilty," or "Not Guilty;" but now, by Lord Denman's Act, they are enabled to return a special verdict acquitting of the murder, but finding guilty of such minor offence (of the same

class) as the evidence, although falling short of substantiating the legal charge of murder, may be sufficient to prove. Now, the Birds having been tried for a murder committed by means of a long-continued series of assaults, and the evidence, although proving many assaults, not being legally sufficient in the eyes of the jury to prove the murder, the jury might and ought, it was said, to have found the prisoners not guilty of the murder and guilty of the assaults, and that, as they had returned a general verdict of not guilty, the Birds were finally discharged of the murder and of the antecedent assaults. The full effect of these statements was denied on behalf of the Crown, and it was further replied that the assaults now charged were not the same murderous assaults charged in the indictment for murder, but other minor assaults, which the verdict of the jury did not affect. The case was argued before the court constituted under a recent statute for deciding cases reserved from the Criminal Courts, and sitting in the Exchequer Chamber; but their lordships (five in number) could not agree. It was therefore argued again before the whole fifteen Judges in Hilary Term, 1851; when so nice seemed to be the points involved, that of fourteen Judges who delivered their opinion, eight were for upholding, and six for quashing the conviction.

23. DINNER TO LORD GOUGH.—The East India Company entertained the veteran and successful commander Lord Gough on his return from his victories in India with a splendid banquet. The chair was filled by Major-General Sir Alexander Galloway, K.C.B., chairman of the East India Company. Among the distinguished guests were Viscount Gough, Earl Grey, Lord John Russell, Viscount Hardinge, Right Hon. Fox Maule, Sir R. Peel, Sir James Graham, the Lord Mayor, Sir Fred. Adam, Right Hon. R. L. Sheil, the Vice-Chancellor, the Solicitor-General, Major Edwardes, &c.

The toast of "the Queen" having been duly honoured,

The chairman proposed the health of Lord Gough, and said —My Lords and Gentlemen, we are assembled here this evening to do honour to one of the bravest and most distinguished soldiers of the British army (*cheers*); a soldier who has commanded, has fought, and has conquered in more battles than any general who has ever been in Asia; battles, the results of which, in importance to the British nation, have been second only to those of that illustrious chief whose achievements have never been equalled. My lords and gentlemen, I rise to propose to you "the health of Lord Viscount Gough," restored to his country by the blessing of Providence, after a long absence, and after a long and proud career of military glory. My lords and gentlemen, it is unnecessary in this assembly for me to detail to you the services of Lord Gough; they are identified with the imperishable records of the British army. Full 30 times and more has Lord Gough fought for his country in many of our bravest battles. I believe there are few names entered there by the illustrious chief who was the unconscious historian of his own greatness which are better known than that of my Lord Gough, and of his gallant 87th—the captors of

the first eagle and the first banner of France. But, my lords and gentlemen, it is to the services of Lord Gough in that quarter of the world with which we, the East India Company, are more particularly connected, that I would now crave your attention. My Lord Gough has been a faithful servant to the East India Company. He has served the Government of India as Commander-in-Chief of our armies with his whole heart, with entire devotion—with that singleness of mind which is so peculiar to him, with that faith and that success which demand from them the deepest acknowledgment. My lords and gentlemen, we see China — the vast empire of China—submitting to his victorious arms; in India he has gained a magnificent kingdom for the British Crown. (Then addressing the distinguished guest)—My Lord Gough, in the name of the East India Company, I have the highest gratification in expressing to you their cordial acknowledgments of the eminent services which you have rendered to them. In their name I welcome you heartily to your native land, and I am sure there is no individual present in this great assemblage who will not unite with me in the fervent prayer that you may long live to enjoy the honours and the rewards which have been conferred upon you by a gracious Sovereign and by a grateful country. My lords and gentlemen, I beg to propose to you "the health of Lord Viscount Gough, with all the honours."

The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Lord Gough returned thanks with great earnestness, referring, in preference to his own achievements, to the noble deeds of his companions in arms.

The usual toasts, military, civil, and occasional, called out the most eminent guests in speeches marked by more than ordinary frankness and warmth.

On a subsequent day the freedom of the city, voted in a full court of Common Council, was presented to Lord Gough, who was splendidly entertained at the Mansion House on the occasion.

25. Poisoning Case. — *Cambridge.*—Elias Lucas, aged 24, and Maria Reeder, aged 20, were indicted for the wilful murder of Susan Lucas, by administering to her two drachms of arsenic on the 21st of February last.

The counsel for the Crown stated, that the prisoners were indicted for the murder of the wife of the male prisoner and the sister of the female prisoner; and the circumstances under which the inquiry arose were these:—The prisoner Lucas had been married about four years to the sister of the other prisoner, who, having left her service at the house of a Mr. Cross, near Castle Camps, where Lucas also was employed as an outdoor servant, took up her residence at the house of Lucas about the end of January last. About that time it appeared that the deceased, who had given birth to three or four children, had been confined, and had lost her child. In the course of a month, however, she had quite recovered, and was in excellent health on the 21st of February. On the next day she died, and the question would be, whether she had come by her death at the hands of the prisoners and in consequence of the administration of arsenic. Neigh-

bours, witnesses, proved the sudden illness of the deceased woman, and that the conduct of the prisoners seemed attentive. Lucas appeared to have ridden for the doctor with speed and anxiety.

Frederick A. Cramer, assistant to Mr. Martin, surgeon at Haverhill, was called by Lucas to attend deceased, but when he arrived at the house she was dead. "I was about to go away, when a man asked me to step in and see the corpse. I believe it was the father of the deceased. I saw Maria Reeder. I asked the cause of death. Reeder said her sister had been poorly from disease of the chest; that they had given her castor oil in the morning before; that she became suddenly worse about 7 or 8 o'clock the evening before. She also said they had a mess of water and bread the evening before. Elias Lucas came in and went out again. He said she had been very sick; she had complained very much of pain in her chest. I then went up to see the body. It was on the bed, and was warm. I observed that she had died in a state of collapse. The fingers were clenched as a bird's claw. I felt the pulse, and said I was sorry I was not called in before. I asked Maria Reeder if she had been purged. She said she had, from a dose of castor oil given in the morning. 'I examined the body, and in the abdomen I found marks of recent confinement. It was supernaturally blue. These symptoms made me think the woman had died from cholera or poison. I suspected the latter. Something was said about a burial. I said I could not account for the death of the deceased, and that I should not give a certificate of death to the registrar. Maria Reeder then said, 'To tell you the truth, she has been a deal worse since the watermess last night, and we all think there was something in that which produced her death. Sister first complained it tasted like slack lime, and offered me some in a spoon. I tasted it, but finding it like what sister described, I spit it out. We gave some to the cat, who had been also ill.' Lucas was coming in and out. I cannot say he was present during all this time. I asked both prisoners whether they had any poisonous substances in the house. Both said 'Not that they knew of.' I said the cat that day was perfectly healthy, which surprised me after what they said about it. I went next day and opened the body, and preserved the stomach and its contents. I went again the following day to complete the examination. I found there Lucas. On the way I met Tilbrook. I asked Lucas if he had any arsenic in the house? He said he had told Tilbrook (the constable) he had it. He said it was on the shelf in the back place; that the mistress had given it him at his last place to put away and to destroy. He showed it to me. It was on the top shelf in the back place, or pantry. I took it. It is just now as I found it. I said it was unfortunate for them that arsenic should have been found in the house. Reeder said, 'I call God to witness I am innocent of poisoning my sister, though I am aware the world says to that effect.' I say arsenic was the cause of the death."

J. Tilbrook, the constable, proved the delivery of the stomach and the earth to Professor Taylor in London.

Alfred Swaine Taylor, Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital. "On the 25th of February I received the stomach and earth." The Professor gave unhesitating evidence as to the presence of arsenic in the intestines of the deceased. "As the result of all my experiments I am prepared to say that death was produced by arsenic administered to the deceased in large quantities. I am clearly of opinion that the deceased died from arsenic and no other cause."

Mary Butterfield. — I am the daughter of the midwife who attended Mrs. Lucas. I went to replace my mother. Lucas had eight pigs. I used to feed them. He came home one day in the week and said he thought his pigs grew well, and he would keep the little cad-pig (the least of the lot) till he married again, and have a green leg of pork for his dinner. He said he should marry this Mary Reeder, and went into the house. So did I. He told deceased he would keep this cad-pig till he married her sister. She said, "That would never be, for they would never allow him to marry my sister." He said, "They can't help themselves, if in case I go a little way from home."

Cross-examined.—This was the only time he ever said so. He did not seem very serious either time.

Ann Ives.—I know Elias Lucas. I went to Haverhill one day in February, and saw him coming into the road, out of the field, with his horses. He put my bundle on the horses, and we walked. He said, "He wished to get rid of his wife, he wished she would die or go away, for he had a bastard child coming."

Mary Carlton.—I went to see deceased on the 26th. I saw Maria Reeder in the garden as I was in the lane. She came to the hedge. I was with her father. I said to him, "Is this your poor Susan's sister?" She said, "Yes." She said, "I hope you do not think me guilty of taking my poor sister's life?" I said, "I hope you are not—but God only knows, I do not." We both went in, and she said, "Elias only came home at 1 o'clock last night, and said my case was worse than his, and I said 'No; his was worse, because he got the arsenic.'"

Frederick Crick. — I went to Mr. Cross's for some chaff on the 27th of February. Lucas brought it to me. He said he was in great trouble about his wife. They said she was poisoned, and were going to hang him. I said, "They cannot hang you if you did not do it." Lucas said, "D—n it, I 'll stand a bottle of gin if I get off this job, to think that I am a single man again; if the girl and I will keep our tongue, they cannot hurt us."

The defence consisted in the insufficiency of the evidence, and the absence of motive, the illicit connection being already existent.

The jury found both prisoners "Guilty," and they were executed, the female prisoner admitting her guilt.

27. MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.—A coroner's jury assembled for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Susan Moir, aged 39 years, wife of Mr. Alexander Moir, carrying on business as a baker at 24, Brydges Street, Covent Garden.

The case excited great interest from its being known that the

deceased had died from the long-continued brutality of her husband.

For the purpose of viewing the body, the jury proceeded to the late residence of the deceased, where the body was found lying on a table in the back kitchen. When the sheet with which the remains were covered was thrown aside, an expression of horror escaped from all present, the body, from head to foot, being literally covered with bruises and wounds of old and recent date.

Mary Anne Bryant, wife of Charles Bryant, of No. 7, Middlesex Street, Somers Town, said she was second cousin of the deceased woman, and had been frequently in the habit of visiting her. She called upon her on Saturday last, about half-past 1 o'clock, when deceased complained of having been very much ill-used by her husband. While his back was turned, deceased begged witness to ask him to allow her to go to bed, as she had been up all the previous night. She said to witness, "You might say to him, 'Let Susan go and lie down.'" Witness did ask her husband, as requested, and he refused to allow her to go to bed, and said she must mind the shop. Witness remained with deceased until half-past 3 o'clock, and during that interval her husband frequently boxed her ears as hard as he could with his open hand; and once, when she got up to serve a customer in the shop, he kicked her behind with great force, because, as he said, she did not move quick enough. The deceased and her husband frequently quarrelled, and he very often struck her. She never struck him again, but used to remonstrate with him and say, "Man alive, don't touch me." Witness mentioned the deceased's complaint of ill-usage to her husband, and he requested witness to examine her head, remarking that he knew he had hurt her. Witness did so, and found her left ear and all that part of the head dreadfully bruised. There were also cuts upon the head, and the hair was matted with congealed blood that had issued from them. Witness told deceased's husband how much she was injured, but he did not appear to take any notice of it. Witness left the house about half-past 3 o'clock, having first given deceased some warm water to bathe her head. Witness returned about 6 o'clock, and found deceased apparently tipsy. Her husband had just returned home from delivering some bread, and he asked her whether she had supplied certain customers? She replied that she had not; upon which he swore at her, and boxed her ears as hard as he could. He then directed her to put some bread in the shop-window, and while she was in the act of doing so she fell insensible on the shop-floor. Witness ran towards her and saw that the blood was spurting out from a wound on her temple. Witness then called out, "Oh, good God! uncle, cousin is in a fit; pick her up." He replied that he would not. Deceased presently revived a little and walked with witness into the back parlour. While doing so she said, "I am in a fit, and a very bad fit. Don't leave me; for God's sake, don't leave me, Mary Anne." These were the last words she ever uttered. Witness wished to put her to bed, but her husband said she should never go into a bed of his again. Deceased was then standing over a sink, and presently her strength appeared to fail, and

she sank down upon the floor, with her head resting on the kitchen steps. She lay there insensible for more than two hours, at which time witness's husband came, and he succeeded in persuading Mr. Moir to allow deceased to lie on the children's bed.

Other evidence of the brutality of the husband was given. The constant ill-treatment of the poor woman was well known, but nobody, not even those who were residing in the same house, thought it at all necessary to interfere.

Mr. Watkins, surgeon, who had been called in to attend the deceased, described the condition of the corpse. On stripping the body, he found it covered with bruises and contused wounds, from the crown of the head to the lowest part of the back. On opening the head and removing the skull cap, witness found considerable extravasation of blood on the outer covering of the brain, and upon the right hemisphere of the brain there were five or six ounces of coagulated blood. The brain itself was perfectly healthy and unusually firm, and there was not the slightest effusion in any of the cavities. On opening the chest the lungs were found highly congested, but otherwise free from disease, and the heart and great blood-vessels were in a state of perfect integrity. The stomach, altogether, was healthy, and did not emit the slightest smell of spirituous liquid.

Coroner.—What do you consider to have been the immediate cause of death?

Witness.—Compression on the brain, arising from an effusion of blood on its right hemisphere.

Coroner.—How was the effusion produced?

Witness.—Without doubt by the external injuries deceased had received. The integuments and muscles of the head were contused in a manner I never saw before. In fact, they were a perfect jelly. (Sensation.)

Coroner.—By what means could these contusions have been caused?

Witness.—By blows or falls. Continual blows, even with the open hand, would be sufficient to cause them.

The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Alexander Moir.

He was tried on the 9th of March, and was found guilty of manslaughter, the jury adding that they were of opinion that it was one of a very aggravated character; he was sentenced to be transported for life.

29. Destruction of Limehouse Church.—The beautiful parish church of St. Anne, Limehouse, was totally destroyed by fire.

At an early hour in the morning the attendant who lights the stove fires and attends to the heating of the church, entered the edifice and proceeded with his duties. He had lighted both the furnaces, when he perceived a strong smell of burning wood, and shortly afterwards saw a quantity of smoke issue from the roof. Assistants having been summoned, they ascended the belfry and opened a door over the organ loft leading into a vast chamber, extending over the whole body of the church, and inclosing the space between the flat ceiling and the outer roof of the building. It was instantly perceived that the whole of the north-west corner of this part of the edifice was in flames. The alarmed officers then rang an irregular and discordant peal on the bells. An immense concourse of the inhabitants

speedily assembled in the churchyard. As it was evident that no effort that could be made in the absence of the fire-engines could be effectual to save the sacred edifice, the parish officials judiciously resolved to save the parochial muniments and records and such other movables as the body of the church contained. The Rev. George Roberts, curate of the parish, headed a large party of gentlemen engaged for this purpose, and by their exertions all the registers and other parochial documents have been fortunately saved. The progress of the flames was so rapid that not a little risk was incurred in this good work; indeed, the central chandelier had only been removed a few minutes when the whole body of the roof fell in with a great crash. Several persons were more or less injured by the falling mass, but happily, owing to the ceiling having given unmistakable evidence of its tottering condition about half a minute before the roof fell, the interior of the church had been in a great measure cleared of those who but very shortly previous had been within it. Several engines had arrived before the roof fell, and a good supply of water was obtained; but, from the great difficulty of getting at the spot where the fire raged, all the efforts of the firemen were fruitless, and Mr. Braidwood, the leader of the force, at once pronounced that any hope of saving the interior of the church was out of the question. When the burning mass forming the roof fell, the destruction of the whole edifice followed as a matter of course. The church was one of the most perfect interiors of the period of Queen Anne, it having been designed by Hawksmoor, and erected at the cost of 36,000*l*. It possessed a magnificent organ, built by Richard Bridge, 1741, and an altar window of painted glass, representing our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount. When the body of the church took fire the flames speedily communicated through the organ loft with the belfry. The woodwork in this portion of the edifice having been consumed, the bells, one of which was of very large size, fell through, and were only prevented from reaching the ground by a very strong stone arch beneath the bell tower. With the fall of the roof and the destruction of the interior fittings, the whole consumable portions of the edifice perished, and in a short time the fire died out for lack of materials, leaving nothing but the calcined ruins of one of the finest parochial buildings in London.

30. WRECK OF THE ROYAL ADELAIDE—200 LIVES LOST.—The *Royal Adelaide*, belonging to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, and running between Cork and London, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday evening: she here landed some passengers and received others, and left the port on Friday morning with about 180 passengers, a crew of 24 men, and a cargo of live pigs and merchandise. As a very strong head-wind was blowing, her non-arrival on Saturday night caused no alarm, but on Sunday afternoon rumours began to be current that a terrible catastrophe had occurred at sea. A pilot, who had taken charge of a merchantman, reported that a large steamer, answering the description of the *Royal Adelaide*, had passed his ship on Saturday evening. At 11 o'clock the same night, shortly after having passed the Tongue light-ship, about 15

miles from the coast off Margate, his ship passed a large steamer about three-quarters of a mile distant, from which signals of distress were fired in rapid succession. The steamer, from her position, was evidently on the sand, but, as the wind blew a perfect gale, it was quite impossible to render any assistance. They threw up rockets in reply to the signals, in the hope that they might be observed from the shore, but, as the night was very dark and hazy, he believed there was too much reason to fear they had never been seen. The following morning brought confirmation of the catastrophe. The captain of a screw-steamer reported that about half-past 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, when off the North Foreland, about 12 miles from shore, and between two and three from the Tongue lightship, he observed the wreck of a large steamer on the Tongue sand. The weather was very stormy, the wind blowing almost a gale from S.S.E., so that they could only approach within about three-quarters of a mile of the spot where the wreck lay. From this point, they perceived that the masts and funnel were gone, and everything upon deck swept clean away. Not a soul could be seen on board. The stern of the vessel was apparently gone, and it was evident she was fast breaking up. The framework of both paddle-boxes was standing, and the stanchions of the bulwarks, but the boards were gone. They endeavoured to discover the name of the vessel, but could not. The wreck bore all the appearance of having taken place a very few hours previously.

It appears that signals of distress were heard by men of the Coast Guard near Margate, and by the people of the Tongue lightship; but as there were only two or three repetitions, it was supposed that the vessel making them had got off: it is now surmised that the steamer was soon filled with water, and this prevented the firing of more signals: there was a tremendous sea running at the time, which tore away great pieces of the vessel. It was not until the following morning that the light-ship fired a gun; a boat put off, and the crew were informed that it was feared that a large steamer had been wrecked close at hand. Many boats immediately put off from Margate, but so complete had been the destruction that it was long before the wreck could be discovered; and it seemed that she must have gone to pieces almost instantly. A few of the bodies were picked up in various directions.

Gales and Shipwrecks. — Besides the dreadful catastrophe of the *Royal Adelaide*, the gales which prevailed at this season caused great destruction of life and property. On the 29th, the bark *Teresa Jane* was lost on the Mew Rocks, near Liverpool, when the master and six of the crew were drowned; and a schooner on the North Rock, with the loss of all hands. On the 30th the ship *Howard*, 900 tons, with a cargo valued at near 20,000*l*., was wrecked on the Horse Bank, but the crew were rescued.

A large brig was wrecked off the island of Eday in the Orkneys. The vessel upset, and all hands were lost.

Dreadful Steamboat Disaster in America. — The American papers give an account, but without date, of a dreadful accident to the steamer *Orville St. John*. She was burnt about four miles below

Montgomery. It is supposed that there were 120 persons on board, many of whom leaped into the river and were drowned, others perished in the flames, and others were crushed by the guards of the boat falling. The ladies threw themselves into the river, and most of those on board were burnt. The only article on board that was saved was the trunk of Colonel Preston. There were a number of returned Californians on board, who lost their all. Colonel Rodman Price, of the United States navy, agent from California, lost his baggage, with which were 250,000 dollars belonging to the Government. In addition to the money lost by Mr. Price, there were 10,000 dollars belonging to Mr. Knowland, and a large sum by Mr. Schmidt. A considerable portion of the sum in charge of Mr. Price was gold dust in the safe, and was expected to be recovered. Another account supposes there were 50 lives lost and 60.000 dollars.

The same papers also detail other serious calamities. In the interior of Louisiana the cholera was very fatal. A terrible fire had ravaged the very heart of Buffalo—loss 300,000 dollars; another at St. Louis—loss 150,000 dollars; a second at Buffalo, which destroyed the Exchange Hotel and railroad station—loss 80,000 dollars; and a conflagration at Fredonia, New York, which consumed 50,000 dollars' worth of property.

31. Fatal Accident to Mr. Lowndes.—A fatal accident occurred to Mr. Lowndes, Judge of the Liverpool County Court. As the *Seacombe* steamer neared the landing-stage, at 10 o'clock at night, for the purpose of landing her passengers, a gentleman was observed to step towards the gangway, imagining, apparently, that the usual bar was stretched across the gap in the bulwark. He fell into the water and was carried away by the tide, which here runs with great rapidity. Observing the danger of his father, Mr. Lowndes, jun., instantly plunged into the river in a brave but unhappily futile attempt to save his father's life. Intense anxiety prevailed on board amidst the darkness, but boats immediately put off from the landing-stage, and, after some time, succeeded in picking up the son; but Mr. Lowndes, sen., was lost.

APRIL.

2. Murder. — *Kingston.* — Thomas Denny, 32, was indicted for the wilful murder of a certain unbaptised male child by stabbing it in the throat with an awl.

A woman named Eliza Tarrant was originally included in the charge, but the grand jury ignored the bill against her.

The parties, who appeared to be of the poorest class of agricultural peasantry, lived together in a loft over a yard at Ewell. On the 16th of August some female neighbours were fetched by the prisoner to see the woman Tarrant, whom they found lying on some hay in a helpless state, with a new-born babe by her side; the child was bleeding from the nose and mouth, and none of the usual precautions in such cases had been taken with respect to it. The neighbours gave such assistance as they could to the mother, and then took the child away and washed it; in doing which they observed a wound on

the neck and bruises on the body: it died an hour after.

James Denny, a son of the prisoner, was then placed in the witness-box to be examined. He stated that he was eight years old. He appeared to be an intelligent child for his years; and the learned Judge eventually decided that the oath should be administered to him, and that his evidence should be taken.

He said, the prisoner is my father. Eliza Tarrant used to live with my father. We all lived together in the hayloft at Ewell. I recollect Eliza Tarrant having a baby. I went to my father when it happened, and told him to come home directly, as mother was very ill, and he did so. When we got back I saw Eliza Tarrant lying in the loft, with a baby by her. My father took up the baby in his arms. He then took up an awl. [Here the poor child became much affected and cried bitterly, and it was some time before he could proceed with his testimony. At length he went on.] My father took up the awl, and killed the baby with it. He stuck the awl into its throat. The baby cried when he struck it with the awl. My father then took the child to Eliza Tarrant, and asked her if he should make a coffin for it. Before he said this he asked her if she would help to kill it, and gave her the awl. She did try to kill it also. My father gave her the child and the awl, and she did the same to it that he had done. I was very much frightened at what I saw, and ran away, and when I came back I found Eliza Tarrant in bed.

While my father has been in custody I have been in the Union Workhouse. I did not tell this story till after I had been in the workhouse. I am sure Eliza Tarrant did something with the awl to the baby's throat.

Eliza Tarrant, the woman referred to, was then called as a witness. She appeared to be very weak and ill. She deposed as follows:—I am a single woman, and for the last two years I have been living with the prisoner as his wife. He was in the service of Mr. Moore, who is a farmer, in August last, and we occupy one of his lofts. I was delivered of a child in that month. Before I was delivered I had bought a piece of cotton print to make clothes for the baby, and the prisoner tore it, and threatened me, and made use of very bad language, and said that I should not have the stuff to make up for the baby. This was about a month before the child was born. When the prisoner came into the loft, I was lying upon some hay with the child, and he came and took up the child, and carried it to the other end of the loft, and I saw him hurt it. There were several awls in the loft, and the prisoner took up one and stuck it into the child's throat. I was lying down at the time. I saw the awl again the same day. Very soon after this Mrs. Trigg and Mrs. Dunford came into the loft, and the child was taken away.

The prisoner's son was then recalled, and in answer to further questions that were put to him, he said that when his father stuck the child with the awl he was standing close by the window, and so was his father, and he said that both his father and Eliza Tarrant knew that he was in the loft. He was not hid in any way, and they must have both seen him. He did not

say anything when he saw his father stick the baby with the awl.

The surgeon of the union deposed to finding the wound on the child's neck. This wound had penetrated into the substance of the neck and had passed upwards into the large vessels, and it was about an inch and a half in depth. In witness's opinion the wound must have been made with a curved sharp instrument. [Some awls found in the loft were here produced and shown to the witness.] He had no doubt that an awl of the description just shown to him would have made the wound he had described.

Mr. Clerk addressed the jury for the prisoner. The principal points he relied upon were, that the case rested entirely upon the evidence of the woman Tarrant and the prisoner's son, and he contended that, under the circumstances in which they were placed, the jury ought not to give effect to such testimony. With regard to the woman, he said she had herself been charged with being concerned in the murder, and it was not until after the grand jury had ignored the bill against her that she was thought of as a witness; and with respect to the boy, he submitted that his evidence was of a most improbable character, and he asked the jury to bear in mind that the woman Tarrant had declared that he was not in the room at the time the occurrence was represented to have taken place.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and Mr. Justice Maule sentenced him to death, stating that he could not hold out to him the slightest hope of any commutation of the sentence.

Upon re-considering the case the learned Judge came to the opinion that there was not sufficient legal evidence as to the wound being the cause of death, or if so, as to its being inflicted by the prisoner: the woman Tarrant was not in a state of mind at the time of her delivery to make a sane observation of the facts she had deposed to. As to the boy, his testimony was not worthy of belief. The prisoner therefore received a free pardon.

2. INCENDIARY FIRES.—Incendiary fires have unfortunately become very frequent in the rural districts; in some the destruction of property was very great. On the night of Tuesday, the 2nd inst., a fire broke out upon Wickham Hall Farm, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Smith, which involved a great destruction of property. The premises, which formed a square covering nearly two acres of ground, with 50 quarters of barley and oats, a great quantity of straw, and a large number of agri cultural implements, were con sumed; and of the stock, of 28 fine beasts, 17 were destroyed, and about three score sheep.

4. CONFLAGRATION AT COTTENHAM.—The village of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire was devastated by a fire which broke out about 8 o'clock in the evening in a barn, and rapidly spread from building to building, crossing the road after consuming one range, and consuming 40 farm-houses, a brewery, a chapel, a great number of cottages, and a large quantity of stacked and housed agricultural produce. The flames, fanned by a strong breeze from the west, baffled all efforts to stay them, and in the end the fire burnt itself out. The damage is rated as high as 18,000*l*. Incendiarism, for which these counties are disgracefully note-

rious, is suspected. Several other fires are reported in that part of the country, and a number of men are in custody charged with wilfully causing them.

6. The India Mail.—The overland mail from Bombay, of the 2nd March, brings news of disturbances on the Peshawur frontier, in which our force received a check from the mountaineers. Some Affreedie tribes inhabiting the Kohat hills attacked a party of road sappers employed there, on the 2nd February, killed several of them, and carried off all their tools, with the object probably of keeping their passes as inaccessible as heretofore. A brigade of about 3500 men, under Colonel Bradshaw, was set in motion to punish the misdoers; and Sir Charles Napier himself, with Sir Colin Campbell, accompanied the expedition. The artillery was provided with 100 rounds of ammunition, and the whole force took 14 days' provisions. The villages were prepared for a bloody defence. The passes were slowly but very steadily won from them by skirmishing parties, who gradually got possession of the flanking heights, by the skill of the artillery discharge; the natives nowhere waiting for close quarters with the infantry, but still obstinately holding all the points difficult of access. The troops, therefore, cleared the pass, and Sir Charles Napier pushed forward to Kohat, the garrison of which was sufficiently reinforced. In the meanwhile, the troops were engaged in punishing the Affreedies; and six villages, the inhabitants of which were known to have been principals in the massacre of our men, were destroyed under the civil authority. The troops then returned to Peshawur, the homeward march being marked by incessant skirmishes. Our troops lost 20 killed, including two officers, and 79 wounded.

The China Pirates.—A strong force of piratical war-junks having anchored in a bay 35 miles from Canton, and committed great ravages, a requisition was sent by the Chinese authorities: the *Medea* war-steamer, Captain Lockyer, was dispatched with a Chinese mandarin on board, to chastise them. The result was, that 13 war-junks, carrying 10 to 18 guns each, were destroyed, and about 220 of the pirates killed.

8. Adroit Letter-bag Robbery.—A bag of letters, on their way to delivery by the proper authorities, was very adroitly carried off. Peckham, the general-postman who delivers the letters in the Leadenhall "walk," was in the custom of meeting an assistant postman at the door of the shop of Messrs. Maine and Reed, and there handing to him parcels of the letters for more speedy distribution through the walk. According to Peckham's statement, he was standing in a shop with the assistant, dividing a bundle of letters for delivery, and placed a bag of letters on the floor near the shop-door; in an instant, three men darted in at the door, caught up the bag, and got clear off with it. It would seem, however, that the robbery resulted rather from the carelessness of the letter-carrier than from any premeditated scheme of professed thieves. A tattered miserable old man, named James Brown, surrendered himself to the police, and confessed the abstraction. He did not with confederates "dart upon" the spoil, but alone and under pressure of want, "picked it up

and carried it off. At the station-house he stated, that he saw an old blue bag on the sill outside the door of Messrs. Maine and Reed's; he thought it might contain old boots and shoes; he passed it several times, and at length, seeing no one to whom it appeared to belong, he took it up and walked away with it. In a court in Finsbury he opened the bag, and found letters in it. There was also some beef and mustard in a saucer, and he devoured the food, "which," the poor fellow said, "he wanted more than anything else." He opened some of the letters; several contained halves of notes, postage-stamps, &c.: he could not read, but knew enough to be alarmed at what he saw he had stolen, and he wandered about all day with the bag: at dusk, he put a stone into the bag, went to London Bridge, and tossed it into the river. When arrested, he had but twopence in money. Being questioned by the alderman, he said he was a Spitalfields weaver's son, in starving want; and added, "I think I may as well perish in one way as in another." The river was perseveringly dragged for the bag, but without effect.

16. FALL OF A BRIDGE AT ANGERS. — *Dreadful Catastrophe.*— An accident of appalling character occurred at Angers. At 11 o'clock this morning two battalions of the line and a squadron of Hussars, coming from Nantes, had crossed over the suspension bridge of the Basse Maine, without any accident, although the wind blew very heavily from the west and the river was much agitated. The last of the horses had scarcely crossed the bridge when the head of the column of the 3rd battalion of the 11th Light Infantry appeared on the other side. Reiterated warnings were given to the troops to break into sections, as is usually done, but the rain falling heavily at the time the warning was disregarded, and the battalion advanced in close column. The head of the battalion had reached the opposite side—the pioneers, the drummers, and a part of the band, were off the bridge, when a horrible crash was heard; the suspending chains on one side had given way under the measured tread of the soldiers; and the soldiers on the bridge, feeling the movement of the flooring, rushed to the other side, when the chains there also gave way, and the whole flooring of the bridge fell, and with it all the soldiers who were in the act of traversing it. From one bank to the other the river was completely blocked up with the soldiers struggling to reach the shore. By this terrible catastrophe, a captain, a lieutenant, three sub-lieutenants, and 221 rank and file were destroyed; and it is supposed that there were a considerable number of women and towns-people accompanying the regiment who also perished. On receiving the news of the disaster, the President, accompanied by the Minister of War, set out for Angers, to console the wounded survivors, and to thank and reward those who had been active in alleviating the disaster. The bridge is the ordinary passage for the troops, and the most direct route to the castle. To describe the frightful spectacle and the cries of despair which were raised is impossible; the scene at the bridge of Beresina can alone give an idea of it. The whole town rushed to the spot to give assistance. In spite of the storm which was raging, all the boats that could be

got at were launched to pick up the soldiers in the river, and a great number who were clinging to the parapets of the bridge, or who were kept afloat by their knapsacks, were got out. The greater number of them were, however, found to be wounded by the bayonets or by the fragments of the bridge falling on them. Every one on the spot vied with each other in rendering assistance, and as the soldiers were got out they were led into the houses adjoining, and every assistance given. Those who were too much injured to walk were placed on litters. All the authorities of the town, the troops in the garrison, and the officers and soldiers who had escaped injury, had only one idea—that of rendering all the assistance in their power.

18. Awful Storm and destruction of Property at Dublin.—The city of Dublin was visited with the most terrific storm of thunder, lightning, and hail combined ever remembered in this country, and, in its characteristics, perhaps hitherto unknown in these latitudes. In fact, its phenomena were rather those peculiar to the sudden snow gales of the Baltic, the fatal Mediterranean white squall, or the disastrous and too often unforeseen and unprovided-for West Indian hurricane. The conflict of the elements burst on the city with a suddenness and violence that smote the inhabitants with terror and dismay. The morning was unusually fine, and gave every promise of the commencement of a run of genial spring weather. It was not until past 3 o'clock that the first indications were observable of the approaching tempest. About 2 o'clock the mercury in the barometer was observed to have fallen greatly, though at the time the sun was shining brightly, and there appeared no sign whatever of storm or tempest. Immediately previous to the commencement of the storm the wind shifted a few points to the south, and continued southing while the first part of the thunder-storm and the heavy rain continued. It then suddenly, and with a violence that strained the cables of the largest vessels, and threatened the destruction of masts and rigging, veered round to N.N.E.—that is, a point of the compass directly and diametrically opposite; and about 4 P.M., from this point of N.N.E. there poured a tempest of wind such as has never, perhaps, been equalled in violence in this climate, accompanied by volleys of hail that were swept with resistless force in the direction of the gale, shattering windows in myriads, and reducing to ruin everything within the sphere of atmospheric influence or exposed to the fury of the tempest. The enormous size of the globules of hail was a subject of intense wonder and even curiosity, scarcely repressed by the terror of the awe-stricken people. The devastation committed on the windows and skylights of the city, and the injury inflicted on the inundated interiors, can only be paralleled by the similar destruction occasioned by the storm which visited London in August, 1846. By the official survey of four districts out of six, it appeared that 294,302 panes of glass were destroyed, and the total damage in this article alone is estimated at 27,000*l*. The storm raged with equal fierceness in the districts surrounding the city, committing terrible devastation among the greenhouses and conservatories,

and destroying plants and rural property of a great value.

19. FIRE IN LAMBETH.—Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, a fire of a very serious character, attended with a great destruction of property, and serious injury to several persons, broke out in the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. J. J. Hucks and Co., the patent pine, oil, resin, and grease works, situate at York Wharf, Prince's Street, Lambeth. It appears that a man named Dean, in the service of Messrs. Hucks, was employed at one of the stills filled with spirits of resin, when, by some means which he could not account for, the "luting" of the stillhead shot out, and in an instant afterwards the spirits ran down the side of the still, and, coming in contact with the furnace, ignited, and travelled along the ground in a sheet of liquid flame. On reaching two other stills charged with the same description of spirits, the contents blew the machines to shivers, and almost simultaneously the lower and upper floors of the factory became enveloped in flames. Besides the large quantity of spirits in the still, there was a much larger quantity stored away in various parts of the works, and also resin, oils, and fat; and the flames being fed by these combustibles shot through the various openings in the premises, and completely covered the pathway in front of the small houses in York Court. The flames thence rushed through the front windows of several houses in the court and fired the beds in the rooms, and a scene of great confusion ensued, the poor inhabitants removing their furniture with frantic haste. Numerous engines were soon on the spot, but, notwithstanding their utmost exertions, the fire could not be extinguished until Messrs. Hucks' premises were almost destroyed, the machinery and stock-in-trade consumed, and several of the surrounding houses materially injured. The man Dean was seriously injured in attempting to escape; several persons passing through the street were struck by the flames and much burnt; and many of the inhabitants of the street were much burnt or otherwise injured, in escaping from their burning dwellings, or while persisting to the last moment in their endeavours to save their furniture.

21. DREADFUL MURDER AND ASSAULTS.—Five or six "navvies" employed in making a reservoir to a woollen mill at Otley, 10 miles from Leeds, having got drunk, commenced breaking the windows in one of the by-streets. This led to an assemblage of the inhabitants; whereon the savages drawing their knives commenced stabbing the by-standers in all directions, like Malays "running a muck." John Dawson was stabbed in the thigh and instantly killed. His brother received a deep cut in the cheek; a Mrs. Dickinson was stabbed in the thigh, and a young woman stabbed in the shoulder. One of the brutes attempted to cut the throat of a young man who was looking at the dead body of Dawson, but he fortunately got away. The savages were immediately pursued by the police, and four were overtaken and captured, after a desperate resistance, in which they inflicted severe wounds on two or three of their captors with their knives. They were

committed to York Castle for wilful murder. They were tried at York for the murder, and were found guilty of manslaughter. Three were sentenced to be transported for life, and a fourth for 15 years.

— WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—The *Cushla Machree* emigrant ship sailed from Galway for New York on the 14th March, with 170 persons on board. On the 30th, a heavy sea struck the vessel and threw her on her beam-ends; the masts were cut away, and the ship righted again. She was driven about on the waters in a helpless state till the 15th April, when the *Infanta*, a cotton-ship, bound for Liverpool, came to her aid, and all the people were got on board, and eventually landed at Liverpool. The wreck would not in all probability have floated long after the *Infanta* thus fell in with her. A lad was washed overboard when the *Cushla Machree* was struck; a girl died from hurts caused by the concussion; a child's thigh was broken, and a man's arm; others were hurt less severely.

25. AMERICAN FREEDOM AND ENGLISH FREEMEN.—A case which gave rise to a good deal of ill-feeling towards our transatlantic brethren was heard at the Thames Police Court. Mr. William Waddington, the master of the bark *Mary Ann*, appeared before Mr. Yardley on a summons for refusing to pay 17*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, to a man of colour named Isaac Bowers, late steward of the same vessel, for services on a voyage from Glasgow to Boston and Charleston, in the United States, and back to London.

Mr. Pelham, for the complainant, said this was a very peculiar case. The complainant was a native of Antigua and a British subject, and shipped in the *Mary Ann* as steward, under articles of agreement for 2*l.* 10*s.* per month. When the ship was at Charleston, which is in a slave-holding state, a constable came on board and took the steward and conveyed him to a gaol, where he was confined for two months, until the vessel was ready to sail again. The captain now refused to pay the wages claimed, on the ground that he had paid for the steward's support while in gaol, and that he had a right to deduct two months' pay. The steward had committed no offence whatever, and the master of the ship made no resistance to his being taken out of the vessel, but when the constables came on board said, "You must go—they have come for you," and suffered him to be taken away. The outrage was a most flagrant one. The defendant had made no effort to obtain the release of the seaman, and he ought at least to have made some stir or resistance. Mr. Pelham then put in a certificate from the vice-consul of the United States at Liverpool, that Bowers came to that port on the 2nd of April, 1849, in the American ship *Dublin*, from Mobile, and stated himself to be a native of Antigua and a British subject. The defendant had made no representation to the British Minister at Washington, or even sought the protection of the British consul, and had passively acquiesced in the unjustifiable imprisonment of Bowers.

Mr. Waddington admitted that a constable did come on board at Charleston and take the steward out of the ship because he was a

black man, and that the sheriff of the state would not allow him to be on board in the harbour or to be at large while the ship remained there.

Mr. Yardley.—Do they take all men of colour out of the ships at Charleston?

Mr. Waddington.—Yes; and they keep them in prison, too.

Mr. Yardley.—Do you mean to say a British subject was taken out of the ship and imprisoned because he was a man of colour?

Mr. Waddington.—Yes, sir; the Americans in the ports of the slave-holding states make no distinction with men of colour, to whatever country the ship belongs. I was compelled to pay 20*l.* for the expenses of his maintenance while he was in gaol.

Mr. Yardley.—I can scarcely believe you. Did you know it was the regulation of the port of Charleston before you went there?

Mr. Waddington.—Yes; I knew it very well indeed. I wanted to discharge the steward at Boston and not take him to Charleston at all, but he would proceed in the ship to Charleston. At Boston his liberty was not interfered with at all. I had another black man on board, and he knew what his fate would be if he went to Charleston, and he quitted my ship at Boston.

Mr. Yardley had not the shadow of a doubt the wages must be paid. The defendant went into the port of Charleston, fully aware of the regulations of the port, which he confessed were so extraordinary as almost to appear incredible. The defendant, by his own admission, told the steward at Boston that he knew he would be arrested if he went on to Charleston, but notwithstanding took him there. The defendant was no doubt obliged to comply with the law of the country he was in, but the steward was not the less one of his crew because he was committed to prison, nor could the wages be withheld.

Mr. Waddington.—But cannot I charge him with the expenses of his maintenance in gaol?

Mr. Yardley.—No; certainly not. You must pay the expenses as well.

27. Fatal Accident to Mr. J. H. T. Wawn.—A fatal accident happened to Mr. J. H. T. Wawn, eldest son of Mr. J. T. Wawn, M.P. The young gentleman, who was very fond of fishing, had been in the habit of spending a portion of the season in the neighbourhood of Hexham. He had gone up the North Tyne to fish, and this morning set off from Mr. Harrison's, of Wall, with a young man named Humble, for the purpose of fishing near to Chollerford Bridge, as he proposed returning to Bildon, his father's seat, that evening, and wanted a good creel to take home with him. They fished until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Humble went a little way down the stream, leaving Mr. Wawn fishing. When Humble found that Mr. Wawn had not been to the house, he thought he had loitered at the mill to have a talk with the miller's son, and went back and found he was not there. Suspecting that something had happened to Mr. Wawn, he gave the alarm. The neighbourhood was searched, but no intelligence was got of Mr. Wawn that evening, nor during the night. Next morning the searching party commenced beating up the stream, and nearly opposite where Humble had left him on the previous evening, they

discovered Mr. Wawn's body in the stream, in 18 inches' water. He was lying on his back, with his coat about him. His rod was under him, and his hands were closely clenched, as if he had had a fit. An inquest being held upon the body, from the evidence given, there is no doubt but that Mr. Wawn had fallen into the water in a fit of apoplexy, to which he was subject.

28. MYSTERIOUS MURDER AND ROBBERY.—A murder and robbery were discovered to have taken place, during the hours of divine service, at the house of Mr. John Maddle, Claremont Place, Wandsworth Road, the person murdered being that gentleman's housekeeper.

At a few minutes to 11 o'clock Mr. Maddle left his house to attend divine service at Clapham Church. He returned shortly after one o'clock, and ringing the bell at the gate several times and finding he could make no one hear, he went round to the garden gate, which, to his surprise, was unfastened. He went in. The washhouse door was open, as also the back kitchen, and he was almost paralysed at beholding his housekeeper lying on her back in the front kitchen, her legs extending over the threshold of the door, and her head lying towards the French windows that open into the area in front of the house. Mr. Maddle felt the body, and believing, as was the fact, that life was extinct, rushed out and alarmed the neighbourhood. For some short time so horrified were the neighbours that none of them, though earnestly appealed to by Mr. Maddle, would go into the house. At last, Mrs. Travash and Mrs. Staples went in, and found the deceased lying as stated, but under most extraordinary circumstances. Her right leg was partly drawn up under the body, and entangling the foot, which was without a shoe (which is missing), was a coil of rope used in hanging out clothes; her head rested on six or seven folds of carpeting, and within six inches of the head was a basin containing about a pint of clean water. The face, hands, and other parts of the body, were cold. There was not the smallest contortion of features, nor, so far as was observed, any marks of personal violence. The eyes were closed, as if in sleep, and, but for the ghastly expression of the face, it could have hardly been imagined but she slept. Upon examination of the body, the surgeons were quite unable to ascertain the cause of death. There was no smell, as of poison; the bodily organs were all in a healthy state, except very distinct marks of recent and active inflammation in the stomach.

On entering the house, Mr. Maddle had found it in a state of great disorder, and very soon discovered that a gold watch, some jewellery, consisting of rings, &c., and some plate had been carried off. The police made an examination of the premises, and found that every drawer, box, and even the iron chest had been opened and ransacked, and a small box in which the housekeeper kept her money was emptied of its contents. A very great deal more labour appeared to have been expended in opening the various drawers, cupboards, &c., than would have been used by an expert thief.

No clue whatever has hitherto been obtained to the perpetrators of these deeds.

30. ELECTION FOR LYMINGTON.

—The vacant seat for this borough, occasioned by the resignation of Captain Keppel, was filled up by the election of E. J. Hutchins, Esq., the Government candidate, who defeated his Protectionist opponent, Andrew Steuart, Esq., by a majority of 18; the numbers being—

Hutchins	121
Steuart	103

MAY.

1. Accouchement of her Majesty.—

"Buckingham Palace, Wednesday, May 1, 10 o'clock A.M.

"The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince, at 17 minutes after eight o'clock this morning.

"Her Majesty and the infant Prince are well.

"James Clark, M.D.

"Charles Locock, M.D.

"Robert Ferguson, M.D."

Her Majesty's convalescence proceeded in the same satisfactory manner as on previous occasions of the same happy nature; and on May 8th the physicians announced that Her Majesty's recovery had so far advanced that no more bulletins would be issued.

— Dreadful Catastrophe at Benares.—A most frightful calamity occurred at Benares, one of the principal cities of the Bengal Presidency, in which upwards of 1000 persons lost their lives, and property to an immense amount was destroyed.

A fleet of 35 boats, containing ordnance stores, including no less than 3000 barrels (330,000 lbs.) of gunpowder, had reached Benares on their way to the Upper Provinces. Here they anchored late in the afternoon of the 1st of May, off the principal landing-place, and close by the hotel in the centre of the town—the place, it seems, usually occupied by vessels of this sort. They were under charge of a warrant officer, who seems to have quitted his charge on arriving at Benares.

About 10 o'clock a burst of flame was seen for an instant to proceed from one of the boats, followed by a terrific explosion, heard or felt ten miles off, which spread destruction and dismay everywhere. The boats themselves were of course destroyed, houses were demolished or wrecked, and doors and windows blown in; 420 human beings were killed on the spot, and the list of killed and wounded includes no fewer than 1200.

Another explosion of a commissariat fleet, laden with gunpowder, took place on July 10th at Dinapore, on the river near Benares: its effects were less disastrous, but circumstances induce the presumption that it was not the effect of accident.

4. The India Mail.—The overland mail from India, with dates from Calcutta, March 22nd, and Bombay, April 3rd, brings news of continued disturbances on the Peshawur frontier. A garrison of between 300 and 400 men, having been placed in a strong tower or fort, which commands the pass between Peshawur and our frontier post at Kohat, the Affreedies attempted to reduce this stronghold, which greatly interrupted their predatory avocations. But Captain Coke, our commander at Kohat, immediately attacked the besiegers, and relieved the garrison. He had, however, no sooner withdrawn, than the Affreedies assembled in stronger force than before, and pushed their rude approaches so boldly that they

got quite up to the walls, and cut off the water. Finding the post to be untenable, Captain Coke withdrew the garrison, and the Affreedies dispersed, not a little elated with the advantage they had gained.

6. ROBBERY AT CHARLECOTE HALL.—Charlecote Hall, in Warwickshire, the locality of Shakspeare's alleged deer-stealing exploit, and the residence of his "Justice Shallow," was burglariously entered, and a large amount of property carried off—jewellery, articles of vertù, money, a ring, the present of Henry VIII. to his treasurer, a miniature of Shakspeare's Sir Thomas Lucy, gold coins, and other property. One of the robbers was subsequently arrested at Birmingham, with part of the property in his possession, but unfortunately not that part possessing traditionary value, excepting the portrait, and the spoil of other burglaries.

— EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. — The exhibition of paintings on the walls of the Royal Academy this year, though presenting no work of surpassing excellence, yet offers not a few worthy of the English school. There is the same tendency towards a higher class of subjects which has marked English art of late years, shown in the fewer portraits, and more numerous figure and story pictures, and landscapes. Though the historical pictures are not ambitious and striking, yet the general tone is that of force and animation.

By general consent, the best picture in the Exhibition is Edwin Landseer's "Dialogue at Waterloo," representing the Duke of Wellington revisiting the field of his glory, with his daughter-in-law. The same artist sends one of his masterpieces of animal life, a portrait of a "Good Doggie," and a picture of "Dogs rescuing Sheep from the Snow." Leslie's picture of "Tom Jones showing Sophia Western to Herself in the Glass" was much admired. Maclise exhibited "Moses and the Gross of Green Spectacles," (worthy of Goldsmith,) and "The Spirit of Justice," a study for his fresco in the House of Lords: and Cope two intended for the same building—"The Garter conferred on the Black Prince," and "Prince Harry's Submission to Gascoigne;" Turner four gorgeous and unintelligible paintings, taken from the story of Æneas and Dido. Frith's "Sancho telling his Tale to the Duke and Duchess," and E. M. Ward's "James II. learning the Landing of the Prince of Orange," are two most complete and story-telling works. Among the other pictures which gained attention were, Frost's "Disarming of Cupid;" Pickersgill's "Sampson Betrayed;" Cope's "Lear and Cordelia;" Frank Stone's scene from "The Tempest;" Webster's "Study from Nature," and "A Cherry Seller," perfect in every part; Eastlake's "Good Samaritan;" Redgrave's "Court Ladies dressing Griselda;" Martin's "Last Man;" Armitage's "Aholibah." Of the landscape pictures, the strength of the English school, Sydney Cooper and Lee's "Cattle crossing a Ford," is a piece of complete workmanship, as may also be said of the first-named artist's "Summer Showers," cattle undergoing a chill visitation of wet. Stanfield's "Scene on the Maas," a fine work; Creswick's "First Glimpse of the Sea;" Linton's noble picture of "Venice;" fully maintain the cha-

racter of the school. David Roberts exhibited some fine paintings—two interiors of Belgian churches, and two exteriors of Egyptian temples. Among the remarkable paintings exhibited, not the least so was a repetition, by Paul Delaroche, of his famous picture of "Cromwell looking at the Dead Body of Charles the First," striking and gloomy.

Among the sculptures, the most striking were a monument of Archbishop Howley, by Westmacott; Mr. Bailey's "Sleeping Girl," a beautiful and touching work, and Mr. Mac Dowell's "Virginius and his Daughter," and "Psyche."

6. Collision and Loss of Life on Lake Erie.—A collision occurred on Lake Erie, by which several of her Majesty's troops, belonging to the 23rd Fusiliers, were drowned. On Wednesday, May 1st, three companies of the reserve battalion 23rd Fusiliers, embarked at Montreal, on board the *Earl Cathcart* and *Commerce* steamers, for Port Stanley, *en route* to London, Canada West, under the command of Major Chester. No. 7 and part of No. 12 embarked on board the *Cathcart*, and reached their destination in safety. The *Commerce*, with No. 8, and remaining portion of No. 12, proceeded through the canals and Lake Ontario into Lake Erie, and on the night of May 6th she came into collision with the American steamer *Dispatch*, bound for Buffalo, near the Port Maitland or Canada shore. The *Commerce* had but one light at the mast-head, and was mistaken for a schooner, and persevered in crossing the course of the *Dispatch*, until collision was unavoidable. She was run into on the starboard bow, and rapidly filled and sank in eight fathoms water. The officers on board were Captain F. J. Phillott, Lieutenants Sir H. O. R. Chamberlain and F. P. R. Delme Radcliff, and Assistant-Surgeon Douglas Grantham, who lost his life on this occasion, in addition to 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 drummer, and 19 privates, 8 women and 4 children. The survivors were carried into Port Maitland, having lost everything; many of them were almost in a state of nudity. The officers' plate and mess utensils were nearly all on board, and lost.

10. Extensive Plunder.—At the Central Criminal Court, Walter Watts, 33, was indicted for stealing an order for the payment of 1400*l.*, the property of George Carr Glyn, to whom he was servant.

The indictment contained a great number of counts; in some of them the instrument in question was laid to be the property of Mr. Glyn, as treasurer of the Globe Insurance Company, and in others as belonging to Edward Goldsmith and William Tite, the chairman and deputy-chairman of the society.

In another set of counts the prisoner was charged with stealing a piece of paper, the property of the same prosecutors.

The Attorney General said that although the indictment contained a great number of counts, the charge against the prisoner in reality resolved itself into this—that while employed as a clerk and servant to the Globe Insurance Company, who were the prosecutors, he had embezzled and stolen a valuable security of the amount of 1400*l.*, the property of his employers. The facts lay in a very narrow compass, and would appear to be quite conclusive, and he believed that the case would

eventually resolve itself into a question of law. The jury were aware that the Globe Insurance Company had carried on for a great many years a most extensive business both in fire and life insurances, and the prisoner had been for several years in their service as clerk. He was the son of a gentleman who had held a responsible office in the company almost from the period of its establishment, and he was instructed now to state, on behalf of that gentleman—and it was due to him to do so—that the Directors entirely exonerated him from the slightest suspicion of being in any way connected with this unfortunate transaction. The Directors were in the habit of drawing checks upon their bankers, Messrs. Glyn and Co., Mr. Glyn being also a director of the Globe Insurance Company, to pay different claims; and it appeared that on February 26th a check of this description for 1400*l.* was found to be in the possession of the prisoner by his having paid it in to his own account at the London and Westminster Bank. The check was paid in due course by Messrs. Glyn, and was then returned with a number of others, with the pass book in which the check in question was entered in the ordinary course of business, to the prisoner; and he should be able to show that the entry relating to this check had been erased, and the check itself abstracted and either destroyed or made away with in some other manner, as nothing had been seen of it since. It was under these circumstances that the present charge was preferred against the prisoner, and he had only to state in addition, that in consequence of a communication that was received by the Directors an inquiry and investigation took place, which led to the discovery of more irregularities, and the prisoner was questioned upon the subject, but, after attending one or two meetings, resigned his situation. These were the facts, and he believed that the defence that would be relied upon was, that the prisoner had some small share or interest in the Company, and that being in consequence in the position of a partner, he was not amenable to the charge of larceny; but, if such should be the case, he had no doubt that under the present form of indictment he would still be liable.

Witnesses proved that a check or money order for 1400*l.* had been paid into the London and Westminster Bank, to the prisoner's account; the check had been destroyed, but a memorandum in the prisoner's handwriting, which accompanied it, had been preserved, and was produced. The other facts stated in the address for the Crown were proved. It was admitted that the prisoner held two shares in the Company.

For the prisoner, it was urged that, being a partner in the Company, he could not steal his own property. This was overruled. Had the property been laid in the Company generally, the objection might have prevailed, but where the general body intrust a portion of their body with the possession of their property, to deprive them of this is larceny, whether committed by a general partner or another. The Judges held that this document could not be considered a "valuable security," but that the jury were at liberty to find the prisoner guilty of stealing "a piece of paper," which they did; the

opinion of the Judges was supported on appeal, and the prisoner was sentenced to be transported for 10 years.

The prisoner is said to have plundered his employers of the enormous sum of 80,000*l*.

14. Suicide from the Duke of York's Column.—Another of those frightful acts of suicide which have occasionally shocked the public mind in the metropolis during the last few years occurred, a man having precipitated himself from the gallery at the top of the Duke of York's column, and of course met with instant death.

The column is opened for the purpose of allowing parties to ascend to the gallery at 10 o'clock every morning. A man is stationed on duty in the gallery for the double purpose of pointing out the leading objects in the surrounding scenery and of preventing any suicidal attempts on the part of persons who ascend the column; the latter precaution having been taken after the occurrence of the suicides from the top of the Monument.

Shortly after the doors were opened this morning a respectably dressed man addressed the doorkeeper in the French language, and intimated by signs that he desired to ascend to the top of the column. He paid his 6*d*. for admission, and was accompanied by the guide to the gallery, round which he walked more than once, and appeared to enjoy the view of the scenery very much. There was nothing in his manner which excited the observation of the attendant. After having remained in the gallery some minutes with the stranger, the attendant retired to the doorway, leaving the spectator looking in the direction of Marlborough House. He had scarcely reached the door when his attention was attracted to a scraping against the iron railings, and on looking round, he saw the wretched man from whom he had just parted in the act of precipitating himself head foremost from the gallery.

The attention of the man on duty below was called to the catastrophe by a piercing scream from a woman who was passing within a very few paces at the moment the body reached the ground. In descending, the unfortunate man came in contact with the base of the column, whence his body rebounded on to the flag-stones, where it was found perfectly lifeless, and fractured in almost every limb.

The pockets of the deceased being searched, a document was found, proving the wretched man to be Henri Joseph Stephan, a horn player engaged in the orchestra at her Majesty's Theatre. He was stated to be in a depressed state, owing to a disease of the chest, which rendered it probable that he would not be able to pursue his profession.

17. Departure of the French Ambassador.—The "departure," or "recall" of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, which excited so lively a sensation among politicians, when tested by the financial barometer presented a character of grave importance. The funds suddenly fell, from 96⅛ to 95¼, and then to 95, closing at 95⅛ to ¼ for money and account. The effect upon the French funds was proportionate, the 5 per cents fell from 88*f*. 40*c*. to 87*f*. 40*c*.

22. Attempted Assassination of the King of Prussia.—A daring attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia, on the platform

of the railway station at Berlin, fortunately failed, although his Majesty had a very narrow escape.

His Majesty and the Queen were about to leave Berlin for the palace of Sans Souci, but were detained a short time for the preparation of the train. His Majesty was just leaving one of the side rooms of the station to enter the carriage, when a man in the uniform of a gunner of the artillery of the Guard approached, and when close to his person presented a pistol, and fired it at little more than arm's length from his Majesty's breast. At the moment the weapon was raised, the King turned swiftly on one side, and the motion saved his life; the ball only inflicted a slight flesh wound on the right arm below the elbow, and then grazed the front of his coat, but otherwise passed by him harmless. The bystanders, mostly officers and porters of the railway, seized the man instantly, and, as a crowd gathered, the people became so enraged against the perpetrator of the dastardly act, that before he could be conveyed to a place of safety, he was severely beaten, and was indeed with difficulty saved from summary vengeance. The criminal was formerly a sergeant of artillery, named Sefeloge, but was some time ago discharged from the service as an invalid; he had provided himself with a uniform, which he still wore, though not entitled to do so; it enabled him to approach the person of the King without suspicion, as a detachment of the military is on duty all day at the station, and it is a usual thing to meet them on the platform.

The medical certificate of Sefeloge's discharge from the army states the cause to be "unfitness for discharge of duty, on account of disordered mind." He appears, however, to have made very deliberate preparations for his intended crime, and had been practising pistol shooting for some time.

His Majesty went into a room at the station, where his wounds were examined, and which were immediately pronounced not to be dangerous. The bulletin describes the extent of the injury:—

"The ball entered on the inner side of the right forearm, inflicting a flesh wound about two inches long, from which it probably fell afterwards by its own weight. Happily no injury has been sustained by the bone or important nerves. The general state of his Majesty is satisfactory."

His Majesty recovered from the injuries he had received without any very serious suffering.

22. THE AGAPEMONE.—In the Annual Register for 1849, p. 65, was given an abstract of the case of *Nottige* v. *Ripley*, which recounted the vagaries of a set of religious enthusiasts who lived in a species of community at the "Agapemone." Further proceedings have arisen from the strange conduct of this society.

In *Thomas* v. *Roberts*, before Sir J. Knight Bruce, V.C., a petition was made by Mr. F. P. Ripley to have a guardian appointed by the Court over the person of George Nottidge Thomas, an infant four years old, the son of George Robinson Thomas, one of the brethren of the Agapemone, and also to prevent Mr Thomas's seeking by habeas corpus writ to recover the custody of his child. Mr. Thomas was a gentleman who reached deacon's orders in the Established Church, but then became a follower of Mr.

Henry James Prince, another clergyman of the Established Church, who founded the sect of the Lampeter Brethren; and he was one of three of Mr. Prince's disciples who married three other disciples, young spinsters of fortune, named Nottidge, and so brought them and their substance into the society of the Agapemone. After living some time in the Agapemone, Mrs. Thomas became dissatisfied with its doctrine and rule of life, and attempted by persuasions to withdraw her husband and sisters from it; but Mr. Prince's ascendancy, or the ascendancy of his principles, was too great; and at last, in the year 1846, Mrs. Thomas was expelled the society, and put away by her own husband, though then about to give birth to a child. She went to her husband's mother in Wales, and was there confined of a son; afterwards she returned to the residence of her own mother, and has remained there since. Mr. Thomas had written a letter to her, renouncing her for ever, and enclosing an authority to receive the dividends of her fortune, which was not settled on her at her marriage, and therefore became legally his property. The child is now four years old, and its grandmother has made provision for its education and ultimate fortune. On behalf of Mr. Ripley, who applies as the relative and "next friend" of the infant, affidavits were made setting forth the peculiar tenets and life of the Lampeter Brethren, and imputing to Mr. Thomas as one of them a moral unfitness to have the custody and education of the infant. The application was resisted by Mr. Thomas in person; who read long counter-affidavits, and spoke in defence of his right to the custody of his own child. Mr. Thomas denied with solemn earnestness the allegation that Mr. Prince or the other brethren treat the Scriptures with derision—they regard them as the holy work of the living God; he repudiated with the greatest horror the assertion that Mr. Prince is regarded by the brethren as a divine character; and defied the whole universe to bring forward any charge against the Agapemone of immoral conduct among its members. "Our life is a pure, holy life, a life of truth and purity; and the Agapemone is a work of God, holy and religious."

His Honour in giving judgment said—"I apprehend that in England a man who holds the opinion that prayer, in the sense of entreaty and supplication to the Almighty, is no part of duty, but is superfluous—who considers, moreover, that there is not any day of the week which ought to be observed as a sabbath, as a day of peculiar rest, or as one of peculiar holiness, or in any manner distinct from other days—must be deemed to entertain opinions noxious to society, adverse to civilization, opposed to the usages of Christendom, contrary—in the case of prayer at least—to the express commands of the New Testament, and finally pernicious in the highest degree to any young person unhappy enough to be imbued with them. I say, in England. If this is a just view of such opinons, they must disqualify him who avows them, and carries them into practice, for the education, and in my judgment for the guardianship, of an English child, whether his own son or the son of any other; an observation, if liable to any exception or qualification, I apprehend only liable to exception or qualification in the single and

unlikely case of a moral certainty or high degree of probability existing that these opinions will not be communicated to the child —that the child will escape the infection—that he will remain untainted. But these opinions are avowed by Mr. Thomas to be his. He carries them into practice. In such a case, seeing that probably, or certainly as I have said, a sufficient provision for the maintenance and education of this boy is or will be made independently of his father's resources, it appears to me that, consistently with the law of England, as declared and enforced in the Court of Chancery since and before the time of Lord Eldon, as well as by him in more than one important case, I cannot decline interfering to avert from the country the infliction of such a citizen, and from the child such ruin temporarily and such spiritual peril as his father's threatened care must, I think, without a miracle, produce. I make an order therefore substantially, though not in words, such as is asked by the petition.

Death of the Emperor of China. — The Hongkong mail brings home news of the demise of this great potentate. On the 20th March, our consular agent at Shanghae received official notice that his Celestial Highness, "departing on the great journey, had mounted upwards on the great dragon to be a guest on high:" in plain English, that the Emperor Taou-kwang was dead: he departed this life on the 25th February, in the 69th year of his age, and in the 30th year of his reign. The late Emperor was his father's second son, and was nominated by his father's will to succeed to the throne, on account of his having shot two of the assassins who entered the palace in 1813. He is supposed to have fallen a victim to the severity of rites consequent on the death of the late Empress, who died on the 23rd of January. He nominated to succeed him his fourth son, Sze-hing, or Yih-chu, who now ascends the throne at the age of nineteen. Keying, the former Viceroy of Canton, is appointed by the late Emperor to be one of the principal guardians of the present Emperor, and it is hence inferred by some that the present régime and the present tranquil and friendly relations towards ourselves will continue.

Accident at Beachy Head. —A fatal accident occurred to the Reverend Henry James, Vicar of Willingdon, who lost his life by attempting to descend the cliffs. He was walking with his daughter and the Rev. Mr. Watson; Mr. James proposed to descend the rocks; Mr. Watson urged him not to attempt it, but in vain; his daughter staid with Mr. Watson; presently Mr. James was missed; his friend descended some space, and heard Mr. James beg of him for God's sake not to come, for he had hurt himself very much. Mr. Watson raised an alarm, and hurried round to the beach by another way. The unfortunate gentleman was found dead; blood was flowing from his mouth and nose, and his body much bruised.

23. Murder of Mr. Mauleverer.—Another of those dreadful crimes which have given such shocking notoriety to Ireland was perpetrated, the victim being Mr. Robert Lindsay Mauleverer, a magistrate of the County of Londonderry, and agent over extensive estates in the North of Ireland. At the time the savage deed was perpetrated the unfortunate gen-

tleman was on his way to meet the down train on the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway. He was travelling on an outside car, when he was shot through the head, and killed on the spot. The driver states that when the fatal shot was fired his horse took fright and gallopped a considerable distance before he could restrain him. On returning to where the murdered gentleman lay, after being absent some time, he found him weltering in his blood, and presenting a fearful spectacle. The place where the murder was committed was well selected by the assassin with a view to his escape. It is a lonely valley a considerable distance from any dwelling-house, sheltered by rocks on either side of the road. Various causes are assigned, none of them materially differing from those out of which the agrarian outrages have usually arisen, for the perpetration of this terrible tragedy. It is certain robbery was not the object of the assassin, as Mr. Mauleverer had on his person a gold watch and chain, as also a sum of money, all of which were left untouched. The ill-fated gentleman had been engaged of late in serving ejectment notices on a very extensive scale—to the number, it is said, of some hundreds—on the properties for which he was agent, as also in seizing for rents and arrears. At the Crossmaglen petty sessions, on Saturday last, several men and women were proceeded against at his instance for rescuing cattle seized by a number of his bailiffs. Informations were ordered against the parties; but, it afterwards appearing that the notices for distraint were illegally served, the prosecution failed. The deceased was about 45 years of age, and resided in Maghera, county of Derry. He is stated to have been a person of the most amiable and gentle character in private life, but severe and unrelenting in executing the duties of his office. As is usual in these fearful cases in Ireland, no attempt was made by the people to arrest the murderers, although two persons having their clothes stained with blood were seen traversing the country. A policeman, however, having heard of these fugitives, followed them until exhausted; he then despatched two other policemen on their traces, and they were fairly run down; they were in a state of great perspiration, and one was covered with blood. These men and the car-driver were tried for the murder. The evidence implicating them was very minute and circumstantial, and in his charge to the jury the Judge, Mr. Justice Moore, expressed an opinion that the circumstances on which the Crown relied were not borne out by the evidence. Under these circumstances the jury had no alternative but to acquit the prisoners. As there can be little moral doubt that two of these men were actually the perpetrators of the murder, this atrocious crime will now remain unavenged by any human tribunal.

The murder created a great sensation throughout the province, the "Protestant North" having been hitherto free from atrocities of this nature

25. ARRIVAL OF THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR.—The Nepaulese Embassy landed at Southampton with all the éclat due to the political and personal distinction of its members. General Jung Bahadoor Koorman Ranagee, the Prime Minister of Nepaul, is described as being very handsome, and very

dark, with long jet black hair; he is but 32 years old, though already a distinguished warrior, and the most influential statesman in all Northern Hindostan. He was received by the Governor-General of India at Calcutta in full durbar, and was saluted with nineteen guns on arriving and departing. He bears a complimentary letter to the Queen, and presents of surpassing costliness—worth a quarter of a million sterling. He is accompanied by his two brothers, who bear the title of colonel, six officers, and a suite of twelve servants. The first reception of these illustrious foreigners in this country was unfortunate—the Custom-House officers insisted on searching the baggage. To this the noble Hindoo felt a religious scruple: he is the first Brahmin of high caste who has come to Europe, and the infidel touch of the official would be religious pollution, difficult, and in some instances impossible, to expurge but by incremation of the article. He therefore intimated, that if any of his luggage or any of his suite were touched, he would not land on our shore, but would return to his country by the next steamer, without accomplishing the object of his mission; and he set a Hindoo guard, with a drawn sword, to watch his luggage. After the "greatest alarm," and some interchange of telegraphic messages, the blunder was rectified; an order was given to pass the packages, and the Embassy landed, with property and honour alike intact.

These distinguished guests became the fashionable "lions" of the season—the handsome features and heroic bearing of the General (he has cut off some thirty heads with his own hand, and supplanted a rival ministry by shooting them in the presence of the sovereign) made him the "admired of all observers." The General and his suite glittered with the most splendid jewels and gold. They were superbly armed, and scattered around gold and jewels with oriental profuseness. They were of course very liberally treated with dinners, reviews, and sights. Every means were taken to impress the minds of the Embassy with the wealth and grandeur of this country, and with such an exalted notion of our power as may convince the restless Nepaulese (our nearest neighbours in Bengal) of the wisdom and policy of keeping on friendly terms.

25. The Hippopotamus.—The same steamer that brought the Nepaulese Ambassadors, brought also to our shores another "illustrious stranger," an hippopotamus—the first certainly which has visited our shores, and perhaps the first which has been brought to Europe alive; though it appears by the effigies on coins that the Romans were well acquainted with his uncouth form. This animal is a present from the Viceroy of Egypt, and was caught on the Blue Nile, near the seventh cataract, with great difficulty, and has been brought to England at great expense. A large tank, holding 400 gallons of water, and a berth, had been fitted up on board the *Ripon* for the amphibious monster, and several cows were on board to supply him with milk, of which he consumed about 80 pints daily; and so excellent were the arrangements that he reached England in perfect health, having borne the voyage so well as to increase in fatness since leaving

Alexandria. He is about ten months old, and weighs probably 500 lbs.; he is perfectly under the command of his Arab keeper, who sleeps with him in a berth built close to his sleeping-place. The keeper on the voyage was seldom away for more than five minutes without a summons to return, in the shape of a loud grunt. He is as quiet and docile as a kitten, and nearly as playful. He was placed in the Zoological Gardens, whither he attracted a great number of visitors. There was brought at the same time, for the Zoological Society, a valuable and interesting collection of animals, birds, and reptiles, among them an ibex, a lion, some wild cats, civet cats, pelicans, gazelles, and several rare specimens of lizards, and serpents; the latter attended by an Arab boy of curious aspect, who feeds and handles them as any one else would a pet dog or a perfectly harmless creature.

25. Experiments with Rockets.—Some rockets of a novel kind, the invention of Mr. Hales, were experimented on at Shoebury-ness in the presence of the Director-general of Artillery and other officers. One novelty consisted of an iron rod with a balance-weight, attached to the tube, by means of which a resisting pressure can be given to the rocket, so that it shall acquire any graduated additional force before starting. This invention seemed to answer its purpose. The other novelty seems calculated to add new terror to these formidable missiles. It consisted of a compound rocket formed of seven rockets, each ten pounds in weight, enclosed in an iron case, open at both ends. The compound rocket was placed in a triangular-shaped wooden trough, open above, and placed at an elevation of 25°, and, seven matches being placed, they were all ignited at once, and presented a most magnificent spectacle as they ascended into the air, until the object, although so large, was lost to the sight; and it went onwards to so great a distance, that its falling could not be distinguished by the naked eye. These seven rockets were filled at the Royal Arsenal. Seven rockets, bound up in the same manner, which had been filled by Mr. Hales's hydraulic pressure, were then placed in the trough, and ignited, and their ascent was beautiful, proceeding to an apparently greater elevation than the former, until they were lost sight of in the air. When the experiments were concluded, a number of boys went over the sands in the direction in which they were sent, and found one of them at a distance of between three and four miles from the spot where they were discharged. Some of these reached a distance of nearly two miles before they touched the ground, and afterwards ricocheted to a considerable distance.

27. Attack upon Her Majesty.—Her Majesty was again subjected to one of those brutal indignities which have before called forth so much disgust and indignation.

Her Majesty, accompanied by her children and Lady Jocelyn, had called upon the Duke of Cambridge (who lay ill of his mortal sickness) about six o'clock in the evening. About the same time, and while the carriage was within the gates of Cambridge House, a man, respectably dressed, and to outward appearance a gen-

tleman, was observed loitering about the entrance, and as though waiting for the departure of the Queen. No notice was taken of so common a circumstance as that a gentleman should interrupt his walk for a few minutes in order to see the Queen drive past. A little after six, the carriage drove out, and just as it was passing into the road, and was proceeding at a slow rate to turn the corner, this person sprang forward, and with a small stick struck a smart blow at the Queen's face. The blow took effect upon her Majesty's forehead, the bonnet, which was of light texture, being crushed in by the blow. The ruffian was instantly seized by the bystanders; his stick was wrested from him, and he was conveyed to the station-house. The Queen proceeded to Buckingham Palace, amidst the cheers of the passers by, and sustained so little injury from this dastardly assault that she was able to appear at the Opera in the course of the evening. Upon her Majesty's entrance the opera was stopped, and the national anthem was sung amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

The ruffian who made the attack gave his name at the station-house as Robert Pate, of 27, Duke Street, St. James's. It appears by the Army List that he was appointed to a cornetcy in the 10th Hussars on the 5th of February, 1841, and became a lieutenant in the same regiment on the 22nd of July, 1842, and retired by the sale of his commission in 1846. At the station-house he refused to give any explanation of the motives which had induced him to make this dastardly attack upon the Queen.

The prisoner was examined at the Home Office on Saturday, when the facts were proved as above stated. The prisoner was a person of the most gentlemanly appearance, nearly six feet two inches high, little more than 30 years of age, and dressed with peculiar elegance. His father, who is a gentleman of the highest respectability, and had served the office of sheriff of Cambridgeshire, in 1848, was present at the examination. At the re-examination on the 5th of July, Sir James Clark, her Majesty's physician, described the injuries. Her Majesty had a severe bruise, accompanied by swelling, at the right angle of the forehead; the skin was slightly broken, and blood had flowed.

The prisoner was committed to take his trial for the misdemeanour of assaulting the Queen. (See July 11.)

28. Epsom Races.—The first day's racing presented no feature worthy of remark. The Craven stakes were won by Collingwood; the Woodcote. stakes by Mr. Clarke's Marlborough Buck.

On the Derby Day, Wednesday, the glorious weather, and the unusual interest of the probable sport, conspired to draw from London the largest concourse, though not the most aristocratic one ever witnessed on Epsom Downs.

The great event, "The Derby," was won easily by Lord Zetland's Voltigeur. Twenty-four horses started.

On Friday "The Oaks" was won by Mr. Hobson's Rhedycina.

JUNE.

5. Fatal Colliery Explosion at Little Usworth.—The col-

liery of Little Usworth, near Washington, was the scene of of one of those fearful casualties of which so many have been recorded in this work. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, when there were about 160 men and boys in the pit, the back shift men having just gone down to relieve their "marrows," an explosion of carburetted hydrogen gas took place in that part called the South Neuk Flat. It was occasioned by the coming off of a "blower," or bag of gas, from the Maudlin or Bensham Seam, which is a very fiery one, and that in which the fatal explosions at Wallsend and Jarrow occurred. Two men, working out the whole coal in a cross cut, fired a "shot" by which the gas was dislodged. Eleven men and two boys were killed, four of them by the explosion itself, and the rest by the after-damp. Five more were seriously injured, and are not expected to recover. There were likewise four ponies killed.

7. SUICIDE ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—As the two P.M. up-train from Southampton was approaching the Wimbledon crossgates a man was perceived by one of the guards to emerge from behind a tree, and, having run upon the line, he stood in front of the train, evidently for the purpose of committing suicide. The moment the engine-driver noticed the unfortunate person he sounded the whistle and shut off the steam, and at the same time the guards applied the breaks most vigorously, and did all that was possible to stop the train in time to save the life of the man, but without effect; before it could be brought to a stand-still it dashed against the poor fellow, breaking in his skull, and throwing him across the rails, when the wheels of the numerous carriages and trucks passed over his legs and body, mangling them in a most awful manner. The engine was immediately backed, and the mangled remains were gathered up, which being done, the clothing of the deceased was searched. In his pockets a number of printed bills were found, which showed the unfortunate to be of the name of Kemp, a commercial traveller.

— FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE HAMPSTEAD PONDS. — A melancholy accident occurred in one of the ponds situated in the vicinity of the Lower Heath, Hampstead, which resulted in the death of Mr. Sibley, schoolmaster at Highgate, and the son of Mr. Barnes, aged 13, of Brecknock Villa, Camden Town. Mr. Sibley had left Highgate with his pupils for the purpose of walking to Hampstead, as was his usual custom on the Saturday afternoon, and, while in the vicinity of the pond, he was alarmed by the cries of a youth who was bathing, and without removing his coat or hat plunged into the pond, which is of considerable depth, to rescue the unfortunate youth. In the attempt to save the sinking lad, he became so faint (although a very good swimmer) that he also sank, and both perished.

8. SHAKSPEARE'S "TEMPEST" AS AN OPERA.—Although the excellence of the musical version of *Othello* has familiarised the English mind to the translation of the English Bard to the opera stage, yet that opera, beautiful as it is, is rather a lyrical tragedy adopting Shakspeare's story of the Moor, than a transfusion of the mind and action of the poet into the lyrical form. Nor does the prejudiced mind of Englishmen

readily admit the idea, that the dramas of the great master, each perfect in itself, and admitting neither of addition nor diminution, can be reordained, curtailed and adapted to the demands of the Italian stage. If this be so of the grander and more severe of the plays, how much more improbable did it appear that the most fairy-like, strange, and bewitching of these creations could undergo successful transformation. Nevertheless, the production of the opera of "La Tempesta" on the stage of the Italian Opera House, took the audience, all English as it was, with delight and surprise. Certainly the Bard has been singularly happy in one respect. No mere drudge or manager's poet ventured to tamper with the venerated scenes; but M. Scribe, the most artistic dramatist, the most skilful and experienced adapter the world has ever seen, no mean poet himself, and a man endowed with a keen perception of dramatic beauties, undertook the dangerous task.

In the construction of the *libretto* of "*La Tempesta*," Scribe has shown the skill, judgment, and inventive power which have gained for him a hundred triumphs in the field of the musical drama. He says, in a prefatory letter, that he "has respected the inspirations of the immortal author, and that all the musical situations he has created are suggestions taken from Shakspeare's ideas." And this is on the whole true; for, although he has invented incidents and situations calculated for the exigencies of the opera stage, there is no incongruity between them and the original matter.

The chief novelties are the introduction of the witch Sycorax as a living character; and the influence she is made to exert over the guileless Miranda. Musing upon the state of her feelings since she has seen Ferdinand, and blaming herself for the selfish excess of a passion which has placed this stranger in her heart before her father, Miranda betrays her perplexed feelings, and the witch, pretending to be a good spirit sent by her father, tells her that Ferdinand is a betrayer, who has bound her in a magic spell, which she must break by his death—such is her father's command. Miranda, conscious of the existence of the spell in her own heart, believes the rest, and hastens to obey. Entering the cave, she finds Ferdinand asleep, and is about to stab him, when he utters her name in a dream, and awakes. Her resolution is shaken, and vanishes amid her lover's endearments. This last is the most questionable of Scribe's inventions; for it places Miranda in a position inconsistent with the gentleness of nature of Shakspeare's innocent maiden.

The music of Halevy is equal to the beautiful tale: without any very striking airs, it is remarkable for the richness, freedom, and variety of the choral and concerted pieces—the score is free and unembarrassed amidst the utmost complication of harmony. The several parts were beautifully sustained; that of *Miranda* by Me. Sontag. But the striking and original character of the piece was the *Caliban* of Lablache—the great *basso* dressed, acted, and sung the part in a most striking manner. The "delicate Ariel" was performed by Carlotta Grisi with elegant and expressive pantomime.

11. Ascot Races.—The principal events of this favourite meeting were as follows:—the Queen's Gold Vase was won by Mr. Bas-

tard's Mildew; the Coronation Stakes by the Earl of Oxford's Exotic; the "great event," the Emperor of Russia's Plate, by Lord Eglinton's Flying Dutchman, who defeated his chief opponent, Lord Stanley's Canezou, with great ease.

13. DESPERATE BURGLAR.—At the Central Criminal Court George Hacket, 23, shoemaker, was indicted for feloniously cutting and wounding John Storey, a police-constable, with intent to do him grievious bodily harm. The chief circumstance of remark in this case is the desperate character and skill of the criminal. In April he was apprehended for an outrageous assault on a policeman, and was remanded for enquiry as to his participation in a daring burglary. He was then brought from the House of Detention, and placed in one of the cells of the Marlborough Street police-court; the gaoler left the prisoner and four others safe in the cell, and locked the door, the lock being one of Chubb's patent, and also secured it by two bolts on the outside. About a quarter past 11 o'clock the gaoler went again to the cell, for the purpose of taking the prisoner before the magistrate for examination upon the charge of burglary, and at this time the door appeared in the same state as when he left it, but on opening it he found, to his astonishment, that the prisoner and another man were gone, and that three prisoners only remained. From this time nothing was seen of the prisoner until the Derby-day of Epsom Races, when Storey saw him in a chaise-cart going over London-bridge, and proceeded to apprehend him. The prisoner jumped out, and attempted to make his escape, but the constable seized him, and they both fell down, and while the officer was on the ground the prisoner struck him several violent blows on the head with a life-preserver, and then ran off, followed by the constable, calling "Stop thief!" The prisoner brandished the life-preserver as he ran along, and when any one attempted to arrest his progress he aimed desperate blows at them with this formidable instrument, and might possibly have made his escape, but at the corner of Miles Lane, a labouring man named Cheer courageously closed upon him, and succeeded in wrenching the life-preserver from his hand, and upon Storey and some other persons coming up, the prisoner was secured, not without a desperate struggle, during which Cheer received an injury from a kick by the prisoner which had prevented him ever since from following his ordinary occupation; Storey also sustained very severe injury, and he was still unable to go upon duty.

The jury found the prisoner *Guilty*.

The ruffian was sentenced to be transported for 15 years. While in Newgate, he prepared to make his escape, but his plan was discovered. At the Model Prison, he had cut through some of the bars of his cell, but the officers detected him, and means were taken to make doubly sure of the persevering prison-breaker. All was in vain. On Sunday evening, the 1st of Dec., Hacket went to the chapel with the other prisoners; he had managed to conceal about him the sheets and rope of his bed, the spring of the cell-door fashioned into a "jemmy," and a metal weight. As soon as he entered his compartment in the chapel, he seems to

have forced up the flooring, got under the gallery, broken his way through a zinc ventilator, and gained a small closet. A window afforded him the means to get on to a parapet-wall; he walked along this, and eventually got on the roof of the Governor's house, six feet above the wall. Here he divested himself of his prison clothing, except his trowsers and blue shirt; left the garments, with the sheets and other articles, upon the house; and sliding down a gable-end wall, got clear off, and on Monday night sent this letter to the governor of the gaol—

"Monday, 2nd December, 1850.

"George Hacket presents his compliments to the Governor of the Model Prison, Pentonville, and begs to apprize him of his happy escape from the gaol. He is in excellent spirits, and can assure the Governor that it would be useless for his men to pursue him: that he is quite safe, and in a few days intends to procced to the Continent to recruit his health."

17. Fatal Conflagration.—A fire attended with the loss of two lives occurred in Phœnix Street, St. Giles's, in a house occupied by six or seven families. When the alarm was given, the police broke open the front door, when some six or seven persons ran down stairs in their night dresses, and escaped into the street. Suddenly a huge sheet of flame shot from the back parlour up the staircase and cut off all means of escape for the other parties above. A man named Kemble, who lived in the kitchens, at the peril of losing his own life, rushed through the fire, and succeeded in pulling his wife out. He returned three times, and brought through the flames his three children. Mr. Noland, who lived on the second floor, managed to save himself and two of his daughters, bnt one of his children, a girl about 14 years of age, was burnt to death. Having gained the middle of the stairs, the fire rushed upon them, and ignited the night-clothes of one of his daughters; he, however, impressed upon them the necessity of fighting their way through the flames to avoid being burnt to death. One of his children on seeing her sister enveloped in flames rushed to the top of the house, hoping by that means to escape, but she fell amidst the fire, and when discovered one of her legs was burnt off, and the whole of her body reduced to a blackened and shrivelled mass, so that it was impossible to identify her. Mr. Noland and his two other daughters at length reached the street, but one of the latter was frightfully burnt.

Mrs. Harding, who lived in the upper floor, upon being aroused made an attempt to come down stairs, when a body of sparks and volumes of hot smoke compelled her to retreat. In so doing her night-clothes caught fire, and she rushed to the back window, and jumped out. She fell flat upon her back, and was unable again to move. Her son, who lived on the same floor, in making his escape, was also terribly burnt, and was obliged to be removed to the hospital. A man named Thomas Heather, living at the corner of the street, was awoke by hearing violent screams proceeding from the back of his house. He looked out of the window, and beheld a woman and two children in the next yard; the flames at the same time were rushing from the windows so furiously as to threaten

them with immediate destruction. By a desperate effort he managed to pull the mother and her two children over his yard wall, and thereby saved their lives.

The engines having arrived, the fire was got under, but the house and its contents were entirely destroyed.

18. WRECK OF THE ORION STEAMER, 100 LIVES LOST.—A disaster occasioned by the most culpable carelessness, and attended with frightful loss of life, occurred on the rocks at the entrance to Portpatrick harbour. The *Orion*, a fine steamer plying between Liverpool and Glasgow, left the former port on Monday afternoon, with upwards of 200 persons on board. The night was fine and clear, and the sea perfectly smooth. It is supposed that the captain, desirous of taking advantage of these favourable circumstances to shorten his voyage, kept the vessel too near shore, and about a quarter past one in the morning she struck upon some rocks quite close to Portpatrick lighthouse, filled instantly, and sunk in a few minutes. Many of the passengers were on deck, many in the cabins asleep, at the time of the catastrophe. The scene of horror and dismay which followed may be faintly conceived. The crew and passengers rushed to the boats. The first which was launched was so crowded with the panic-stricken passengers that she upset, and all in her were drowned; in the second were a number of ladies, and this reached the shore safely. In the meanwhile the vessel sunk, and all who remained on board either went down with her, or were left floating on the surface of the water or clinging to portions of the wreck. The accident was observed from the shore, and numerous boats instantly pushed off, which picked up as many as were yet floating, and by these means about 100 persons were saved. The number of those who perished could not be ascertained, since, besides about 75, who were duly booked at the office, large numbers had come on board as she lay at the quay; but it is generally supposed that not less than a hundred were drowned. The passengers were of an unusually superior rank, and the dreadful catastrophe carried mourning into many of the most respectable families in Liverpool and Glasgow. Among those who perished were Dr. Burns, Professor of Surgery at the Glasgow University; Miss Morris, his niece; Captain M'Neil, brother of the Lord Advocate, his wife, and two daughters; Mrs Splatt and two daughters; Mr. Hume, merchant, of Glasgow; Mr. Scott, of Canada, his wife, daughter, and sister-in-law. For some days the tide brought to shore numerous bodies of the ill-fated passengers, and baggage, some containing large sums of money. It is deserving of honourable mention, that the second boat was in the first instance filled by gentlemen, when it was suggested that the ladies ought first to be saved, whereupon most of them instantly left the boat, and assisted females to occupy their places, who were thus happily preserved.

22. THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.—The baptism of the infant Prince, third son of Her Majesty, took place in the chapel within Buckingham Palace.

The Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Prince of Prussia,

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Wellington, the Belgian, Portuguese, and Prussian Ministers, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, and others of the Ministry invited to the solemnity, assembled in the Old Dining-room at the Palace at 6 o'clock, and were conducted to seats in the chapel.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Chester (Clerk of the Closet), the Bishop of Oxford (Lord High Almoner), with the Rev. Henry Howarth (rector of the parish of St. George, Hanover Square), the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley (resident chaplain to Her Majesty), the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell (Deputy Clerk of the Closet), and the Rev. Henry George Liddell (chaplain to his Royal Highness Prince Albert), assembled in the room adjoining the Old Dining-room, and took their places at the communion table.

The procession of the sponsors for the infant Prince, being formed in due ceremonial, proceeded to the chapel.

When the procession had all entered, the chorale, composed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was performed:—

"In life's gay morn, ere sprightly youth
By vice and folly is enslaved,
Oh! may thy Maker's glorious name
Be on thy infant mind engraved:
So shall no shades of sorrow cloud
The sunshine of thy early days,
But happiness in endless round,
Shall still encompass all thy ways."

The royal infant was then brought into the chapel, and the service was read by the Archbishop of Canterbury and his Royal Highness was named "ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT." The sponsors were the Duke of Wellington (in honour of whom the name of "Arthur" was conferred, the Prince having been born on the natal day of the illustrious Duke), the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, and the Prince of Prussia.

After the christening a State banquet was given in the Picture Gallery.

22. TESTIMONIAL TO LORD PALMERSTON.—The friends and admirers of the noble Viscount, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having wished to present some memorial of their esteem and respect for his lordship's public and private character, it was resolved that this should assume the shape of a full-length portrait of the noble Lord, to be presented to Lady Palmerston with a suitable address. A deputation of nearly 90 members of the House of Commons, headed by Lord James Stuart, waited on her Ladyship this morning, and requested her acceptance of this testimony of "their high sense of Viscount Palmerston's public and private character, and of the independent policy by which he maintained the honour and interest of this country." Lady Palmerston accepted the high compliment in suitable terms.

The portrait—a full-length, by Partridge,—represents Lord Palmerston in an erect posture, attired in evening dress, and wearing the riband of the Order of the Bath. The apartment in which he is standing, and which may be supposed to be the Cabinet Council Room, contains the usual accessories pertaining to the noble Lord's office as Foreign Secretary, conspicuous amongst which is a bust of his political idol and former colleague—Canning.

No doubt this handsome compli-

ment was dictated by the feelings which were expressed in the address—no doubt, also, the occasion which called it forth at this period was the violent attack made at this time by the Opposition on the Ministry, in the person of their noble Foreign Secretary, whose foreign policy, especially in the recent transactions in Greece, had formed the subject of one of the severest debates that have assailed the present Government. The circumstance that a telegraphic dispatch from Paris, announcing the final settlement of the Greek dispute, was received this morning, was, therefore, singularly *apropos*.

27. Explosion of Gunpowder on the Glasgow and Dumfries Railway.—About 7 o'clock in the morning, a tremendous explosion of gunpowder took place close to the Mauchlin station, on the Glasgow and Dumfries line of railway. Fortunately no lives were lost, but a vast destruction of property was the consequence. Before the occurrence of the explosion alluded to, a smaller one occurred in a carrier's cart, some two or three trucks distant from the engine, by which the after portion of the train was separated from the rest of it. The after-portion had retrograded down a declivity about 300 yards, when the great explosion took place, by which every house and building within two miles of the spot was shaken as if by an earthquake. A third explosion of a lesser character followed. For upwards of 100 yards the ground was strewn with the smoking ruins of carts, trucks, merchandise, &c., part reduced to smoking tinder and part in a blaze; a large quantity of spirits was ignited, and ran down the watercourses, burning up the vegetation. &c.; bales of cloth and other substances were on fire on the sides of the railway, and some of them were carried a considerable distance by the force of the blast. How the disaster was occasioned has not been discovered.

29. Fatal Accident to Sir Robert Peel.—The rumour of the deplorable accident which deprived England of her greatest statesman ran lightning-like over the metropolis, and spread the greatest anxiety and sorrow. The circumstances of this catastrophe were these:—

Sir Robert Peel had called at Buckingham Palace and entered his name in Her Majesty's visiting-book only a few minutes before the accident. Proceeding up Constitution Hill, he had arrived nearly opposite the wicket-gate leading into the Green Park, when he met Miss Ellis, one of Lady Dover's daughters, on horseback, attended by a groom. Sir Robert had scarcely exchanged salutes with this young lady when his horse became slightly restive, swerved towards the rails of the Green Park, and threw Sir Robert sideways on his left shoulder. Two gentlemen who were close to the spot ran forward and raised him, holding him in a sitting posture. Dr. Foucart was the third gentleman to render assistance. He saw the accident from a distance of 150 yards, and hastening forward, reached the spot just as Sir Robert had been raised by the other two gentlemen. Sir Robert, on being raised, groaned very heavily; and in reply to Dr. Foucart's question, as to whether he was much hurt, replied, "Yes—very much." During the few moments which elapsed before a carriage was procured, Sir Robert became unconscious; in which state he remained until after he had

been assisted into the carriage. He then slightly revived, and, again in reply to Dr. Foucart, said, "I feel better." They had not proceeded more than thirty yards when Sir James Clarke met the carriage, and offered his assistance. In a few minutes after he had entered the carriage, Sir Robert became much excited, and endeavoured to raise himself up; which it was thought necessary to prevent. He then again sank into a state of half-unconsciousness, in which he remained until his arrival in Whitehall Gardens. On being lifted out of the carriage, he revived, and walked, with assistance, into the house. The effect of meeting his family was extremely painful; he swooned in the arms of Dr. Foucart, and was placed upon a sofa in the nearest apartment (the dining-room). From this room Sir Robert was never removed.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, Dr. Seymour, and Mr. Hodgson, the family physician and surgeon, were sent for, and a consultation took place. A formidable difficulty presented itself at the very outset of the case, from the distressing fact that Sir Robert's sufferings were so acute that he would not permit any minute examination of his injuries to be made by the medical men. The slightest touch in the vicinity of the injured parts gave him intense agony; it was therefore only attempted to reduce the visible injury, the fracture of the clavicle; but even this caused such agony, that at the expiration of a few hours, the sufferer entreated that he might be released from the bandages, and they were accordingly taken off.

Sir Robert passed a restless night on Saturday, and it became evident that the injuries he had received were of a much more serious nature than had at first been supposed. He continued in a very precarious state throughout the whole of Sunday and Monday. On Monday night the alarming symptoms were greatly increased. About 7 o'clock Sir Robert became delirious, and attempted to raise himself up in bed. In this state he continued during the greater part of the night; and at intervals he became so much exhausted that his medical attendants were of opinion that he could not survive through the night. In the paroxysms of his suffering, Sir Robert's thoughts were with his oldest and dearest friends, and the names of Hardinge and Graham were frequently upon his lips. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Sir Robert fell into a sound sleep, in which he continued uninterruptedly until 8 o'clock. On awaking, his mind was quite composed, and his medical attendants considered him to be much refreshed by the rest he had enjoyed, and at noon Sir Robert expressed himself to be a little easier. This relief was, unhappily, of short duration. At 2 o'clock, far more dangerous symptoms than any which had yet been observed presented themselves. At this time Sir Robert began to breathe stertorously, and his senses again failed him. He ceased to answer any of the questions addressed to him, and appeared to be sinking into a comatose state. The eminent surgeons were again in attendance, but it was apparent that nothing could be done. The relatives were now informed that all the relief medical science could afford was exhausted, and that no hope whatever existed of Sir Robert Peel's life being prolonged for 24

hours. The Bishop of Gibraltar, (the Reverend Dr. Tomlinson,) a very old friend of Sir Robert's, was now sent for to administer the last offices of the Church. On the arrival of the Prelate it was intimated to Lady Peel and the members of the family that they might now, without risk of increasing the dangerous condition of the patient, be admitted to the apartment in which he was lying. In a few moments the whole family were assembled in the presence of their beloved relative, whose exhausted condition at this time scarcely enabled him to recognise them.

Lord Hardinge and Sir James Graham, of whom Sir Robert spoke repeatedly during his wanderings, were now admitted to the bedside of their dying friend, and were deeply affected.

At 9 o'clock Sir Robert had become so exhausted as to be callous to all external impressions. The members of his family still remained near him, with the exception of Lady Peel, whose painfully-excited feelings rendered it absolutely necessary to remove her from the apartment.

Sir Robert ceased to exist at nine minutes after 11 o'clock. Sensibility to pain had ceased some time before death, and his last moments were not disturbed by any physical suffering.

After death, an examination of the body was made; when a most important fact was for the first time discovered, viz., that the fifth rib on the left side was fractured. This was the region where Sir Robert complained of suffering the greatest pain, and it was probably the seat of the mortal injury; the broken rib pressing on the lung, and producing what is technically known as effusion and pulmonary engorgement.

It is impossible to exaggerate the feelings of profound emotion with which the intelligence of Sir Robert's death was received throughout the country. All remembrance of the political offences of his earlier career were forgotten; nothing was remembered but his great practical reforms, and the power of mind and strength of purpose which made him the leading statesman of Europe, and the master-mind of English polity. In all parts of the kingdom marks of respect, such as are usually reserved for occasions of royal ceremonial, were paid to the memory of the departed.

In the House of Commons, the scene of his activity, a marked tribute of respect was paid to his memory—the House, on learning his decease, immediately adjourned without proceeding to any further business. The French Assembly gave a remarkable testimony of their appreciation, by entering, with the general consent, a minute of the fact and of their sympathetic regret on the official minutes of their sittings.

The remains of Sir Robert Peel were interred at the quiet village-church of Drayton Basset, with little funeral pomp, but amid the respectful grief of attending thousands, and the universal sorrow of the nation.

30. SUNDAY DELIVERY AT THE POST OFFICE. — The Postmaster General, by certain judicious arrangements, had succeeded in almost abolishing Sunday labour in the Post Office, and rendered the day one of almost total rest to the employées in the country, without depriving the public of any part of their usual accommodation.

These arrangements seem to have been misunderstood, and gave great dissatisfaction to the party who advocate the strictest observance of the Sabbath. An address for the entire abolition of Sunday labour in the Post Office was rather unexpectedly carried in the House of Commons; and the Postmaster General in consequence issued the following order.

"General Post Office, June, 1850.

"On and after the 23rd instant, there will be no delivery of letters throughout the United Kingdom on Sunday; nor will there be any collection of letters, whether by messengers, letter-carriers, receivers, &c., on that day.

"A collection, however, by means of boxes, will still be permitted on Sunday, as at present, at the receiving-offices, whether in towns or in the country, and at the chief offices in towns, &c.; it being clearly understood that letters deposited in the receiving-boxes shall remain unsorted and untouched until the Monday; and that there shall be no attendance of postmasters or their clerks at the window of the post-office on Sunday.

"The present practice of detaining letters addressed to the metropolis itself, when posted on Saturday, until the dispatch on Sunday, will not be disturbed, with the exception that the bags containing such letters must be closed on Saturday night; and as the mails will be transmitted on Sunday in the usual manner, it will be necessary that some person shall attend to dispatch the bags alluded to, as well as to receive or forward those bags that have arrived from other offices.

"Postmasters taking upon themselves to deliver letters to any parties whatsoever, in contravention of these orders, will be most severely punished."

This order produced the most inconvenient consequences and great complaints. The provincial merchant frequently did not receive his letters until the third day after they were posted; persons sickened and died, ere their nearest kindred could be summoned; bills were protested from non-receipt of remittances to cover them; the Judges could not communicate concerning criminals tried before them; the proprietors of Sunday newspapers were well-nigh ruined. In short, such serious and manifold inconveniences arose, that the Government were enabled to withdraw the obnoxious order amidst universal satisfaction.

"General Post Office, August, 1850.

"The instructions, No. 21, 1850, which have been in force since the 23rd of June last, relative to the Sunday postal arrangements, are now cancelled; and the regulations laid down in the previous instructions, No. 1, 1850, a copy of which is annexed, are to be reverted to on and from the 1st day of September next, and must be carefully observed in every particular until further orders; all modifications on points of detail being reserved for subsequent consideration."

Wrecks in the Ice.—Disastrous accounts have been received in the past fortnight of wrecks by the Arctic ice, which has this season floated unusually southwards into the Atlantic. Upwards of a dozen vessels have been entangled, crushed, and sent to the bottom, and it is said that more than 100 persons have perished. A ship bound from

Londonderry to Quebec, with more than 80 passengers on deck, was spoken by the *Oriental*, from Liverpool, on the 17th April; and was supplied with water, of which her store had run short. On the 27th, the *Oriental* was beset by the ice, with two other vessels, and they saw the Londonderry ship similarly beset about 10 miles westward of them. For two days this vessel was seen making signals of distress, which could not possibly be answered; and then she suddenly disappeared. Afterwards, a great number of bodies were found in the ice, and fragments of wreck which showed the ship's port of departure and destination. It is believed that not a soul escaped, as portions of boats were discovered among the floating wreck. On the 29th March, the *Signette*, from Alloa to Quebec, saw beset a heavily-laden English brig with painted port-holes; the ice cut her down, and stove her in; the men were seen working at the pumps, in hope that assistance would reach them before they went down; but in vain — all perished. Three other vessels, names unknown, were seen to founder, after being nipped; all their crews went down with them. The *Ostensible*, from Liverpool to Quebec, was fixed in a field of ice five days, and was then pierced through by huge spike-like points of ice. Captain Welsh, of the brig *Duke*, heroically worked his ship through the icebergs, till he got at the crew of the *Ostensible*, and brought them safe out: the rescued crew had not left their ship 20 minutes when she went down. Among the other ships lost were the *Conservator* and *Acorn* from Liverpool, the *Hibernia* from Glasgow, the *Collector* from St. John's Newfoundland, the *Astrea* from Weymouth, the *Wilhelmina* from Aberdeen, the *Gossnell* from Newcastle, and the *Sylph* from Leith: the crews of all these were saved.

ANTIQUITIES AT LYMNE, THE PORTUS LEMANIS. — The precise locality of the Roman port—*Portus Lemanis*—has been matter of much discussion among the learned, though most agreed in placing it near Lymne in Romney Marsh. Recent excavations have not only determined its site, but even its dimensions, fortifications, and entrances.

Some fragments of walls were known to exist, protruding above the soil, on the declivity of a hill below the mediæval fortress of Lymne Castle. These remains are called Stutfall Castle. By the excavations of a few zealous antiquaries, the whole circuit of the ancient walls has been uncovered. The curtain wall is 10 or 12 feet thick, and has been flanked by at least 12 semicircular towers of great solidity and strength. The Decuman Gate has been completely uncovered; it is flanked on either side by a small round tower, the whole placed on a platform of an extraordinary extent and Cyclopean character. The stones comprising this platform and the entrance are many of them of extraordinary size, some weighing at least a ton each; many are remarkable for the lewis holes by which, with the aid of machinery, the stones were raised and lowered into their respective places. There are also no less than four postern entrances, near some of which were four sculptured stones, which appeared to have been used for other purposes previous to having been applied as corner or foundation stones. The most striking feature presented by these re-

mains is the positions in which the walls and towers are found. On one side, for at least 100 yards, the entire wall has fallen outwards; on the opposite side it has taken an internal direction; the towers have fallen both inwards and outwards, and in some few spots large pieces of masonry have sunk downwards at least 10 feet. Strange as it may seem, these extensive and massive buildings have been dislocated and removed by land-slips, but at what date cannot be guessed. From Saxon and Norman remains which have been found, it would appear that the castrum was occupied long after the Romans abandoned it. The coins hitherto discovered are chiefly of Carausius, Tetricus, Constantine, Probus, Valens, and Gratian, the latest being of Edgar. At present the area of the castrum has not been touched.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES IN CALIFORNIA. — The American papers announce the discovery of vast regions of ancient ruins near San Diego, and within a day's march of the Pacific Ocean, at the head of the Gulf of California. Portions of temples, dwellings, lofty stone pyramids, (seven of these within a mile square,) and massive granite rings or circular walls round venerable trees, columns and blocks of hieroglyphics—all speak of some ancient race of men now for ever gone, their history totally unknown to any of the existing families of mankind. In some points, these ruins resemble the recently-discovered cities of Palenque, &c., near the Atlantic or Mexican Gulf coast; in others, the ruins of ancient Egypt; in others, again, the monuments of Phœnicia.

JULY.

3. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—*Liverpool.*—A most disastrous accident happened to a railway train at the station in Lime Street.

An excursion train left the Uttoxeter station on the North Staffordshire Railway, for Liverpool, at an early hour. It consisted of 22 carriages, and contained about 600 people. When it arrived at Edgehill the engine was detached, and the train was dispatched down the tunnel, in charge of two of the breaksmen of the London and North Western Railway Company, and the guard who came with it. The tunnel is a steep incline, and the duty of the three men would have been to have used their breaks, so as to keep the train under control and stop it when it emerged from the tunnel. These persons had not sufficient power to control the velocity of the carriages, and the consequence was, that the train came down the tunnel at a tremendous speed, and running into the station, was brought up by a collision with the stone wall which faces Lime Street. The buffers, which were once placed here, had recently been removed, so that the train ran without a check against the stone wall at the end of the line, fracturing the stones, and cutting up the flagging and paving of the station by the recoil.

Fortunately no person was killed, but some fifty passengers were most severely cut and bruised.

5. ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—An attempt, or what has been called so, to assassinate the President of the French Republic, at Paris, was anticipated and prevented by the

police. A youth named George Alfred Walker, son of a compositor, was observed waiting about the Palace, with a preoccupied air. His movements attracted the attention of the secret police. As a carriage passed, he was observed to search its interior with his eye, and to step forward, holding his hand in his bosom as if grasping something; but observing that the eye of "an agent" was upon him, he suddenly drew back; and then, as suddenly, he fronted the agent and gave himself into custody, with an exclamation admitting that he was waiting the opportunity to kill the President. A pistol, loaded, capped, and on full-cock, was found inside the breast of his waistcoat, and he avowed that this was to have been the weapon of death. Official inquiries have demonstrated that Walker is undoubtedly insane.

8. DEATH OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—This kindly and popular prince, seventh son of George III., and uncle to Her Majesty, died this morning at Cambridge House. The following bulletin announced the event:—

"Cambridge House, July 8, 1850, 10 P.M.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, after passing a tranquil day, expired somewhat suddenly, and without suffering, at 20 minutes before 10 o'clock.

FRANCIS HAWKINS, M.D.
THOMAS WATSON, M.D.
RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D.
ROBERT KEATE, Ch.
HENRY S. ILLINGWORTH, Ch.
EDWARD H. HILLS, Ch."

The remains of His Royal Highness were interred at Kew Church, on the 16th. The funeral cortège left Cambridge House at 6 A.M., at which early hour a large concourse of respectable persons had assembled round the gates, and lined the road. As the procession passed through Knightsbridge, Kensington, and Hammersmith, the muffled church bells tolled minute peals, the houses were shut, and business suspended.

At Kew Church, the procession was joined by H.R.H. the now Duke of Cambridge, chief-mourner; H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, son-in-law to the deceased; and H.R.H. the Prince Albert.

The burial service was read by the Rev. J. Hutchinson, domestic chaplain to his late Royal Highness. When the coffin was removed from before the altar, the widowed duchess and her daughters advanced, and attended the remains to the vault, their temporary resting place.

The Duke of Wellington, Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and many other noble persons, attired in mourning, were present in the church, in token of respect to the departed Prince. The funeral ceremony was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain; the Earl Marshal and College of Arms had no share in it, nor was Garter King-at-Arms there to proclaim the style and titles of the deceased. It is said that a mausoleum is to be erected in part of the royal grounds adjoining, to which the remains will ultimately be removed, as to a family vault. These arrangements were by the express wish of the Duke, who desired that the more imposing part of the ceremony of royal interments should be dispensed with, and that his remains should rest among his fellow-parishioners, with whom he had so long dwelt in harmony and good-will.

9. Death of the President of the United States. — General Zachary Taylor, the conqueror of Mexico, and President of the American Republic, died, after an illness of scarce 24 hours, of cholera, or the Mexican diarrhœa. The sudden demise of this fine old soldier and upright man, at the outset of a career which promised great things for the honour and stability of the republic, plunged his country into mourning, and caused much regret in Europe. It will appear to Englishmen a strange consequence of elective government that, upon two successive Presidencies, the government of a free people should have fallen into the hands of persons as to whose supremacy the people have no voice, and whom they certainly would not have chosen if they had had the opportunity of election. It will be remembered that, upon the sudden death of General Harrison, the Presidency devolved, according to the constitution of the United States, upon Mr. Tyler, the Vice-President, of whom little was known, and whose policy plunged the nation into wars of conquest and ambition; as now, by the premature demise of General Taylor, it has fallen to Mr. Fillmore, of whose future even less can be predicted.

10. Conflagrations Abroad.— The foreign newspapers contain accounts of the conflagration of two famous cities, one in the United States, and the other the ancient capital of Poland.

On July 10 a fire burst out in the storehouse of John Brock, grocery and commission merchant, Water Street, Philadelphia.

The fire raged with great fury, but the firemen would have succeeded in mastering it but for a terrible explosion which occurred about half an hour after the fire began. The flames reached some stores of saltpetre; several successive reports were heard, and then a tremendous explosion took place, spreading terror and destruction around. The force of the explosion was lateral, shattering the walls of the building, but it spent itself principally in an upward direction, carrying with it into the air, to the height of 300 feet, large burning masses of combustibles, with bricks, joists, &c.

The adjoining houses were completely demolished by the explosion; those opposite were instantaneously set on fire by the flakes and cinders which were flying in all directions. Many of the firemen were thrown, with their pipes in their hands, from the roofs of the surrounding houses, and others knocked down from the engines, and some of them burned or lacerated in a dreadful manner.

The force of the explosion, and the intense heat and fury of the fire, as it burst out on all sides, were attended with lamentable loss of life. Many men, women, and children were instantly killed; numbers were frightfully scorched, and dreadfully burnt and mangled; while many others were hurled into the docks, some of whom were drowned.

The flames now made irresistible progress, until they were exhausted by having reached the boundaries of the "blocks" in which they raged. The area thus destroyed contains about four squares and 12 blocks, in which there were about 300 buildings. The casualties are said to be, killed, 30; wounded, 100; drowned, 9; missing, 17.

A letter from Poland, dated July 23rd, says "Cracow, the heart of Poland, is in ashes. On

the 18th, at mid-day, the fire broke out, almost simultaneously, at five different points in the city. Of the Episcopal Palace, of the two finest churches, the Dominican and the Franciscan, the memory alone remains.

On the 26th, Montreal, the capital of Upper Canada, was ravaged by a destructive fire, which destroyed some of the most substantial houses in the city: 22 stone buildings, 22 of brick, and between 30 and 40 of wood, were consumed, to the value, including the goods therein, of nearly 100,000*l*.

On November 12th, the town of Fredericton, in New Brunswick, was desolated by a similar calamity, much more severe in proportion to its extent, for nearly 200 houses in this small town were destroyed, rendering 3000 people houseless. These buildings were chiefly of wood.

In December, a destructive fire occurred in the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia. It commenced in the North Barracks, and destroyed them and a square of about 100 houses.

Nor are new cities more exempt from calamity of this nature than the old. San Francisco, the new capital of the new state of California, seems particularly exposed to conflagration. On the 24th December last, one-half of it was destroyed, with a loss of 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 dollars. Again, on May 14th, it was nearly annihilated, the value of the buildings destroyed being stated at 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 dollars.

13. SUICIDES IN NEWGATE.—At p. 65 of this CHRONICLE will be found the record of the conviction of Walter Watts for stealing a check of the Globe Insurance Company: it is said he had expected a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment, but received one of ten years' transportation; still he was noticed to continue in his usual spirits. He slept in a cell with three other prisoners, and went to bed at about nine on Friday evening, having conversed cheerfully up to that time. At 3 o'clock on Saturday morning one of his fellow-prisoners awoke, and lay awake till nearly 4 o'clock; about that time, turning round, he saw that Watts was not in his bed, and yet that his slippers and dressing gown were not removed. He awakened another fellow-prisoner, who instantly searched for Watts, and found him dead in a water-closet at the end of the cell. He had hanged himself to some iron bars which crossed a window, with a piece of cord cut from the sacking of his iron bedstead. The medical officers stated that when admitted into the prison he was labouring under *delirium tremens*, from having swallowed large quantities of brandy to drown reflection, and that his sentence *might* have completed his derangement.

The Jury found a verdict of suicide under the influence of temporary insanity; but it seems more probable that the unhappy man deliberately selected this mode of escaping the penalty of his crimes.

On the previous day another suicide was committed in the same prison, by Daniel Blackstaff Donovan, who had been that day convicted of throwing his wife out of window with intent to murder her. He was sentenced to death, but the Jury recommended him to mercy, and Judge Alderson stated that the recommendation would be made "in order that his life might

be spared." He persisted in his innocence of the charge, and retired to prison in a sullen mood. He asked for his dinner, but could not eat it when it was brought to him. At half-past two in the afternoon, when the turnkey came to look in at him, he was dead. He had hanged himself by a handkerchief to some window-bars, which he had reached by standing on his bed. The verdict of the coroner's jury affirmed that the suicide had been committed under the influence of temporary insanity.

13. ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—The hopes of the Spanish nation have received a severe disappointment by the premature delivery of Queen Isabella of a son, who died a few minutes after his birth. The Queen speedily recovered her health; but this unfortunate event deprives the nation, at least for a time, of the prospect of a settled succession, and gives new scope to the intrigues of the Carlists on the one hand, and of the Duchess of Montpensier on the other.

17. STORM AT BRIGHTON.—A storm of lightning, thunder, and rain, of almost unexampled violence, broke over Brighton. During the preceding days the temperature was very high. Indications of a coming tempest were discernible during the whole of the afternoon, and at about a quarter to 7 o'clock it burst over the centre of the town. The lightning and thunder were terrific; the flashes of blinding brilliancy were followed the next instant by the crash, and the buildings were shaken to their foundations. The rain came down in torrents, and the widest streets were turned into streams over their whole width. The torrents flowed down the steep streets towards the sea, and, being stopped by the embankments, laid the lower part of the town under water. The inhabitants were driven into the upper stories, the goods were floated out from the cellars and ground-floors, and the boats were brought from the salt to float for the first time in fresh water. By the aid of these the terrified refugees were rescued, and most of the floating property secured.

Similar storms visited other places; among them Reading, the lower parts of which were flooded, and several persons there, and in the neighbourhood, were struck by lightning.

Other parts of the country, and also Scotland and Ireland, were similarly visited; many persons were struck by lightning, and much damage done to property.

— PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS. —Sir John Romilly, now Attorney-General, and Mr. Cookburn, the new Solicitor-General, were re-elected for Devonport and Southampton, respectively, without opposition.

A severe contest, July 29, attended the election of a member for the county of Mayo, the seat for which was vacant by the death of Mr. Dillon Browne.

The candidates were Mr. Ouseley Higgins, a Liberal, and Mr. Isaac Butt, the eminent Queen's Counsel, a Protectionist.

Mr. Ouseley Higgins was the successful candidate; the numbers being—

Higgins	141
Butt	93
Majority	48

19. POISONING IN YORKSHIRE.—*York.*—William Ross, a youth of nineteen, was tried for the murder

of his wife, Mary, by administering to her arsenic in treacle. The prisoner, a factory-worker at Ashton-under-Lyne, married Mary Bottomley, at Easter, 1849; subsequently he and his wife went to live at Roughton, a village on the borders of Yorkshire, where the woman's family were settled, and with whom they lodged. After a time Ross disagreed with the Bottomleys; he charged his mother-in-law and her son with robbing their lodger; they were sent to prison, but at the sessions the Grand Jury ignored the bill against them. Ross was heard to vow vengeance against all the family; and on the 16th of May last he bought five ounces of arsenic at Ashton-under-Lyne. His wife was entered in two burial-clubs; from one, a penny club, 4*l.* would be paid at her death; from the other, a club at the mill where she worked, 6*l.* 6*s.* On the 17th of May Ross quarrelled with his wife, and was heard to say to her, "Thou 's worth more dead than quick;"—on her death the fees would be received. On the 28th of May the wife was taken very ill, with the symptoms of poisoning; and she died on the 30th. The prisoner would not let a doctor be fetched, but said he would go himself; then he reported that the doctor was not at home, but that he had left a message for him. The fact was Ross never went to him. He was heard repeatedly urging his wife to take something, which she refused to do as it made her ill and vomit. He removed his wife from one room to another, and cleared away all traces of the matter she had thrown off her stomach. Immediately after her death he sent to inquire about the burial-club money. He had talked of going to America, if his wife died. When arrested he made varying statements; one, that Martha Buckley (a married sister of the wife) had called to see her, and told her she had some cream of tartar for her, which would cool her inside, and had administered a tea-spoonful of white powder in some treacle, which made her very ill. Owing to these statements Martha Buckley and her husband had been taken into custody, but were discharged. A post-mortem examination showed a large quantity of arsenic in the viscera.

After the death of the deceased the Bottomleys broke up their household and sold their furniture. In doing this it was discovered that there was a hole in the bed on which the daughters slept; and this being searched, a packet of arsenic was found. The prisoner was now more minutely searched, and in his watch-pocket arsenic was found. This led to new statements by the prisoner.

On cross-examination it was elicited that Martha Buckley had wished her sister dead and out of the way.

For the defence it was urged that the prisoner had no motive for such an atrocious act; for his wife was earning 10*s.* or 12*s.* per week, and was supporting him while out of work; and that there were grounds for suspecting Martha Buckley of having administered the poison.

After a trial of two days the prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged.

Great efforts were made to save the life of the convict, many persons entertaining a strong belief of his innocence; but the subsequent investigation proved insufficient to alter the view of the case taken by the Jury, and the sentence was

carried into execution on the 7th of August, in front of York Castle.

20. Sale of the Earl of Ashburnham's Pictures.—This important collection of paintings was disposed of by Messrs. Christie and Manson. The large room was filled to overflowing by connoisseurs and others connected with the fine arts. The prices some of the works sold for were remarkably high, and the biddings in many instances were carried on with great spirit, rising a hundred guineas at each advance.—"Portrait of Titian," by himself, brought 388 guineas; "The Daughter of Herodias," by Carlo Dolce, 735 guineas; "A grand Landscape, with figures in the foreground representing the story of Apollo and the Sibyl," by Salvator Rosa, presumed to be the finest landscape of this master, was bought for the Marquess of Hertford for 1785*l.*; "Portrait of Don Livio Odescalchi," by Vandyke, 472*l.* 10*s.*; an admirably-painted "Portrait of a Cavalier, in a black silk dress, hat, and ruff," by Rembrandt, 420 guineas; "A View in the Bay of Naples," by Claude, 1123*l.*; "A Portrait of Murillo," by himself, 829*l.* 10*s.*; "Lucretia stabbing herself," by Guido, 409*l.* 10*s.*; the celebrated picture of "Nature unveiled by the Graces," painted by Rubens at the desire of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was bought by Mr. Fuller for 1000 guineas; the "Triumph of Bacchus," by N. Poussin, was purchased by Mr. Seguier for 1160 guineas; the "Triumph of Pan," by the same artist, was bought by Mr. Hume for 1180 guineas; the capital work by Claude, engraved in the "Liber Veritatis," "A Classical View near Rome, with the Ponte Molle in the distance," was sold for 1800 guineas; the engraved picture, by Schedone, the "Horn Book," 750 guineas; "Joseph and the Virgin presenting the Infant Jesus to the High Priest," by Guercino, 400 guineas; "A Mathematician leaning over a Table, measuring with a pair of Compasses," by Rembrandt, 1000 guineas.

22. Dreadful Steam-boat Explosion at Bristol.—A most appalling accident happened in the Floating Harbour at Bristol, by which many lives were sacrificed, and a large number of persons seriously wounded. For the last nine or ten months several small steamers have plied in the floating harbour, taking passengers to and fro between the Stone Bridge and the Hotwells. At half-past 8 o'clock in the evening one of these, called the *Red Rover*, was lying off Rawlings' wharf, waiting to take up a number of passengers who had just arrived from Portishead in the *Portishead* packet. There were about fifty passengers on board, and several others were in the act of proceeding towards the *Red Rover*, when a terrific explosion was heard, accompanied by fearful shrieks. An immense cloud of steam hung over the vessel for a few moments, and when it cleared away a dreadful scene was presented to view. The vessel was shattered to pieces, fragments were blown to great distances, the passengers had been scattered in every direction, and a large number were observed struggling in the water, wounded and mutilated. Several wherries instantly rowed to the spot, and succeeded in picking up many of them. Flies were also immediately procured, and the wounded persons as fast as possible conveyed to the Bristol In-

firmary. Six persons were taken up quite dead; four died soon after; three more died within a week of their injuries; eighteen were ascertained to be seriously injured, some of whom were not likely to recover; one dead body was afterwards found floating; and it was supposed that several more were submerged in the basin.

An inquest was held on the sufferers, at which it was made evident that the catastrophe had arisen from the unsafe condition of the boiler.

The engineer of the boat had been a blacksmith. Nicholas, a boiler-maker, had inspected the boiler before it was last patched up. It was in a very bad state. He declared that it could not be repaired to be safe; but his son, despite his remonstrances, had repaired it. This very man lost his life by the explosion. Nicholas ascribed the disaster to the thinness of the boiler-plates, and the insufficient number of stays: the boiler had always leaked, sometimes putting the fire out. A number of witnesses then expressed a belief that the boiler was safe; but one had refused to buy the boat, because he thought it unsafe.

The Jury found the explosion to have been accidental, adding their opinion that the owner ought not to have used the boiler.

A steam-boat explosion, attended with less fatal consequences, occurred at Plymouth on the 10th of July, when the *Queen* steamer, of about 70 tons burden, blew up when lying off North-corner steps, Hamoaze. The after-end of the boiler was blown completely out, taking with it the after-deck and cabin, companion, and seats—indeed, the stern part was shelled, there being nothing but the ceiling of the hull to be seen. Of six persons on board, the stoker was blown away by the explosion, another died of his injuries, a third was seriously, and a fourth slightly injured. The *Queen* was engaged for the day by the trustees of the Princess Street Independent Chapel, Devonport, for an excursion up the Tamar; and had the accident occurred a few hours later, the loss of life would probably have been frightful.

22. Election for Chester.—The elevation of Sir John Jervis to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas having vacated his seat for Chester, an election of a new member took place. The candidates were Mr. Stanley, a Liberal, and Mr. Tatton Egerton, a Conservative. The former was elected by a considerable majority.

23. Explosion of Fire-damp at Airdrie.—A frightful explosion of fire-damp occurred at a coal-mine at Commonade, near Airdrie, early in the morning. Twenty workers had just descended into the mine and entered the galleries when the gas ignited; nineteen men perished on the instant; the twentieth was at the foot of the shaft, and he threw himself down as the fiery blast approached, so that it passed over him. He managed to attach himself to the chain in the shaft, the basket having been destroyed, and he was drawn to the surface.

29. Fall of a Mill at Stockport.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock,—providentially the hour when the operatives go to dinner,—a large portion of a new mill at Stockport fell suddenly to the ground, causing the death of 11 persons employed in it, and great destruction of machinery. Brinthsway Mill was a

spacious structure, 47 yards long and 20 wide; the exterior walls were founded on solid rock, and were very substantial; a double row of iron columns ran down the centre, and supported the floorings of four stories. About the centre of the building two of these columns were omitted to make room for a water-wheel, and it is supposed that the floorings gave way at this vacancy, bringing one-sixth of the entire structure to the ground.

30. Goodwood Races.—These, now the most fashionable of the southern racing meetings, were this year especially successful, the brilliant weather aiding a good list of sport. Of the principal races the Goodwood Cup was won, for the second time, by Lord Stanley's Canezou; the Racing Stakes by Mr. H. Hill's Pitsford, displacing William the Conqueror, who came in first by a head, but ran foul; the Craven Stakes, by Mr. Walter's Maid of Team Valley; the Gratwicke Stakes, by Mr. Foster's Musician.

— Railway Accident at Glasgow.—A dreadful accident occurred at the Cowlairs station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. A special train left Perth in the morning, by the Scottish Central Railway, to convey a large party of excursionists to view the Highland Society's exhibition in Glasgow. On approaching the city, the train was divided into two sections; when the first went forward, it was detained by another train being on the line at Cowlairs. While thus stationary, the second portion of the train suddenly approached at a great speed, and dashed into the first train. Two cattle-trucks, in which were 25 or 30 persons, were smashed to pieces, and the other carriages were damaged. Five persons were killed, and several others were severely hurt.

The Great Diamond, the Koh-i-noor. — The celebrated Eastern gem, the Koh-i-noor diamond, has arrived from India in the *Medea* steam-sloop, in charge of Colonel Mackeson, Political Agent, and Captain Ramsay, Military Secretary of the Indian Governor-General.

The Koh-i-noor, or "Mountain of Light," was discovered in the mines of Golconda at the time (1550) the region of that name constituted the kingdom of Kootub Shah, under the suzerainty of the Mogul Emperor Shah Jehaum, father of the great Aurungzebe. The Mogul Emperor and the King of Golconda having fallen out, the Meer Jumla, the vizier of the former, forsook his master, contributed to his overthrow, and, by the bribe of the Koh-i-noor, obtained from the conquering Mogul the vacant throne. Thus the gem passed from Golconda to Delhi; and at Delhi, in 1665, it was seen by the privileged eyes of the French traveller Tavernier, in the hands of Aurungzebe himself.

This inestimable gem was safely preserved at Delhi, until, in 1739, the empire received its fatal blow from the invasion of Nadir Shah. Among the spoils of conquest which the Persian warrior carried back with him in triumph to Khorassan, and which have been variously estimated as worth from 30 to 90 millions sterling, the Koh-i-noor was the most precious trophy: but it was destined to pass from Persia as quickly as that ephemeral supremacy in virtue of which it had been acquired. When the Persian conqueror was assassinated by his subjects, his Affghan

guard fought their way to their own frontiers, though only 4000 strong, through the hosts of the Persian army. In conducting this intrepid retreat, Ahmed Shah, their commander, carried off with him the treasures in his possession; and was probably aided by these means, as well as by his own valour, in consolidating the new state which, under the now familiar title of the Doorannee Empire, he speedily created in Cabul.

With the overthrow of the Doorannee Monarchy by the consolidated power of the Sikhs, under Runjeet Singh, the jewel passed to a new master. Shah Shuja of Cabul was the last chief of the Abdallee dynasty who possessed it. Shah Shuja was a fugitive from Cabul, under the equivocal protection of the Sikh chief. Runjeet Singh was fully competent either to the defence or the restoration of the fugitive; but he knew or suspected the treasure in his possession, and his mind was bent upon acquiring it. He put the Shah under strict surveillance, and made a formal demand of the jewel. The Doorannee Prince hesitated, prevaricated, temporized, and employed all the artifices of Oriental diplomacy, but in vain. Runjeet redoubled the stringency of his measures; and at length, the 1st of June, 1813, was fixed as the day when the great diamond of the Moguls should be surrendered by the Abdallee chief to the ascendant dynasty of the Singhs. The two princes met in a room appointed for the purpose, and took their seats on the ground. A solemn silence then ensued, which continued unbroken for an hour. At length Runjeet's impatience overcame the suggestions of Asiatic decorum, and he whispered to an attendant to quicken the memory of the Shah. The exiled prince spoke not a word in reply, but gave a signal with his eyes to a eunuch in attendance; who, retiring for a moment, returned with a small roll which he set down upon the carpet mid-way between the two chiefs. Again a pause followed; when, at a sign from Runjeet, the roll was unfolded, and there in its matchless and unspeakable brilliancy glittered the Koh-i-noor. From the family of the Sikh chief it has now passed to the sovereign of these realms, by the conquest of Lahore.

Excepting the somewhat doubtful claims of the Brazilian stone among the crown jewels of Portugal, the Koh-i-noor is the largest known diamond in the world. In its rough state it weighed nearly 800 carats, which were reduced by the unskilfulness of the artist to 279, its present weight.

Its value, calculated according to the method of computation employed by jewellers, is more than two millions sterling. The famous Pitt diamond weighs scarcely 130 carats. The great diamond at the top of the Russian sceptre weighs above 200 carats.

AUGUST.

3. Assassination of Mr. Pike.—Another dreadful murder in Ireland has taken place. Mr. John Pike, land-agent for Mr. Robert Cassidy, of Monastereven, in King's County, was deliberately murdered. While he was walking to Parsonstown (or Birr), with one Holligan, a tenant on the estate

he managed, two men attacked him with pistols. Having long expected to be so attacked, he was armed with two pistols and a sword-cane; he used all his weapons successively, fired both pistols, and drew his sword-cane, but in vain: he was shot down, and his skull dashed in with the butt-end of a pistol. His companion, Holligan, saw all the fight, and describes it, but was, as he says, afraid to help; and at last, being threatened himself, he fled to Birr. The populace, as in Mr. Mauleverer's case, were evidently in complicity with the criminals, who of course escaped.

This fearful transaction occurred in the broad daylight, upon an open public road, where travellers and vehicles daily pass—in no glen, no lane, no mountain fastness, no ravine, no jungle, but on the common thoroughfare, numbers of the peasantry going to market, several inhabited houses within a short distance of the spot, and nearly 50 people working in the bog, who saw Mr. Pike murdered, beheld the assassins run away after they had committed the diabolical crime, and not one followed to arrest them—not one came forward to give evidence before the coroner!

Mr. Pike had been twice before fired at; he was on this occasion about to evict some refractory tenants.

6. Election for Lambeth.—Mr. Charles Pearson having resigned his seat for the borough of Lambeth, an election was held to fill up the vacancy. The candidates who appeared on the nomination day were Mr. W. Williams, formerly the popular member for Coventry, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and Mr. Hinde Palmer, all extreme liberals. The voting was all in favour of Mr. Williams, and at the close of the poll, the numbers were—

Williams	3834
Napier	1182
Palmer	585

7. Murder at Newport.—*Monmouth.*—Maurice Murphy and Patrick Sullivan, two young Irishmen, were tried for the murder of Jane Lewis, at St. Woollos, near Newport, on the 3rd of April. From the barbarity with which the crime was perpetrated, and the subsequent desperate courses of the youthful prisoners, this case caused great local excitement. Lewis, a poor old woman, was assailed on her road home, her skull beaten in with a stone, her face and jaw-bone smashed, she was stripped of some of her dress and other articles, and left dead. Suspicion fell on the prisoners, and they were traced and pursued. They were arrested in Gloucestershire, just after they had perpetrated another crime: they robbed an old gentleman named Meredith, on the high-road, and so maltreated him, it would seem with intent to murder, that his life for a time was in danger. The murder of Jane Lewis was brought home to the prisoners: they had sold articles stolen from her; there was blood on their dress; they made statements accusing each other. The jury immediately convicted them, and they were sentenced to be hanged; and this sentence was carried into execution on the 23rd, the prisoners admitting their guilt.

9. Tragical Death of a Tourist. — On the 6th instant, Mr. J. W. Dutton, the son of the Hon. J. W. Dutton, of Bibury House,

Gloucestershire, with three other gentlemen and some guides, left Interlachen to hunt chamois amongst the mountains of the Bernese Oberland, in the neighbourhood of the Blumlis Alp and Jungfrau. They pursued their sport for some days with little success. On the 9th the following tragical accident occurred:—Mr. Dutton being slightly cold, gave his rifle to a guide to carry, that he might more effectually use his Alpine staff in descending diagonally the steep incline of the mountain, covered with loose slaty deposit upon its rocky face. Mr. Dutton, having slipped whilst placing his foot upon a piece of rock, fell upon his left thigh and hip, and at the same moment the guide, who was immediately behind him, carrying his rifle, stooped to break his fall and prevent his sliding down the slope. The fastening by which the leather sling was attached to the rifle was not strong, and slightly out of repair. The movement of the guide in order to save Mr. Dutton had the effect of causing a strain upon the sling more than it could bear; it accordingly gave way; the rifle fell from him, and dropped down the slope, pointing straight up it. All the party, viz. Mr. Dutton, Mr. Jackson, and the three guides, were then close together. Scarcely a moment had elapsed when one barrel went off, and the ball passed amongst them; the second barrel went off instantly afterwards (the rifle not being at more than a distance of about five yards). This second explosion was with more deadly effect, for poor Mr. Dutton was shot through the stomach. His first request was to be carried down to the snow; and to the edge of it, therefore, he was taken. Messengers were dispatched for medical assistance, and with very great labour the wounded man was carried to Kien, a distressing journey of eleven hours. He bore the whole transit with the most patient and determined resignation, being from the first convinced that his wound was mortal. He died at nine on the morning of the following day. His remains were conveyed to Interlachen, and interred in the beautiful little Protestant churchyard of Stieg.

11. CONFLAGRATION IN GRAVESEND.—Gravesend has within the last few years been greatly ravaged by conflagrations, of which two are recorded in the ANN. REG. of 1845 and 1846. The town has now suffered from the most extensive calamity of that nature which has yet befallen it; no fewer than 29 houses having been destroyed, and eleven others more or less seriously damaged, in a part of the town where valuable property was accumulated. The first alarm was raised at half-past 2 o'clock, A.M., when smoke and flames were observed issuing from the premises of Mr. Adlington, a grocer, living at No. 65 in the High Street; though it does not appear certain that the fire originated there. The High Street is a narrow and inconvenient thoroughfare; but in it are the shops of the principal tradesmen, with the Town-hall and Market-place. The houses were mainly constructed of timber, and the flames rapidly travelled from house to house, proceeding down the street towards the pier, so that some of the inhabitants had difficulty in escaping with their lives. Before the town engines could be got to work, some time having elapsed before water was obtained, a dozen houses on one side of the High Street were

blazing, while the flames spread across the road to the opposite buildings; houses in Church Alley and in lanes in the rear of the High Street also caught fire. The scene was fearfully grand; the town, river, and shipping, being brightly illuminated. The reflection of the flames was seen in London, and some engines hastened to Wapping and Greenwich as the sites of the fire. Engines were obtained from Rochester, Chatham, Dartford, and Tilbury Fort; and at a later period two engines (summoned by the electric telegraph) arrived by rail from London, with a detachment of the Fire Brigade. The contents of a tallow-chandler's shop and two spirit shops helped to feed the fire and spread it. At one time, both the parish church and the town-hall seemed to be in danger; but they escaped. The fire was so far got under or had burnt itself out by seven o'clock, that there was no danger of its further spread; at that time a wide extent of ruins presented itself. The estimate of the damage done amounts to 100,000*l.*; 25 individuals who have suffered were insured for 75,800*l.* The premises of the London and County Bank and of the Savings Bank were consumed; but the papers, books, and cash of the concerns were saved. An inquiry was made as to the origin of the fire, suspicion being excited by the repeated occurrence of these calamities, but nothing was elicited to justify the reports which were in circulation.

On the 21st September another fire broke out in this unfortunate town, which, however, was extinguished when one house had been totally destroyed and two gutted;—and on the 27th November a house in Harmer Street was found to be on fire; the flames were subdued, and it then appeared evident that the house had been willfully set on fire, and the occupier, a haberdasher, named Marder, was committed for trial.

12. Sale of the King of Holland's Pictures.—High and honourable motives have induced the present King of Holland to sell the magnificent collection of paintings, drawings, and sculpture of the late King. Of the pictures, many were fine specimens of the Italian masters, but the most valuable and interesting portion were of the Flemish and Dutch schools. The drawings were extremely fine, being the choicest specimens of Sir Thomas Lawrence's collection. The sale took place in the Palace of the Hague, and was attended by all the leading connoisseurs of Europe, and by the directors of most of the national galleries and museums.

The pictures consisted of 352 lots, some of which brought enormous prices. The following were the sums realized by the most celebrated pictures:—Van der Helst, a Family Party, 11,900 florins; for the Emperor of Russia. Rembrandt, Portrait of a Young Lady, 7000 fl.; Gallery at Brussels. J. and A. Both, Italian Landscape, 10,400 fl.; for do. Ruysdael and A. Van der Velde, Landscape, 12,900 fl.; for do. Backhuysen, Marine View, 5650 fl. Claude de Lorraine, a Seaport, 8600 fl. Brascassat, Prairie, 6300 fl. Van Eyck, Annunciation of the Virgin, 5375 fl. Hemling, Adoration of the Magi, 6450 fl. The same, Life of St. Bertin, 23,000 fl. Holbein, Portrait, 5000 fl. Velasquez, Portraits of Philip IV. and the Duke d'Olivarez, 38,850 fl.:

for the Emperor of Russia. Spagnoletto, The Holy Family, 8500 fl. Rembrandt, Portraits of the Pellicorne Family, 30,200 fl.; for the Marquess of Hertford. Hobbema, Water-mill, fl.; for do. Fra Bartolomeo, La Vierge au Palmier, 14,000 fl. Bronzino, a Lady of the Medici Family, 5000 fl. Guido, St. Joseph, the Virgin, and Infant Saviour, 7900 fl. Guercino, Martyrdom of St. Catherine, 10,100 fl.; for the Emperor of Russia. Luini, St. Sebastian, 7400 fl. The same, Holy Family, 15,500 fl. The same, St. Catherine, with three Angels, 7000 fl. Perugino, St. Augustin, 7400 fl. The same, The Holy Family, 23,500 fl.; for the Gallery of the Louvre. Seb. del Piombo, Christ at the Tomb, 28,000 fl. Raffaelle, The Holy Family, 16,500 fl. R. Sanzio, Portrait de Salezar, 16,000 fl. Andrea del Sarto, La Vierge de Pade, 30,250 fl.; for the Marquess of Hertford. Titian, Philip II., 10,000 fl. L. da Vinci, La Colombine, 40,000 fl.; for the Emperor of Russia. The same, Leda, 24,500 fl. Rubens, Christ giving the Keys to St. Peter, 18,000 fl. The same, Chasse au Sanglier, 20,000 fl. Vandyke, Portraits of Philippe and Madame le Roy, 63,600 fl.; for the Marquess of Hertford. Wilkie, Family of the Distiller, 10,000 fl.

The Gallery of Pictures produced 96,000*l.*

The collection of Drawings sold at prices equally high: one by Raffaelle, the choicest in the collection, "Christ at the Tomb," brought 6900 fl. The whole of this part of the King's collection produced about 9000*l.*

The statuary was of no great merit, and sold accordingly.

The horses, dogs, carriages, and the whole stock of plants in the gardens and conservatories, were all sold off on succeeding days.

13. EXPLOSION OF THE AMMUNITION MANUFACTORY AT RENDSBURG.—The fate that turned the battle of Idstedt against the Holsteiners seems determined to pursue them with other and minor calamities. The principal laboratory of the army of the Duchies blew up on the 7th inst., with terrible loss o life and destruction of property.

The laboratory is situate on the island, in the centre of the town, formed by the two branches of the Eyder, the island itself being a kind of fortress within the main fortifications. The ammunition is always removed, as it is prepared, to the more distant magazines, which are of course fire and shell proof; and at the time of the accident there was no greater quantity of explosive matter in the building than the men were engaged on for the day, otherwise the catastrophe would have been still more terrible. The laboratory was shattered to pieces, the houses in the vicinity destroyed, and houses in the town set on fire by the shells and rockets which were scattered in all directions. Ninety-one corpses were buried, 35 persons were wounded, some severely, and 11 are missing. The sufferers were chiefly officers, cadets, and men of the artillery.

13. MURDER BY POISONING.—*Gloucester.*—Hannah Curtis, aged 55, was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Harris, her late husband, by poisoning him with arsenic, on the 30th of April, 1850, at the parish of Frampton Cotterill.

Mr. Edwin Day.—I am a surgeon. I was directed by the coro-

ner to examine the body of the deceased. I made a *post-mortem* examination. I delivered the viscera to Mr. Herapath. I saw the deceased on the 25th of April, a few days before his death. I sent him medicine. He complained of a tickling in the throat, and that he had thrown up a quantity of bright-red blood. I saw him twice afterwards. He was worse. I prescribed for him, but nothing with arsenic in it.

Cross-examined.—I attended deceased at the request of the prisoner. She appeared attentive and kind to him. Some of the medicine I prescribed would possibly produce irritation of the throat.

Mr. Herapath, analytical chemist.—I tested the contents of the stomach sent to me in the usual ways. [The deceased was buried on the 5th May, but suspicion arising, had been disinterred.] I found a quantity of white arsenic in it. I have no doubt that the death of the deceased was caused by arsenic. I have never myself known death prolonged beyond 24 hours after sufficient arsenic had been taken to cause death, except where it was administered in very small doses, and caused death by lowering the system. The swallowing arsenic does not necessarily cause throwing up of blood. I am satisfied, from examination of the stomach, that the blood thrown up in this case was not thrown up through taking arsenic.

Charles Wall.—I am shopman to Mr. Moreton at Frampton Cotterill. Prisoner came to our shop on the 26th of April to purchase groceries. After I had served her she said, "I want a small quantity of arsenic. How do you sell it?" I said, "Twopence an ounce." She asked for half an ounce. I weighed it up, and wrote "Poison" on it. Whilst doing so I said, "Mrs. Harris, you are not tired of your life, are you?" She said, "No, I am not, but there is a black cat comes to my house and takes away my tarts. He took away two, tins and all, once, over the wall. I want to give him a bit of something, if I can, to poison him." I said, "You know it is poison, I suppose?" I then put it in the paper and marked it. The day before she was in our shop, and said, "Thomas is poorly." When she came in the next day, I said, "How is Thomas to-day?" She said, "He's been very poorly all night, and has been spitting up a quantity of blood." There were other people,. neighbours, in the shop when I sold her the arsenic.

James Hall.—On Tuesday, April 2nd, I was coming home in my master's cart. I gave prisoner and another woman a lift. On passing through Stapleton she told me she had had her fortune told. I asked her what the fortune-teller told her. She said the fortune-teller told her, her husband had been bad, had got better, but that he would be worse, and be took off very sudden; but she should not be a widow long, for she would soon get another offer, and it would be her own fault if she refused him. And she said, she did not tell her exactly, but said that she saw him frequently going to and fro to his work.

George Holden.—I knew the deceased for 25 or 30 years. I saw him on the 19th of April last. He was then in good health. I also saw him the next day; he then had a stick in his hand, and walked with the other hand against the wall. He was then very bad, and seemed to be in pain, and put his hand to his stomach.

Robert Bishop.—I was at the house of the deceased on the 27th of April. Deceased said he was very bad in his stomach and feverish, and asked for water. Prisoner gave him water in a teacup, out of a pitcher. When he had taken it he threw it up again. He was sick before he drank the water. After that I gave him some ready-made tea from a teapot on the hob. Prisoner poured it into a cup, and I gave it to him. He wanted some wine, and called to her, "My dear, come to me." She came and gave me money, and I went and got wine, and gave it to her in the room below, and then I went up to deceased. She came up in a minute or two—as soon as she could—with the wine in a teacup, mixed with water. A minute or so after he had taken it he said, "My stomach gets warmer and warmer," and then he threw it up. He vomited three times. I went to fetch a minister, and also Mr. Day, the surgeon. Mr. Day gave me some medicine for him, and I brought it and administered it to him. He took it and vomited again, and said, "Lord have mercy upon me, I shall soon be a dead man." Her conduct to him was very kind and attentive—what it ought to have been. The medicine was given to him according to the doctor's instructions in my presence, and in a clean teacup.

Joseph Thatcher.—I am nephew of the prisoner. On the 27th my uncle told me he felt a burning pain in his stomach, and asked me to fetch something to wet his mouth. I held him up, and prisoner gave him something to drink. He vomited directly after taking it. After the funeral prisoner married Curtis.

John Webb, parish clerk of Winterbourne, proved the marriage of the prisoner to John Curtis on the 26th of May last.

Mary Ann Elliott, cross-examined.—The prisoner is my mother. There was a bakehouse in the house. I have heard prisoner and the deceased complain that the cats got in and stole the tarts and meat. I have heard deceased say that he should like to have them killed.

The jury then deliberated for half an hour, and returned a verdict of "Guilty," which they accompanied with a recommendation to mercy.

Mr. Justice Williams passed sentence of death on the prisoner.

The prisoner said, "My lord, I am quite innocent." The sentence on the convict was commuted to transportation for life.

15. PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT.—The Parliament was prorogued by Her Majesty in person. The royal procession left Buckingham Palace at 20 minutes before 2 o'clock, and reached the Houses of Parliament at 2 o'clock precisely. Her Majesty was accompanied by H. R. H. Prince Albert, and attended by the usual officers of state. As the Queen passed through the park and the streets, she was received both in going and returning with the usual hearty demonstrations of loyalty.

17. INUNDATIONS IN BELGIUM.—The whole of the country between Brussels and the French frontier has suffered from deluges of rain without parallel, and from a consequent flooding of the rivers beyond all previous experience. In the latter half of last week storms of rain accompanied by lightning, which has set on fire churches, houses, and crops, and destroyed the life of men and ani-

mals in a great many instances, burst over the whole of the hilly and wooded region south of Brussels and on the French side of the frontier. The floods from the sky were such as actually to strike down birds in their flight: bushels of dead starlings have been collected, their wings cleaving to their sides, and their body plumage sodden with the rain. The rivers began immediately to swell, and the country was flooded for leagues. At Brussels, on Friday night, the river rose so rapidly that alarm-guns were fired by the artillery. The whole country was devastated by the fearful torrents; at Mons, Charleroi, and Namur, the effects were most disastrous; villages were undermined, houses destroyed, farms swept away, bridges blown up, railway embankments destroyed. Many lives were lost, and the destruction of rural and agricultural property most calamitous.

18. Fatal Boat Accident on the Mersey.—About 8 o'clock in the evening, as the Eastham ferry-boat was leaving Eastham, alarm was given that a boat laden with persons had suddenly gone down some hundred yards from the shore. Upon looking in the direction in which the boat disappeared, several persons were seen struggling in the water. The boat of the steamer was got out as soon as possible, and succeeded in picking up three men and a boy. During this time the steamer was moving towards the unfortunate persons. The boat, with all possible dispatch, took those rescued to the steamer, and put out again for the purpose of rescuing the others. Two more persons were saved, but the rest of the passengers, eight or nine in number, were drowned.

20. Collision at Sea.—A frightful collision took place between the steamer *Minerva*, plying between Liverpool and Kingstown, and the brig *William Rushton*, which caused the loss of seven lives and the total destruction of the latter vessel.

The *Minerva* left Liverpool at 7 o'clock in the evening. About 1 o'clock the following morning, when the *Minerva* was between Puffin Island and Point Lynas, a strange sail was descried close upon the steamer. The vessel proved to be the *William Rushton*, from Laguna on the coast of Mexico, heavily laden with mahogany and a few parcels of a general cargo. Immediately on the brig being seen coming in the direction of the steamer it was clear to all on board that a collision was inevitable; the engines were at once reversed, the helm put hard up, and everything done to mitigate the effects of a calamity which seemed unavoidable.

Only a few moments elapsed after the brig was first seen before the bowsprit of the steamer came in contact with her, striking her about midships: the collision was extremely violent, from the circumstance that the steamer was going at full speed when she first saw the brig, and the engineer was therefore unable to reverse the engines in time to prevent serious consequences.

As soon as Captain Hall of the *Minerva* saw what had happened, he got out and manned the life-boat, and although the sea was running very high, happily succeeded in saving the lives of four persons on broad the brig, including the captain, the cook, and two seamen. The remainder of the crew, which altogether numbered 11, were all drowned. In

about 10 minutes after the collision the brig sank in deep water; not a vestige of her was to be seen. The *Minerva* was very greatly injured by the collision, her bows being so stove in that her foremost compartment was filled with water.

21. THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—Previous to proceeding for the usual autumnal residence in Scotland, her Majesty paid an unceremonious visit to her royal uncle the King of the Belgians. Embarking from Osborne in the royal yacht, and attended by a squadron of steamers, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and four of their children, made a rapid passage, amid tempestuous weather, to Ostend, where they were met by King Leopold. The royal visitors remained welcome guests until Friday morning, when they re-embarked, passed over to Dover Roads, and reached Osborne at an early hour the following morning.

— FALL OF THE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS RAILWAY STATION.—An accident of a very alarming character, and attended with loss of life, occurred in the afternoon at the Bricklayers' Arms station. A few minutes before 3 o'clock, the 2 50 train for Rochester having started shortly before, and the station therefore being providentially free from passenger traffic, the cast-iron roof, extending 400 feet in length, and being divided into two compartments, each with a 50 feet span, descended with a terrific crash to the ground. The porters who were engaged at the time on the spot were of course buried under the ruins, but most of them being close to a train of empty carriages then in the station, were sheltered thereby from the falling mass. One poor fellow was killed instantaneously, another had his leg broken, and two others were seriously injured. The cause of the disaster appears to be this: the porters were engaged at the time in moving a third-class carriage on one of the turn-tables, when an engine used in moving the carriages approached at a slow pace, and running into the carriage when in a transverse position, forced it against one of the pillars supporting the roof. This was instantly snapped by the blow, and the whole mass immediately gave way, leaving nothing but the broken gas-lamps and the bare walls on either side of the station. It will be recollected that this is not the first accident of the kind at the Bricklayers' Arms station, for about six years ago a portion of the roof fell in, causing a loss of life. The whole was subsequently reconstructed, and was believed to be perfectly safe.

22. THE PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.—Among the singular movements which the disturbances in Europe during the last few years have produced, not the least singular is the agitation for "Peace" —that is, for an universal disarmament, henceforth and for ever, all quarrels between nations being hereafter to be settled by peaceable arbitration. The promoters of this desirable and visionary project, chiefly English philanthropists, convened a general Congress of all Nations for the promotion of this design. The place chosen was the city of Frankfort. There assembled accordingly a large body of persons of all nations at that ancient city, the very centre and focus of German agitation. The place of meeting was the church of St. Paul, the hall of the defunct Parliament under the regency.

The proceedings partook of the character of "platform oratory" rather than of practical business. The chief speakers were English, of whom, and of the whole company, Mr. Cobden was the lion, well seconded by Charles Hindley, M.P., and Mr. Edward Miall. MM. Emile Girardin and Garnier eloquently represented the French peacemakers; Dr. Buller and Elihu Burritt, the Americans; and a great sensation was produced by the appearance and speech of Mr. Copway, a Chippeway chief. Dr. Bodenstedt and Dr. Weil represented Germany. The congress sat several days; speeches were made, resolutions moved, seconded, and carried; and the meeting separated, determined to pursue the good course they had undertaken, with the simplicity of earnest minds, and the confidence of a good cause.

24. Execution of Patrick Forbes. — Patrick Forbes, who was convicted on the 31st of July, at Newcastle, for the murder of his wife, was executed at that place. The details of this crime are too horrible and revolting to be given. The prisoner was a labourer, living with his wife and four children in a mean place in Newcastle. Both were of drunken and dissipated habits. On the 22nd of March the convict and his wife got drunk together. The wife was placed on a bed, and Forbes fell asleep by her side. In the middle of the night the family were awakened by a piercing cry, and on going to the room were informed the mother was dead.

From circumstances observed the police were sent for, and a surgeon, who found the bed-clothes saturated with blood under the deceased; and on examining her person a cloth was found on the lower part of the abdomen soaked in blood, but he could not discover any external injury. The body was stripped and placed upon the table, and he then observed blood oozing from the woman. There were no external marks of violence. He then made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, directing his attention to the parts which were bleeding, and found that the vagina had been ruptured, and also the bladder, by some sharp pointed instrument, and that the intestines were wounded, the injuries extending at least a foot into the body of the deceased. A poker, which was found thrust into the fire of the prisoner's room, was a very likely instrument to have caused the injuries described. The shock to the nervous system, and the hemorrhage from such an injury, would be so great that death would be almost instantaneous.

The convict denied his guilt, alleging utter incapacity to act from drunkenness.

26. Death of King Louis Philippe. — His Majesty King Louis Philippe expired at 8 o'clock this morning, at Claremont, in the presence of the Queen and the following members of his family: — their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Orleans, the Comte de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Duchess Augusta of Saxe Coburg, and the attached attendants of the royal household. The King had been made aware of his approaching dissolution early on the preceding day, in the presence of the Queen, and, receiving with calmness the melancholy information thus first broken to him, pre-

pared for the final arrangements which he wished to make, with the composure which has marked the whole course of his eventful life.

The remains of the deceased monarch were conveyed to a temporary resting-place in the private chapel of a Roman Catholic lady at Weybridge. The ceremonies observed were of course those of the Roman Catholic Church, but with a studious avoidance of public pageantry. Mass was celebrated in the small private chapel of Claremont House, in the presence of the royal family. In the centre of the chapel a platform was raised, ascended by two steps, each about 6 inches in height, upon which was placed, on tressels, the coffin containing the body of the ex-King. The coffin was surrounded by 24 lighted wax tapers, and was covered with a black velvet pall, fringed with silver, in the centre of which a cross, extending the length of the coffin, was worked in silver. The walls of the chapel were hung with black cloth, and the external light was carefully excluded. Mass being concluded, the coffin was removed in a hearse to the chapel at Weybridge, attended by a cortège of priests and officers of the household; the youthful Count of Paris, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke d'Aumale, following as mourners. The line of procession was occupied by considerable numbers of gentry on foot and on horseback, many of whom had come from London to pay their last respects to the illustrious exile, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood testified every feeling of respect. On arriving at Weybridge, the coffin was placed in the chapel, before the altar, on tressels. The female members of the royal family having joined the mourners, low mass for the dead was performed, and the coffin was then placed in a tomb which had been erected immediately under the dome of the chapel. Here prayers for the dead were read, and the obsequies terminated with sprinkling the tomb with holy water.

Upon the slab covering the tomb in which the coffin is deposited, is placed the subjoined inscription, surmounted by the arms of the Orleans family and the royal crown of France:—

"Depositæ jacent
Sub hoc lapide,
Donec in patriam
Avitos inter cineres,
Deo adjuvante, transferantur,
Reliquiæ
Ludovici Philippi Primi,
Francorum Regis,
Claromontii, in Britannia,
Defuncti,
Die Augusti xxvi.,
Anno Domini mdcccl.
Ætatis 76.
Requiescat in pace."

27. The Queen's Visit to Scotland. — Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their family, left Osborne House on their journey to Scotland, proposing to pass the autumn, as usual, at the royal residence at Balmoral. On their journey, Her Majesty drove to Claremont, and paid a visit of condolence to the bereaved family of Louis Philippe. On reaching London, they drove direct to Euston Square, and set forth on their journey to the north. The royal party paid the Earl of Carlisle the compliment of a visit at his splendid mansion at Castle Howard, which was reached at 6 P.M. The following day was passed in viewing the castle and park, and the surpassing beauties of the surrounding scenery. On Thursday morning they resumed their journey, and on reaching the Newcastle station, were received by Earl Grey, who presented the

mayors of Newcastle and Gateshead. These functionaries had paid Her Majesty the delicate compliment of ordering all the factory fires of that murky neighbourhood to be extinguished, that the atmosphere might be free from smoke. The royal visit "inaugurated" the opening of the magnificent high-level bridge of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway. The party crossed the border by the Royal Border Bridge, whose opening was also "inaugurated" by the passage of the train. Passing on to Edinburgh, Her Majesty took up her residence at the palace of her ancestors, Holyrood House. The inhabitants of Edinburgh, it is needless to say, received Her Majesty with every demonstration of enthusiastic loyalty. The royal family occupied a suite of apartments in the more modern part of the palace, which had been redecorated for their reception; but immediately after their arrival, the Queen hastened to the apartments occupied by her beautiful and unfortunate ancestress, Mary Stuart, and viewed the scenes of so many melancholy and historical events with deep interest. On the following morning the royal family drove to the highest point of the Queen's Seat, and climbed on foot to the steep summit of Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat, viewing the unrivalled scenery they present with enthusiastic delight. In the course of the day Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of the Scottish National Gallery on the Mound, amidst a salute which thundered from the frowning battlements of the ancient castle with grand effect. The rest of the day was spent in viewing the notabilia of the city. On Saturday morning the royal family proceeded on their journey to Balmoral, where they arrived in the evening. The residence of the royal party at Balmoral was marked by the same freedom and rational enjoyment of country life which form so agreeable a feature of their family history. Prince Albert shot and fished; Her Majesty rode and walked, climbed mountains on foot with her consort, and enjoyed the romance of a night's sojourn at the lonely hut on Loch Muick, and a visit to the frowning and terrible solitudes of "dark Lochnagar." The pleasures of this agreeable retirement induced Her Majesty to protract her return to England from the 5th to the 10th October, when the royal family left Balmoral on their route southward; they again took up their residence at Holyrood House for the night, and on the following day returned to Buckingham Palace. The arrival of Her Majesty from her peaceful and happy retirement in Scotland was clouded by a melancholy domestic affliction; intelligence arriving of the decease of the amiable consort of the King of the Belgians, to whom Her Majesty was most affectionately attached. This bereavement, following so closely the death of her aged parent, sensibly affected Her Majesty.

28. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN DOVER AND CALAIS.—Instantaneous communication with the Continent by means of this wonderful application of science was established, the wires having been successfully carried across the Straits. The points chosen were Shakspeare's Cliff at Dover and the opposite chalk headland of Cape Grisnez on the French coast, midway between Calais and Boulogne.

The operations were conducted from the *Goliah* steam-boat. Be-

tween the paddle-wheels, in the centre of the vessel, was a gigantic drum or wheel, nearly 15 feet long and 7 feet in diameter, weighing seven tons, and fixed on a strong framework. Upon it was coiled up in close convolutions about 30 miles of telegraphic wire, encased in a covering of gutta percha. The connecting wires were placed in readiness at the Government pier in the harbour, and likewise at the Cape, where they were run up the face of the acclivity, which is 194 feet above sea-mark.

The connection of the 30 miles of wire enclosed in gutta percha was made good to 300 yards of the same wire enclosed in a leaden tube, to protect it from being injuriously chafed by the shingle on the beach and in the shallow water. The *Goliah* then steamed forward at the rate of about 3 or 4 miles an hour, in a direct line to Cape Grisnez. The great drum was put in corresponding motion, and from it the wire was paid-off over a roller at the stern of the vessel. At every 220th yard (one-sixteenth of a mile) square leaden clumps, weighing some twenty pounds, were riveted to the wire, to sink it well to the bottom, and to assist in embedding it in the submarine soil. The depth of the water varies between 100 and 180 feet; but at certain points there are ridges and valleys, which made the sinking of the wire an operation that required careful management. Between two of these ridges, well known to sailors, and called by the French the Colbart and the Varne, is a steep valley surrounded by shifting sands, many miles in length, parallel to the shores; and in these sands, as with the voracious Goodwins, ships encounter danger from losing their anchors, and fishermen lose their nets. The wire was successfully plunged to the bottom, however, safe equally from ships' anchors, fishing nets, or monsters of the deep. The remainder of the route was safely and slowly traversed, and the *Goliah* reached the French coast about 8 o'clock in the evening. In half an hour the wire had been carried ashore and run up the face of the cliff, and messages had been carried from end to end of the wire. Unfortunately the means taken to obtain security proved the means of interruption. The wire is encased in leaden tubes for some distance from the shore on either side. The tube on the French shore suffered from the action of the waves, and snapped the wire at the point of entrance. The wires were therefore taken up, and the line will be laid down in a more favourable position.

29. WRECK OF THE ORION.—*Trial of the Captain and Mates.*—The trial of Thomas Henderson, captain of the *Orion* steamer, George Langlands, first mate, and John Williams, second mate, for the "culpable bereavement of the lives" of the passengers who were lost by the wreck of that steamer off Portpatrick (*See ante*, p. 79), took place at Edinburgh, before the High Court of Justiciary. It was proved that during the second mate's watch the vessel approached closer to the shore than is usual by upwards of a mile; and that this unusual course was taken when the weather was hazy, and against the warning exclamations of the experienced seamen who had the look-out watch; it was further proved that the captain came on deck several times during the second mate's watch, and each

time observed both the compass and the ship's position off the shore, which could be distinguished during nearly the whole course: thus the mate was shown to have conducted the ship recklessly, and the captain to have left him uncontrolled in his recklessness. The object was to cut off all corners, and run a straight and swift course. On the part of the captain it was urged, that the usage in the Liverpool and Glasgow service is, that in fine weather he should retire to rest during the four hours of the second mate's watch, that time including an unhazardous part of the voyage; this usage was proved by several experienced captains and pilots: but all these witnesses negatived the propriety of the captain's retirement in hazy weather; and the log-book of the *Orion* gives the weather as "hazy and calm." Moreover, the captain was on board, and supervised the course; so it was urged that he must share the responsibility of it. For the mate it was urged, first, that the course he gave was practically correct—but he was contradicted both by Captain Robinson of the Royal Navy, the hydrographical surveyor of the coast, from whose observations the Admiralty charts are prepared, and by commanders and pilots in the service; secondly, that the compasses were wrong generally—but it was proved that they varied only one point; and thirdly, that they were falsified on this particular voyage by eight tons of iron freight stowed near to them—but it was proved that this particular cause could only vary them two points. The charge against the first mate was withdrawn. At the end of a trial of two days, the jury found both prisoners "Guilty." The Court sentenced the captain (Henderson) to be imprisoned for eighteen months, and the mate (Williams) to be transported for seven years.

SHIPWRECKS.—The underwriters at Lloyd's have received news of some severe losses by wreck. The ship *Indian*, a fine East Indiaman of 500 tons burden, was lost on the 4th April, on the outward voyage from England to Bombay, on the Cargados, Garayos, or Nararett reef of rocks. The loss of life and property was deplorable. Such of the passengers and crew as escaped to the rocks underwent dreadful sufferings from hunger and thirst, until they were rescued, 17 days after the wreck, by a passing ship. The vessel had been insured for 25,000*l*.

Two Indiamen were wrecked at Madras. During a heavy gale on the 24th of May, the *Sulimary* parted from her anchors and was driven on shore, where she speedily became a wreck. Attempts were made to save the people by the boats; but they were swamped, and all perished—the captain, his wife, some passengers, and the crew—upwards of forty persons. The *Guna* was also driven on shore; but the crew were saved. The value of the two vessels is estimated at 50,000*l*.

The ship *Mandane* of Sunderland, bound from the Clyde to Demerara, was totally destroyed on the 19th instant, on the rock or islet of Ellenore, a short distance from the island of Coll, during a violent hurricane. All hands perished—a crew of 18, and at least one passenger.

PLAGUE AT RIO JANEIRO.—The yellow fever has been committing fearful ravages on the Brazilian coast, and particularly at Rio Ja-

neiro. All business was brought to a stand; the shipping lay unmanned, and all who could deserted the place. Not less than 14,000 of the inhabitants perished: eight masters, 15 mates, and 150 seamen of English merchantmen, and a large number of foreign seamen. The Portuguese man-of-war, the *Vasco da Gama*, lost 150 of her crew, and the *Constituçao* 100. Her Majesty's ship *Tweed*, which was unfortunately lying there, lost 18 officers and men, and the *Cormorant* 12.

SEPTEMBER.

1. JENNY LIND IN AMERICA.—In the ANN. REGISTER for 1847, CHRON., p. 55, is recorded the triumphant appearance of Mdlle. Lind at the Italian Opera, and her warm reception. Since that time the admirable songstress has gone on in an increasing popularity, doing deeds of unbounded generosity. Her appearance in the United States created such a mania that it is worthy of being recorded. The lady had concluded an arrangement with Mr. Barnum, a well-known speculator in celebrities, by whose skilful exertions the expectations of the citizens had been wrought up into frenzy. When the steamer which bore Mdlle. Lind approached New York, the whole population turned out to meet her—50,000 persons lined the piers. From this moment the enthusiasm of the Americans knew no bounds; it is impossible to record the innumerable acts of idolatry committed by this practical people at the feet of this public singer—in a few years they will be incredible. The seats in the concert-rooms were sold by auction, and the prices given for those in favourable situations were enormous. The "first choice" of a seat was knocked down to *a hatter* for 225 dollars, and at Boston no less than 625 dollars were bid for the first ticket. Five thousand persons were present at the first concert, and Mdlle. Lind's share of the proceeds amounted to 10,000 dollars, or 2000*l*., which sum the benevolent songstress distributed in charitable contributions to the principal institutions of New York.

4. POISONINGS IN ESSEX.—In the CHRONICLES of the ANNUAL REGISTER, for some years last past, many trials for murder by poison have been recorded, and the general prevalence of the crime mentioned. Amongst other persons suspected, but acquitted, was Sarah Chesham, a woman residing at Clavering. In 1847 she was tried for poisoning the illegitimate child of Lydia Taylor, but acquitted. In 1848 she was tried for the murder of her two children by poison, and again acquitted. No slight sensation was caused in the neighbourhood by her being once more arrested, at the instance of the Secretary of State, on the charge of having murdered her husband, Richard Chesham, by administering to him arsenic. It appears that on her acquittal, the prisoner returned to the village, in which she seems to have been looked upon as a professional poisoner; there was much gossip about poisoning, and "how bad husbands could be got rid of." About four months ago the prisoner's husband was taken ill and died. Suspicion was readily excited; the coroner resolved upon one more attempt to unravel the mystery of this secret and diabolical system. The contents of the deceased's

stomach were analyzed, and arsenic was found. In a cupboard of the house was found a bag of rice, which proved to have arsenic in a small proportion mixed up in it, raising suspicion that the murder had been perpetrated by the administration of minute doses; and the mother of the deceased swore that she had seen the prisoner give him some rice a few days before he died. Before the coroner's jury there appeared to be a great deal of prevarication, with a view to screen the prisoner. A woman named Philips gave, with great hesitation, highly incriminating evidence; on which the prisoner declared that the fact was that Philips had applied to her for a poisoned pill. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Return of Poisoning Cases.—A return of the number of poisoning cases tried in the United Kingdom from 1839 to 1849, has been published. The persons tried in England have been 92 women and 78 men; in Scotland, 10 women and 5 men; in Ireland, 31 women and 25 men.

5. Attack upon General Haynau.—A disgraceful attack was made on this distinguished officer, the most successful of the Austrian commanders in the Hungarian war, evoked by the reputation he has obtained, among the English populace, for great cruelties, more especially for the flogging of women. Shortly before 12 o'clock, three foreigners, one of whom wore long moustachios, presented themselves at the brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Co., for the purpose of inspecting the establishment. According to the regular practice of visitors, they were requested to sign their names in a book in the office, after which they crossed the yard with one of the clerks. On inspecting the visitors' book the clerks discovered that one of the visitors was no other than General Haynau. It became known all over the brewery in less than two minutes, and before the General and his companions had crossed the yard, nearly all the labourers and draymen were out with brooms and dirt, shouting out, "Down with the Austrian butcher," and other epithets of rather an alarming nature to the General. He was soon covered with dirt, and perceiving some of the men about to attack him, ran into the street to Bankside, followed by a large mob, consisting of the brewers' men, coal-heavers, and others, armed with all sorts of weapons, with which they belaboured the General. He ran in a frantic manner along Bankside until he came to the George public-house, when forcing the doors open, he rushed in and proceeded upstairs into one of the bedrooms, to the utter astonishment of the landlady. The furious mob rushed in after him, threatening to do for the "Austrian butcher," but fortunately for him the house is very old fashioned, and contains a vast number of doors, which were all forced open except that of the room in which the General was concealed. The mob had increased at that time to several hundreds, but a messenger being dispatched for the assistance of the police, a party of that force speedily but with great difficulty dispersed the mob, and got the General out of the house. A police galley was at the wharf at the time, into which he was taken and rowed towards Somerset House, amidst the shouts and execrations of the mob.

The General immediately left

this country; and no steps were taken to punish the perpetrators of this cowardly onslaught.

The indignity thus offered to their most distinguished general, and the apparent unwillingness of the British Government to take any measures to discover the offenders, excited a strong feeling in Austria, and throughout Germany.

6. Naval Review at Cherbourg.—The President of the French Republic held a splendid review of the French fleet and Naval Arsenal at Cherbourg, which lasted several days, and was attended as well by countless thousands of French civilians and military, as by many English naval officers of rank and a large fleet of the Yacht Club. The French fleet consisted of nine line-of-battle ships, and a squadron of war steamers; in the background were the tremendous batteries of the fortifications, and those on the magnificent breakwater.

"On the slopes of the batteries might be seen groups of artillerymen standing motionless by their guns. Coastward a compact assemblage of human beings swarmed to the water's edge, and away towards Old England sparkled the fresh sea in the sunshine. As the clock struck one, a splendid galley shot out into the harbour from the dockyard. On the instant all the volcanic energies of the world seemed let loose. Forts, ships, and batteries burst into terrific life, and belched forth volumes of bright flame, dense-rolling smoke, and crashing sound. The very air and water trembled; the decks of stout steamers shook under the feet like aspens. Commencing with the lower-deck tiers, and firing each gun at the interval of half a second,—almost as quick, indeed, as a rolling fire of musketry,—line-of-battle ships, frigates, and steamers fired every gun they carried, charged well home, in a thundering salvo. Just imagine the awful thunder! A whole fleet vomiting out from deck to deck its entire broadside, almost as hard as the guns could fire, and powerful forts, perched on hill-sides and projecting capes, or crouched on low-lying shores, smashing away from their embrasures till the view was obscured by a heaving mountain of white smoke. At last the deafening din ceased; and as 'the war-cloud' passed away, slowly drifting along in the gentle breeze, the top-gallant masts and upper yards of the men-of-war came into sight again by degrees, and at last the shrouds and dark hulls, and the waving ensigns, loomed dimly through the lessening obscurity." The ships now commenced target firing with shot and shell, but their practice did not meet the approval of the English critics. The manœuvres of getting under sail, furling sail, &c., were performed with great smartness. "Soon after two o'clock (Sunday) the ships began to obey the signal, 'Clear for action;' which they did with great celerity, but with a good deal of noise. The drums beat to quarters, the fire-bucket-lanyards were rove, and the buckets slung; the tops were crowded with the armed sailors, protected by tarpaulings triced up around them, and the guns were all run out from the ports; the whole being done in a smart sailor-like manner, but not with unusual quickness. In another instant the whole fleet opened a most tremendous blank fire, which was remarkable for regularity and rapidity. It was of

the character technically called 'general firing by divisions;' and it certainly showed the French sailors to be expert gunners. When the firing ceased, the signal was given to man the boats, which pushed off in divisions to represent an attack on the steamer *Descartes*. This was a beautiful part of the evolutions. Upwards of 55 boats, with heavy guns (32-pound carronades generally) in the bow, filled with small-arm men, officers, and sailors, pushed out in excellent order, after preparing for nearly half an hour for the attack. For some time they advanced towards the steamer with great regularity, the bow guns being fired with quickness, and the musketry spattering away from every boat in a continuous roll, so that the advance soon became obscured by the smoke. Meantime the *Descartes* replied by repeated discharges of her heavy guns, and by a continuous rattle of small-arms from tops, bulwarks, and paddle-box platform. After the boats had pulled for about 600 yards, their progress became irregular and unsteady; the firing became broken, the order somewhat confused."

Regattas, balls, and visits to the ships and yachts filled up the intervals of the manœuvres.

8. Ballooning. — Death of Lieut. Gale.—The art of aerostation, from which at its invention so much was anticipated for science, has of late degenerated into a mere holiday exhibition to attract crowds of the vulgar to taverns and tea-gardens. Scarcely a summer evening passes without the sky over the metropolis being dotted with one or more of these well-known bubbles. The mania has also spread to Paris. And as such repeated appearances soon lose the charm of novelty, some strange addition is sought to add zest to failing curiosity. This has now assumed a shape as cruel as silly. The merit of the innovation belongs to Paris, where M. Poitevin ascended *on horseback:* the rarified atmosphere took effect upon the poor animal, and blood gushed from his mouth and nostrils. On a subsequent occasion, M. Poitevin ascended mounted on an ostrich. Not to be outdone in this creditable rivalry, Mr. Green, a veteran English aeronaut, proposed to ascend on horseback from the Cremorne Gardens. The Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals summoned him before the police magistrate, who, however, thought he had no power to interfere, but suggested a wooden horse. The silly exhibition therefore took place from the midst of a vast concourse of people.

Upon other occasions aerostation assumed a more serious aspect. Mr. Green and another having ascended in the "Nassau Balloon," in presence of the Nepaulese ambassador, the machine descended into the river at the Nore, and the adventurers narrowly escaped with their lives. Lieutenant Gale having ascended from Cremorne Gardens on the 12th July, was blown over to the French coast, just escaping a ducking in the German Ocean. Mrs. Graham having ascended from the Cremorne Gardens on the night of the 7th August, descended in a field near Edmonton. Persons arrived to her assistance bearing lights; the gas instantly ignited, the balloon was destroyed, Mrs. Graham much burnt, and others scorched. Lieut. Gale became more adventurous from his previous escape. He ascended in

the "Royal Cremorne" balloon, from the Hippodrome of Vincennes at Bordeaux, *on the back of a pony*. The day chosen for this creditable exhibition was *Sunday*. Mr. Gale descended at no great distance from Bordeaux, and with the aid of the peasants released his horse; but the car thus relieved of the weight, and perhaps by the mismanagement of the assistants, broke away from the grapnels, and ascended with rapidity, bearing the unfortunate man with it. What then occurred is unknown; but the balloon was found the same night about two miles off. Some days elapsed, however, before the fate of Mr. Gale was ascertained, when his body was found in a clump of ferns, the limbs broken and mutilated, and the face completely eaten away by dogs and other wild animals.

10. MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A MADMAN.—A frightful tragedy has been enacted by a madman at Ballinagh, near Cavan. Dr. Creighton, a gentleman rather more than thirty years old, after practising as a surgeon in Dublin, became the victim of a delusion that his family were in a conspiracy against him. His friends removed him to the country, and settled him in a farm; thinking that the change might tranquillize his mind. Here he lived with an old maiden aunt and a man-servant; recently Miss Farris, a young relative, had been staying on a visit before she proceeded to America to join her friends. About 9 o'clock on the morning of this catastrophe, Dr. Creighton went to his aunt's room, and told her that the servant was waiting to shave him, and begged of her to give him his razors for that purpose. They had been purposely kept out of his reach, but seeing how calm and collected he was, and hearing from him that the servant was in attendance, she did not hesitate to give them to him. He then went down stairs, and nothing further was heard or seen of him until about a quarter of an hour after, when Miss Creighton, on going down to the parlour, and finding it empty, proceeded to the kitchen. Her horror may be imagined, on reaching this spot, to find Miss Farris lying dead on the floor, a pool of blood around her, and her head nearly severed from her body. A broad mark of blood, commencing near the dead body, next attracted her attention. She surmised that it was the blood of her unfortunate nephew, who she thought had wounded himself, and then fled from the house into the plantations adjacent to it. She tracked this second stream of blood to the closed door of a pantry adjoining the kitchen, but not opening into it. On pushing open this door, which was merely closed to, but not fastened, she found the maniac bathed in blood and just expiring. He never spoke, and died in a few minutes.

11. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT CHISWICK.—A terrible fire broke out in the extensive range of premises belonging to Mr. R. Butler, a chandler and beershop-keeper, in Bennett Street, Chiswick. It was attended with great destruction of property and fatal consequences to the proprietor of the building. The fire was discovered between 11 and 12 o'clock at night by Mrs. Butler. She screamed loudly for assistance, but the flames were too fierce to permit persons to pass to the rescue of the children, six in number. At that time Mr. Butler was

not at home, but was at a house in the neighbourhood. Having heard the cry of "fire," he ran out and found his own premises in flames, and his children unable to escape. Regardless of his own safety, he rushed through the fire and succeeded, by a desperate effort, in rescuing them; he handed them out of window to a man, who carried them down a ladder. The flames at that period were rushing forth with the greatest impetuosity, and so intense was the heat that the knees of one of the children were badly burnt. The wife of Mr. Butler and her children were quickly removed to a place of safety, and for some time afterwards it was generally believed that her husband had effected a safe retreat. This was unfortunately not the case. When the fire was subdued and the ruins searched, the remains of the unfortunate man were found. Whether he perished in his last brave effort to save his children, or returned, as was reported, to rescue some valuable dogs, could not be ascertained.

14. ACCIDENT TO A DILIGENCE IN SPAIN.—A very dreadful accident, by which two English gentlemen and 15 other travellers lost their lives, occurred to a diligence between Barcelona and Valencia. It appears that the diligence was last seen at the post-house, Oropesa, where it had arrived at half-past 9 o'clock P.M. of the 14th of September, having already escaped, but one hour before, a fearful accident in a ravine where the Chinchella torrent crosses the road. The diligence must have proceeded in safety for about two hours afterwards, when, at a perfectly level point of the road, where it is crossed by a mountain stream, the Torrente di Bellver, it is supposed that a violent rush of water suddenly overwhelmed it and carried it down a barranco (or watercourse) into the sea; but so sudden and unaccountable must have been the catastrophe, that when the corresponding diligence from Barcelona to Valencia passed over the same ground, within an hour after the accident, no trace remained upon the road to lead any one even to suspect that any accident had happened; and it was only upon the conductor arriving at the post-house at Oropesa, and stating that he had not met the diligence at the usual place, that any alarm was excited for its safety. Guards were then dispatched along the road in search, and on arriving at the Barranco di Bellver they were met by a peasant, who informed them that he had just found a harnessed mule grazing on the mountain, as also a gun and a trunk. They immediately searched the barranco, which is formed of a series of rugged breaks and chasms sloping down to the sea (about 500 yards in distance, but not more than 70 feet in perpendicular height), and at half-past 5 A.M. they discovered the bodies of 10 out of the 17 passengers lying upon the sea-shore. Among the sufferers by this strange accident were Mr. G. H. Nicholson, third son of Mr. Nicholson, of Waverley Abbey, and Mr. G. B. Maule, of the Chancery bar. So complete and entire was the destruction, that nothing remained by which to identify these unfortunate gentlemen but their torn dresses and a few personal articles.

16. AWFUL EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.—One of the most frightful explosions of fireworks that has

occurred in the metropolis for many years happened at a few minutes before noon, and laid in ruins a large amount of property, besides seriously injuring the proprietor of the manufactory and one of his men. A great many other persons, some living many hundred yards from the immediate scene of the catastrophe, were badly hurt; and a lad, in the progress of the engines to render assistance, was knocked down by one of them, the wheels of which passed over his neck and head, and caused his almost instantaneous death.

The scene of this disaster was Weaver Street, Spitalfields. The premises were in the tenure of Mr. John Clitherow, an artist in fireworks, who carried on an extensive shipping and wholesale business at No. 13 in that street. The building in which the explosion occurred was upwards of 50 feet broad, and was erected at the rear of the private dwelling-house, and divided into three or four compartments. One was used as the mixing-house, another was termed the filling-room, and one place, rather larger than the two preceding, was used as a store-house, which was filled with articles of the most explosive character, including fire-balls used for battering or blowing down stone walls, maroons, Roman candles, and rockets. The first explosion happened in what is termed the mixing-house, at which time only Mr. Clitherow and one of his men were at work. A series of loud and fearful explosions took place, which made a noise like the roar of a park of artillery. At the same time some hundred rockets shot through the roof and ascended many feet above the house-tops, and Mr. Clitherow and one of his workmen were blown out of the building into the yard. Two young men had climbed over the back wall in the hopes of rendering assistance, when another and a still louder explosion than the first happened, and some score of fire-balls and maroons rose to a great height, showering their contents in every direction. Houses nearly a quarter of a mile distant suffered severely, but the buildings nearer were wrecked, the furniture destroyed, and the occupants thrown into an indescribable state of alarm. The noise occasioned by the second explosion had scarcely subsided when the contents of the store-room became ignited. The houses in Weaver Street, Spicer Street, Buxton Street, and New Church Court were shaken to their very foundations; window-frames were forced from their bearings, the roofs broken in, and the furniture thrown into the utmost disorder or broken into fragments.

When the explosions had subsided, the manufactory broke out into a general mass of fire, which at one time threatened destruction to Mr. Dew's timber-yard and carpenters' workshops. Fortunately the engines quickly attended, and owing to the exertions of all present, the flames were prevented from extending beyond the factory.

The official report returns 38 houses as having been materially damaged; the plate glass of the goods depôt of the Eastern Counties Railway was demolished.

18. Doncaster Races. — This great northern meeting went off with more than the usual éclât, owing to the beautiful weather and the excellence of the sport. The great event, the St. Leger Stakes,

gave a result only once precedented in the annals of the turf. The list of horses for this race contained an unusual number of winners—the favourite being Lord Zetland's Voltigeur, the winner of the Derby. This horse seemed about to win, when Russborough, a fine Irish horse, made a rush and reduced the race to a dead heat. In the deciding heat, Voltigeur waited on his rival until within the distance, then putting forth his strength, passed him and won by a length, amidst loud cheers. The principal other races were, the Champagne Stakes, won by Sir J. Hawley's Venus filly; the Great Yorkshire Handicap, by Mr. Dawson's Mark Tapley; the Doncaster Cup, by Lord Zetland's Voltigeur.

18. DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—An accident of the most appalling nature occurred on this railway, by which nine men were instantaneously killed.

At 8 o'clock in the morning a number of men were engaged in new ballasting the line, and were at work near the bridge, just beyond the Brentwood station. Having discharged a quantity of gravel between the rails, they jumped from the waggons and commenced spreading it over the ground, and while so engaged, the early train from Colchester approached the spot. Unhappily, in consequence of the dense fog at the time, and the noise of the engine of the ballast-trucks blowing off its steam, the approach of the up-train was unheeded until it was within 50 yards of the workmen. The foreman of the gang cried out to the men, who, by some strange fatality, stepped on the up-line instead of on the middle space. The engine passed over nine of them, causing instant death in every case, and mutilating the bodies in a frightful manner.

An inquest was held on the bodies, when Benjamin Neythorp, a time-keeper on the Eastern Counties Railway, gave the following evidence. He stated that, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the deceased men, with about 16 others, were engaged in unloading several ballast-waggons. He went to the place where they were engaged, "took their time," and walked towards the Brentwood station. When he had got about 150 yards away he heard some one on the top of the bank cry out "Train!" and, on turning round, he saw the engine rushing through the men. He ran back, and found eight men quite dead, and one died about a minute after his arrival. The men had unloaded the ballast-waggons, and jumped out, some between the rails, and some on the up-line. The train which came up at the moment was due at the station at 6 minutes past 8 o'clock. The morning was very foggy. It was impossible to see 200 yards distinctly. There were 12 ballast-trucks, and the engine attached was blowing off the steam and making a great noise. He heard a whistle from the train approaching, when the man on the top of the bank cried out "Train!" and immediately after the engine was amongst the men. It was usual for the up-train to whistle about half a mile from the station, just between the two bridges, where the accident happened. The fog was sufficiently dense to prevent the driver of the engine from seeing them beyond a distance of 120 yards—until it was too late to stop. The train was going about 15 miles an hour. An intimation

that the train was due was given to the men. A man named Battle had a watch in his hand when witness passed, and he said, "Now, chaps, look sharp, the train is nearly due." He spoke in reference to the up-train. A man had been sent from the station with a red flag to keep engines from approaching too rapidly. It was generally known to all drivers that that portion of the line was being ballasted. The men had gradually worked down the line. There was no particular arrangement of signals for telegraphing trains on different lines. In this case the train and ballast-waggons were on different lines. Could not say whether the steam of the up-train was on or off. It was not necessary to signal the up-train, as it was on a different line.

A very lengthened inquiry took place; but nothing was shown to impute carelessness to the Company or the engine-driver, and the jury found a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

19. GREAT FIRE IN MARK LANE.—A tremendous conflagration occurred in one of the most crowded and wealthy parts of the city of London, by which a great quantity of very valuable merchandise was consumed. The fire began about 4 o'clock, in the extensive building in Mark Lane, occupied by Messrs. Allnutts and Arbouin, wine merchants; Messrs. Gaden and Co., solicitors; Messrs. Baxter and Co., soltcitors; and Messrs. Ashlin and Sons, corn-factors. The moment the discovery was made an alarm was given, and messengers dispatched for assistance. Such, however, was the hold the flames had already obtained of the building, that it at once became apparent that a terrible conflagration must ensue. In a very brief period a large number of engines arrived, and not a moment was lost in bringing them into operation; but, unfortunately, the water which flowed from the mains was not sufficient to feed so many engines as were required to subdue so great a body of fire. The engines were placed in the most commanding positions near the blazing pile; but the flames shot through to the premises of Messrs. Hayter and Howell, army packers, No. 52, Mark Lane; and having ignited the roof of the Corn Exchange, burst through the back of the houses near the Exchange, and fired several houses in Seething Lane.

The scene at this period was awful, nothing being seen but huge sheets of flame, curling upwards and spreading in every direction. As many of the engines as could be supplied with water were kept at work, the hose being conveyed round the various points leading to the burning premises. As it was clear to every one that the majority of those buildings already on fire would inevitably be destroyed, the attention of the fire-brigade was turned to cutting off the further progress of the flames. Such mastery, however, had the fire obtained that for many hours little progress was made in this effort; but ultimately, by incessant exertions, the fire was confined within the now blazing buildings. Owing to the immense mass of the ruins, and the great quantity of merchandise stored in the buildings, there existed a great extent of smouldering fire, which for several days subsequent burst into flame at every puff of wind, and was with difficulty subdued. The consequence was that much valuable

merchandise, which might otherwise have been saved, was destroyed. The ruins continued to smoke for nearly three weeks, and the workmen employed by the salvors found the mass of fire in some places 10 feet deep. The value of the property destroyed was estimated at near 200,000*l.*, but when the ruins were cleared away, it was found that merchandise of great value had escaped the flames. This fire is the largest which has occurred in the city since the destruction of the Royal Exchange.

The premises in which the fire commenced were very extensive, having been formerly used as the town residence of one of the foreign ambassadors. It was erected after designs by Sir Christopher Wren, and presented an example of the magnificence of the early city mansions. Every room was beautifully panelled; the staircase, which was upwards of six feet wide, was formed of carved oak; and splendid specimens of scroll-work adorned the various ceilings.

19. THE GREAT EXPLOSION AT SEAFORD.—The great explosion to throw down the cliff at Seaford was managed with perfect success. Seaford is one of the ancient Cinque Ports; it was once a great resort of ships, and extended so far as to have seven parish churches. But where the borough once stood, with its busy streets and quays, there is now a rolling sea; a barrier of shingle is the only remaining protection of what stands. Close to Seaford, on its eastern side, rises a noble line of cliff, in some places 300 feet high, and averaging above 200. It was determined to project a huge slice of the cliff to the beach, with a view thereby to constitute a groin for the purpose of retaining the shingle and preventing its leaving the bay.

The spot selected is not much above half a mile to the east of Seaford. At a height of about 50 feet above high-water mark there was driven into the cliff, or excavated, two galleries and chambers, and in each chamber a charge of no less than 12,000 lbs. of gunpowder was deposited. Above this charge of powder, and on the top of the cliff, three shafts or pits were sunk to the depth of 41 feet, and 600 lbs. of gunpowder deposited at the bottom of each. Perilously near these pits, about 180 feet from the edge of the cliff, a small wooden shed was erected, in which were placed three voltaic batteries, two of Groves's, and one of Smee's, for firing the charges. An immense body of spectators, no small part ladies, crowded the cliffs, and pressed on the scene of danger. The signal was given: a period of suspense followed: the galvanic spark traversed the wires at 12 minutes past 3. At that instant the earth shook with a low moaning throe, and the cliff bent towards the sea; the chalk cracked along a frontage of more than 100 feet; and then the whole mass of the precipice seemed to crumble into pieces and to fall into the sea, but with a motion so stately and slow that you might have thought you could sit upon it, and ride safely to the beach on its crest. The dislodged mass formed a bank about 300 feet broad, and nearly 300 long towards the sea, and about 100 feet high.

The whole multitude seemed paralyzed and awe-struck by the strange movement and the slightly trembling ground; but, in a few moments after the cliff had fallen, the crowd upon the beach rushed

forward to it. A second fall of chalk, when they had got about half way, checked them for an instant, and but for an instant. They rushed up the mound which the exploded chalk had formed. Although it is a mass of large rough stones for the most part, difficult in many places to climb except by using one's hands as well as feet, yet ladies eagerly clambered up it, and one gentleman managed to get his horse up.

There was no very loud report; the rumbling noise was probably not heard a mile off, and was perhaps caused by the splitting of the cliff and fall of the fragments. There seemed to be no smoke, but there was a tremendous shower of dust. Those who were in boats a little way out state that they felt a slight shock. In Seaford, three quarters of a mile off, glasses upon the table were shaken, and one chimney fell. At Newhaven, a distance of 3 miles, the shock was sensibly felt.

20. Dreadful Accident on the Great Western Railway.—During this autumn the different railway companies have adopted the plan of cheap excursion trains, which have proved eminently popular. This day a large excursion party came from Bath and Bristol to London. On the return in the evening, two trains were started to convey the visitors back. One safely arrived at its destination; but as the other passed the Wootton Bassett station, it ran into a horse-box which was standing upon the down rails. The engine and tender plunged into a turnip-field, and the driver and fireman were thrown off, but neither was seriously hurt. The coupling-iron between two of the carriages broke, and thus only four carriages left the road: the first was overturned, and the others were violently dashed together. Upwards of 20 passengers were hurt more or less. Mrs. Lewis, wife of the High Bailiff of Bath, was found insensible, and was thought to be in danger, but has recovered. Dr. Herapath of Bristol, and Mr. Briggs, of the same city, were wounded in the head: Mrs. Healey of Bath sustained a fracture of the collar-bone. After a delay of some hours, the mail train took forward part of the passengers, and the rest were brought on by the engine of a goods train which had come up.

How the horse-box came on the line in the short interval since the first train had passed, could not be explained. It was surmised that it had been blown by some violent gusts of wind from the siding on to the rails, not having been properly "scotched." The policeman on duty was brought before the magistrates on a charge of neglect of duty, under Lord Seymour's Act, and as he had neglected to see that proper precaution had been taken, he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

21. Robbery and Attempt to Murder Mr. Cureton.—A desperate attempt was made upon the life of Mr. Cureton, of the coin department of the British Museum, at his residence, at No. 81, Aldersgate Street. It appears that three men, very fashionably attired, called at the house, and inquired of Mr. Wilson, a tailor who resides in the lower part of the house, whether Mr. Cureton was at home. Mr. Wilson told them they would find Mr. Cureton in the second floor. The three men immediately went upstairs, and in about a quarter of an hour they were seen by a

woman in the house coolly walking down stairs. Some few minutes afterwards Mrs. Wilson went upstairs with the milk for Mr. Cureton's tea, when, upon entering his room, she found the unfortunate man lying on the floor quite black in the face, and perfectly speechless. There was a considerable pool of blood at his feet, and the blood was also running down his face from a wound in the head. Mrs. Wilson at first thought he had been seized with an apoplectic fit, and immediately sent for Mr. Brand, a surgeon. It was upwards of seven hours before Mr Cureton could be restored to consciousness. He then said that the three men who had called upon him having inquired whether he had by him a crown-piece of William and Mary, and being answered in the affirmative, he asked them to take a seat, and whilst in the act of handing a chair to one of the men, the other two went behind him, and placed a portable instrument round his neck, which pressed as tightly as a vice. They then gave him a violent blow over the right eye, and from that time he had no recollection of what happened. The fellows, finding that Mr. Cureton was insensible, no doubt imagined that they had deprived him of life. They then removed the instrument from his neck, and after stripping the place of coins, medals, &c., of the value of 300*l.* as antiques, but not as many shillings as bullion, they decamped. Mr. Cureton perfectly recollected seeing the instrument as the men were passing it towards his neck; and seizing a small box he made an attempt to throw it through the window, hoping in that way to raise an alarm, but before he could do so he was deprived of all power. A fellow named Denham was apprehended by the police, who had got private information of his being one of the robbers, but the evidence was altogether insufficient to identify him, and he would have been discharged, but fortunately a Mr. Miller, having been attracted by curiosity into the police-office while Denham was under examination, instantly recognised him as one of a gang who attacked him some months since in Long Acre. Mr. Miller was returning home at night; three or four men stopped him, and put an "infernal machine" round his neck, which deprived him of all power; they seem to have been disturbed, and to have run off before they could rifle Mr. Miller's pockets. On leaving him they threw him upon the kerb with such violence that one of his teeth was broken and his chin cut. The man who applied the machine was Denham. He had not the least doubt of his identity. Denham was tried on this charge, convicted, and sentenced to 20 years' transportation.

21. THE WELSH EISTEDDVOD.—The national musical festival of the Welsh, called "the Eisteddvod," established by Gruffydd ab Cynan, Prince of Aberffrau, in the year 1100, and continued triennially, with historic lapses, till the present day, was this year celebrated with much dignity of circumstance, in the ruins of the ancient castle of Rhuddlan, midway between St. Asaph and Rhyl. The festival extended over five days. On the first day the bards contended in poetry; the grand prize being gained by Ynyswr Cynddyn ab Cynfarche, for a poem on the Resurrection. On the second day were musical contentions, in which the successful competitor

was Ellis Roberts, harpist to the Prince of Wales. On the third, competition in "penillions." The fourth day witnessed the quaint formalities of the Gorsedd Gwynnedd, or Assembly of Bards, who conferred degrees in the Joyous Science. The last day was occupied in further contests on the harp, and in penillion singing, and the distribution of the prizes.

An English artist conveyed an excellent company of performers to Rhuddlan, where they performed a miscellaneous concert, and Handel's "Messiah;" to the great delight of the Welsh, who had never heard such a performance before.

An unfortunate accident on the third day somewhat marred the general enjoyment of the national festival—a scaffolding gave way, and many persons were much hurt.

23. Assassination of Mr. North.—Another dreadful assassination has been perpetrated in Ireland. The victim was Mr. Roger North, of Kilduff House, King's County, a magistrate and landlord of that county. He was shot dead within one mile of his house, on the public road leading from Kilbeggan to Phillipstown in the county of Westmeath, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He had been visiting a farm about two miles from his residence, and was proceeding homewards to Kilduff on foot, unaccompanied by any person When he got about one-fourth of a mile beyond Mr. Arthur Judge's, of Rathue, on a lonesome part of the road, near three farmhouses, and where several persons were working in the fields, the assassin was waiting for him behind the hedge and fired at him, the shot taking effect in his side and back, over the region of his heart and chest. A large number of slugs and pellets with which the weapon was charged went through the body. The firearm must have been weightily loaded, and the unfortunate deceased near to the shot that was fired. He must have died instantly. He was discovered dead on the road immediately afterwards. Several persons were arrested on suspicion.

24. Wreck of the Superb.—An excursion-party from St. Helier's to St. Malo, on the 16th instant, was exposed to great peril. The *Polka* steam-boat left St. Helier's with fifty passengers; when seven miles out, it was found that the vessel had sprung a leak; the wind was unfavourable for returning speedily to port, and the only hope of saving the lives of the people was by gaining some rocks called the Minquiers, on the coast of France. The leak gained on them so fast that the fires were extinguished; but the vessel was placed on the rocks just as she was sinking, and the passengers, after 24 hours of excessive discomfort, were rescued.

Before a week had elapsed, another steamer was wrecked on the same group of rocks, and with a lamentable loss of life. The *Superb* left St. Malo for Jersey at half-past 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning: it is said that the master, Priaulx, approached more than usually near to the Minquiers, that the passengers might see the wreck of the *Polka;* the consequence was, that the vessel struck on the Matrielle, a sunken rock, stove a hole in her bottom, and immediately filled. Had there been any proper command, all the people might have been saved, as the steamer did not actually sink, and the fore end was high and dry.

But a rush was made to the boats. Priaulx the master was the second to abandon the ship, jumping into the first boat with a few other men, and thus increasing the consternation of the passengers. The second boat was lowered, filled with people, and pushed off; then it was discovered that the plugs were out of the bottom, the water rushing in, and that there were no oars; the people found to their horror that they must perish in smooth water: the boat gradually sank. The master's boat was capsized, but he got back to the steamer. The tide was falling, and the vessel was soon left high and dry. Nine persons had perished by the filling of the second boat, and two children were jerked into the sea when the *Superb* struck,—children of Mr. Jackson, a gentleman who was wrecked in the *Polka*, and who was talking with the children when they were plunged into the sea, and drowned before his eyes; he and his wife perished in the second boat. In all, 17 or 18 persons perished. Signals of distress were hoisted, and these were observed at Jersey; the *Collier* steamer from Shoreham was hailed by a boat when about to enter St. Helier's, and immediately proceeded to the rocks. She took all the survivors—about 40—from the wreck, and brought them to St. Helier's. Mr. Doke, the master of the *Collier*, was immediately presented by the inhabitants of the town with a silver cup, subscribed for him while on his humane voyage. In contrast to Priaulx's conduct, the bravery and coolness of Mr. Fennell, chief mate of the *Superb*, Mr. Hamilton, a passenger, and a sailor-boy, are honourably mentioned. An inquest returned a verdict of "culpable imprudence" against Captain Priaulx, and the mate Fleming; and as this, according to the laws of Jersey, is a criminal offence, they will be placed upon their trial.

24. Election of a Recorder for the City of London.—The unexpected decease of the Right Hon. C. E. Law, the Recorder of the City of London, having vacated that valuable and important appointment, a court of Aldermen was holden for the purpose of electing a new Recorder. The candidates were the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Q.C., and M.P. for Buteshire; Mr. Russell Gurney, Q.C.; and Mr. Bullock, Common Serjeant of the City. Mr. Wortley was elected, having 13 votes; Mr. Gurney, 4; and Mr. Bullock, 1.

At a Common Council, the salary of the Recorder was fixed at 3000*l.* without any further fees or emoluments.

— Munificent Gift. — Miss Haword, of York Place, has assigned the munificent amount of 45,000*l.* in money and land to found a charity—"to erect twenty-one houses on her property at Pinner, near Harrow, in the form of a crescent; the centre house for the trustees; the other twenty houses to be appropriated for twenty widows, who are to live in them rent and tax free, and to receive also a stipend of 50*l.* a year. The widows of naval men to have the preference, and after them the widows of military men, and afterwards of clergymen."

28. Burglary and Murder of a Clergyman at Frimley.—The murder of the Rev. Mr. Hollest, at Frimley Grove, by burglars, who entered his house in the dead of night, created a great sensation. Frimley Grove is a small village

about a mile and a half from the Farnborough station of the South-western Railway. Mr. Hollest was in his fifty-fourth year; he had held the curacy for seventeen years, and was universally respected. He lived in an old-fashioned brick house standing in its own grounds, and distant about a hundred yards from any other house. There dwelt in the same house Mr. and Mrs. Hollest, their two sons, youths who were at home from school, a man-servant, and two maid-servants. Mr. and Mrs. Hollest slept on the first-floor. About three o'clock in the morning, they were awakened by a noise in the room, and saw two masked figures standing at the foot of the bed, with lights. Mr. Hollest thought it a trick of his sons, and good-naturedly chided them for the unseasonable hour they had chosen. Mrs. Hollest was not so deceived, and she screamed in terror. The men instantly seized Mr. and Mrs. Hollest, and, with pistols pointed at their heads, declared that if they made the slightest noise they would blow their brains out. Mrs. Hollest, notwithstanding the imminent peril she was in, struggled hard, and at length succeeded in slipping out of bed and seizing a bell-rope; upon which her assailant rushed round to the side of the bed, and threw her down with such force as to snap the bell-rope asunder. He continued to press her down on the floor with his pistol close to her eyes, and she expected to be shot dead every moment. Mr. Hollest, who was a very strong and active man, on discovering how matters stood, struggled with the villain who stood over him, and getting out of bed, was in the act of stooping down to reach the poker from the fire-place, when his assailant fired, and wounded him in the abdomen. Mr. Hollest was not aware at first that he had been struck, and continued to grapple with the burglar, endeavouring by every means in his power to prevent his escape. The report of the pistol alarmed the miscreant who was standing over Mrs. Hollest, and he left her for a moment and joined his companion. This courageous woman, on finding herself released, rushed to the fire-place, and seizing a large hand-bell, swung it to and fro. The burglars almost immediately left the apartment; and, descending the staircase, hastened out of the house by the front door. Mr. Hollest seized a loaded gun, ran down stairs, and fired at three men who were running across a lawn, but without effect. All this had passed so rapidly that the servants were awakened too late to be of any assistance.

On returning up stairs, Mr. Hollest first discovered that he was wounded. He got into bed, and sent the man-servant for constables and a doctor. Examination of the premises showed that the robbers had entered by a scullery-window, and then forced an entrance into the kitchen. The manner indicated that they were not novices. They had set all the doors open, and fastened them back, so that they might easily retreat, and had carried off much plunder.

When Mr. Davies, the family surgeon, examined Mr. Hollest, he at once foresaw a fatal issue. The patient's sufferings were intense; and at noon on Sunday it was announced to him that death was approaching. He received the intelligence with Christian resignation; took an affectionate leave of his family and servants; expressed a

desire to partake of the sacrament, which was administered to him by a clerical friend and neighbour; and he expired, in a state of almost unconscious exhaustion, between eight and nine o'clock on Sunday evening.

At the inquest, the surgeon described the wound:—there was an abrasion to the right of the abdomen, and below the abrasion a ragged orifice, on probing which to the depth of two inches, the probe came into contact with some hard substance, which, on examination after death, proved to be a common gray stone marble, and which had lodged in the fold of the peritoneum between the bladder and the rectum.

The inquest was several times adjourned, during the investigations of the police. The jury found a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Hiram Smith, Levi Harwood, and James Jones; adding that they did not think there was sufficient evidence to justify a similar verdict against Samuel Harwood.

By the activity of the police three persons, and soon after a fourth, were taken into custody on strong grounds of suspicion. They were known to have been absent from home on the night of the murder, and they were known thieves—their names were Levi Harwood, Hiram Trower, or Smith, James Burbage, or Jones, and Samuel Harwood. They gave accounts of their doings on the night of the murder which were known to be false, and two of them were recognised as having been lurking about Mr. Hollest's grounds. In the meanwhile, a keeper had found traces of the robbers in a plantation nigh at hand; bread and meat half eaten, empty bottles, a camlet cloak and a silver chalice, stolen from the premises, and two masks formed of green-baize. Now one of Mr. Hollest's servants had found in the parlour four or five small round pieces of green-baize, and in the house of Samuel Harwood was found a piece of baize corresponding. On the lawn and gravel-walks of the house were footmarks, and a mark as though a person had tripped up and fallen violently: the footmarks corresponded with the feet of Levi Harwood and Hiram Trower, and the great toe of the former was much injured, as if by a trip; and a piece of stocking-worsted answered the description of the stockings of Samuel Harwood. A copper token, which had been paid to Mrs. Hollest a few days before as contribution to a clothing fund, was found in the pocket of Jones. Nevertheless, as these were skilful and determined ruffians, and kept their own counsel, nothing had yet been discovered which brought the crime clearly home to them. But all anxiety was removed by the faintness, or irretentiveness, or the cupidity of one of the murderers. A very remarkable scene was the consequence. Notwithstanding it was known that the governor of Guildford gaol was in possession of a full confession, the magistrates had the accused placed before them, and the inquiry was gone into in the usual manner. The confession of the one was kept carefully from the knowledge of the others. The scene which ensued can scarcely be appreciated without this knowledge. "The appearance and bearing of persons charged with enormous crimes while listening to the slow but certain steps by which justice pursues them, is always a matter of pain-

ful interest. Hiram Smith, who appears to have been the ringleader and plotter in the burglary, is about the middle height, with narrow contracted shoulders, and a stooping figure. His face, of a sallow unhealthy hue, is extremely forbidding, while the doubtful and hesitating glance of the eye indicates a disposition at once cunning and irresolute. Levi Harwood is a ruffianly-looking man, square built, and evidently possessing considerable physical strength. His features are coarse and rugged, and his face betrays the mastery of violent passions. He looks like one of those idle fellows, half hostlers, half anything else, who are seen loitering about country inns, and waiting for any job that may turn up for them. James Jones is also about the middle size, his features flat and repulsive, and his whole physiognomy expressive of a life of depravity and crime. Both he and Levi Harwood look like bold determined fellows, capable of carrying through any deed of violence they may once have undertaken. Samuel Harwood, the youngest, and least unprepossessing of the gang, must be a man of great bodily strength. He is broad shouldered, and has immense limbs. He has more frankness of manner about him than any of the rest."

The prisoners were placed in a semicircle before the magistrates, separated from each other by turnkeys, so as to prevent communication or violence.

Sergeant Hollington said that on Monday, the 14th instant, in consequence of what had passed on the previous day between the prisoner Smith and Mr. Keene, the governor, he came there, and was informed that Smith wished to see him. He was brought into the room where they were then assembled.

The Chairman.—What passed?

(Levi Harwood here glanced rapidly and suspiciously at Smith, whose eyes were fixed on the ground. Jones looked doggedly forward, turning his eyes neither to the right nor to the left; while Samuel Harwood, whose face became suddenly pale with apprehension, gazed with an alarmed expression at the Chairman.)

The witness proceeded to state that Smith had asked for the handbill, offering a reward of 150*l.* for the discovery of the murderers; and after reading it asked whether the promise of pardon would be acted up to were he to "peach." He was told that he must use his own judgment; and thereupon, being duly cautioned, he made a confession to the effect that he, Jones, Levi, and Samuel Harwood had broken into the house, plundered the lower apartments, and disguised themselves; they then proceeded up stairs, and in the ensuing scuffle Levi Harwood fired the pistol at Mr. Hollest.

While this important document was read by Mr. Smallpiece, the clerk to the magistrates, Smith remained with his eyes fixed on the ground. Levi Harwood swung himself to and fro occasionally, and shot looks full of the most savage anger at his approver accomplice, his hands all the time being deeply buried in his breeches pockets, as if to restrain himself from some act of violence. Jones scowled fiercely forward, and Samuel Harwood looked more and more alarmed. When the reading of the confession had terminated, Levi Harwood exclaimed, though in a subdued tone of voice, "It is all

false what he says, gentlemen, all of it."

Jones then, for the first time since the announcement of the confession, turned towards Smith, and in a voice rendered hoarse by the vehemence of his passions, said, "I hope you will get shot yourself some day for what you have said."

It is a most singular example of the inconsistency of the human mind, when burdened with great guilt, that Smith, throughout the examination which preceded the reading of his confession, was the most active of the four in cross-examining the witnesses, and in denying the statements which he had already admitted to be true.

As the confession of an accomplice, until corroborated, operates only as evidence against himself, the inquiry was proceeded with on subsequent days.

Jones, Smith, and Levi Harwood were committed for trial, as was Samuel Harwood at a subsequent examination.

Burglaries. — It is remarkable that crimes seem to follow some serial law, and to prevail, epidemically as it were, at certain seasons and places. The excitement occasioned by the Frimley murder was at its height, when the public were terrified by a succession of burglaries, attended with more or less violence to persons, which gave rise to a general panic. The most daring only of them can be recorded in these pages; but the curious inquirer will find in the journals of the day astonishing proofs of the prevalence of this crime in England at this time. That robbery attended with violence to the person should be the prevailing crime in a civilized country with its police, telegraph, and detective machinery, is a singular fact in the philosophy of civilization.

Three men broke into the house of the Rev. O. E. Vidal, at Arlington in Sussex, on the night of the 20th of September. After stealing two watches from the servants' room, two of the robbers, both masked, successively entered Mr. Vidal's room. They compelled the gentleman to rise from his bed, show them where he kept his money, and procure the key for them. Mr. Vidal remonstrated with them, and warned them of the great sin they were committing; upon which one of them placed a sword across Mr. Vidal's throat, and threatened to use it if he made a noise. After taking nearly 40*l.* in money, the robbers locked the gentleman in his bedroom, and made tea for themselves before leaving the premises. These fellows are believed to be the same who committed the burglary and murder at Frimley.

On the Sunday following the day of the murder at Frimley, a burglary was committed at Wokingham, about midway between Reading and Frimley. The shop of Mr. Porter, a watch-maker, in the market-place, was entered during the evening, and property worth from 200*l.* to 300*l.* carried off.

At Manningtree a burglary was attended by an unusual atrocity. Some experienced robbers entered the house of Mr. Vail, a hair-dresser, by cutting holes in a back door; they rifled the place of a good deal of property, set fire to the lower rooms, and decamped. The family were awakened by the smoke, and managed to escape from the house. The exertions of the neighbours prevented the place from being entirely destroyed, but little of the building or its contents was saved.

At Manchester the house of Miss Codling was broken into and plundered, and that lady treated with brutal violence. A jeweller's house at Manchester was broken into, and the proprietor, who maintained a desperate conflict with the burglars, was very much injured. On the 30th Nov. a house at Frencham Common was forced; the owner knocked down with a life preserver and seriously injured; his sister was thrown on the ground and kept quiet by pistols, while the villains ransacked the house. On the 28th Oct. the Dublin Castle, Camden Town, was plundered and the contents of the till, about 25*l.*, carried off. A policeman met the robber and challenged him. The robber suddenly turned on his captor, and stabbed him in the face with a knife. A terrible contest ensued. The robber stabbed and cut the policeman's face in all directions, and also cut him on the ear and hand. The policeman, on his side, did not spare his truncheon, and ultimately captured his assailant.

OCTOBER.

3. Fires in Southwark. — About 10 o'clock at night, a fire involving considerable destruction of property broke out in the premises of Messrs. W. W. and R. Brooke, tallow-melters and chandlers, No. 1, Southwark Bridge Road. The premises were of great magnitude, and extended from Southwark Bridge Road into Little Guildford Street, where they had another frontage and entrance. The whole occupied nearly half an acre of ground, and comprised the melting-houses, the making-shops, spacious stores filled with dips and moulds, the warehouse containing a large and miscellaneous stock, and the store-rooms for depositing casks of tallow. The fire was occasioned by a copper of fat boiling over, and spread with such rapidity, that the workmen on the premises had great difficulty in escaping with their lives. Engines were near at hand, and immediately got to work; but, owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, the flames travelled with the rapidity of lightning, and ignited almost simultaneously the storehouses, making-shops, the spacious warehouses, and some hundred frames filled with candles. But a very short period elapsed ere huge sheets of flame broke through the roof, and mounted high into the air. This caused the more distant engines to hasten to the spot, and by their united exertions the fire was got under, but not before Messrs. Brooke's premises were almost totally destroyed, and great damage done to the adjoining property.

On the 15th, a destructive fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Beach and Sons, leather-dressers, Grange Road, Bermondsey, by which those buildings were consumed, and the adjoining property much injured.

Early in the morning of the 16th, a very destructive fire occurred in the same neighbourhood on the premises of Messrs. Eason, tanners and leather-dressers; the warehouses are very extensive, very inflammable, and contained a store of bark worth upwards of 5000*l.* Along these consumable materials the flames ran with great rapidity, baffling the efforts of the firemen, and illuminating the city. A neighbouring workshop was burned down, and other premises

much damaged. Besides the bark, 3000 butts of leather, worth 6000*l.*, and a great quantity of skins in various states of forwardness, were destroyed. Messrs. Eason's loss in the whole will exceed 20,000*l.*

4. ELECTION FOR CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. — The unexpected death of the Hon. C. E. Law, the Recorder of London, having caused a vacancy in the representation of the University of Cambridge, a Convocation took place in the Senate House for the purpose of electing a new representative. Several gentlemen of eminence had come forward as candidates for this honourable post. Of these, Viscount Fielding was deemed ineligible from the Romanist tendency of his religious views; Mr. Cowling as too much connected with a local party. The gentleman upon whom the choice of the university fell was Mr. Loftus Wigram, brother of the Vice-Chancellor, and an eminent Chancery barrister, who was elected without opposition.

6. STORM AND WRECKS. — A violent storm raged throughout Sunday and Monday. The wind, from the S. and W.S.W., drove the water out of the Thames to such an extent, that at low tide on Monday the river was almost unnavigable. In the Pool, tiers of vessels were aground; and even the small steamers could not ply above bridge.

At Nottingham much damage was done to buildings. A tall and insecurely-built stack of chimneys fell into a street, at a place where a number of persons had assembled round Wombwell's show: a woman and a boy were killed, and several other persons seriously hurt.

The storm was very violent at Dover. The sea rose to a great height, flooding the quays and promenades. The works which were being carried on for the construction of the harbour of refuge were completely destroyed, and the valuable machinery swept away or damaged.

At Liverpool, great damage was done to the shipping, even in the docks. A fine ship, the *Providence*, which left the port on Sunday for the coast of Africa, struck on the Burbo bank. The Magazine life-boat was taken out by a steam-tug to the locality, and rescued thirteen persons; but the first and second mate, and twenty-one of the crew, perished. The *Arcturus*, from Ibrail, struck on Crosby Point, and became a total wreck: the pilot and first mate were drowned. The *Aurora*, from Cardiff, was also lost, near Holyhead; but her people escaped.

Two vessels were lost on the sands off Yarmouth, within sight of a fishing-lugger, which could render no assistance, and all the crews perished.

Many other calamities, involving sad loss of life, were reported on various parts of the coast.

SHIPWRECKS IN INDIA.—News has arrived from India of the loss of three valuable East Indiamen —the *Manchester*, the *Ariadne*, and the *Nereid*. The *Ariadne* was lost on Palmyras Point; news of the wreck was brought to Calcutta, and a Government steamer was sent to the place. A mate was found floating on a spar; he was still alive, though he had been exposed almost entirely without sustenance for many days: he stated that some forty persons had left the vessel on a raft. The *Manchester* was wrecked on Sangor Islands; the *Nereid* foundered at sea from a leak: in both cases the

people took to the boats, and were received by passing ships. At Hong-kong a merchantman took fire, and was consumed with her cargo, together valued at 45,000*l*.

Fearful Coal-pit Explosions.—Several explosions in coal-mines have recently occurred, attended with dreadful loss of life.

On the 10th, an appalling accident of this nature occurred at the Bent Grange Colliery, when 16 persons lost their lives. The explosion was caused by a fall of earth from the roof upon a safety lamp, which broke away the gauze-work, and thus brought the flame in contact with the inflammable gas collected in the workings.

On the 7th November, an explosion of fire-damp took place in the Haydock Colliery, in Lancashire, when nine men and four ponies were killed. Notwithstanding that 13 lives were lost in the same pit, in 1845, the utmost carelessness appeared to prevail: the underlooker had not inspected the mine for several days.

Houghton Pit, near Newbottle in Durham, the property of the Earl of Durham, has been the scene of a deeper tragedy. On the 12th November, while 150 miners were in the workings, a very violent explosion of fire-damp occurred; many of the people were blown to pieces or destroyed by the flames, but the great majority were in a safe spot. They occupied a position where the air was respirable, while they were hemmed in on all sides by the fatal choke-damp. Some who attempted to gain the shaft perished by suffocation, and others with difficulty regained their refuge. Here 120 persons remained for hours in utter darkness, and momentarily expecting to be suffocated by the foul air. Fortunately, a communication was at length opened, and all the living miners were got to the shaft. It was found that no fewer than 26 men and boys had been killed.

12. Murder at Doddinghurst.—The murder of a young woman under circumstances peculiarly horrible, and implicating a young man who passed as her lover, is added to the list of crimes which at this time filled the columns of the daily journals. At the retired village of Doddinghurst, which lies scattered in a small valley near Brentwood, a farm is occupied by Mr. Thomas Drory. The management of this farm was intrusted to Mr. Drory's son, Mr. Thomas Drory junior, a quiet, well-looking young man, of 23. Under young Drory was placed, as a sort of farm-bailiff, Thomas Last, a labourer; whose family consisted of his wife, and her daughter by a former marriage, Jael Denny—a blooming young woman, 20 years old, of commanding stature, handsome figure and face, and agreeable manners—the acknowledged village belle. Young Drory and the Lasts, with their daughter, lived in the same house till a recent period. Drory used his position to establish a close intimacy with the daughter; and it was the discovery of this relation, by Mr. Drory senior, that had lately caused the removal of the Lasts from his farm, and their retirement into a cottage at some little distance from the farm-house. The young farmer, however, persisted in his intimacy; and at length Jael found herself pregnant by him. The mother states that Jael not long since took poison, which she said young Drory had given her to kill her infant.

Drory lately paid his addresses to a young lady, and it is said that he had given instructions to have the bans published for his marriage. His relation to Jael Denny was a tribulation, from which he endeavoured to escape, by getting from her and her mother a kind of certificate that he had no connection with her cause of trouble.

The young woman was distressed at her position, and at the treachery of her young master: last Saturday evening, however, she returned home in better spirits than usual, from a walk with him, having engaged to meet him again at half-past 6.

While at tea, the deceased got up and looked at the watch, and said, "I will finish my tea when I come back: I shall not be gone long, I am only going to the first stile." She then put on her bonnet and cloak, and went out. She did not return.

Her stepfather was anxious about her all night, and went out at dawn of day to inquire about her: he had begun to feel a distressing suspicion that young Drory had done her some ill. "About 8 o'clock," he stated to the Coroner's jury, "I found her lying dead upon the ground, two fields from the stile where she said she was going to meet Mr. Drory. She was lying flat on her face, her right hand under her left hand, which was bent upwards. She had her bonnet and cloak on, as she had left home on the previous evening. I observed a cord round her neck. I immediately ran to my own house; and Mr. Hammond, the landlord of this house, seeing me, returned with me to the body, and turned her over. We removed the body to where it now lies." About a quarter of a mile from the house in which he resided is a large charcoal-burner's; of the foreman of this establishment he inquired, with tears in his eyes, whether he had seen his daughter. The foreman replied that he had not; but added, that a lady (describing her dress) had been walking about that spot on the preceding evening, waiting, as he presumed, for some one expected by the train. As soon as the man described the dress, Last exclaimed, "That was my daughter; where did you see her?" The foreman pointed out the spot, and the old man proceeded towards it. In order to arrive at the place, it was necessary for Last to cross a hedge, in order to get from one field into another. By some strange fatality, at the very spot he selected lay the body of his murdered daughter, over which he stumbled.

Another witness said, "I saw the cord round her neck; it was turned round three times, and she had one end in her hand. Her face was swollen and black. There was some blood in a stream on the ground about a foot long. There was also blood oozing from her mouth, nose, and ears."

The surgeon technically described the appearances of the corpse. The womb contained the fœtus of a male child in the ninth month, alive, no doubt, at the time of the mother's death. Appearances indicated a heavy blow or pressure by some person kneeling on the chest. It was impossible that the young woman could have strangled herself in such a manner.

Suspicion immediately fell upon Thomas Drory, who was taken into custody. Beyond the circumstance of the relation in which the

parties stood to each other, and the appointment to meet at the time and place of the murdered girl's death, the evidence to implicate the prisoner was slight; but the coroner's jury found a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against him.

13. BLOWING-UP OF A LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP AT CONSTANTINOPLE. —Letters from Constantinople give accounts of the destruction of a fine line-of-battle ship, the *Abdul Medjid*, by the explosion of her powder magazine, by which catastrophe from 500 to 800 men were killed or wounded.

"The vessel lost was a beautiful 90-gun ship—the flag ship. She was moored in the harbour, near the arsenal; on either side of her was a three-decker or a 90-gun ship. At half-past 9 yesterday morning, without any kind of warning, or anything having occurred to excite suspicion, the powder in her magazine became ignited, no one knows how, and she blew up; nor were there more than a dozen barrels of powder on board. The explosion was just sufficient to separate her sides and lift her decks; she opened forwards, broke in the middle, and sank bodily in 15 feet. It was all over in three minutes. Five hundred men perished with her, including 16 officers; 168 men have been saved; 48 are badly wounded. Her band was playing when the explosion took place. We are all in deep affliction."

14. BURGLARY AT HOLFORD HOUSE.—A gang of burglars met with a warm reception at a house in the Regent's Park, which they were engaged in plundering, two men having been shot, and another knocked down and captured by the zealous valour of the servants.

On the following day the captured robber, William Dyson, was placed at the bar of the Marylebone Police Office for examination. He was pale, and evidently in a weak condition, and during the inquiry he occasionally sat down upon the form behind him, at the same time holding one hand to his head.

The first witness called was James Paul, who said—I am butler to Mr. Holford, of the Regent's Park, who is now in America. Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night I saw everything safe, and at 20 minutes to 2 this morning I was awoke from my sleep by a noise proceeding from the banqueting-room. I listened for some time, and heard a sash raised. I sprang out of bed, and looked out of window, and saw the shadow of a man on the lawn. I saw the shadow move. I felt satisfied that there was something wrong, and I awoke two of my fellow-servants, both of whom I armed. I descended to the banqueting-room floor, and saw a glaring light in the room; and I went to the stable and aroused the two coachmen, to one of whom I gave a loaded gun, and the other took up a pitchfork. I sent them to the south side of the house, taking with me, in another direction, a double-barrelled pistol, loaded, with a bayonet attached. The groom and footman had also been called out, and one was armed with a drawn sword. They and I took up our station at the north front of the mansion. Presently I heard the report of a gun, and on hastening to the spot I saw a man running from the window of the banqueting-room. I followed him, and snapped one of the locks of my pistol, but it missed fire.

I directly afterwards fired the second barrel at him, at which period he had hidden himself behind a bush, having previously ejaculated, "For God's sake, don't shoot me!" I left the spot to assist my fellow-servants, who were crying out lustily; and I heard that other men who had been in the banqueting-room had made their escape; and I found that the prisoner was captured by the coachman, who was holding him securely down. I called "Police," when, in addition to the other servants, the gardener came, but we could not then find either of the other persons by whom the mansion had been entered.

In answer to Mr. Broughton as to what had become of the man who was shot in the back? Witness expressed an opinion that he must be dead from the charge of shot which he had received.

George Bennett (the head coachman).—On being called up I armed myself with a pitchfork, and went to the park side of the house with one of my fellow-servants. I saw three men coming out of the banqueting-room facing the park. I heard the firing of a gun, and, seeing a man running, I followed, and, on overtaking him, I knocked him down by a blow with my pitchfork.

Mr. Broughton.—Can you recognise the prisoner?

Witness.—Yes; he is the man whom I knocked down as I have stated.

Mr. Broughton. — After you knocked the prisoner down with the pitchfork, as you have stated, did he say anything?

Witness.—He cried out "Oh God, I 'm dead."

John Hall (the under-coachman). —Mr. Paul, the butler, gave me a loaded gun, telling me that there were thieves in the house. I saw three men come out of the dining-room window, and I fired. I heard one call out, "Oh God!" I saw the coachman knock down the prisoner, who said he was killed and prayed for mercy. He was bleeding from the head, and for several minutes I held him.

The police stated, that they examined the bush at which the butler fired, but saw no one near it. There was, however, blood close by. They searched across the park; and in a shed in the Zoological Gardens found some marks of blood upon some straw, as if a man had laid down. A hat riddled with shot, and with blood on the lining, was picked up near the bush.

Mr. Broughton (to the prisoner).—Do you wish to say anything?

Prisoner. — No, only this: I made no resistance; I was knocked down with a pitchfork, and a man who came by with a gun struck me with it more than once. I was almost senseless, and I recollect that a man stood over me with a sword, and swore he would run it through me.

The prisoner was remanded.

At the following examination, Dyson and two other men, Mahon and Robinson, were placed at the bar. A cabman driving in the neighbourhood of the park, encountered Mahon, and asked "if he wanted a cab?" Mahon replied "yes." He said he had been bitten by a dog, and showed his hand, which was bleeding very much; while he was speaking, another man came up, bleeding from the head and without a hat; the latter got into the cab, and was driven to Waterloo Bridge. The

two men did not speak to each other. In the opinion of the surgeons, Mahon's hurts arose from a cut and a gunshot. Robinson was known to be a close confederate in the misdoings of the other prisoners.

The police speedily crowned their labours by placing in the dock John Mitchell, the man shot by Mr. Paul, who was hitherto supposed to have died. Mitchell was captured the preceding night, at a house in Little Surrey Street, Blackfriars Road. When placed at the bar, he was in a weak state, with his arm in a sling; he was allowed to be seated, and was supplied with water when faint. Mr. Paul described the occurrences on the night of the burglary; he could not identify the prisoner. The shot-riddled and bloody hat found at Mr. Holford's was produced; and Mr. Broughton told Mitchell the gaoler, to see if it fitted the accused. Mitchell put it upon the prisoner's head, as did also Policeman Lockerby; when the prisoner said, "It 's of no use trying it on any more, for I know it fits me." Locock, the cabman, was examined again. He positively swore without hesitation that the prisoner was the man he drove to the Strand, who was without a hat and bleeding from the head.

Mr. Broughton (to the prisoner).—Have you anything to ask of this witness?

Prisoner.—No; I don't deny that I am the man, for I 'm guilty: but the cabman has sworn falsely; it was not his cab that I rode in, and I know nothing about him. However, although he has sworn what is not true, I say that I am guilty.

When the police captured Mitchell, he was sitting up in bed, and a woman was poulticing his wounds.

Sergeant Barry said—At the station-house a doctor was called to look at his wounds. He had wounds on the back part of his head, his ears, and other parts of his person; and he told me some shots were coming from under his tongue. He also told me that he had shot in his fingers.

It seems that he was likewise shot through the neck into the tongue, in the loins, and in the legs. Sixty or seventy shot had taken effect. Dyson also had three shot marks on his hands.

Mitchell, Dyson, and Mahon were committed for trial; Robinson was discharged, there being no evidence to show his complicity in this crime.

On the trial at the Central Criminal Court, Mitchell and Dyson pleaded "Guilty," but Mahon chose to take his chance: he was found "Guilty" on clear evidence, and they were all sentenced to be transported for life.

21. GREAT ROBBERY IN THE STRAND.—The shop of Messrs. Clapham and Williams, in the Strand, was found to have been plundered of jewellery worth between 1600*l.* and 1700*l.* At first it was supposed that burglars had broken into the premises, but the police immediately observed signs which directed suspicions to an inmate of the house, and Charles Kelly, who, with his wife, lives in the house for its protection, was charged with being concerned in the robbery; and circumstances were adduced which seemed to show that he must have let in the thieves, after Mr. Clapham's assistant left business on Monday evening.

The robbery, however, speedily

took quite a new aspect, and four men and three women, all known bad characters, were apprehended by the police. Charles Clinton, a lad of seventeen, who had been errand-boy at Messrs. Clapham and Williams's, was also placed at the bar: it was partly from his admissions that the police had been led to arrest the other persons. When Kelly, the porter, was accused of the robbery, Clinton behaved in a way that was very suspicious. A police-officer made further inquiry, and received such information that, after a few questions asked, the lad made a confession. It appeared that the boy had been recently discharged, as he had formed bad acquaintances, but he had been taken back on the intercession of his father and Kelly, the porter. One of these evil associates, named Shaw, induced Clinton to assist in the robbery, and introduced him to his associates, two of them notorious burglars. With these he arranged the plan of the robbery, and procured wax impressions of the keys of the doors. Taking advantage of the temporary absence of Kelly, Clinton admitted two of the burglars (one of whom altogether eluded the vigilance of the police) into the shop, and hid one under the counter, and the other in the shutter-box behind some mats. In the night these fellows admitted their confederates, and plundered the premises. The police forthwith arrested the four men, and the women, who were the wives or mistresses of the male prisoners, in various localities. In the pocket of the wife of one was a duplicate for a gold ring: she tried to conceal a piece of paper; on one side was an account of a loan, but on the other was a list in pencil of watches, rings, and other jewellery. When another of the women was about to be searched, she took from her bosom a bag containing 158*l.* 10*s.* in gold, which she declared to be her own, —sent to her from her father in America.

The evidence as to these persons, though it could leave no moral doubt that they were all implicated in the robbery, was certainly not of a conclusive nature, but they were committed for trial. Kelly, the porter, was liberated, free from all suspicion of complicity, and was admitted a witness. At the trial (on the 21st of December) the prisoner Clinton pleaded guilty; but his former statements, in criminating the others, had been so contradictory, and his whole conduct so untrustworthy, that the counsel for the Crown could not put him into the box as a witness: they were, therefore, all acquitted. Clinton was sentenced to be transported for twenty years.

24. Wreck of the Emperor of Russia's Steam-yacht.—The splendid steam-yacht the *Peterhoff*, which was built in this country a few months since expressly for the Emperor of Russia, and which excited so much admiration while lying in the river, was entirely lost on her passage out to St. Petersburgh. The *Peterhoff* was built of iron, by Mr. Mare, of Blackwall. She was nearly 400 tons burden, and was fitted with engines of 140-horse power. Her internal arrangements were of the most costly character, and no expense was spared in equipping her for the service of the Emperor. The vessel was dispatched to St. Petersburgh, in charge of an experienced commander and a picked crew. She reached Copenhagen in safety,

and, having taken on board two ladies attached to the Embassy there for conveyance to Revel, resumed her trip on the 22nd ultimo. They then experienced very severe weather. At times the wind blew a perfect hurricane from the northward, during which it is supposed the master lost his reckoning—at any rate he mistook a light for that on Dago—and at about half-past 10 o'clock at night she struck, and was half her length up a shallow reef of rocks. Fortunately the weather had moderated to almost a perfect calm, and but for that merciful interposition every soul on board would have perished. The rocks having penetrated the bottom of the yacht, it was quickly seen she was fast filling. The boats were launched with a view of effecting a landing, but the height and position of the rocks entirely prevented them. In the meanwhile the water gained rapidly in the hull of the wreck, and it was not long before it was level with the sea. Happily for the lives of those on board, the steamer held her position on the reef, and the crew having formed a kind of protection from the weather for the ladies in the upper part of the deck, they remained in a painful state of anxiety until the following morning, when three boats approached and took them all off in safety. The steamer had struck on the island of Oesel, the master having unfortunately mistaken its light for that of Dago, which was more than 80 miles distant.

26. THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—*Banquet at York.*—The spendid hospitality of the Lord Mayor of London to the Chief Magistrates of the cities and towns of the kingdom, on the 21st of March, was requited by a return dinner given to his Lordship by the Chief Magistrates. The ancient and historical capital of England was chosen as the fittest scene for requited good-will. Accordingly the Lord Mayor of York (who was naturally chosen the representative of the provincial magistrates) issued invitations to near 240 persons, of whom about 100 were in the double capacity of guests and hosts. The Lord Mayor of London cordially accepted the invitation; and H.R.H. Prince Albert graced the feast with his presence.

The hall, a fine old Gothic apartment, was gorgeously and appropriately decorated with banners of corporate towns, nobility, and other historic emblazonments—devices representing various phases of industry, plate, jewellery, and glass, the grand centre being portraits of Her Majesty and Prince Albert. The most gorgeous and the most appropriate decoration was this:—In front of the principal table, on a raised dais or platform, covered with purple cloth, was placed, in fanciful and elegant arrangement, a collection of maces, state swords, and valuable civic insignia, belonging to the various corporate bodies, of all sizes and forms, varying in shape, ornaments, and design—some, indeed, almost grotesque in their antiquity. They presented a rich *coup d'œil*, piled across in careful confusion, and wreathed with flowers and rare evergreens, through which there gleamed the bosses and incrustations of gold on the ancient maces, which had been wielded by generations of mayors, with the velvet sheaths and gaudy mountings of gigantic swords of state. The splendid honours borne by the chief magistrate of London were

not added till the banquet had commenced; but the ancient City of Norwich crowned the gorgeous grouping with its jewel-bestudded mace—a present from Queen Bess herself.

The Lord Mayor of London and his suite alighted at 2 o'clock on Thursday, and were received at the Mansion House. Prince Albert arrived in the afternoon of Friday. Lord John Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, and other peers and ministers, also appeared. The Archbishop of York and the High Sheriff of Yorkshire headed the provincial guests. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh and the Lord Provost of Glasgow were the chiefs of the municipal magistrates. Distinguished members of Parliament and private gentlemen filled up the tables.

The banquet, under the able direction of M. Soyer, exceeded even metropolitan splendour. In returning thanks for the toast of his health, Prince Albert spoke of the high objects of the intended exhibition, and paid a high and beautiful tribute of respect and admiration to the late Sir Robert Peel.

In the evening York was brilliantly illuminated.

THE NINEVEH MARBLES.—Two magnificent specimens of ancient Assyrian art, part of the results of Mr. Layard's researches in the ruins of ancient Nineveh, have arrived in this country, and have been placed in the British Museum. They are two bas-reliefs, representing, the one a winged human-headed lion, the other a winged human-headed bull. The winged lion is thus described by Mr. Layard:—

"This colossal figure formed one side of a portal leading from an outer chamber into the great hall of the north-west palace at Nimroud. The one selected stood on the north side of the western entrance. It was in admirable preservation, and about 12 feet square. Each entrance to the same chamber, and the entrance to most of the halls of the Assyrian palaces, were formed by pairs of similar monsters, either lions or bulls, with a human head and the wings of a bird. There can be little doubt that they were invested with a mythic or symbolic character—that they typified the Deity, or some of his attributes, his omniscience, his ubiquity, and his might. Like the Egyptian Sphynxes, they were probably introduced into the architecture of the people on account of their sacred character. Thirteen pairs of them, some, however, very much injured, were discovered among the ruins of Nimroud. At Kouijunjik five pairs of winged bulls were dug out, but neither in these ruins nor at Khorsabad was the winged lion found. They differed considerably in size, the largest being about 16½ feet square, and the smallest scarcely 5 feet, and in every instance were sculptured out of one solid slab. The head and fore part were finished all round the body, the hind legs being in high relief. The spaces behind the back and between the legs were covered with a uniform inscription."

The winged human-headed bull is thus described:—"The figure here engraved is similar in character to the winged lion, and formed the eastern side of the southern entrance to the great hall in the north-west palace at Nimroud. It was sculptured out of a yellow limestone. The human head of the bull forming the opposite side

of the entrance is now in the British Museum."

Mr. Layard's recent researches have proved very successful. He has effected an entrance into a room in the Nimroud Palace, containing an extraordinary assortment of relics—shields, swords, paterse, bowls, crowns, cauldrons, ornaments in ivory and mother-of-pearl, &c. The vessels are formed of a kind of copper, or rather bronze, some perfectly preserved, and as bright as gold when the rust is removed. The engravings and embossing on them are very beautiful and elaborate, and comprise the same mythic subjects which are found on the robes of the figures in the sculptures—men struggling with lions, warriors in chariots, and hunting scenes.

He has also made fresh and extensive excavations in parts of the eminence not yet explored, and the result is said to have been the finding of nothing less than the throne on which the monarch, reigning about 3000 years ago, sat in his splendid palace. It is composed of metal and of ivory, the metal being richly wrought and the ivory beautifully carved. The throne seems to have been separated from the state apartments by means of a large curtain, the rings by which it was drawn and undrawn having been preserved. No human remains have come to light, and everything indicates the destruction of the palace by fire. It is said that the throne has been partially fused by the heat. A discovery of even greater interest is announced—the opening of a record chamber, containing thousands of inscribed tiles, apparently decrees or records of the old Assyrian monarchs.

NOVEMBER.

1. Burglary at Epsom.—A daring burglary, which, however, resulted in the interruption and capture of the burglars, was effected at Epsom, not far from the scene of the tragic occurrence at Frimley. The West Surrey Bank has a branch at Epsom, which occupies the ground floor of a house in the High Street, one window of which faces the bed-room of Mr. Holland. Through this window the burglars forced an entrance, struck a light, and commenced ransacking the place. Mr. Holland having occasion to rise in the night, perceived the light, and his suspicions being aroused he called his wife, and fortified by her counsel, he threw up the window and called out. The burglars instantly extinguished their light and decamped. Mr. Holland hastily dressed himself, and ran to the police-station to give information; but while there the police brought in the offenders, whom their vigilance had stopped as suspicious characters. Upon searching the office it was found to have been completely ransacked—the drawers and cupboards were broken open, and the iron safe attempted, the broken point of a "jemmy" being found sticking in the joints, while the instrument itself was found on the prisoners. The rascals then forced their way into the upper part of the house, which they ransacked in the same violent manner, but as they were interrupted, they made small booty. A great-coat and some silver spoons were carried off, the former of which was found on the back of one of the prisoners, and the others in the pockets.

5. The Papal Aggression.—*Guy Fawkes' Day.*—The recent proceedings of the Pope, which have called forth such indignation from all classes, manifested in the numerous public meetings throughout the country, conferred on the popular festival of "Guy Fawkes' Day," renovated splendour. Guy Fawkeses of great pretension were paraded in various towns of the kingdom, and the exhibitors realized contributions far exceeding the usual donations.

From the purlieus of Farringdon Market into Fleet Street issued a "group of Guys," which, as well from their colossal size as by the amusement they occasioned in their progress through the streets, must be pronounced the pageant of the day. This group had evidently been "got up" by some zealous anti-Romanists regardless of cost. It consisted of about 14 figures—animate and inanimate—presided over by a colossal Guy about 16 feet in height, who, elevated in his chariot,—a van drawn by two horses,—was compelled to bow down considerably before he could be made to pass beneath Temple Bar. This pageant included an animate effigy of the new Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, attired in the gaudy canonical robes of the Romish Church, and wearing the red and broad-brimmed hat appertaining to his office, and attended by other (supposed) ministers of the Roman Catholic Church. The eastern part of the metropolis was paraded by an equestrian Guy of colossal size. At Exeter a prodigious bonfire was lighted in the Cathedral yard. Through the city paraded a procession of some 200 persons in "character" dresses: 30 bare-headed friars, bearing instruments of torture; an Inquisitor-General, with officers of the Secret Tribunal; then followed an effigy of the Pope in full pontifical robes, in a chair of state, wearing the triple crown, and adorned with a profusion of mock jewels; Dr. Wiseman, in his cardinal's robes; acolytes, dressed in white, bearing banners, &c. The procession marched round the Cathedral yard amid the blaze of beautiful coloured lights, red, blue, purple, and green. These expensive effigies having been duly paraded, were cast into the bonfire and consumed, in the presence of upwards of 10,000 spectators. Processions of similar kind, though less completely got up, were formed in many of the large towns. Stupendous bonfires were universal, and many curious exhibitions of popular feeling took place.

— Melancholy Death of Lady Carden.—About 4 o'clock in the evening, as Sir John Craven Carden, Bart., and his brother, Mr. Warden Carden, were shooting rabbits in the Priory demesne (Templemore), Lady Carden went towards them and seated herself on a rustic chair, surrounded and covered by shrubs. Both gentlemen immediately joined her. Having placed their rifles, which were on full cock at the time, against the trees which entwined around the back of the chair, they entered into conversation with Lady Carden, when a sudden gale of wind arose, which shook the trees and caused one of the rifles to discharge, when the ball entered under Lady Carden's left ear, and terminated her existence on the spot. Lady Carden, who was an Englishwoman, was exceedingly beloved, and had acquired the veneration of the people for miles round, by her numerous and extensive works of charity.

8. Explosion in a French Ship of the Line.—The isle was for a short time "frighted from its propriety" by the anchoring of a French squadron of six fine line-of-battle ships, and a steam frigate, in Torbay. The suspicious visitors received all comers very kindly, and exposed themselves freely to criticism. Shortly after their departure a terrible accident occurred on board the *Valmy*.

"About 5 o'clock in the morning of the 8th (while off Ushant) a tremendous explosion, like a clap of thunder, was heard on board. Some minutes afterwards shouts and cries were raised of 'We are all lost, the fire has got into the powder magazine!' At the same moment the rappel was beaten, minute guns were fired, and orders given to get out the boats. The shock was so great that the whole of the lights were extinguished, darkness the most complete prevailed, and the crew ran a risk of being suffocated by the smoke of the powder. The men began soon, however, to get command of the fire. But what a frightful chaos! Nothing was heard but the cries and moanings of the wounded, the greater part of whom were as if buried under the timbers. Twenty seamen, whose forms had lost all human appearance, were found amongst the ruins. Ten of them died in half an hour after, and it is feared that very few can be saved.

"This terrible catastrophe is, it is said, owing to the imprudence of a gunner who had in his possession some boxes of fireworks, one of which exploded. The unfortunate man was one of the first victims. The *Valmy*, damaged completely in her inside, is to put into Brest to be repaired."

15. Double Railway Collision.—About 6 o'clock in the evening a most destructive collision, though without loss of life, occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, near the Huddersfield junction. An engine which had been undergoing repairs in the engine-shed on the main-line, close to the junction, was driven onwards, in order to its being shunted to the line on which it was to be worked. In consequence of some singular mismanagement, it was brought into violent collision with the passenger train from Bradford. The shock was so violent as to smash completely the engine and tender, as well as the engine belonging to the passenger-train, and bring the train itself to a dead stop. The passengers in alarm jumped out of the carriages; but had hardly time to become conscious of their fortunate escape, when a goods-train, supposed to be from Leeds, dashed into the standing train, doubling up all the carriages in a moment, and knocking them to shivers. The scene that presented itself after this second catastrophe is described as the most terrible that ever a railway accident produced; the entire line being blocked up with a huge mass of fragments of broken carriages and engines. Not a single person was hurt. A temporary line of rails had to be laid down to restore the traffic.

— Destruction of Cockermouth Church.—The ancient and beautiful church at Cockermouth, Cumberland, was destroyed by fire. Most of the church books and principal records were preserved; but the valuable paintings in the church which were so much admired were destroyed. The church was dedicated to All Saints. It was one of the finest churches in the kingdom, and was bean-

tifully situated on an eminence at the head of Kirkgate, Cockermouth.

16. Suicide of Mr. Pennington.—An inquest was held at Knightsbridge, on the body of Mr. Pennington, a gentleman who for 15 years had filled important offices in the Treasury, and recently held the lucrative post of Auditor of the Civil List. About half-past 4 o'clock on the 14th, as a police-constable came out of Gore House, Kensington Gore, he heard the report of fire-arms discharged in one of the plantations in Hyde Park, almost directly opposite. He immediately ran across the road and entered the park at the small wicket-gate close to the spot, and discovered Mr. Pennington lying on his back in the plantation, with his arms extended. In his right hand a double-barrelled pistol was tightly grasped, one of the barrels of which had just been discharged, and on the lock of the other barrel was a percussion cap, and the lock was cocked. He was then still breathing, a motion of the lips and mouth being distinctly perceptible for five or six minutes, after which he appeared to expire. Mr. Wood, a surgeon, Sir Frederick Thesiger, Mr. Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Mr. Henry Parker, a solicitor, who were intimately acquainted with the deceased, gave evidence clearly showing that Mr. Pennington had suffered from aberration of the mind. Mr. Pennington was in his 56th year; he was Auditor of the Civil List, and had been a barrister. In August last he sustained an attack of paralysis, and never perfectly recovered, body and mind having been both prostrated. On one occasion, he told Mr. Wood that he had experienced suicidal feelings—a desire to throw himself from a cliff at Brighton, or to shoot himself if a pistol had been within reach. He got rather better subsequently, and went to the Treasury; but the sight of a mass of papers overwhelmed him, and he immediately resigned his office. He then became very desponding. Sir Frederick Thesiger saw him on Saturday se'nnight, and felt sure his mind was not in a sound state. This was the impression of the other gentlemen who were examined. Before his illness, Mr. Pennington "was of a particularly calm and well-disciplined mind," said Sir Frederick Thesiger, "and was the last man who would commit suicide." The Jury found "That the deceased had died by his own hand, while in a state of unsound mind."

19. Awful Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—A most disastrous shipwreck occurred in the Bay of Kilkee in the middle of the night. The *Edmond* sailed from the quays of Limerick, with 216 souls on board, on Friday, but the weather being unfavourable did not proceed to sea until Monday. She could not have proceeded far when the fearful gale from the south-west which spread such desolation sprang up and drove her back; and the captain being unable to master the terrific violence of the storm, the *Edmond* was driven into the dangerous Bay of Kilkee. The tide being unusually high she was driven towards the outward ledge of rocks called the Dungana rocks, in safety, and the captain here threw out the anchor; but the vessel soon afterwards heeling round was driven with great impetuosity against the rocks, and soon became a total wreck. The appearance of

the catastrophe from the shore was indescribably agonizing and dreadful. The shrieks of the passengers could be heard over the terrific roar of the sea and of the winds, which continued to blow with resistless fury. Wave after wave washed the ill-fated ship till it completely swamped her; but every effort that could be made was carried into effect to rescue the passengers from their heart-rending position. Three men of the coast guard, with the assistance of Mr. Russell and his servant, exerted themselves heroically, and by their courage and devotion above 100 of the unfortunates were rescued.

"When about 100 souls were safe ashore, the tide rose high so that it was perfectly impossible to land any more of the passengers on the rock; they had only to wait till either the tide receded or the storm subsided. But this was not permitted; as the tide rose the sea increased, and in a very short time the vessel broke up and parted midships. Several tried then to get on the rock, but were washed off at once; the remainder held on to the after part of the wreck, in which there could not be less than 50 souls; this part, containing the poop deck and stern post, and some of the after-part of the vessel, was lashed by the fury of the sea away from the fore-part, and drifted on to the strand. A few of the survivors, among them the captain and his mate, who had gallantly exerted themselves to the last, floated ashore on pieces of the wreck. The after-part of the vessel, with poop, drifted ashore, and was forced on its beam ends; and all the unfortunate passengers in it, with the exception of two or three, perished, and were found, when the tide receded, so as to enable it to be examined. All was now over, and the melancholy duty only remained of collecting the bodies of these poor sufferers. From all I can collect, there was no fault or blame to be laid to the captain's charge: he did all that mortal could do; he had every stitch of canvas blown away, so he could only lay to or drift under bare poles. He thought to have made for the Shannon, but when he lost all his sails no alternative was left but to drift ashore."

By this dreadful disaster 96 persons perished. The passengers who were fortunate enough to escape received all the assistance which it was in the power of the few neighbouring residents to afford; but the country people came and plundered them of everything they could lay their hands on; the clothes, beds, and other property of the shivering shipwrecked wretches were carried off before their sight in the most unfeeling manner.

21. MURDER NEAR BRENTWOOD.—A murder, under circumstances of great brutality, was committed by a poacher on a policeman between Brentwood and Billericay.

The poacher, William Wood, had been convicted by the magistrates, and was on his way to prison in custody of the police officer.

At a coroner's inquest on the unfortunate officer, whose name was Bamborough, a little girl, aged 11 years, who witnessed the occurrence, gave the following account:—"I live at the bottom of the town of Billericay. I was at the great house close by the road. I was nursing a baby at the front window, and saw the

prisoner Wood, whom I know very well, coming down the road from Billericay, being led by a policeman. When opposite the pond the prisoner snatched his staff from the policeman and struck him on the temple; he then took hold of him by his arms, after he had knocked him down, and drew him towards the pond. He then took him by his legs and threw him into the pond; I saw him take his head, open his mouth, and put mud into it; he then pushed his head under the water, holding his mouth open, and then got on him and trod him down; he then got off him, and went away up the lane opposite. I saw John Langrish coming. It was a few minutes before any one went to help him. Thompson then came; he lifted his head out of the mud. He was got out and taken away in about a quarter of an hour. I knew the prisoner to be Wood. I did not go to the window again, I was so much frightened.

The unfortunate officer was so dreadfully beaten and bruised, and so much injured by the immersion in the mud, that he died after some days of excruciating agony. William Wood, the murderer, was immediately recaptured, and lodged in Chelmsford Gaol.

26. FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—*Worthing.*—A deplorable catastrophe occurred which plunged the fishing population of this town into the deepest distress. The wind had blown a perfect hurricane during the night from south and south-west, and at daylight in the morning a huge dismasted bark, the *Lalla Rookh*, East Indiaman, homeward bound, with a valuable cargo, was descried at anchor about two miles from the shore, riding heavily, with two anchors ahead, and signals of distress flying. A gallant crew of eleven men, the most experienced fishermen of the town, nobly volunteered to put off to her assistance, and, although the sea was running mountains high at the time, by 8 o'clock A.M. they were fairly afloat, dashing through the breakers of this most dangerous coast. Their progress towards the bark was watched with intense interest from the shore, and their praiseworthy object seemed on the point of being accomplished, when a sea struck their boat, and in an instant she disappeared, involving all hands on board in a watery grave. About noon, a second effort was made with a larger and decked boat, manned with upwards of 20 stout hands, to reach the distressed ship, and ascertain with certainty from those on board the fate of the first boat's crew. With much difficulty the bark was reached, and fifteen of these hands put on board her, and the remainder returned on shore with the heart-rending intelligence that the former boat's crew had all perished. When a little to windward of the bark she was distinctly seen to be struck, and the unfortunate crew, struggling with the waves and vainly clinging to their frail waterlogged boat, floated by without the bark's crew being able to render them the least assistance. The bark rode out the storm in safety, and was brought round into the river. So much interest was excited by the gallantry of the unfortunate men and their disastrous fate, that a relief committee was organized, and in a short time nearly 5000*l.* was collected for the assistance of their widows and orphans, nearly 60 in number.

27. RIOT AT BIRKENHEAD.—

A meeting to address the Queen on the subject of the Papal aggression having assembled in the market-house of Birkenhead, a large number of Irish navigators, Roman Catholics, employed on the neighbouring works, assembled to obstruct the proceedings, and a dreadful riot ensued. The police, about 20 in number, strove in vain with the furious mob, who assailed them with bludgeons, stones, pokers, &c. The consequence was that one of the men was killed, and two others most seriously wounded. The magistrates, not wishing to endanger the public peace, adjourned the meeting.

29. Boiler Explosion at Halifax.—About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, one of the large steam boilers on the premises of Messrs. Firth Brothers, woollen manufacturers, Bradford, exploded with a terrific noise. There were three boilers, the centre one of which exploded. The boiler was torn from its fixed position, forced through the floors and roof of the building above it, and fell close to some of the arches of the railway. A large portion of the wall at the end of the mill fell to the ground, as did portions of the flooring, the machinery, and the roof, and with these materials about 30 young persons and children employed in the manufactory. The rest of the hands employed in the mill instantly rushed out of the premises, but they quickly set to work to give their aid to rescue those who were buried in the ruins, which completely covered the other two boilers and the spot from which the third had been forced. Large numbers of the inhabitants of the town, headed by the mayor and one or two magistrates, gave their assistance. By their efforts the ruins were cleared away, and ten persons were dug out, either dead, or so seriously injured that they died within a short time. It was proved at the inquest that the proprietors were well aware that the boiler was in a dangerous state; for one of them had said, "I am afraid there will be a blow up at our place, but we must run on till Christmas." Under these circumstances the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Samuel Firth, the partner, and John Kelliwell, the engine tenter.

Massacre of Christians at Aleppo.—Letters from the Levant give accounts of the dreadful massacre and plunder of the Christian inhabitants by the fanatic Moslems of Aleppo. The number of Christians in that city is estimated at 7000; these being "rayahs," or paying the capitation tax, are exempt from conscription for military service. This, at the time of the Mahometan conquest, was a great disgrace; but now, in the decayed condition, both as to spirit and numbers, of the Turkish race, it has thrown a fearful burden on the true believers. The Pacha had ordered a conscription of Moslems for the military service; and it was rage at the oppression on themselves, and the exemption of the Christians from it, that was the cause of the outbreak: the fanaticism of the people and the priests inflamed it beyond control.

"On the night of the 16th of October numerous armed bands of Moslem people forcibly entered the dwellings of the Christians inhabiting those quarters of the town called Sulibi and Fedida, plundering every house of what

it possessed; and, whenever the least resistance was shown, wounding and murdering the inmates.

"On the 17th the same scenes continued to be perpetrated. The light of the sun was no obstacle to these atrocities. The roads were thronged with Christians of both sexes—the aged and the infant, the parents of many children and the *enceintes*—all hurrying away in the terror with which they were inspired by the burning of their churches, the desecration of their homes, the spoliation of their wealth, the destruction of their property, the dishonour of their wives and maidens, and in some instances the ruthless slaughter of their relatives. I was soon in the midst of the commotion at Sulibi, where I saw hundreds of Moslems despoiling the houses, burning the Greek and Syrian Catholic churches, hurrying off with their plunder—all this in broad daylight, and under the eyes of Turkish soldiery; none to oppose, none to prevent these matchless depredators from accomplishing their horrible designs on an inoffensive people, of murder, rape, incendiarism, and pillage. Three handsome churches have been burnt; five churches have been plundered; an invaluable library, containing ancient Syrian manuscripts, destroyed; three priests and several other Christians, in number exceeding fourteen, have been killed; many, among whom is the Syrian bishop, a highly respected octogenarian, have been wounded, and of whom some have died, and others are dying. The principal Christian quarters, such as Sulibi, Fedida, Toomayat, Haret, Il Un Kabobt, Tudreebee, Bowabet, Butrosse, Bowabel Aset, Essa il Khul, have been sacked. The loss of property is estimated at near a million sterling."

During these outrages the Pacha, feeling his force insufficient to control the fanatic mob in its first fury, had withdrawn into the citadel, and witnessed these sad scenes with apathy; but in a few days, having received reinforcements, he descended into the town, and stormed every quarter where resistance was offered, putting the insurgents to the sword without mercy.

DECEMBER.

3. EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CRUELTY TO A SERVANT.—A case of alleged cruelty to a servant girl, which excited as general and as great indignation as the celebrated case of Mrs. Brownrigg [See ANN. REG., vol. x.] came before the sitting alderman at Guildhall, and was resumed at repeated examinations.

Mr. George Sloane, an eminent special-pleader, residing with his wife at chambers in Pump Court, Temple, was charged with starving and cruelly beating Jane Wilbred, a girl in his service as maid of all work.

Underneath Mr. Sloane's chambers are those of Mr. Phillimore and Mr. Fry. The laundress and clerk of Mr. Phillimore had for some months noticed that the girl Wilbred was becoming miserably emaciated, and that she bore the marks of violence on her person; they had questioned her, and she had unwillingly confessed that she was nearly dead from starvation and ill usage. On their information, Mr. Phillimore and Mr. Fry sought an interview with Mr.

Sloane, and insisted on obtaining the custody of the girl; and after some demur he yielded her up (Tuesday). She ate some food ravenously, and was made ill by it; she was then taken home by the laundress, and a doctor was called in, and on his report of her dangerous condition she was sent to the Royal Free Hospital. It was not until the following Saturday that she had so far rallied that she could be safely removed to the Guildhall for examination.

Mrs. Bell stated that she remembered the appearance of Jane Wilbred to have been healthy and plump eighteen months since; she was a comely girl, with some colour.

Mr. Marsden, surgeon of the Royal Free Hospital, described her appearance on Monday week. The pulse was scarcely perceptible, the extremities very cold and livid, the respiration feeble, and she was almost unable to speak. There was no disease; the appearances resulted entirely from want of food, and this must have been the case for many months. There were marks of violence about her neck and shoulders; but they had not been inflicted by anything hard, such as a stick, for if that had been used the bones must have been broken, as there was nothing to interpose between the skin and bone. He was quite satisfied that but for the interference of Mr. Fry and Mr. Phillimore she must have died: she could not have existed in that state many days longer. "I have been," he said, "in the constant habit, during the last twenty years, of seeing cases of extreme distress, in many of which the persons have died in a few hours after their admission into the hospital; but I never saw a case at all approaching the appearance presented by that girl. I could not have believed a person could be so reduced and live. She was certainly the most perfect living skeleton I had ever seen in the course of my life." Under treatment, she was slowly rallying.

The girl was now carried into the court in an easy chair. Her appearance excited a horror that found vent in groans and involuntary exclamations. As far as it was possible to judge, in her wasted and famished condition, she was a mild and good-looking girl. She was placed on an easy chair, and supported by pillows; but it was almost impossible to perceive that she was living, save by the motion of her eyes and lips. Placed beside the Alderman, her voice was inaudible to any person but himself: he questioned her aloud, held his ear close to her mouth, and catching her replies repeated them aloud. She said:—"I am going on for eighteen. I recollect being in the West London Union. On the 19th of July, going on for two years ago, I left it to go to Mr. Sloane's. I never received any wages. I did all the work. I had none of the cooking to do. I had to clean the offices, make the beds, run of errands, and also to wash the clothes belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, and those of a young lady living with Mr. Sloane, as well as my own. I had only one bed to make, for the young lady used to take a sofa into one of the sitting-rooms, and sleep there. I had my bedroom. It was a little room between the young lady's and that of Mr. Sloane. I had to sleep on a matress placed on a bedstead. There were clothes upon it. At first

they treated me pretty well, but after three months they took away the pillow, and I had to use my own clothes instead. At first I had a blanket, counterpane, and sheet; but they took away the blanket, and I had only the sheet and counterpane. It was Mrs. Sloane did this. I used to get bread and dripping and coffee for breakfast, and meat and potatoes for dinner, and also tea and bread and butter in the evening. That was only at first. A few months afterwards they gave me only a little bit of bread and mustard for breakfast, with coffee and caraway seeds. It was often 11, 12, and sometimes 1 o'clock in the day before I got even that. I had for my dinner only a little bread and broth, with a quantity of mustard in it. When there was not mustard, they gave pepper in such quantities that it used to burn my mouth. The last time I had meat was about a month before Mr. Phillimore saw me. It was generally 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening before ever I got any dinner. I used then to have for tea a little bread and pepper or mustard, but they would not allow me anything to drink with it. I was not even allowed to take any water. I could not get at it without Mrs. Sloane seeing me, and she would beat me if I attempted it. Mrs. Sloane used often to beat me. I was beaten besides that, because, when Mrs. Sloane had gone out and boiled some meat for her cat, when the meat was boiled and the cat had the meat, the water it was boiled in was put in a basin, and she accused me of drinking a little of the water. I said I had not, but she beat me very much for it. Mr. Sloane was often present when I was beaten. My mistress (Mrs. Sloane) said once to me that I must eat some of my own dirt (excrement). I said I would not, and was determined not to do so. She called Mr. Sloane, and he came and held me while she forced some of the dirt down my throat. (The whole of the persons assembled in court here burst into a loud and long-continued yell of indignation against the defendant.)

The witness continued:—Mr. Sloane beat me the first thing in the morning. I did not complain, because I thought I could not get any more from them than what they gave me. The young lady used to cook for Mr. and Mrs. Sloane. They used to have sometimes roast, and at other times boiled beef. I used to wait at table, though they did not give me anything to eat then.

Mr. Clarkson, who appeared for Mr. Sloane, put a question by way of cross-examination, but the poor girl was so utterly exhausted that she appeared to fall asleep, and become perfectly unconscious; and Dr. Marsden rose and said, "The cross-examination must be instantly discontinued, as in the present condition of the girl she cannot possibly sustain it any longer." Mr. Clarkson, therefore, forebore; and Mr. Sloane was bound over to appear.

In consequence of these revelations a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Mrs. Sloane, who, however, evaded capture by flight, her friends asserting that it was merely to avoid confinement, and that she would reappear to take her trial.

On the re-examination, on the 20th instant, Jane Wilbred was again brought forward. She had now overpassed the danger of her

extreme weakness, and had gained 7 lbs. in weight. Her evidence gave further details of the cruel and disgusting treatment she had received. She said—Mr. Sloane often beat me; sometimes in the morning early and sometimes in the daytime. Mrs. Sloane used to beat me because I wore my shift sleeves over my arms and shoulders in the morning; and when I cried, Mr. Sloane used to beat me for crying. My mistress would not let me wear my shift on my shoulders and neck in the morning, and because I wore it to keep me warm, she used to beat me on my back with a shoe. She would not let me wear anything on my neck, or any part of my body above the waist; so that, from the waist upwards, I was obliged to go about the house exposed, in the presence of Mr. Sloane and the young lady. Her name is Louisa Devaux. My mistress wanted me to do the work of a morning in that naked state, but I could not bear the cold, as it was in the winter time. I never went to church on Sundays, nor any place of worship. My master and mistress, and Miss Devaux, never went to church. There was always meat cooked on Sundays for Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, but I had none of it. It was several months after I first went in July that I was treated badly. At first I was allowed to wear all my clothes; but, as the winter came on, my mistress compelled me to go about the house with only my shift and gown tied round my waist by a petticoat. Mr. Sloane often beat me on the hands, arms, and back with a shoe, sometimes while I was having breakfast and sometimes after. At that time I had not as much as I could eat. I had meat sometimes three times a week. When my mistress could not make me eat my own dirt, my master beat me until he made me do it. (*Great sensation, and long-continued hisses were levelled at the defendant, who sat immoveable in his chair, as if he was not at all concerned.*) There was no water-closet of any kind in the chambers belonging to Mr. Sloane. There was only one chamber utensil for the use of Mrs. Sloane, Miss Devaux, and myself, which was kept in a pan under the kitchen table. I was only allowed to use it once a day. I sometimes used it at night, and when she found it out in the morning she told me she would make me eat the contents. I was generally locked in my bedroom all night, so that I should not use the chamber utensil. When she told me she would make me eat the contents she used to try and do so. (The witness here added a statement so disgusting, that it is proper to omit it.) He beat me on that occasion with a shoe, because I refused to do as my mistress wanted, and he beat me again after it. This only happened once in Mr. Sloane's presence, and that was about a fortnight before I was taken from his house. Miss Devaux was present when they made me eat my own dirt.

At the conclusion of the examination Mr. Sloane was liberated on increased bail. When he left the court he was recognised. It was soon passed from one to another until a mob collected round him so dense that he was quite unable to escape. Mud was heaped upon him from all sides, and his ears were greeted with indignant yells. One of the mob knocked his hat over his eyes, and it was not until he was dragged and

pulled about in a very rough manner that he was able to get away from them, when he ran towards the Post Office, with the mob in full chase after him, yelling and hooting at his heels at every step, until he met a policeman, who took him under his protection, and put him into a cab; but at the Temple he found a mob awaiting his arrival, and he did not get clear of his pursuers, who continued howling and yelling, until the cab had passed over Waterloo Bridge.

Mr. Sloane was again brought up for re-examination on the 27th instant. The indignation of the mob had now been raised to the highest pitch. A dense crowd awaited his approach, around the doors of the police-court, and saluted with yells every vehicle which approached—the cab which contained Jane Wilbred herself was thus greeted by the indiscriminating populace, but when it was discovered who was within she was greeted with "loud cheers." The learned counsel for Mr. Sloane was so roughly received that he was glad to escape to the magistrate's private room. When the accused entered the court he was loudly hissed: he took his seat with his back to the people, and hung his head, maintaining throughout a sullen demeanour. He appeared for the first time to regard the position in which he was placed.

The evidence was chiefly confined to the statements of the surgeons and others as to the condition in which the poor girl was found to be when removed to the hospital. She was weighed on the 14th of July, nine days after [illegible] and then weighed no more than 3 st. [illegible] on the 14th her weight had increased [illegible] and on the 24th 6¾ lbs. more. Her face had lost the sickly and cadaverous hue, which gave her the appearance of a woman of 30 years, bordering on death, and she seemed a nice-looking girl of fifteen. She related further instances of ill treatment.

Mr. Sloane was now committed to the Compter; but his conveyance thither was attended with no small difficulty and danger. A cab was drawn up close to the door, but as he rushed to enter it the cordon of police officers was broken through, and the offender was well nigh torn to pieces by the exasperated mob. On the road the windows of the cab were smashed in, and mud, spittle, and all kinds of filth were showered upon him through both windows. The gaoler, who sat inside, and the police officers, who rode on the box and steps, by way of screen, received more than a share of these favours: the cab, also, was much injured by the weightier missiles.

Mr. Sloane was finally committed for trial on the 30th; and admitted to bail in two sureties of 250*l.* each, and his own recognizance of 500*l.*

Mrs. Sloane, who had taken refuge at Boulogne under a feigned name, was driven thence by the French police for that infringement of the police law, and was arrested on her landing at Folkestone.

The accused were put on their trial at the Central Criminal Court, on the 5th February, 1851. The indictment consisted of a great number of counts, of which the two first were founded on the common law, which imposes on the masters of servants of tender years the duty of providing them with

proper sustenance and nourishment; and charged that the prisoners, in breach of that duty, had omitted and refused to provide Jane Wilbred, being their servant and of tender years, with such proper sustenance and nourishment, and also that they had prevented her from obtaining such food and nourishment: the six following counts charged several assaults committed on Jane Wilbred; the ninth, tenth and eleventh counts were framed to meet the possible case that Mrs. Sloane was not in fact the wife of the male prisoner. As to these last, there was no doubt that the parties were married, and they were withdrawn. As to the counts charging assaults, the prisoners pleaded guilty; as to the two first, not guilty.

It was objected, on behalf of the prisoners, that these counts were not legally sustainable, and after argument, it was held by Mr. Justice Coleridge that the objection was well-founded—that a female of 16 years of age could not be held to be of tender years in the sense that she was unable to protect herself, in respect of obtaining protection and relief, from the treatment which was complained of at the hands of the defendants. The arguments of the counsel for the Crown would apply equally to a person of 30 years of age.

The jury therefore gave a verdict of "Not Guilty" as to these counts.

The prisoners were then brought up for judgment, and the learned Judge, commenting in severe terms on the heinousness of the offence, aggravated by the position in life of the offenders, sentenced them to be severally imprisoned for two years.

6. "ENTHRONIZATION" OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.—The ceremonial prescribed by the Roman Catholic Church for the induction of an Archbishop to his see was performed at the "Cathedral church" of St. George's, Southwark, with uncommon solemnity.

The Cardinal came to the church privately. At a quarter to 12 o'clock the door of the sacristy opened, and the procession began to move into the cathedral. First came a number of acolytes, or attendants on the services, each wearing a surplice and black-coloured head-piece, termed a *baretta*, or "trinity cap," who, after making a genuflexion towards the altar at the gate of the chancel, proceeded two by two down the centre aisle. They were followed by a deacon bearing a large gilded cross, on either side of which an attendant held a lighted candle. The priests of the different parishes in the new archdiocese of Westminster, to the number of about 150, advanced next in order. They were succeeded by the priests of St. George's Church, all of them being arrayed in full vestments. Cardinal Wiseman then issued from the sacristy. He had on his head a crimson-coloured pointed cap, which he shortly afterwards laid aside and did not resume. His person was robed in the *cappa parva*, a garment of great splendour and richness: above his head was held a linen canopy with coloured fringes, from the sides of which were suspended little silver bells, which produced a tinkling music as the bearers moved along. Instead of following the procession down the centre aisle, the Cardinal, who constantly maintained the attitude of benediction, advanced along the south aisle towards the west door, where the ceremony of

pulled about in a very rough manner that he was able to get away from them, when he ran towards the Post Office, with the mob in full chase after him, yelling and hooting at his heels at every step, until he met a policeman, who took him under his protection, and put him into a cab; but at the Temple he found a mob awaiting his arrival, and he did not get clear of his pursuers, who continued howling and yelling, until the cab had passed over Waterloo Bridge.

Mr. Sloane was again brought up for re-examination on the 27th instant. The indignation of the mob had now been raised to the highest pitch. A dense crowd awaited his approach, around the doors of the police-court, and saluted with yells every vehicle which approached—the cab which contained Jane Wilbred herself was thus greeted by the indiscriminating populace, but when it was discovered who was within she was greeted with "loud cheers." The learned counsel for Mr. Sloane was so roughly received that he was glad to escape to the magistrate's private room. When the accused entered the court he was loudly hissed; he took his seat with his back to the people, and hung his head, maintaining throughout a sullen demeanour, and appeared for the first time to feel the position in which he was placed.

The evidence was chiefly confirmatory of the emaciated and dirty condition in which the poor girl was found to be when removed to the hospital. She was weighed on the 12th (*i.e.* after nine days of careful attention and diet), and then weighed no more than 59½ lbs.; on the 19th her weight had increased 7¼ lbs., and on the 26th 6¾ lbs. more. Her face had lost the sickly and cadaverous hue, which gave her the appearance of a woman of 30 years, bordering on death, and she seemed a nice-looking girl of fifteen. She related further instances of ill treatment.

Mr. Sloane was now committed to the Compter; but his conveyance thither was attended with no small difficulty and danger. A cab was drawn up close to the door, but as he rushed to enter it the cordon of police officers was broken through, and the offender was well nigh torn to pieces by the exasperated mob. On the road the windows of the cab were smashed in, and mud, spittle, and all kinds of filth were showered upon him through both windows. The gaoler, who sat inside, and the police officers, who rode on the box and steps, by way of screen, received more than a share of these favours; the cab, also, was much injured by the weightier missiles.

Mr. Sloane was finally committed for trial on the 30th; and admitted to bail in two sureties of 250*l.* each, and his own recognizance of 500*l.*

Mrs. Sloane, who had taken refuge at Boulogne under a feigned name, was driven thence by the French police for that infringement of the police law, and was arrested on her landing at Folkestone.

The accused were put on their trial at the Central Criminal Court, on the 5th February, 1851. The indictment consisted of a great number of counts, of which the two first were founded on the common law, which imposes on the masters of servants of tender years the duty of providing them with

proper sustenance and nourishment; and charged that the prisoners, in breach of that duty, had omitted and refused to provide Jane Wilbred, being their servant and of tender years, with such proper sustenance and nourishment, and also that they had prevented her from obtaining such food and nourishment: the six following counts charged several assaults committed on Jane Wilbred; the ninth, tenth and eleventh counts were framed to meet the possible case that Mrs. Sloane was not in fact the wife of the male prisoner. As to these last, there was no doubt that the parties were married, and they were withdrawn. As to the counts charging assaults, the prisoners pleaded guilty; as to the two first, not guilty.

It was objected, on behalf of the prisoners, that these counts were not legally sustainable, and after argument, it was held by Mr. Justice Coleridge that the objection was well-founded—that a female of 16 years of age could not be held to be of tender years in the sense that she was unable to protect herself, in respect of obtaining protection and relief, from the treatment which was complained of at the hands of the defendants. The arguments of the counsel for the Crown would apply equally to a person of 30 years of age.

The jury therefore gave a verdict of "Not Guilty" as to these counts.

The prisoners were then brought up for judgment, and the learned Judge, commenting in severe terms on the heinousness of the offence, aggravated by the position in life of the offenders, sentenced them to be severally imprisoned for two years.

6. "ENTHRONIZATION" OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.—The ceremonial prescribed by the Roman Catholic Church for the induction of an Archbishop to his see was performed at the "Cathedral church" of St. George's, Southwark, with uncommon solemnity.

The Cardinal came to the church privately. At a quarter to 12 o'clock the door of the sacristy opened, and the procession began to move into the cathedral. First came a number of acolytes, or attendants on the services, each wearing a surplice and black-coloured head-piece, termed a *baretta*, or "trinity cap," who, after making a genuflexion towards the altar at the gate of the chancel, proceeded two by two down the centre aisle. They were followed by a deacon bearing a large gilded cross, on either side of which an attendant held a lighted candle. The priests of the different parishes in the new archdiocese of Westminster, to the number of about 150, advanced next in order. They were succeeded by the priests of St. George's Church, all of them being arrayed in full vestments. Cardinal Wiseman then issued from the sacristy. He had on his head a crimson-coloured pointed cap, which he shortly afterwards laid aside and did not resume. His person was robed in the *cappa parva*, a garment of great splendour and richness: above his head was held a linen canopy with coloured fringes, from the sides of which were suspended little silver bells, which produced a tinkling music as the bearers moved along. Instead of following the procession down the centre aisle, the Cardinal, who constantly maintained the attitude of benediction, advanced along the south aisle towards the west door, where the ceremony of

pulled about in a very rough manner that he was able to get away from them, when he ran towards the Post Office, with the mob in full chase after him, yelling and hooting at his heels at every step, until he met a policeman, who took him under his protection, and put him into a cab; but at the Temple he found a mob awaiting his arrival, and he did not get clear of his pursuers, who continued howling and yelling, until the cab had passed over Waterloo Bridge.

Mr. Sloane was again brought up for re-examination on the 27th instant. The indignation of the mob had now been raised to the highest pitch. A dense crowd awaited his approach, around the doors of the police-court, and saluted with yells every vehicle which approached—the cab which contained Jane Wilbred herself was thus greeted by the indiscriminating populace, but when it was discovered who was within she was greeted with "loud cheers." The learned counsel for Mr. Sloane was so roughly received that he was glad to escape to the magistrate's private room. When the accused entered the court he was loudly hissed; he took his seat with his back to the people, and hung his head, maintaining throughout a sullen demeanour, and appeared for the first time to feel the position in which he was placed.

The evidence was chiefly confirmatory of the emaciated and dirty condition in which the poor girl was found to be when removed to the hospital. She was weighed on the 12th (*i.e.* after nine days of careful attention and diet), and then weighed no more than 59½ lbs.; on the 19th her weight had increased 7¼ lbs., and on the 26th 6¾ lbs. more. Her face had lost the sickly and cadaverous hue, which gave her the appearance of a woman of 30 years, bordering on death, and she seemed a nice-looking girl of fifteen. She related further instances of ill treatment.

Mr. Sloane was now committed to the Compter; but his conveyance thither was attended with no small difficulty and danger. A cab was drawn up close to the door, but as he rushed to enter it the cordon of police officers was broken through, and the offender was well nigh torn to pieces by the exasperated mob. On the road the windows of the cab were smashed in, and mud, spittle, and all kinds of filth were showered upon him through both windows. The gaoler, who sat inside, and the police officers, who rode on the box and steps, by way of screen, received more than a share of these favours; the cab, also, was much injured by the weightier missiles.

Mr. Sloane was finally committed for trial on the 30th; and admitted to bail in two sureties of 250*l.* each, and his own recognizance of 500*l.*

Mrs. Sloane, who had taken refuge at Boulogne under a feigned name, was driven thence by the French police for that infringement of the police law, and was arrested on her landing at Folkestone.

The accused were put on their trial at the Central Criminal Court, on the 5th February, 1851. The indictment consisted of a great number of counts, of which the two first were founded on the common law, which imposes on the masters of servants of tender years the duty of providing them with

proper sustenance and nourishment; and charged that the prisoners, in breach of that duty, had omitted and refused to provide Jane Wilbred, being their servant and of tender years, with such proper sustenance and nourishment, and also that they had prevented her from obtaining such food and nourishment: the six following counts charged several assaults committed on Jane Wilbred; the ninth, tenth and eleventh counts were framed to meet the possible case that Mrs. Sloane was not in fact the wife of the male prisoner. As to these last, there was no doubt that the parties were married, and they were withdrawn. As to the counts charging assaults, the prisoners pleaded guilty; as to the two first, not guilty.

It was objected, on behalf of the prisoners, that these counts were not legally sustainable, and after argument, it was held by Mr. Justice Coleridge that the objection was well-founded—that a female of 16 years of age could not be held to be of tender years in the sense that she was unable to protect herself, in respect of obtaining protection and relief, from the treatment which was complained of at the hands of the defendants. The arguments of the counsel for the Crown would apply equally to a person of 30 years of age.

The jury therefore gave a verdict of "Not Guilty" as to these counts.

The prisoners were then brought up for judgment, and the learned Judge, commenting in severe terms on the heinousness of the offence, aggravated by the position in life of the offenders, sentenced them to be severally imprisoned for two years.

6. "ENTHRONIZATION" OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.—The ceremonial prescribed by the Roman Catholic Church for the induction of an Archbishop to his see was performed at the "Cathedral church" of St. George's, Southwark, with uncommon solemnity.

The Cardinal came to the church privately. At a quarter to 12 o'clock the door of the sacristy opened, and the procession began to move into the cathedral. First came a number of acolytes, or attendants on the services, each wearing a surplice and black-coloured head-piece, termed a *baretta*, or "trinity cap," who, after making a genuflexion towards the altar at the gate of the chancel, proceeded two by two down the centre aisle. They were followed by a deacon bearing a large gilded cross, on either side of which an attendant held a lighted candle. The priests of the different parishes in the new archdiocese of Westminster, to the number of about 150, advanced next in order. They were succeeded by the priests of St. George's Church, all of them being arrayed in full vestments. Cardinal Wiseman then issued from the sacristy. He had on his head a crimson-coloured pointed cap, which he shortly afterwards laid aside and did not resume. His person was robed in the *cappa parva*, a garment of great splendour and richness: above his head was held a linen canopy with coloured fringes, from the sides of which were suspended little silver bells, which produced a tinkling music as the bearers moved along. Instead of following the procession down the centre aisle, the Cardinal, who constantly maintained the attitude of benediction, advanced along the south aisle towards the west door, where the ceremony of

pulled about in a very rough manner that he was able to get away from them, when he ran towards the Post Office, with the mob in full chase after him, yelling and hooting at his heels at every step, until he met a policeman, who took him under his protection, and put him into a cab; but at the Temple he found a mob awaiting his arrival, and he did not get clear of his pursuers, who continued howling and yelling, until the cab had passed over Waterloo Bridge.

Mr. Sloane was again brought up for re-examination on the 27th instant. The indignation of the mob had now been raised to the highest pitch. A dense crowd awaited his approach, around the doors of the police-court, and saluted with yells every vehicle which approached—the cab which contained Jane Wilbred herself was thus greeted by the indiscriminating populace, but when it was discovered who was within she was greeted with "loud cheers." The learned counsel for Mr. Sloane was so roughly received that he was glad to escape to the magistrate's private room. When the accused entered the court he was loudly hissed; he took his seat with his back to the people, and hung his head, maintaining throughout a sullen demeanour, and appeared for the first time to feel the position in which he was placed.

The evidence was chiefly confirmatory of the emaciated and dirty condition in which the poor girl was found to be when removed to the hospital. She was weighed on the 12th (*i.e.* after nine days of careful attention and diet), and then weighed no more than 59½ lbs.; on the 19th her weight had increased 7¼ lbs., and on the 26th 6¾ lbs. more. Her face had lost the sickly and cadaverous hue, which gave her the appearance of a woman of 30 years, bordering on death, and she seemed a nice-looking girl of fifteen. She related further instances of ill treatment.

Mr. Sloane was now committed to the Compter; but his conveyance thither was attended with no small difficulty and danger. A cab was drawn up close to the door, but as he rushed to enter it the cordon of police officers was broken through, and the offender was well nigh torn to pieces by the exasperated mob. On the road the windows of the cab were smashed in, and mud, spittle, and all kinds of filth were showered upon him through both windows. The gaoler, who sat inside, and the police officers, who rode on the box and steps, by way of screen, received more than a share of these favours; the cab, also, was much injured by the weightier missiles.

Mr. Sloane was finally committed for trial on the 30th; and admitted to bail in two sureties of 250*l.* each, and his own recognizance of 500*l.*

Mrs. Sloane, who had taken refuge at Boulogne under a feigned name, was driven thence by the French police for that infringement of the police law, and was arrested on her landing at Folkestone.

The accused were put on their trial at the Central Criminal Court, on the 5th February, 1851. The indictment consisted of a great number of counts, of which the two first were founded on the common law, which imposes on the masters of servants of tender years the duty of providing them with

proper sustenance and nourishment; and charged that the prisoners, in breach of that duty, had omitted and refused to provide Jane Wilbred, being their servant and of tender years, with such proper sustenance and nourishment, and also that they had prevented her from obtaining such food and nourishment: the six following counts charged several assaults committed on Jane Wilbred; the ninth, tenth and eleventh counts were framed to meet the possible case that Mrs. Sloane was not in fact the wife of the male prisoner. As to these last, there was no doubt that the parties were married, and they were withdrawn. As to the counts charging assaults, the prisoners pleaded guilty; as to the two first, not guilty.

It was objected, on behalf of the prisoners, that these counts were not legally sustainable, and after argument, it was held by Mr. Justice Coleridge that the objection was well-founded—that a female of 16 years of age could not be held to be of tender years in the sense that she was unable to protect herself, in respect of obtaining protection and relief, from the treatment which was complained of at the hands of the defendants. The arguments of the counsel for the Crown would apply equally to a person of 30 years of age.

The jury therefore gave a verdict of "Not Guilty" as to these counts.

The prisoners were then brought up for judgment, and the learned Judge, commenting in severe terms on the heinousness of the offence, aggravated by the position in life of the offenders, sentenced them to be severally imprisoned for two years.

6. "ENTHRONIZATION" OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.—The ceremonial prescribed by the Roman Catholic Church for the induction of an Archbishop to his see was performed at the "Cathedral church" of St. George's, Southwark, with uncommon solemnity.

The Cardinal came to the church privately. At a quarter to 12 o'clock the door of the sacristy opened, and the procession began to move into the cathedral. First came a number of acolytes, or attendants on the services, each wearing a surplice and black-coloured head-piece, termed a *baretta*, or "trinity cap," who, after making a genuflexion towards the altar at the gate of the chancel, proceeded two by two down the centre aisle. They were followed by a deacon bearing a large gilded cross, on either side of which an attendant held a lighted candle. The priests of the different parishes in the new archdiocese of Westminster, to the number of about 150, advanced next in order. They were succeeded by the priests of St. George's Church, all of them being arrayed in full vestments. Cardinal Wiseman then issued from the sacristy. He had on his head a crimson-coloured pointed cap, which he shortly afterwards laid aside and did not resume. His person was robed in the *cappa parva*, a garment of great splendour and richness: above his head was held a linen canopy with coloured fringes, from the sides of which were suspended little silver bells, which produced a tinkling music as the bearers moved along. Instead of following the procession down the centre aisle, the Cardinal, who constantly maintained the attitude of benediction, advanced along the south aisle towards the west door, where the ceremony of

pulled about in a very rough manner that he was able to get away from them, when he ran towards the Post Office, with the mob in full chase after him, yelling and hooting at his heels at every step, until he met a policeman, who took him under his protection, and put him into a cab; but at the Temple he found a mob awaiting his arrival, and he did not get clear of his pursuers, who continued howling and yelling, until the cab had passed over Waterloo Bridge.

Mr. Sloane was again brought up for re-examination on the 27th instant. The indignation of the mob had now been raised to the highest pitch. A dense crowd awaited his approach, around the doors of the police-court, and saluted with yells every vehicle which approached—the cab which contained Jane Wilbred herself was thus greeted by the indiscriminating populace, but when it was discovered who was within she was greeted with "loud cheers." The learned counsel for Mr. Sloane was so roughly received that he was glad to escape to the magistrate's private room. When the accused entered the court he was loudly hissed; he took his seat with his back to the people, and hung his head, maintaining throughout a sullen demeanour, and appeared for the first time to feel the position in which he was placed.

The evidence was chiefly confirmatory of the emaciated and dirty condition in which the poor girl was found to be when removed to the hospital. She was weighed on the 12th (*i.e.* after nine days of careful attention and diet), and then weighed no more than 59½ lbs.; on the 19th her weight had increased 7¼ lbs., and on the 26th 6¾ lbs. more. Her face had lost the sickly and cadaverous hue, which gave her the appearance of a woman of 30 years, bordering on death, and she seemed a nice-looking girl of fifteen. She related further instances of ill treatment.

Mr. Sloane was now committed to the Compter; but his conveyance thither was attended with no small difficulty and danger. A cab was drawn up close to the door, but as he rushed to enter it the cordon of police officers was broken through, and the offender was well nigh torn to pieces by the exasperated mob. On the road the windows of the cab were smashed in, and mud, spittle, and all kinds of filth were showered upon him through both windows. The gaoler, who sat inside, and the police officers, who rode on the box and steps, by way of screen, received more than a share of these favours; the cab, also, was much injured by the weightier missiles.

Mr. Sloane was finally committed for trial on the 30th; and admitted to bail in two sureties of 250*l.* each, and his own recognizance of 500*l.*

Mrs. Sloane, who had taken refuge at Boulogne under a feigned name, was driven thence by the French police for that infringement of the police law, and was arrested on her landing at Folkestone.

The accused were put on their trial at the Central Criminal Court, on the 5th February, 1851. The indictment consisted of a great number of counts, of which the two first were founded on the common law, which imposes on the masters of servants of tender years the duty of providing them with

proper sustenance and nourishment; and charged that the prisoners, in breach of that duty, had omitted and refused to provide Jane Wilbred, being their servant and of tender years, with such proper sustenance and nourishment, and also that they had prevented her from obtaining such food and nourishment: the six following counts charged several assaults committed on Jane Wilbred; the ninth, tenth and eleventh counts were framed to meet the possible case that Mrs. Sloane was not in fact the wife of the male prisoner. As to these last, there was no doubt that the parties were married, and they were withdrawn. As to the counts charging assaults, the prisoners pleaded guilty; as to the two first, not guilty.

It was objected, on behalf of the prisoners, that these counts were not legally sustainable, and after argument, it was held by Mr. Justice Coleridge that the objection was well-founded—that a female of 16 years of age could not be held to be of tender years in the sense that she was unable to protect herself, in respect of obtaining protection and relief, from the treatment which was complained of at the hands of the defendants. The arguments of the counsel for the Crown would apply equally to a person of 30 years of age.

The jury therefore gave a verdict of "Not Guilty" as to these counts.

The prisoners were then brought up for judgment, and the learned Judge, commenting in severe terms on the heinousness of the offence, aggravated by the position in life of the offenders, sentenced them to be severally imprisoned for two years.

6. "ENTHRONIZATION" OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.—The ceremonial prescribed by the Roman Catholic Church for the induction of an Archbishop to his see was performed at the "Cathedral church" of St. George's, Southwark, with uncommon solemnity.

The Cardinal came to the church privately. At a quarter to 12 o'clock the door of the sacristy opened, and the procession began to move into the cathedral. First came a number of acolytes, or attendants on the services, each wearing a surplice and black-coloured head-piece, termed a *baretta*, or "trinity cap," who, after making a genuflexion towards the altar at the gate of the chancel, proceeded two by two down the centre aisle. They were followed by a deacon bearing a large gilded cross, on either side of which an attendant held a lighted candle. The priests of the different parishes in the new archdiocese of Westminster, to the number of about 150, advanced next in order. They were succeeded by the priests of St. George's Church, all of them being arrayed in full vestments. Cardinal Wiseman then issued from the sacristy. He had on his head a crimson-coloured pointed cap, which he shortly afterwards laid aside and did not resume. His person was robed in the *cappa parva*, a garment of great splendour and richness: above his head was held a linen canopy with coloured fringes, from the sides of which were suspended little silver bells, which produced a tinkling music as the bearers moved along. Instead of following the procession down the centre aisle, the Cardinal, who constantly maintained the attitude of benediction, advanced along the south aisle towards the west door, where the ceremony of

pulled about in a very rough manner that he was able to get away from them, when he ran towards the Post Office, with the mob in full chase after him, yelling and hooting at his heels at every step, until he met a policeman, who took him under his protection, and put him into a cab; but at the Temple he found a mob awaiting his arrival, and he did not get clear of his pursuers, who continued howling and yelling, until the cab had passed over Waterloo Bridge.

Mr. Sloane was again brought up for re-examination on the 27th instant. The indignation of the mob had now been raised to the highest pitch. A dense crowd awaited his approach, around the doors of the police-court, and saluted with yells every vehicle which approached—the cab which contained Jane Wilbred herself was thus greeted by the indiscriminating populace, but when it was discovered who was within she was greeted with "loud cheers." The learned counsel for Mr. Sloane was so roughly received that he was glad to escape to the magistrate's private room. When the accused entered the court he was loudly hissed; he took his seat with his back to the people, and hung his head, maintaining throughout a sullen demeanour, and appeared for the first time to feel the position in which he was placed.

The evidence was chiefly confirmatory of the emaciated and dirty condition in which the poor girl was found to be when removed to the hospital. She was weighed on the 12th (*i.e.* after nine days of careful attention and diet), and then weighed no more than 59½ lbs.; on the 19th her weight had increased 7¼ lbs., and on the 26th 6¾ lbs. more. Her face had lost the sickly and cadaverous hue, which gave her the appearance of a woman of 30 years, bordering on death, and she seemed a nice-looking girl of fifteen. She related further instances of ill treatment.

Mr. Sloane was now committed to the Compter; but his conveyance thither was attended with no small difficulty and danger. A cab was drawn up close to the door, but as he rushed to enter it the cordon of police officers was broken through, and the offender was well nigh torn to pieces by the exasperated mob. On the road the windows of the cab were smashed in, and mud, spittle, and all kinds of filth were showered upon him through both windows. The gaoler, who sat inside, and the police officers, who rode on the box and steps, by way of screen, received more than a share of these favours; the cab, also, was much injured by the weightier missiles.

Mr. Sloane was finally committed for trial on the 30th; and admitted to bail in two sureties of 250*l.* each, and his own recognizance of 500*l.*

Mrs. Sloane, who had taken refuge at Boulogne under a feigned name, was driven thence by the French police for that infringement of the police law, and was arrested on her landing at Folkestone.

The accused were put on their trial at the Central Criminal Court, on the 5th February, 1851. The indictment consisted of a great number of counts, of which the two first were founded on the common law, which imposes on the masters of servants of tender years the duty of providing them with

proper sustenance and nourishment; and charged that the prisoners, in breach of that duty, had omitted and refused to provide Jane Wilbred, being their servant and of tender years, with such proper sustenance and nourishment, and also that they had prevented her from obtaining such food and nourishment: the six following counts charged several assaults committed on Jane Wilbred; the ninth, tenth and eleventh counts were framed to meet the possible case that Mrs. Sloane was not in fact the wife of the male prisoner. As to these last, there was no doubt that the parties were married, and they were withdrawn. As to the counts charging assaults, the prisoners pleaded guilty; as to the two first, not guilty.

It was objected, on behalf of the prisoners, that these counts were not legally sustainable, and after argument, it was held by Mr. Justice Coleridge that the objection was well-founded—that a female of 16 years of age could not be held to be of tender years in the sense that she was unable to protect herself, in respect of obtaining protection and relief, from the treatment which was complained of at the hands of the defendants. The arguments of the counsel for the Crown would apply equally to a person of 30 years of age.

The jury therefore gave a verdict of "Not Guilty" as to these counts.

The prisoners were then brought up for judgment, and the learned Judge, commenting in severe terms on the heinousness of the offence, aggravated by the position in life of the offenders, sentenced them to be severally imprisoned for two years.

6. "ENTHRONIZATION" OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.—The ceremonial prescribed by the Roman Catholic Church for the induction of an Archbishop to his see was performed at the "Cathedral church" of St. George's, Southwark, with uncommon solemnity.

The Cardinal came to the church privately. At a quarter to 12 o'clock the door of the sacristy opened, and the procession began to move into the cathedral. First came a number of acolytes, or attendants on the services, each wearing a surplice and black-coloured head-piece, termed a *baretta*, or "trinity cap," who, after making a genuflexion towards the altar at the gate of the chancel, proceeded two by two down the centre aisle. They were followed by a deacon bearing a large gilded cross, on either side of which an attendant held a lighted candle. The priests of the different parishes in the new archdiocese of Westminster, to the number of about 150, advanced next in order. They were succeeded by the priests of St. George's Church, all of them being arrayed in full vestments. Cardinal Wiseman then issued from the sacristy. He had on his head a crimson-coloured pointed cap, which he shortly afterwards laid aside and did not resume. His person was robed in the *cappa parva*, a garment of great splendour and richness: above his head was held a linen canopy with coloured fringes, from the sides of which were suspended little silver bells, which produced a tinkling music as the bearers moved along. Instead of following the procession down the centre aisle, the Cardinal, who constantly maintained the attitude of benediction, advanced along the south aisle towards the west door, where the ceremony of

his formal reception was to take place. At the western porch he was met by the clergymen who had formed the procession down the centre aisle, with Dr. Doyle at their head, bearing the large cross. In reverence for the symbol which he carried, the priest did not make any obeisance to the Archbishop; but the latter genuflected to the sign of the redemption in the hands of Dr. Doyle. The cross was next delivered to a Deacon, and the Archbishop then received the salutations of Dr. Doyle and the remainder of the clergy. The Archbishop had afterwards some holy water presented to him, and was incensed from a thurible carried by an attendant priest. He was then clothed with the cope and the mitre; and having assumed the crozier, the procession was re-formed, and advanced in the same order as before up the centre aisle of the church. The organ, which up to this hour had played a soft monotonous soothing air, suddenly pealed forth, in tones that rolled and echoed through every vaulted arch of the building, the triumphant notes of the antiphon, "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus," followed by the Hallelujah chorus from Beethoven's *Mount of Olives*. The priests ranged off on either side of the aisle: and Archbishop Wiseman, preceded by Mr. Bowyer, who now bore the archiepiscopal cross, advanced to the chapel of the Blessed Eucharist, which stands on the left-hand side of the chancel, opposite to that of the Virgin. Here the Archbishop remained for some moments offering up devotions; at the conclusion of which the procession again fell into order, and entered through the screen into the chancel. The Cardinal knelt at the foot of the altar, and the customary form of prayer having been read, the mitre was formally placed upon the head of the new Archbishop, whilst the crozier, emblematic of his authority, was also placed in his hands. He was then conducted to the archiepiscopal chair, at the foot of which the whole body of the clergy made the usual obeisance—kissing the Cardinal's ring in recognition of his spiritual authority. High mass was then solemnized; after which the Bull in virtue of which the Cardinal assumes the archiepiscopal office was read. The Cardinal Archbishop then addressed his congregation on the ceremonial of enthronization, which he showed had come down from the earliest times of Christianity, as was shown by the representations in the Catacombs of Rome.

9. Extensive Forgeries.—At the Liverpool assizes, William Threlfall, a manufacturer in very extensive business, pleaded guilty to an indictment for forging a bill of exchange for 1000*l*. The prisoner had been a forger by wholesale. His forgery of 30 for 32,811*l*., and his guilty knowledge with respect to 115 for 133,000*l*., could be proved. The counsel for the prisoner said that in nearly every instance the bills had been taken up before they became due, to the amount of 113,801*l*. The others would have been met but for the breaking up of his business by the discovery of the forgeries; his estate would pay from 12*s*. to 15*s*. in the pound. Morally speaking, he had no intention to defraud. Mr. Justice Talfourd commented strongly on this notion of morality, and sentenced the forger to be transported for life.

— Smith *v.* Cook.—Libel.—An action of libel was tried in the

court of Queen's Bench, brought by Captain Aaron Smith, a merchant captain who had greatly astonished a philanthropic meeting assembled to denounce the proceedings of Rajah Brooke against the Borneo pirates, by arising and denouncing, in the most sailor-like terms, the said Bornese to be atrocious pirates, on his personal experience. The defendant was Captain Cook, formerly in the merchant service, afterwards one of the Government Commissioners of the Niger Expedition, and now the agent in London of the Scottish Equitable Association. Captain Smith's unseasonable interpellations at the public meeting led to inculpatory reviews of his own former life; and Mr. Cobden in Parliament charged him with having been "a most atrocious pirate." While the war of correspondence raged, Captain Cook, the present defendant, was in Scotland; but on his coming to London at its termination, he found himself drawn by personal references into the controversy. He wrote a letter to the *Times*, stating how in August, 1822, his ship, the *Industry*, was captured by a piratical schooner, one of whose principal officers in command was Captain Aaron Smith; and he set forth the history of his case in a manner to rebut Captain Smith's pretences that he had acted under compulsion, and from fear of his own life, in his subordinate command of the pirates. On the warrant of that which he himself saw, Captain Cook expressly charged Captain Smith with having been a voluntary pirate, and for this libel damages were now sought.

Captain Smith had been tried for piracy in 1823 and in 1839: in 1823, on the two charges of having piratically taken the English vessels *Vittoria* and *Industry*; in 1839, on that of taking the Dutch vessel *Prévoyante*. The two former trials were before Lord Stowell. The case of the *Vittoria* failed on evidence; the Judge and jury seemed to have agreed that the "hand and mind did not go together" in Captain Smith's piratical doings. The case of the *Industry* was abandoned by Sir Robert Gifford, counsel for the Crown; and Captain Cook could not, of course, give his evidence in it. Captain Smith was therefore, in the present opinion of Lord Campbell, "honourably acquitted" of both charges; for, no doubt, Sir Robert Gifford presented his strongest case first. The trial in 1839 was before Chief Justice Tindal, and there the jury stopped the case and gave a verdict of acquittal. It was under these circumstances that Captain Cook, on his personal impressions, reasserted the charge of piracy against Captain Smith; that the action had been brought for damages for this libel; and that Captain Cook pleaded in justification of his charge that it was true.

The evidence produced by the defence was that of persons who had suffered in the piratical attacks at which Captain Smith was present.

The special jury thought the usual summing up by the Judge unnecessary, and found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 10*l*.

10. The Papal Aggression—Addresses to Her Majesty.—The Queen gave audiences to the Corporation of the City of London, the University of Oxford, and the University of Cambridge, and received from them the loyal addresses they presented respecting the Papal Aggression.

As these important Corporations

possess the privilege of access to Her Majesty's presence, they were received at Windsor Castle, where the Court was then residing. As upon such an important occasion a large number of the dignitaries were in attendance, the spectacle was one of unusual interest.

The Lord Mayor, 14 Aldermen, and about 100 Common Councilmen, attended by the civic functionaries, proceeded to Slough by railway. At the station, they entered the state and other carriages which had been sent down to meet them, and proceeded in imposing array to Windsor. The Universities arrived immediately after, and went to Windsor on foot. In the town, the three bodies met: the old streets now presented a spectacle they have not witnessed for centuries—perhaps never. The gorgeous robes of the Mayor and Aldermen, the deeper-tinted but rich gowns of the Councilmen, and the quaint costumes of the officials, mingled with the splendid gowns of scarlet or purple of the University dignitaries, the furred mantles and hoods, and academical caps of the graduates, exhibited a moving picture of singular richness and variety.

On entering the court-yard of the Castle, they were received by a guard of honour, and conducted to a reception-room; and thence the City authorities were conducted first into the Queen's presence. Her Majesty was seated at the upper end of St. George's Hall, surrounded by her Court. Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey were among the group on her right hand. Prince Albert presented the addresses to Her Majesty.

The address of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen was read by Mr Recorder. It expressed especial gratitude to God for the chief blessings of the restoration of the Protestant faith, and the national vindication of civil and religious liberty, which the illustrious house of Her Majesty was called to maintain and defend; expressed indignation at the grievous insult by the Bishop of Rome; promised a loyal support of measures; and alluded with alarm to the introduction of Romish principles and practices by some clergymen. Her Majesty gave a most gracious reply, singling out the reference to religious liberty, and making it the ground of a tribute to civic traditions.

The address of the Court of Common Council was then read by Mr. Recorder, and then that of the City Lieutenancy:—they touched on the same topics in varied phraseology, and received suitable replies. The civic bodies then withdrew to the Waterloo Room, where a sumptuous luncheon awaited them.

The members of the University of Oxford were next presented, with their illustrious Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, at their head. The address especially asserted the Queen's supremacy in all spiritual, ecclesiastical, and temporal things; professed faithful adherence to the principles, doctrine, and discipline of our Reformed Church; and offered assurances of earnest endeavour to train up the academical youth "in faithful attachment to the truths of holy Scripture, as set forth in the Articles and Formularies." Her Majesty graciously received the address, and in her reply especially referred to the important educational responsibilities of the University.

Prince Albert then introduced the members of he University of

Cambridge, as their Chancellor, and read their address: it differed from that from Oxford, in touching chiefly on the civil points of the question, and the reply was similarly restricted.

The members of the Universities were also sumptuously regaled in the Waterloo Room.

The circumstances attending these addresses were curiously scrutinised by the excited public. Her Majesty was remarked to give special signs of approbation to some of the passages, and to show herself deeply sensible of the invasion of the rights of her crown and the liberties of the people. The carriage of the Premier was said to be pensive, but he cast keen scrutinising glances on the deputations while the answers were being read. As to the answers themselves, they of course did little to gratify those who expected to gather from them some indication of the policy about to be pursued by Her Majesty's advisers.

16. Sewer Accident in Scotland Yard.—Two lives were lost by the breaking in of a tunnel in Great Scotland Yard.

To divert or suppress the stench of a sewer discharging itself near the New Houses of Parliament, a sluice-grated sewer has been in course of excavation at the bottom of Northumberland Street, Charing Cross, which would carry the sewage into the Thames below the low-water mark. There was a spring-tide on this day; but extra precautions had been taken to keep out the water, and they were thought to be sufficient. But while sixteen persons were employed in the subterranean works, the river suddenly made a breach through all obstructions, and flooded the works. The men strove hard for life; but two of them, Edward Gorman and William Gardner, were overwhelmed by the rush of waters, and were drowned. At the inquest, it appeared that the contractors, without consulting the Sewer officers, for a temporary facility to their works, made an extra tunnel under the Regent Street sewer, with a roof of from four to six feet thickness of mud and earth, resting on timber supports. On the morning of the accident the men went down to work while a high tide was in the dock; the earthy crown of the tunnel could not bear the pressure, and the water rushed in.

Mr. F. Forster, the engineer to the Commissioners of Sewers, stated that, in consequence of a number of drains having been turned into the Parliament Street sewer, the pumps employed were insufficient to remove the sewage fast enough; this led the contractors to make a tunnel, that the water might be carried to a spot where a powerful engine would be available to pump it out. The work was done entirely at the instance of the contractors, at their own expense, and without the knowledge of the Commissioners or their officers. The jury gave a verdict of "Accidental death," attributing great blame to the contractors.

— Suicide of George Spence, Esq., Q.C.—A coroner's inquest was held at 42, Hyde Park Square, to inquire into the death of Mr. George Spence, Queen's Counsel, and an eminent practitioner at the Chancery bar.

Henry Payne, a footman in the service of the deceased, said he was present at his death, which took place about 20 minutes past 2 o'clock on Thursday last. Wit-

ness was roused up about a quarter past 2 on the morning of the Tuesday previous by the lady's maid, who came to the door of his room and said something had happened to her master. Witness went immediately to Mr. Spence's bedroom, at the door of which he was met by Mrs. Spence, who desired him to go immediately for medical assistance. Witness had lived with the deceased two years and eight months; was aware that his master had suffered from spasms for a long time, and that he had not slept well lately. The deceased slept in a room by himself, Mrs. Spence occupying the adjoining apartment. Mr. Squibb had attended the deceased every day for the last month, and had sometimes seen him twice a day. During that period the deceased slept worse and worse, was constantly low-spirited, and frequently said that he should never get over his complaint. Witness went into his master's bedroom about 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and then saw the bedclothes deluged with blood. Mr. Spence was 68 years of age.

Anne Lancaster, lady's maid, said she had lived in the service of the family for fourteen years. On Tuesday morning, shortly after 2 o'clock, Mrs. Spence came into witness's room and told her that Mr. Spence had destroyed himself. Witness went immediately to the deceased's room, and saw her master lying upon the bed, which was covered with blood. The deceased was sensible, and addressing witness, said, "Anne, my sufferings were greater than I could bear." Witness had never seen her master do anything which could induce her to think him of unsound mind. She was, however, aware that he had been very low-spirited lately, and that he had complained more than he was accustomed to do of internal pain and palpitation of the heart.

Mr. F. W. Mackenzie was called in to see the deceased. He found the unfortunate gentleman in a state of collapse, with wounds of an incised character on both sides of the neck, on the thigh, and on both wrists. The chief hæmorrhage was from the wounds in the neck. Witness did all that was necessary, and remained with the deceased until Mr. Squibb arrived.

Mr. George James Squibb, surgeon, said he saw the deceased between 3 and 4 on Tuesday morning. He was then in a state of extreme depression arising from excessive hæmorrhage. Dr. Mackenzie was present when witness arrived. On seeing witness, the deceased said, "You see what a dreadful thing I have done. I am pleased I have been punished in this world, and I hope I shall escape hereafter." The deceased never rallied, and died on Thursday from exhaustion and loss of blood. Witness saw the deceased on the Monday, and he then appeared more calm than usual. He had long been labouring under the delusion that he had a disease of the urethra or bladder. He had none whatever. He was perfectly sound in those organs, and had no symptoms of such a disease. The deceased had told witness that his father had died of such a malady, and he believed such would be his own fate. This delusion had produced great despondency of mind —a feeling which he could not surmount. After he had inflicted the wounds upon himself, this delusion continued with unabated force, and pervaded his mind to the last.

The jury returned a verdict

"That the death of the said George Spence was caused by exhaustion arising from loss of blood by and from certain wounds in his neck and divers parts of his body, and that the said wounds were inflicted by himself while in an unsound state of mind."

18. ROBBERY AND STRANGULATION.—A robbery by means of strangulation, similar to those which were practised on Mr. Cureton in his rooms, and on Mr. Miller in Long Acre, was attempted near Portland Place, on Mr. Adolphe Dubois, a dentist in Princes Street. Mr. Dubois was passing through Norton Street, near Portland Place, about half-past 9 o'clock at night, when he noticed three men in a doorway, as if they were there to get out of the rain. As he was passing, one of them ran down the steps and rushed against him, at the same time throwing a rope or gag over his head. The rope or gag was instantly forced round his neck, and tightened so as nearly to choke him. Mr. Dubois endeavoured to give an alarm; but the rope was twisted tighter, the robber behind him using something like a lever to effect this compression. He contrived, however, to call out; upon which the other two men ran down the steps and held his hands. By the time he had nearly lost consciousness, he felt the pressure removed, and then saw the three men running off by different ways. He called out "Murder! Police!" and he then noticed that his outside coat was torn, and that his watch and chain had been taken from him. In a minute or two afterwards a fellow named William Thompson, known as the Black Diamond, was brought to him, and he instantly identified him as the man who had used the gag or rope to him. The watch was soon afterwards produced in a shattered condition, having been found in an area close to where the prisoner was stopped. Mr. Dubois had marks on his neck from the violence to which he had been subjected; and for some time suffered a kind of spasm every five minutes from the same cause.

23. COLLISIONS ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—During the fog, which for some days had hung over the metropolis and its environs, two serious collisions occurred on the Eastern Counties Railway, which, although not attended with any actual loss of life, involved serious injury to a number of persons. The fog was very dense in the neighbourhood of Stratford. Even at mid-day it was impossible to discern objects at a few yards' distance; and, although the railway authorities adopted every precaution to secure the transit of the trains, it was deemed necessary eventually to take off a quantity of what is termed the local traffic short trains. When dusk set in the difficulties became tenfold. All the signal lights were obscured, and it was only by a liberal use of fog-signals that the traffic could then be carried on. Notwithstanding these precautions, however, two trains were run into. The first accident happened to the half-past 4 o'clock train to Hertford, which stops at the intermediate stations between Bishopsgate and Stratford. A quarter of an hour after its departure from Shoreditch, viz., at a quarter to 5 o'clock, the train to Enfield leaves, and it appears does not stop between the terminus and Tottenham. The Hertford train was behind its time on arriving at Stratford, but this was unavoidable from the density of the fog, and while the Stratford

passengers were alighting, and before the Enfield train was in fact seen, it suddenly dashed into the rear of the Hertford train, doubling up a second-class carriage, wherein were seated about twenty passengers, and threw the latter part of the train off the line. Most of the passengers received injuries more or less serious—some were maimed for life. Miss Ann Oliver had both legs fractured; Mr. Kirby suffered fracture of a thigh and leg; Mr. Airey, a fracture of the leg; Mr. Robinson, elbow-joint crushed, and amputation necessary; Mr. Hooper, junior, a broken leg; Master Greaves, a fractured thigh; and nearly all got severe cuts and contusions.

On the same day, at about 11 o'clock, a train from Colchester was going slowly near the Brick Lane goods station, when the Norwich express train overtook and ran into it. A third-class carriage was crushed; and the passengers were much hurt, though, fortunately, no limbs were broken.

23. Railway Accidents.—On the 23rd instant a heavy luggage-train had partly ascended an incline on the Leeds and Selby Railway, near Milford junction, when it was found that the engine could not draw so great a weight. The train was divided, and the locomotive took the first half up the incline; meanwhile, the other carriages began to descend, and soon acquired a great momentum. Another luggage-train was approaching on the same line of rail, and the descending carriages dashed into it. The engine and tender were crushed; and the driver and stoker, with a third man who happened to be with them, were killed.

On the branch railway—a single line—from Tewkesbury to Ashchurch, at the junction with the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, some of the trains are moved by horse-power and some by locomotives. While a single carriage was proceeding at night along the branch, the horse that drew it fell, and rolled down an embankment. The driver and a passenger endeavoured to get the horse on to the line; but a goods-train, drawn by an engine, dashed into the stationary carriage, smashing it, and hurling the wreck over the embankment. There were four passengers: Mrs. Price, wife of a farm-bailiff, was killed in the carriage; the person who was assisting the driver was also killed; Berrow, a carpenter employed on the railway, died in a few hours. Two persons in the carriage—Mrs. Rudge and her son—escaped with a few bruises. The horse was killed.

24. Conflagration of a Paper Mill.—A fire broke out in the extensive premises of Messrs. Weatherley, well known as the Chartham paper mills, situate on a branch of the river Stour, near Canterbury.

The buildings extended in one direction some 250 or 280 feet, and were of corresponding width and height. They were divided into sundry compartments—such as the boiler and steam-engine houses, machine rooms, drying and rolling houses, and immense stores. On the premises were some tons' weight of finished paper, being a portion of a large order for America, and a great quantity of partly-finished paper.

The fire was first discovered by some of Mr. Weatherley's workmen, who had gone to the mills at an early hour, in order to get the engines ready for running,

previous to the arrival of the other hands. The neighbourhood was alarmed and the workpeople and others worked strenuously to subdue the flames. The moment the information arrived at Canterbury the engines were forwarded with all speed to the scene of danger by the aid of post-horses; but before they could get there the whole of the premises were enveloped in flames. Notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the enginemen, nearly the whole of the buildings, and the very costly new machinery, together with the paper and materials therein, were consumed. The property was insured to the extent of 16,000*l.*

Coal-Mine Accidents.—Several disasters by mining accidents and boiler explosions occurred during this month. On the 12th, a serious explosion occurred at the Duffryn mine, a new colliery in the valley of Aberdare; eight persons were killed and eight others seriously burnt. Fifty-two persons were down a pit more than 500 feet deep, when the explosion shattered the "bratishing" which lines the shaft, and closed up all means of escape, and apparently all means of ventilation. The engineer, in his over anxiety, broke and disabled the engine, and thus all apparent hope of escape was cut off. After an hour or two of painful suspense, a single bucket was got down the pumping-shaft; and by its slow instrumentality all the survivors were drawn up. The parish of Aberdare is especially notorious for these disasters. Last year (see "Chronicle," p. 93) an explosion occurred by which 52 lives were lost.

In the Morfa pit of Messrs. Vivian and Son, at Taibach, Glamorganshire, two persons were killed, and some 30 wounded, by an explosion on the 11th.

In the Abergwydden colliery, Monmouthshire, the gearing of the lifting apparatus having got out of order, the heavy "carriage" ran down the shaft with frightful rapidity. A man stood beneath; panic rooted him to the spot, and he was crushed to death. At the Netherton Quarry coal-pit, near Glasgow, the manager reversed the draft of air, by which the smoke and burnt air of the engine-furnace was driven down into the workings, and five miners were suffocated before the danger was discovered.

Burglaries, etc. — Daring crimes against persons and property continued frequent during this month.

A burglary in Herefordshire presented a glaring instance of the audacity of robbers in assailing lone houses. A Mr. Pritchard, who lives in the parish of Longtown, was aroused by a noise during the night. He found three men outside his house; they demanded bread, and immediately smashed in a window; then asked for money, and proceeded to break open the door with an axe and a shovel; and finding only Mr. Prichard and his wife in the house, they leisurely ransacked it, and made merry with what they could lay hold of to eat and drink.

At Nottingham burglaries were committed almost every night. Six crimes of this kind are recorded in a single newspaper: the houses selected for plunder were mostly those of silversmiths or pawnbrokers, and the property stolen seldom consisted of less than 100*l.* or 200*l.* in value.

About the middle of the month a very daring highway robbery was committed on Mr. Fern, a butcher,

about six miles from Birmingham. He had left Birmingham in a gig, accompanied by a friend, with the intention of making purchases at Warwick Fair. On arriving at the reservoir, about six miles from Birmingham, the gig was surrounded by six ruffians. Two laid hold of the horse's head, while the others dragged Mr. Fern from the vehicle. His companion was suffered to remain in his seat, but the fellows having succeeded in capturing Mr. Fern, the reins were cut, and the horse and gig, with its remaining inmate, were started at a furious rate in the direction of Solihull. For a short time Mr. Fern maintained a resolute contest with his assailants, but ultimately he was laid insensible on the ground, and the thieves carried off upwards of 123*l.* in cash. Mr. Fern was dreadfully beaten about the head.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.—An election of M.P. for the county of Limerick, in the room of Samuel Dickson, esq., was held on the 12th instant. The candidates were Capt. Dickson, a Protectionist, Mr. Wyndham Goold, a Whig, and Mr. Ryan, on the interest of the Tenant league, the new prædial agitation of Ireland. The advocate of the new agrarian law was decisively defeated, polling no more than 128 votes out of a large constituency. Mr. Goold polled 239, and Captain Dickson 199.

The election for St. Albans to fill the seat of Mr. Raphael, deceased, took place on the 24th instant. The candidates were Mr. Bell, an eminent chemist, and Mr. Sheriff Carden. The successful solicitor of the suffrages of this pure constituency was Mr. Bell, who polled 276 votes to his opponent's 147.

The election for Aylesbury, to supply the place of Lord Nugent, deceased, took place on the 27th. Mr. F. Calvert, a supporter of the Government, defeated Mr. Houghton, an extreme liberal, by a considerable majority. The election was petitioned against and declared void on the ground of treating.

THE CHOLERA IN JAMAICA.—Accounts have been received of the outbreak of the cholera in Jamaica, where it is stated to have committed ravages of the most fearful character. The south side of the island was the first stricken, and with appalling severity. At Kingston the deaths amounted to 200 a day, and between 5000 and 6000 persons perished; at Port Royal a fourth of the population was destroyed; at St. Catherine's, 70 bodies were lying exposed at one time, with no one to inter them. The ablest and most energetic physicians were among the first to fall victims, and several members of the legislature died. From the towns on the coast the pestilence spread over all the island, the lofty plains and most elevated stations suffering equally. The utmost consternation prevailed among the ignorant negroes, whose squalid mode of life is peculiarly calculated to aggravate the conditions to which the cholera owes its origin and virulence. On the receipt of this disastrous information, and the request of the local government for medical aid, the Home Government consulted the Board of Health, who hastened to point out that the medical experience of Europe had failed to supply any successful treatment of the disease in its advanced stages, and that the only hopes of success rested in the prompt adoption of preventive measures. Under their

advice the Government dispatched three physicians of experience, with directions to investigate the sanitary conditions of the island, and to advise the local legislature in carrying out preventive sanitary measures. Others of the West India Islands have been severely scourged by the pestilence, but no sufficient accounts have yet been received.

Barbadoes is said to have enjoyed immunity from the plague.

THE PARISH OF MANCHESTER.—An Act which passed the Legislature during the last Session has effected a just and salutary reform in the ecclesiastical position of Manchester. The present town of Manchester was originally no more than the hamlet of an extensive rural parish, grouped around the church, the rectory being endowed with the usual ecclesiastical rights, and with houses and lands, the gift of pious benefactors. From a hamlet it became a flourishing trading town, the value of the rectory increasing with the improvement of the parish. In 1419 Thomas de la Warre, the then rector, having succeeded to large patrimonial estates, and to the advowson of the rectory, considering the importance of the town, proposed to the parishioners to erect and endow a college, to build at his own expense a collegiate church in lieu of the parish church, and to erect all suitable buildings, provided the parishioners on their part would consent to the transference to the new college of the parochial endowments. All this was duly accomplished, and the present beautiful church was built at a vast expense. The college has varied at different times, but consisted of a Warden, Fellows, Chaplains, and others. The foundation survived the changes which destroyed so many establishments of the same nature, and, in 1830, consisted of a Warden, four Fellows, two Chaplains, a clerk in orders, and a lay clerk. The Warden and Fellows derived from the collegiate property (which was leased out in the improvident manner customary to these bodies) about 5500*l.* per annum net, but they repudiated all cure of souls in the parish (near 400,000) or any clerical duties *without* the church itself; alleging that when the rectory was transferred to the college it became an "appropriated rectory." The spiritual care of the parishioners was therefore left to their own voluntary provisions. In one sense the evil was largely compensated, for the parishioners were so zealous that they had erected about 53 churches, and provided some small endowments for the ministers. The clergymen of these churches undertook the cure of souls in their several districts, and were allowed to perform the services of the church, provided they paid the regular fees over to the chaplain and clerks of the collegiate church: the latter also performed these services for the inhabitants of the whole parish, and from these united sources they derived considerable incomes; but the system, besides its inherent impropriety, led to unseemly confusion and irregularities. By the 3 & 4 Vic. c. 113, the Wardens, Fellows, and Chaplains became Dean, Canons, and Minor Canons, at fixed stipends; the income of the capitular properties being received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who, after paying the stipends of the members of the chapter, were directed to pay the surplus to the Common Fund for ecclesiastical purposes in the whole kingdom. By the 10 & 11

Vic. c. 108, Manchester became the see of a Bishop. This made the spiritual position of Manchester too glaring to be tolerated — a bishop presiding over a Chapter which derived a large income from the parish which gave name to the see, and contained nearly half a million of souls, and yet which, so far as the recognised provision of the Church went, was without any pastoral superintendence. The inhabitants resolved that at any cost the abuse should be remedied. Of course, so time-honoured and so wealthy an anomaly was not to be rectified without a contest; but after an arduous and persevering struggle, and the expenditure of near 4000*l.*, the parishioners succeeded in obtaining an "Act to authorize the Division of the Parish of Manchester into several Parishes, and for the Application of the Revenues of the Collegiate and Parish Church" (13 & 14 Vic. c. 41). By this Act the parish will be divided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners into districts, and each district and the church therein will be a several parish and parish church, becoming a rectory with cure of souls. The remainder of the parish will be the parish of Manchester, having the cathedral church for its parish church. The Dean will have the cure of souls within the mother-parish, with the Minor Canons for assistants or curates. Four of the new rectories will be assigned to the Canons. The revenues of the Chapter, received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, are to be applied in the first instance to pay the stipends of the Dean, Canon, and Minor Canons; the residue is to be applied exclusively in providing for the cure of souls in the original parish of Manchester: viz., the endowments of all the rectories are to be raised first to 150*l.* each at the lowest, and then, when the funds will admit, to 250*l.* each. Such are the principal provisions of this judicious act of church reform.

Explosion of a Portuguese Frigate.—By the overland mail intelligence was received of a fearful and melancholy occurrence which took place at Macao on the 29th of September. It was the anniversary of the birth of the consort of the Queen of Portugal. The Portuguese frigate the *Donna Maria* fired the usual salute at noon. The captain and all the officers but two were on board, and some officers from the United States ship *Marion*, all of whom were to have dined at 3 o'clock on board the Portuguese frigate. About half past 2 o'clock the latter vessel blew up, and the officers and men, about 200 in number, perished, with the exception of one officer and 15 men, picked out of the water by the boats of the *Marion*.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

The MINISTRY, as it stood at the Opening of the Parliament on the 31st of January, 1850.

IN THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Lord John Russell.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Cottenham.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bt.
President of the Council	Most Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne.
Privy Seal	Right Hon. Earl of Minto.
Home Secretary	Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bt.
Foreign Secretary	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
Colonial Secretary	Right Hon. Earl Grey.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, bt.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Lord Campbell.
President of the Board of Control	Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, bt.
Chief Commissioner of Woods, Forests, &c.	Right Hon. Earl of Carlisle.
Postmaster General	Most Hon. Marquess of Clanricarde.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Commander-in-Chief	His Grace the Duke of Wellington.
Master General of the Ordnance	Most Hon. Marquess of Anglesey.
Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
Master of the Mint	Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil.
Secretary at War	Right Hon. Fox Maule.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Right Hon. Sir W. M. Somerville, bt.
Attorney-General	Sir John Jervis, knt.
Solicitor-General	Sir John Romilly, knt.
Judge Advocate General	Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, knt.
Chief Poor Law Commissioner	Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate of Scotland	Right Hon. Andrew Rutherfurd.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	Thomas Maitland, esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. James Henry Monahan.
Solicitor-General	John Hatchell, esq.

HOUSEHOLD APPOINTMENTS.

Lord Chamberlain	Most Hon. Marquess of Breadalbane.
Lord Steward	Right Hon. Earl Fortescue.
Master of the Horse	His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TOOK PLACE DURING THE YEAR:—

IN THE CABINET.—*Lord Chancellor,* Lord Truro v. Lord Cottenham. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,* Earl of Carlisle v. Lord Campbell, *Lord Chief Justice. Secretary at War,* Right Hon. Fox Maule, *to a seat in the Cabinet.*

NOT IN THE CABINET.—*Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests*, Right Hon. Lord Seymour v. Earl of Carlisle. *Master of the Mint*, Sir John F. W. Herschell, bt. v. Right Hon. R. L. Sheil, H.B.M. *Minister at the Court of Tuscany*. Attorney-General, Sir John Romilly v. Sir John Jervis, *Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*. *Solicitor-General*, Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn v. Sir J. Romilly. *Solicitor-General for Scotland*, James Moncrieff, esq. v. Thomas Maitland, esq., *a Lord of Session*. *Attorney-General for Ireland*, Right Hon. John Hatchell v. Right Hon. J. H. Monahan, *Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*. *Solicitor-General for Ireland*, Henry George Hughes, esq. *Lord Steward of the Household*, Most Hon. Marquis of Westminster v. Earl Fortescue.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1850.

Bedfordshire	Richard Thomas Gilpin, of Hockliffe Grange, esq.
Berks	Robert Allfrey, of Wokefield Park, esq.
Bucks	William Selby Lowndes, of Whaddon Hall, esq.
Camb. and Hunts.	John Vipan, of Sutton, esq.
Cheshire	Sir Arthur Ingram Aston, of Aston.
Cornwall	William Daubuz, of Killiow, esq.
Cumberland	Thomas Salkeld, of Holm Hill, esq.
Derbyshire	Robert Arkwright, of Sutton, esq.
Devonshire	William Arundel Yeo, of Fremington, esq.
Dorsetshire	Henry Ralph Willett, of Merley House, Wimbourne Minster, esq.
Durham	Robert Hildyard, of Horsley, esq.
Essex	Thomas Burch Western, of Felix Hall, esq.
Gloucestershire	Thomas Gambier Parry, of Highnam Court, esq.
Herefordshire	James Cheese, of Huntington, esq.
Herts	Fulke S. Greville, of North Myms Place, esq.
Kent	Matthew Bell, of Bourne House, Bishopsbourne, esq.
Lancashire	Clement Royds, of Mount Falinge, esq.
Leicestershire	Thomas Stokes, of New Parks, esq.
Lincolnshire	Henry Fane, of Fulbeck Hall, esq.
London and Middlesex	R. Walter Carden, esq., Ald. George Edmund Hodgkinson, esq.
Monmouthshire	Crawshay Bailey, of Lanthewy Court, esq.
Norfolk	Edward Roger Pratt, of Ryston, esq.
Northamptonshire	William Bruce Stopford, of Drayton House, esq.
Northumberland	Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, of Wallington, bt.
Nottinghamshire	Right Hon. Edward Strutt, of Kingston Hall.
Oxfordshire	Henry Hall, of Barton, esq.
Rutlandshire	Hon. William Middleton Noel, of Ketton.
Shropshire	Ralph Merrick Leeke, of Longford, esq.
Somersetshire	Langley St. Albyn, of Alfoxton, esq.
Staffordshire	Josiah Spode, of Armitage Park, esq.
Southampton, Co. of	Joseph Martineau, of Basing Park, esq.
Suffolk	Sir Thomas Rokewode Gage, of Hengrave Hall, bt.
Surrey	Jas. Will. Freshfield, of Moor Place, Betchworth, esq.
Sussex	George Champion Courthope, of Whiligh, esq.
Warwickshire	Darwin Galton, of Edstone, esq.
Westmoreland	Geo. Edw. Wilson, of Haversham House, esq.
Wiltshire	Henry G. Gibbs Ludlow, of Heywood House, esq.
Worcestershire	John Gregory Watkins, of Woodfield, esq.
Yorkshire	William Butson, of Newby Wiske, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey	Richard Griffith, of Bodowyrisaf, esq.
Breconshire	Sir Chas. Morgan Robinson Morgan, of Tharrw, bt.
Carnarvonshire	Isaac Walker, of Hendregadredd, esq.
Carmarthenshire	Will. Davys H. Campbell Davys, of Neuaddfaur, esq.

Cardiganshire	Thomas Davies Lloyd, of Bronwydd, esq.
Denbighshire	John Burton, of Minera Hall, Wexham, esq.
Flintshire	Viscount Feilding, of Downing.
Glamorganshire	Rowland Fothergill, of Hensol Castle, esq.
Montgomeryshire	John Davies Corrie, of Dysserth, esq.
Merionethshire	Edward Humphrey Griffith, of Gwastadfryn, esq.
Pembrokeshire	William Richards, of Tenby, esq.
Radnorshire	Edward Morgan Stephens, of Llananno, esq.

IRELAND.

Antrim	Alex. Montgomery, of Potter's Walls, Antrim, esq.
Armagh	James Harden, of Harrybrook, Tanderagee, esq.
Carlow	Beauchamp Bartholomew Newton, of Rathwade, Bagnalstown, esq.
Carrickfergus Town	Peter Kirk, of Thornfield, Carrickfergus, esq.
Cavan	Hon. Henry Cavendish Butler, of Lanesboro' Lodge, Belturbet.
Clare	Major William H. Ball, of Fortfergus, Ennis.
Cork	Sir George Conway Colthurst, of Ardrum, Inniscarra, bt.
Cork City	William Wrixon Leycester, Cork, esq.
Donegal	John Ferguson, of Castle Forward, Londonderry, esq.
Down	Archibald Rowan Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, Killyleagh, esq.
Drogheda Town	John Chadwick, of Drogheda, esq.
Dublin	Robert Quin Alexander, of Garristown, Ashbourne, esq.
Dublin City	John McDonnell, of Merrion Square, Dublin, esq.
Fermanagh	Tho. Hamilton Jones, of Belloo, Moneyglass, Toome, esq.
Galway	William H. Gregory, of Cool Park, Gort, esq.
Galway Town	Thomas Moore Fresse, of Newcastle, Galway, esq.
Kerry	Maurice James O'Connell, of Lakeview, Killarney, esq.
Kildare	Nathaniel Barton, of Straffan, Celbridge, esq.
Kilkenny	John P. De Montmorency, of Castle Morris, Knocktopher, esq.
Kilkenny City	Richard Smithwick, of Birchfield, Kilkenny, esq.
King's County	Edward John Borr, of Ballindolan, Edenderry, esq.
Leitrim	William Johnston, of Kinlough House, Bundoron, esq.
Limerick	Eyre Lloyd, of Prospect Castle, Castle Connell, esq.
Limerick City	William Speight, Limerick, esq.
Londonderry City and County	Rob. Peel Dawson, of Moyola Park, Castledawson, esq.
Longford	John Shuldham, of Moy, Ballymahon, esq.
Louth	Sir Fred. Geo. Foster, of New Street, Spring Gardens, London, bt.
Mayo	Chas. Geo. Mahon, of Mount Pleasant, Ballyglass, esq.
Meath	Michael Thunder, of Lagore, Dunshaughlin, esq.
Monaghan	William Verner, of Churchill, Verner's Bridge, Moy, esq.
Queen's County	Henry Daniel Carden, of Rathmanna, Maryborough, esq.
Roscommon	Hen. S. Packenham Mahon, of Strokestown House, esq.
Sligo	Bernard Owen Cogan, of Lisconny House, Collooney, esq.
Tipperary	Lieut.-Colonel Wray Palliser, of Derrybeakin House.
Tyrone	Henry D'Arcy, of Necarn Castle, Lowtherstown, esq.
Waterford	Edward Odell, of Carriglea, Dungarvan, esq.
Waterford City	Henry Bolton, of Tramore, esq.
Westmeath	Sir John Nugent, of Balenlough, Castletown Delvin, bt.
Wexford	Edward Westby Nunn, of St. Margaret's, Wexford, esq.
Wicklow	Richard Howard Brooke, of Castle Howard, Rathdrum, esq.

BIRTHS.

1849.

JULY 18. The lady of John Cartwright Hill, esq., of Adelaide, South Australia, a son.

AUG. 19. At Sydney, New South Wales, the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, a daughter.

SEPT. 9. At Wellington, the lady of Lieut.-Col. M'Cleverty, Southern Province, New Zealand, a son.

OCT. 7. At Adelaide, South Australia, the lady of Captain Freeling, R.E., a son.

DEC. 10. At Galle, Ceylon, the lady of the Rev. Norman Garstin, D.D., of a son.

1850.

JANUARY.

4. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Craven, a son.

— At Cheveley Park, Newmarket, the lady of John Fairlie, esq., a daughter.

5. At the Hall, Bedale, Yorkshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Windham, a son.

6. At Eastry House, Eastry, Kent, the lady of Capt. C. H. Baker, R.N., a daughter.

— At the Rectory, Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire, the lady of the Rev. Henry Blunt, of a daughter.

7. At Trafalgar House, Wiltshire, the Countess Nelson, a daughter.

8. At Sunderlandwick, Yorkshire, the lady of Edward Horner Reynard, esq., a son.

9. At Thornham Hall, Suffolk, Lady Henniker, a son, still-born.

— At Beeston Hall, Lady Preston, a daughter.

— At Hazlewood Castle, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Vavasour, a son.

— At Marston House, Northamptonshire, the lady of J. J. Blencowe, esq., a son.

— In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of T. P. Halsey, esq., M.P., a son.

11. At Arthingworth, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Cust, a son.

11. At Cottesbroke Park, Northamptonshire, Mrs. Langham, a son.

12. Chapel-street, London, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Vansittart, a daughter.

14. At Waresley Park, the Lady Caroline Duncombe, a daughter.

— The Hon. Mrs. Henry Taylor, a daughter.

15. At Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of John Walter, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Hillersdon House, near Collumpton, the lady of W. C. Grant, esq., a son.

— At Fredericton, New Brunswick, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Brown, a son.

16. At Sandling Park, Kent, the lady of W. Deedes, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Leamington, the lady of Andrew Buchanan, esq., her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburgh, a son.

19. At Ankerwycke House, Buckinghamshire, Mrs. Harcourt, a daughter.

21. At Crowell Rectory, Oxon, the lady of the Rev. J. Lindfield Roberts, a daughter.

— At Albury-place, Cheshunt, the lady of A. Cassels Howden, esq., a son.

22. At Montreal, near Sevenoaks, the Viscountess Holmesdale, a daughter.

— At Eaton-place, the lady of W. Stopford, esq., of Draton House, Northamptonshire, a son.

— At Monks Park, Wilts, the lady of Capt. R. B. Bellers, a son.

26. At Lytchet Maltravers, the lady of H. L. S. Dillon Trenchard, esq., a son.

— At Redworth House, county of Durham, the lady of John H. Aylmer, esq., a son and heir.

27. At Grosvenor-place, the lady of P. H. Pepys, esq., a daughter.

— At the Vicarage, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. Sandford George Scobell, a son.

28. At the Vicarage, Colerne, Wilts, the lady of the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, a daughter.

— At Government House, Isle of Man, the Lady Isabella Hope, a son.

29. At Barnes Terrace, Surrey, the lady of Bolton Corney, esq., a son, still-born.

30. At Brent Bridge House, Hendon, the lady of Francis G. P. Neison, esq., a daughter.

— At Sidmouth, the lady of Captain Fulford, R.N., a daughter.

BIRTHS.

30. At Packington, Warwickshire, prematurely, the Viscountess Lewisham, a daughter.

31. In Halkin-street West, Lady Payne Gallwey, a son.

— In Eaton-place, the Countess of Mulgrave, a daughter.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Reigate, Surrey, the lady of Major E. P. Lynch, K.L.S., of the Bombay Army, a son.

— At St. John's, Inverary, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hall, a daughter.

— At Stratton, near Cirencester, Lady Tancred, a son.

— Lady Townsend Farquhar, a son.

2. At Wanlip Hall, Leicester, the lady of Sir G. J. Palmer, bart., a daughter.

— In Ulster-terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of Alfred Giles, esq., C.E., a son.

3. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Thomas Bateson, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Brussels, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Erskine, a daughter.

4. At Berlin, the Lady of Henry Francis Howard, esq., Secretary to her Majesty's Legation, a daughter.

6. At 15, Hereford-street, the lady of Thomas Somers Cocks, jun., esq., M.P., a son.

— In Coate's-crescent, Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Graham Montgomery, bart., a son and heir.

10. At Thicket Priory, Yorkshire, the lady of the Rev. J. D. Jefferson, a son.

11. At 13, Chichester-terrace, Brighton, the lady of Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, esq., a son.

— At Shrigley Hall, Cheshire, the lady of the Rev. Brabazon Lowther, a son.

— At Rugby, the lady of the Hon. Charles Napier, a daughter.

12. In Chesham-street, the Lady Margaret Littleton, a son.

— At Instow, North Devon, the lady of Major F. White, C.B., 8th Regiment, a son.

— At Brighton, the Lady Agneta Bevan, a daughter.

— At Notton, Lady Awdry, a daughter.

12. At North Mymms-place, the Lady Rosa Greville, a daughter.

13. At Brighton, the lady of Heneage Dering, esq., a son.

14. At the Castle, Parsonstown, Ireland, the Countess of Rosse, a daughter, who died two days after.

17. At Hope Hall, near Halifax, the lady of Henry Edwards, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Halkin-street West, the lady of Henry Barnett, esq., a son.

19. The lady of J. S. Phillips, esq., of Culham House, Oxfordshire, a daughter.

— At Beechwood, Edinburgh, the lady of Allan Eliot Lockhart, esq., M.P., a son.

20. At Danesfield, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Scott Murray, a daughter.

— At Brighton, the lady of W. Watts, esq., of Hanslope Park, Bucks, a daughter.

— At Monkfryston Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of Benjamin Hemsworth, esq., a daughter.

— At Arthurlie House, Mrs. Graham Russell, a son.

23. At the Hirsel, N.B., the Countess of Home, a daughter.

24. At Buriton Rectory, Hants, the lady of the Rev. John Maunoir Sumner, a daughter.

— At Kennington Hall, near Ashford, Kent, the lady of Harry Lee Carter, esq., a son.

25. At Castle Menzies, Lady Menzies, of Menzies, a daughter.

26. At Stone Castle, Kent, the lady of Thomas Cooper, esq., a son.

27. In Alva-street, Edinburgh, the lady of Comm. Alexander Boyle, R.N., a son.

— At York, the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Erskine, a son.

— At York, the Lady Cardross, a son.

28. At the Villa, Elgin, the lady of Robert Dewey Forster, esq., of Findrassie, a daughter.

— At Clapham, the lady of the Rev. F. V. Thornton, Rector of Brown Candover, a son.

MARCH.

1. At New House, near Stroud, the lady of H. W. Newman, esq., of Thornbury Park, Gloucestershire, a son.

BIRTHS.

1. At Hanwell Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Charles Clarke, a daughter.

2. At Stoke Rochford, the Lady Caroline Turnor, a daughter.

3. In St. James's-square, the Lady Alfred Hervey, a son.

— In Hill-street, the lady of W. Strahan, esq., a son.

— In Grosvenor-square, the Lady Charles Lennox FitzRoy, a son.

4. At the Vicarage, Broadelist, the lady of the Rev. P. L. D. Acland, a son.

5. At Raman Droog, Bellary District, E.I., Eliza, lady of the Hon. David Arbuthnott, a daughter.

6. In Cumberland-street, Hyde Park, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, a son.

— At Rolleston, Staffordshire, the lady of H. Townsend, esq., a daughter.

— The Lady Huntingfield, a daughter, at Heveningham Hall, Suffolk.

8. In Whitehall, the lady of William B. Hodge, esq., a daughter.

9. At Monellan House, county of Donegal, the Lady Mary Hewitt, a daughter.

— At Albury Lodge, Cheshunt, the lady of the Rev. J. Jessopp, a daughter.

— At Methley, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Savile, a son.

10. At Wimbledon, the Countess of Kerry, a son.

— At Melton Mowbray, Lady Adeliza Norman, a son.

11. At Willington Hall, Cheshire, the lady of Colonel Tomkinson, a son.

— At Lee, Blackheath, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Jerrard, a son.

13. In Sloane-street, the lady of the Hon. Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Chief Justice of Madras, twins, a son and a daughter.

— The lady of the Rev. M. Wilkinson, the Master of Marlborough College, a daughter.

— At Darby House, Sunbury, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Hayes, a daughter.

14. The Lady Naas, a daughter.

15. At Gifford's Hall, Suffolk, the lady of Captain Gresley, a son.

— At Louth Hall, the Lady Louth, a daughter.

16. At Donnington Priory, the lady of Nassau John Senior, esq., a son.

— The Duchess of Marlborough, a daughter, still-born.

17. In Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of John Evans, esq., Q.C. and M.P., a daughter.

19. In Connaught-place West, the lady of Charles Baring Young, esq., a son.

— At Downes, the lady of James Wentworth Buller, esq., a son.

— At South Ferriby Hall, Lincolnshire, the lady of Capt. W. J. Symons, of twin daughters.

20. In Eaton-place, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Carpenter, a daughter.

21. The lady of Eliot Warburton, esq., a son.

22. At Brighton, the lady of Colonel Kemeys Tynte, M.P., a son.

23. At Hamstall Ridware Rectory, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. H. P. Cholmondeley, a son.

24. In Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park, Mrs. Macready, a son.

25. In Upper Harley-street, the Lady Laura Palmer, a daughter.

26. At Admiral Giffard's, Southampton, the lady of Captain Giffard, R.N., a son.

— At St. Peter's Vicarage, Thanet, the lady of the Rev. George Hodgson, Vicar of Croydon, a son.

28. At Hoveton Hall, Norfolk, Mrs. John Gurney, a daughter.

— In Brunswick-square, Brighton, Lady Westphal, a daughter.

— The lady of the Rev. Dr. Welldon, Master of Tunbridge School, a son.

30. In Old Bond-street, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Blake, a daughter.

APRIL.

1. At Moy Hall, Mrs. Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, a son.

2. At the Rectory, Weston-sub-Edge, Gloucestershire, the lady of the Rev. G. Drinkwater Bourne, a son.

— At Ewell, the lady of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, a son.

4. At Everton, near Liverpool, the lady of the Rev. J. Macnaught, a daughter.

5. At the Rectory, Melbury Abbas, Dorset, the lady of the Rev. Henry Thomas Glyn, a son.

— At Richmond, the lady of Professor Ansted, a son.

— In Westbourne-terrace, the Lady Caroline Garnier, a son.

— At Darnall Hall, Sheffield, Mrs. R. J. Gainsford, a daughter.

6. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey, a son.

BIRTHS.

6. At Mount Boone, the lady of Sir Henry Paul Seale, a daughter.

— At Stoke House, near Chichester, Lady Roper, a son.

7. At Walton, the lady of Capt. Sir Thomas R. T. Thompson, bart., R.N., a daughter.

— In Eaton-square, the lady of Capt. Gladstone, R.N., twin daughters.

8. At Woodheyes Hall, Cheshire, the lady of Major Wainman, a son.

— At Halesowen Vicarage, the lady of Archdeacon Hone, a daughter.

— At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. Petre, of a daughter.

10. At Forest-green House, Oakley, Surrey, Mrs. Robert Graham Ffarner, a son.

11. At West Oxford, Upper Canada, the lady of William Maynard, esq., a son.

— In Merrion-square, Dublin, the lady of John Purchas, esq., M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, a son.

13. At the Vicarage, Coln St. Aldwyns, Gloucestershire, the lady of the Rev. Charles Gore Gambier, a daughter, still-born.

— In Montagu-square, the Viscountess Hood, lady of George Hall, esq., a daughter.

14. At the Rectory, Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire, the lady of the Rev. W. F. Harrison, a son.

15. In Belgrave-square, the Viscountess Downe, a son.

— At Cyfarthfa Castle, Glamorganshire, the lady of Robert Thompson Crawshaw, esq., a daughter.

— At Burgate House, Hants, the lady of John Brymer, esq., a son.

18. At Shillinglee Park, Sussex, the Countess of Winterton, a daughter.

— At the Rectory, Hertingfordbury, Herts, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings, a son.

— In Wilton-place, the lady of R. Westmacott, esq., a son.

19. At Penshurst Rectory, the lady of the Rev. William Green, a son.

21. At the Vicarage, Great Waltham, Essex, the lady of the Rev. James Hardwicke Dyer, a son, still-born.

— In Devonshire-street, Hyde Park, Mrs. James Arthur Morgan, a daughter.

— In Eaton-square, the lady of Capt. the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., a son.

23. In Berkeley-square, the lady of John Martin, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

— In Chesham-street, the lady of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. Grantham Scott, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.

23. At the Residence of the Dowager Viscountess Torrington, the Hon. Mrs. Hall, a daughter.

24. At Bishops Court, county Kildare, the Countess of Clonmell, a son.

— At Clapham Common, the lady of John Humphery, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Birmingham, the Lady Katherine Balders, a daughter.

— At Teheran, the lady of Colonel Sheil, a daughter.

— In Chester-square, the lady of A. L. Goddard, esq., M.P., a daughter.

25. At Westport House, the Marchioness of Sligo, a daughter.

— In Lowndes-street, the Hon. Mrs. Parsons, a son.

26. At the Vicarage, Tunbridge, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Ratcliffe, a son.

— In Arlington-street, the Marchioness of Salisbury, a daughter.

27. At Movode Castle, Lady Clanmorris, a daughter.

MAY.

1. At the Residency House, Lahore, the lady of Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K.C.B., a daughter.

— At Caledon House, Ireland, the Countess of Caledon, a daughter.

2. The Lady Norreys, a son.

4. At Hopton, Lady Lacon, a son.

— At the Bishop of Rochester's, Eaton-place, Mrs. Jermyn Pratt, a daughter.

— The lady of Wm. Wilberforce, esq., jun., a son.

5. At Debdale House, Notts, the lady of E. T. Coke, esq., a son.

6. In Mansfield-street, the Hon. Mrs. Hall, a son.

— At Warley Barracks, Essex, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Leslie, a daughter.

7. At Ince Blundell Hall, Lancashire, the lady of Thomas Weld Blundell, esq., a daughter.

8. At Lampton, near Hounslow, the lady of Major Inigo Jones, Prince Albert's Hussars, a daughter.

— In Portland-place, the lady of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. B. Wilbraham, a daughter.

10. At St. John's-wood, the lady of Philip Antrobus, esq., Royal Scots Greys, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

10. At Bagshot Park, Lady Emily Seymour, a son.

12. At Jerusalem, the lady of the Rev. George Irving Davies, a daughter.

13. At Windlestone Hall, Durham, Lady Eden, a daughter.

— At Dover, the lady of Captain Sackett Hope, R.N., a daughter.

— At Averham Rectory, Notts, the lady of the Rev. Robert Sutton, a son.

— At Shirley, Croydon, the lady of Charles Frere, esq., a son.

14. At Ashley Park, Lady Fletcher, a daughter.

— At Narford Hall, Norfolk, the lady of A. Fountaine, esq., a daughter.

15. At Goldington Hall, Bedfordshire, the lady of William K. Browne, esq., a son.

16. In Hyde Park-square, the lady of G. E. Gilbert East, esq., a daughter.

18. At Yotes Court, Kent, the lady of Hughes F. Ingram, esq., a son and heir.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of J. Wilson Rimington Wilson, esq., of Broomhead Hall, Yorks, a daughter.

20. At South Willingham Rectory, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. Andrew Corbett, of a son.

— At Binfield, Berks, the lady of Alfred Caswall, esq., a daughter.

— In Eaton-terrace, the lady Caroline King, a daughter.

— At the Vicarage, Littlebury, Essex, the lady of the Rev. Joseph Wix, a son.

22. At Twyford Abbey, the lady of Edmund Burke Roche, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

26. In St. James's-place, Lady Lyttelton, a daughter.

— At Settrington House, Yorks., Mrs. Willoughby, a son.

27. At Springfield House, Warwickshire, the lady of Edmund Vernon Mackinnon, esq., 5th Dragoon Guards, a daughter.

— At Dunstall Priory, Shoreham, the lady of J. B. C. Alexander, esq., a daughter.

30. At Upper Tooting, Mrs. Charles Rivington, a daughter.

JUNE.

1. At Sarisbury Parsonage, near Southampton, the lady of the Rev. G. Morris, a daughter.

— In Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, Mrs. James MacGregor, a son.

1. At the Vine, Hampshire, Mrs. Wiggett Chute, a daughter.

2. At Broughton Rectory, Northamptonshire, the Lady Georgina Forbes, a son.

— At Cranley Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. J. H. Sapte, a son.

— At Hastings, the lady of George Courthope, esq., of Whiligh, Sussex, a son.

3. At Henbury House, Dorset, the lady of Charles Joseph Parke, esq., a son.

— The lady of Francis Hart Dyke, esq., of Tilney-street, Park-lane, a daughter.

— At Barford House, near Bridgewater, the Countess of Cavan, a daughter.

— At Herbertshire Castle, Stirlingshire, the lady of Captain John Russell, R.N., a son.

— At Southsea, the lady of Captain Erasmus Ommanney, R.N., a son.

— At Government House, Tobago, the lady of his Excellency Major Laurence Graeme, a daughter.

5. At Tusmore, Oxon, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Barrington, a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hope Gibsone, a daughter.

— At Wilton-crescent, Mrs. Eric Carrington Smith, a daughter.

— In Connaught-place, Lady Mildred Hope, a son, who survived only two hours.

— At Kiddington, the lady of Mortimer Ricardo, esq., a son.

— In Hyde Park-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Kinnaird, a daughter.

6. At Calbourne Rectory, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Rev. Robert Sumner, a daughter.

7. At Tickhill Castle, the lady of R. G. Lumley, esq., a son and heir.

— In Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Galloway, a daughter.

8. At Brasted Rectory, near Sevenoaks, the lady of the Rev. Benjamin Webb, a daughter.

— At Tortworth, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Moreton, a son.

— At Chettle Lodge, Cranborne, Dorset, the lady of Captain Douglas Curry, R.N., a son.

— The lady of Dr. Knox, the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, a daughter.

9. In India, the lady of Commodore Plumridge, a daughter.

— At Shipley Parsonage, Sussex, the

BIRTHS.

wife of the Rev. Francis Bourdillon, a daughter.

10. At Haterville, near Esher, the Hon. Mrs. Oliver William Lambart, a son.

— The lady of William Longman, esq., of 36, Hyde Park-square, a daughter.

— At Micklefield Hall, the lady of Thomas Clutterbuck, esq., a son.

11. At Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, the lady of William Haggard, esq., a son.

— At Wennington Hall, Lancashire, the lady of W. A. F. Saunders, esq., a son.

— At Rufford Hall, Lady Arabella Heaketh, a son.

14. At St. Leonard's Dale, near Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Tottenham, a daughter.

— In Lowndes-street, Viscountess Chelsea, a son.

— In Chester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Abercromby, of Birkenbog, a son and heir.

— At Stoneham Park, Southampton, the lady of Thomas Willis Fleming, esq., a daughter.

— At Halifax, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Savage, Commanding Royal Engineers, Nova Scotia, a daughter.

— At Montreal, the lady of Sir George Simpson, of La Chine, Montreal, a son.

17. At Walmer, the lady of Captain Thomas Fisher, R.N., a daughter.

— At Highlands Haigh, the Right Hon. Lady Frances Lindsay, a daughter.

— At Glen Stewart, Annan, the Viscountess Drumlanrig, a son.

18. In Piccadilly, Lady Moreton, a daughter.

20. At Hilderstone Hall, Staffordshire, the lady of John Bourne, esq., a son.

— At Earlham Lodge, near Norwich, Mrs. Henry Morgan, a son.

21. In Whitehall-yard, the lady of the Hon. S. P. Vereker, a son.

— At Wolseley Hall, Staffordshire, Lady Wolseley, a son.

22. At the Elms, Chudleigh, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Lethbridge, H.E.I.C.S., a daughter.

— In New-street, Spring-gardens, the lady of J. Bonham Carter, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Bryanstone-square, the lady of Bulkeley J. M. Praed, esq., a daughter.

24. At Bransby Lodge, York, the lady of Henry P. Cholmeley, esq., a son.

25. At Windmill Hill, Sussex, the lady of Herbert Mascall Curteis, esq., M.P., a daughter.

26. At Oxford, the Hon. Mrs. Bradshaw, a son.

28. At Drumboe, Lady Hayes, a son.

— At Redenhall Rectory, the lady of Archdeacon Ormerod, a daughter.

— In Upper Mount-street, Dublin, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Ferryman, 89th regiment, a son.

29. At Holbrook Grange, the lady of Charles M. Caldecott, esq., a daughter.

— The lady of Alex. Pitts Elliott Powell, esq., of Hurdcott House, Wilts, a son.

JULY.

1. At Colinton Manse, the lady of John Balfour, esq., a son.

2. In Eccleston-square, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, head master of the City of London School, a son.

3. At Cottles, the lady of Major Hale, 3rd Light Dragoons, a daughter.

— At Hadbury Lodge, Hants, the lady of James Richard Lysaght, esq., a daughter.

4. At Charlton Barrow, near Blandford, Dorset, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel J. Dillon Browne, a son.

5. At Varna, in Bulgaria, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel E. St. John Neale, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in that place, a son.

— At Chester-place, Regent's Park, the lady of C. E. Rashleigh, esq., a daughter.

6. At Carlton-gardens, the lady of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., a son and heir.

9. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Clements, vicar of Norton, a daughter.

11. At Pull Court, Worcestershire, the lady of W. Dowdeswell, esq., a son.

— At Grove House, Lower Tooting, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Roper Curzon, a daughter.

12. At Ramsdale House, near Nottingham, the lady of J. Whitaker, esq., a son and heir.

13. At Kippax Park, the lady of T. D. Bland, esq., a daughter.

14. At Westover, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Hon. W. A'Court Holmes, a son.

15. At Kilbride Manor, county of Wicklow, the lady of R. Moore, esq., a son.

BIRTHS.

15. At Farnham Castle, the lady of C. Sumner, esq., a daughter.

17. In Curzon-street, May-fair, the Lady Beaumont, a son.

19. At Berghapton Cottage, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. H. M. Sutton, a son.

— At Rathmines, near Dublin, the lady of Major Crompton, a daughter.

20. At Courtland House, White Ladies, Mrs. F. Elton, a son.

21. At Blackadder, Lady Houston Boswell, a son,

— At Brockley Court, the lady of H. S. Pigott, esq., a son.

22. At the Admiralty, Lady A. Baring, a son.

— At Newlands, county Berwick, the Hon. Mrs. R. Dalzell, a daughter.

24. At Uffington, near Stamford, the Countess of Aboyne, a son.

25. At Spring Hall, near Bury St. Edmund's, Lady Gethin, a son.

— At Island-bridge Barracks, Dublin, the lady of Major Halkett, 4th Light Dragoons, a daughter.

— At Spring Bank, near Liverpool, the lady of John Stokes, esq., Cuffern House, Pembrokeshire, a daughter.

— At Tunbridge Wells, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Cropper, a daughter.

— At Spring Vale, near Ryde, Isle of Wight, the lady of Captain Hathorn, R.N., a son.

26. The lady of Captain Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, bart., R.N., a son, still-born.

27. The Marchioness of Stafford, a son.

— At New Norfolk, Van Diemen's Land, the lady of the Venerable Archdeacon Marriott, a son.

— At Wensley Rectory, Bedale, Yorkshire, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Orde Powlett, a son.

29. In King-street, St. James's, the Hon. Mrs. Harvie Farquhar, a son.

— At Brookwood Park, Hampshire, the lady of Colonel Greenwood, a son.

30. At Auchindarroch House, Argyllshire, Mrs. Campbell, of Auchindarroch, a son.

31. At North Villa, Regent's Park, the lady of Colonel Miles, a son.

— The lady of the Rev. Richard Pretyman, Precentor of Lincoln, a son.

— At Colney House, St. Alban's, the lady of the Rev. G. A. Oddie, a son.

AUGUST.

2. At Madeira, the lady of Calverley Bewicke, esq., of Hallaton Hall, Leicestershire, a son.

4. At Lowesby Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Frederick Thomas Fowke, esq., a daughter.

6. At Leigh Court, the wife of the Hon. Captain Somerset, a daughter.

8. At the Vicarage House, Hilton, Dorset, the lady of the Rev. H. St. Andrew St. John, a son.

7. At Kussohe, East Indies, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Doherty, C.B., a son.

10. At Gopsall, the Countess Howe, a son.

— At Colney Hatch, Middlesex, the lady of Alfred Crawshay, esq., a son and heir.

11. At Kingstanding, Staffordshire, the Hon. Mrs. G. H. Holland, a son.

12. In Gordon-square, Lady Romilly, a son.

14. At Exton Park, the Lady Louisa Agnew, a son and heir.

16. In Devonshire-terrace, Mrs. Charles Dickens, a daughter.

— At Southwell, Notts, the lady of the Rev. Edmund Randolp, a son.

— At Wonham Manor, Reigate, the Hon. Mrs. Albert Way, a daughter.

17 In Chester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Graham Toler, a son.

18. At the Chateau, Leicester, the lady of Captain Cheslyn, a son and heir.

20. At Plas Issa, Denbighshire, the lady of the Rev. H. Reynolds, B.D., a son.

— At Balbirnie, Fifeshire, the Lady Georgiana Balfour, a son,

21. Lady Rivers, a daughter.

— At Rise Rectory, the lady of the Rev. William Whately, a son, still-born.

22. At Raithby Hall, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. Edward Rawnsley, a daughter.

— At Clumber, the Lady Charles P. Clinton, a daughter.

26. At Syston Park, Grantham, the lady of Sir John Thorold, a daughter.

— At Kensington, the lady of Peter Cunningham, a son.

27. At Bareilly, East Indies, the lady of Henry Pidcock, esq., Civil Service, a son.

28. At Hathersage Hall, the lady of J. N. S. Shuttleworth, esq., a daughter.

29. The lady of H. Champernowne, esq., of Dartington House, a daughter.

30. At Pickeridge, near Fulmer, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Holland, a son.

BIRTHS.

31. At Kilnwick Percy, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Duncombe, a son.

— At Hodsock Priory, Notts, the lady of William Leigh Mellish, esq., a son.

— At Swainston, Isle of Wight, the lady of John Simeon, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Chatham, the lady of Captain C. Fanshawe, R.E., a son.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Havant Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Goodwin Hatchard, a son.

2. At Castle Strathallan, Perthshire, the lady of the Hon. W. H. Drummond, a son.

— At South Kilworth Rectory, Leicestershire, the lady of the Rev. Assheton Pownall, a son, still-born.

— At Frankfort A.M., the lady of the Hon. Colonel Cadogan, Grenadier Guards, a daughter.

4. In Southwick-street, Hyde Park-square, the lady of Captain Sir James Clark Ross, R.N., a son.

— At Badger Rectory, Salop, the lady of the Rev. T. F. Boddington, a daughter.

5. In Old Burlington-street, the Lady Theresa Digby, a son.

7. At Stanley Hall, Shropshire, Mrs. Alfred Darby, a son.

— At the Deanery, Carlisle, Mrs. A. C. Tait, a daughter.

— At Brighton, the lady of Brigadier James Bell, of the Madras Army, a son.

8. At Southwold, the lady of E. S. Gooch, M.P., a son.

9. At Hemingford House, Warwickshire, the lady of Henry W. Allfrey, esq., a son.

— At Nice, the Hon. Mrs. J. Butler, a daughter.

11. At Ashley Clinton, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Clinton, a son.

12. At Holybank, Hants, the lady of Major R. Mundy, a daughter.

— The lady of L. Uppleby, esq., of Wootton House, Lincolnshire, a daughter.

— At the Rectory, Attleburgh, the lady of the Rev. Alfred Bowyer Smyth, a son.

14. At the Rectory, Barnes, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. R. E. Copleston, a son.

14. At Shute House, near Axminster, the lady of John Temple West, esq., Grenadier Guards, a son and heir.

15. At Geneva, the lady of Multon Lambarde, esq., of Beech Mount, Kent, a son.

— At the Seigneurial House, St. Hilaire, Canada East, the lady of Major Campbell, a daughter.

— At Temple Grove, East Sheen, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Rowden, a daughter.

16. At Tredegar Park, the lady of W. Style, esq., a daughter.

17. In Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Barrington, a daughter.

— The lady of Cholmeley Dering, esq., a son.

— At Greystoke Castle, Cumberland, Mrs. Howard, of Greystoke, a son and heir.

18. At Woburn, Chertsey, the Hon. Mrs. Locke King, a daughter.

19. At Frittenden, the Lady Harriet Moore, a son.

— At Leamington, the widow of Captain H. Cary Elwes, a daughter.

— At Addiscombe House, Croydon, the Hon. Mrs. Robert F. Handcock, a daughter.

— In Wilton Terrace, Viscountess Seaham, a daughter.

— At Bombay, Lady Yardley, a daughter.

— At Heath House, Twickenham, the lady of Captain Lionel Mackinnon, Coldstream Guards, a son.

— At Coatham Hall, Durham, the lady of G. P. Wilkinson, esq., a daughter.

20. At the British Museum, Lady Madden, a son.

— In Cadogan Place, the Lady Louisa Spencer, a daughter.

— At Sudbury Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Frederick Anson, a son.

21. At Boulogne, the Hon. Mrs. H. Graves, a son.

— At Hawswell Hall, the lady of Major Wade, C.B., a son.

23. At Brighton, the Lady Louisa Moncrieffe, a daughter.

— At the Vice-regal Lodge, Dublin, the Countess of Clarendon, a daughter.

24. At Beech Lodge, Great Marlow, Bucks, Mrs. F. Parker, a daughter.

25. At Donnington, Berks, the lady of Captain Hayes, R.N., a daughter.

— At Bedale, the lady of H. de la Poer Beresford, esq., a son.

BIRTHS.

25. At 4, Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, esq., a daughter.

26. At Tregoyd, near Hay, Viscountess Hereford, a son.

— At Brussels, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Turner, a son.

27. At Florence, the Lady Methuen, a daughter.

— At Colne House, Cromer, the lady of Sir E. N. Buxton, bart., M.P., a daughter.

29. At Hyning, near Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Brandreth, a son.

30. At Wildernesse Park, the Marchioness Camden, a daughter.

— At Government House, Newfoundland, the lady of his Excellency Sir Gaspard le Marchant, a daughter.

OCTOBER.

2. At Edgbaston, near Birmingham, the lady of Capt. George Mein, Major of Brigade, a daughter.

3. At Cork, the Hon. Mrs. Lauriston Kneller, a son.

— At Uddings House, Dorset, the lady of George Pleydell Mansell, a son.

4. At Browsholme Hall, Mrs. Goulbourne Parker, a daughter.

5. At Bracondale, next Norwich, the Lady Henrietta Augusta Harvey, a son.

— At the Manorhouse, Erchfont, the Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, a son.

6. At Brighton, the lady of Walter Ricardo, esq., a son.

7. At Longford Castle, the Viscountess Folkestone, a son, which only survived a short time.

— At Strowel Lodge, Roseneath, Dumbartonshire, the Lady of Colonel P. E. Craigie, C.B., Aide-de-camp to the Queen, a daughter.

8. At Hull, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Wellesley, 10th Regiment, a son.

— In Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Robinson, lady of Hercules Robinson, esq., a daughter.

9. At Dittisham, Devon, the Lady Henry Kerr, a daughter.

— In Upper Brook-street, the Lady Georgiana Codrington, a son and heir.

10. In Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Passy, a son.

— At Windsor Villas, the lady of Sir F. Astley, bart., a son.

10. At the Manorhouse, Holt, Wilts, the lady of John Neeld, esq., M.P., a son.

— At the Old Vicarage House, Chard, the lady of the Rev. Richard Mant, a daughter.

— At Eaton College, the Hon. Mrs. Yonge, a son.

11. At Kidderminster, the Hon. Mrs. Claughton, a son.

— At the Vicarage, Chesterford, the Lady Harriet Hervey, a son.

13. At Albyns, Essex, the lady of Sir Thomas Abdy, bart., a son.

— At Exeter, the lady of Captain Aldridge, R.N., a daughter.

14. At the Rectory, Beaumaris, the lady of the Rev. Bulkeley Owen Jones, a daughter.

15. At Shawford House, near Winchester, the lady of Major-General Frederick, C.B., a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir William Miller, of Glenlee, bart., a daughter.

16. At Osberton, Viscountess Milton, lady of George Savile Foljambe, esq., a daughter.

18. In Lansdowne-place, Brighton, Baroness de Linden, a daughter.

20. At Campden House, Gloucestershire, the Viscountess Campden, a son and heir.

— In Tavistock-square, the lady of Gerard W. Lydekker, esq., a son.

— In Queen-street, Edinburgh, the Lady Blanche Balfour, a daughter.

— At Auchincruive, Lady Louisa Oswald, prematurely, a son, still-born.

22. At Pecforton, Cheshire, the lady of J. Tollemache, esq., M.P., a son.

23. At Mivart's Hotel, Brook-street, the Lady Catherine Carnegie, a daughter.

— At Corfu, the lady of G. de la Poer Beresford, A.D.C., 16th Regiment, a son.

— At Dover, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Grove, a son.

— At Heron Court, near Christchurch, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Harris, a daughter.

24. At Accrington House, Lancashire, the lady of Jonathan Peel, esq., a son.

27. At Kurrachee, the lady of R. K. Pringle, esq., of Broadmeadows, Commissioner of Scinde, a son and heir.

28. At Spa, Lady Charles Beauclerk, a son.

29. In Hill-street, the Hon. Lady Nugent, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

29. At Cheltenham, the lady of the Bishop of Guiana, a son.

30. At Chester-street, the lady of M. Wyville, jun., esq., M.P., a daughter.

NOVEMBER.

1. At 5, Clifford-street, Bond-street, the lady of William Bowman, esq., a son.

— At Boconnoc, Cornwall, Lady Louisa Fortescue, a son.

— In Russell-square, the lady of S. Morton Peto, esq., M.P., a daughter.

2. In Gloucester-road, Hyde Park, the lady of R. Oliver Jones, esq., of Fonmon Castle, Glamorganshire, a daughter.

— At Hope End, Ledbury, the lady of the Rev. G. H. Sumner, a daughter.

4. At Heavitree, the lady of the Hon. W. Addington, a daughter.

— In New-street, Spring-gardens, Lady Mary Hoare, a son.

— At Aldby Park, Yorkshire, Mrs. Darly, a son.

6. In Devonshire-place, Lady Anson, a son.

— At Peshawur, the lady of Lieut.-Col. John Fordyce, of the B. A., a son.

7. At Putney, Lady Eardley Wilmot, a son.

8. At Baxted Hall, Suffolk, the lady of J. G. W. Poley, esq., a son.

9. In Clarendon-square, Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. Charles E. Petre, a son.

11. At Southchurch, Essex, the lady of the Rev. J. H. R. Sumner, a son.

12. At the house of her father, Rear-Admiral Deans Dundas, C.B., M.P., the lady of J. C. Crawford, esq., a son.

— At Tibberton Court, Gloucestershire, the lady of P. R. Gordon Canning, esq., a daughter.

13. At Rutland Gate, Hyde Park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. J. F. S. Clarke, a daughter.

14. At Dublin, Lady R. Montague, a daughter.

15. At Walcot, Northamptonshire, the lady of Henry Nevile, esq., a son and heir.

16. At Linden House, Wellington, the Hon. Mrs. Walrond, a daughter.

17. In Park-street, Westminster, the lady of S. Christy, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

— In Cavendish-square, the lady of R. Walmisley, esq., a daughter.

17. In Eaton-place West, the Lady Elizabeth Russell, a daughter, still-born.

18. At Pardiswell, Lady Wakeman, a son and heir.

19. At the Legation of the United States, Lima, the lady of the Hon. John Randolph Clay, Charge-d'Affaires, a son.

21. The lady of Captain H. G. Hamilton, R.N., of Eccleston-square, a daughter.

22. At Elsham, Lincolnshire, the Lady Mary Corbett, prematurely of a daughter, still-born.

23. At Youlston, Lady Chichester, a daughter.

24. At Portsmouth, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Messiter, commanding 28th Regt., a daughter.

25. At Richings Park, Bucks, Lady Willshire, twins—a son and daughter; the latter lived only two days.

— At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. W. Maule, a daughter.

26. In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, the lady of Professor Edw. Forbes, F.R.S., a son.

27. At the Nath, near Worcester, the lady of Richard Temple, esq., a son.

— At Dalby Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of W. Ewbank, esq., a son and heir.

— At Bournmouth, the lady of Capt. R. Burges Watson, C.B., a daughter.

— At Bath, the lady of Capt. Groves, late Rifle Brigade, Governor of Millbank Prison, a son.

28. At Spa, the Lady Charles Beauclerk, a son.

29. In Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Norman Maclean, C.B., a son.

— In Gloucester-place, Portman-sq., the lady of the Rev. R. Richardson, a daughter.

— At Laden House, Mortlake, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a daughter.

30. At Chester House, Cirencester, the lady of Charles William Lawrence, esq., a son, still-born.

31. At St. James's Rectory, Piccadilly, the lady of the Rev. John Jackson, a daughter.

DECEMBER.

2. At Montreal, the lady of Captain Kirkland, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Lieut.-Gen. Commanding the Forces in North America, a son.

BIRTHS.

1. In Sussex-square, Hyde Park, the lady of Major Courtenay Philipps, a son.

3. At Aubrey House, near Lymington, Hants, the lady of Sir J. Rivett Carnac, bart., a son.

— In Dorset-place, the lady of Major Plumer Alex. Buller, esq., a daughter.

— In Charterhouse, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Saunders, a daughter.

4. In Grosvenor-square, the Lady Foley, a son.

— In Argyll-place, St. James's, the lady of Joseph Toynbee, esq., F.R.S., a daughter.

— At Wotton, the lady of the Rev. J. W. S. Powell, Rector of Abinger, a son.

— At Pontypool Park, the lady of Capel Hanbury Leigh, esq., a daughter.

— At Eldon Villa, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Rev. Arthur J. Wade, M.A., a son.

6. At Paris, the Lady Arthur Hervey, a son.

— At Twickenham, the lady of Edmund Edward Turnour, esq., a daughter.

— In Eaton-place South, the Hon. Mrs. Gerald Dillon, a son.

— At Rutland Gate, Hyde Park, the lady of Fred. Pratt Barlow, jun., esq., a son.

— At Ickleford House, near Hitchin, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Dudley Ryder, a son.

7. At Deesa, the lady of Lionel W. Seymour, esq., of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, a daughter.

8. At Florence, Mrs. Baring, a son.

9. In Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Horatio FitzRoy, a daughter.

— At Lambeth Rectory, the lady of the Rev. C. B. Dalton, a daughter.

— In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, the lady of Captain Manners, R.N., a son.

12. In St. James's-place, the Marchioness of Douglas (née Princess Marie of Baden), a daughter.

13. At Oak Hill, Accrington, Lady Gervis, a daughter.

— At Pixton Park, Dulverton, the Lady Mary Hood, a daughter.

— At Middlewood Hall, near Sheffield, the lady of John Gibbs, esq., a daughter.

14. In the Strand, Mrs. S. Harvey Twining, a daughter.

15. At Moulton Paddocks, Suffolk, the lady of Sir Robert Pigot, bart., M.P., a son.

17. In Grosvenor-square, the Lady Mary Farquhar, a daughter.

— At Chesterfield House, the Marchioness of Abercorn, a daughter.

— In Lower Brook-street, the Lady Wodehouse, a daughter.

19. At Wimbledon, Mrs. Farquhar Campbell, a posthumous son.

20. At Hodroyd, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. E. Monckton, a son.

21. At Itchenstoke Rectory, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. R. C. Trench, a son.

22. At Montague-street, the lady of Edward Leigh Pemberton, jun., esq., a son.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Hon. Mrs. William Law, a daughter.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs. G. Cruickshank, a daughter.

24. In Hertford-street, May-fair, the lady of John Hervey, esq., of Ickwell Bury, Bedfordshire, a son and heir.

— At Chicheley Hall, Buckinghamshire, the lady of Robert Hobson, esq., a son.

25. At Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park-gardens, the lady of W. E. Pole, esq., a son.

26. At Salterton, the lady of G. Dalbiac, esq., a son.

27. At Chester-street, Mrs. Philip Pleydel Bouverie, a daughter.

28. At Stanmer, the Countess of Chichester, a son.

— At Nonsuch Park, Surrey, the lady of W. F. G. Farmer, esq., a son.

— At Florence, the lady of the Rev. Logan Dobinson, a daughter.

— The lady of the Rev. H. G. Liddell, Head Master of Westminster School, a son.

29. At Culverthorpe Hall, Lincolnshire, the lady of C. Hill, esq., a son.

30. At Radwell House, Herts, the lady of Francis Leslie Pym, esq., a daughter.

— At Cottesmore Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Stuart, a son.

31. In Hertford-street, Lady Olivia Ossulton, a son and heir.

— In Wilton-crescent, the lady of the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., a son.

MARRIAGES.

1849.

FEB. 20. At West Park, Hampshire, William Houston Stewart, Comm. R.N., to Catherine Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Eyre Coote, esq., of West Park.

SEPT. 13. At Kensington, South Australia, Philip Butler, esq., South Para, to Matilda, second daughter of J. S. Roe, esq., R.N., Surveyor-General of Western Australia.

OCT. 30. At St. Peter's, Melbourne, his Honour William a'Beckett, esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and Resident Judge at Port Phillip, to Miss Matilda Hayley.

Nov. 7. At St. John's Church, Adelaide, Francis S. Dutton, esq., to Caroline, eldest daughter of Marshal Mac Dermott, esq.

8. At St. John's Church, Mussoorie, Charles Hamilton Fasson, esq., 14th Light Dragoons, to Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of Brigadier-Gen. Young.

14. At Victoria, Hongkong, Major William Hill, Madras Fusiliers, to Sybella, eldest daughter of Lieut.Col. Philpots.

19. At the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Calcutta, James Naesmyth, esq., Bengal C.S., to Eliza Gordon Brodie Russell, daughter of Francis Whitworth Russell, esq.

22. At Berhampore, Spencer Charles Dudley Ryder, Lieut. 14th N.I., youngest son of the late Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to Julia, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Money.

DEC. 4. At Hobart Town, Robert Charles Chester Eardley Wilmot, esq., seventh son of the late Sir John Eardley Eardley Wilmot, bart., to Jeanie Louisa Stewart, second daughter of Thomas Dunn, esq.

16. At St. James's, Paddington, William Parish Robertson, esq., Consul-General of Ecuador, to Maria, daughter of E. Miller, esq.

27. At Plantation Church, St. Helena, his Excellency Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, K.G.C.M.G. and K.C.H., Governor of the island, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Captain James Bennett, and widow of Dr. Henry Robert Solomon.

1850.

JANUARY.

1. At Bridekirk, Cumberland, Major Wm. Mac George, H.E.I.C.S., to Dorah Fagan, eldest daughter of Lieut-Col. James Steel, C.B.

— At Dawlish, Captain Hugoin, 30th Regiment, to Maria Elizabeth, third daughter of C. J. F. Combe, esq.

— At Kiledegan, county of Galway, the Rev. J. Hewson, B.A., to Mary-Meares Moram, eldest daughter of the very Rev. the Provost of Kilmacdagh.

— At Widcombe Old Church, Bath, Charles Langworthy Sugden, esq., Lieut. 39th Regiment Madras Army, to Mary Charlotte Harriet, only daughter of the late Rev. James Camper Wright.

— at Brighton, Clement Stretton, esq., to Julia Stanbury, only daughter of Richard Osborn, esq.

— At Louth, county of Lincolnshire, W. H. Winton, esq., of Capel, Kent, to Anna Maria, third daughter of Robert Cropper, esq.

— At the Military Chapel, Cape Town, Captain P. P. Faddy, R.A., to Albina Harriet West, relict of the late Martin West, esq., Governor of the Natal District.

2. At Ashton-upon-Mersey, Robert Adeane Barlow, esq., to Eliza Isabella, only daughter of the late Robert Haworth, esq.

— At All Saints', St. John's-wood, Andrew Edgar, esq., to Mary Ann, daughter of Elkanan Bicknell, esq., of Herne Hill, and widow of Professor Everitt.

3. At Grandborough, Warwickshire, the Rev. Edward Selwyn, M.A., to Fanny, daughter of the late Thomas Margetts, esq., of Hemingford Grey.

— At Cappane Church, Waterford, Frederick John George Whitehead, esq., Lieut. Royal Fusiliers, to Frances Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald, esq., of Ballina Park, Waterford.

4. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, R. Wynne Williams, esq., of Bedford-place, to Rebecca Collett, daughter of the late Robert Dalgleish, of Ruddoch, Stirlingshire.

5. William Sartin, esq., Civil Engineer, to Mary, only daughter of Robert Francis Pate, esq., of Wisbeach.

MARRIAGES.

7. At St. Ann's, Blackfriars, Henry Webb, esq., to Hannah, second daughter of Thomas Russell, esq.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry John Selwin, esq., to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Lyndhurst.

— At St. Bartholomew-the-Less, R. Twining, jun., esq., of the Strand, to Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Henry North.

9. At St. James's, Paddington, J. Buschman, esq., to Hannah Jane Campion, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Holloway.

— At St. Mary's, Leyton, Essex, William Fowler Mountford Copeland, esq., to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of John Lane, Esq., of the Grange, Leyton.

10. At Long Critchell Church, Dorset, the Rev. Barrington Stopford Thomas Mills, to Georgiana Penelope, eldest daughter of Henry C. and Lady Charlotte Stuart.

— At Mansfield, F. H. G. Nicholls, Capt. 4th Dragoon Guards, to Ellen, youngest daughter of J. H. Hill, esq., of Mansfield-street, London.

— At Sonning, Berks, the Rev. Charles T. Astley, to Georgiana Charlotte Ellen, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Pearson.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Anthony W. Thorold, B.A., to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Thomas Greene, Esq., M.P., of Slyne, and Whittington Hall, Lancashire.

— At Marble Hill, D. O'Conner Henchy, esq., to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of the late Col. Sir John Burke, Kildare.

11. At Terling, Essex, the Rev. Thos. Ovens, of Highwood Vicarage, to Lucy Pamela Sophia Lyon, only child of the late Capt. George Francis Lyon, R.N., and granddaughter of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Percy Monro, of St. Anne's, Soho, to Caroline Albinia Walker, youngest daughter of General Walker, of Bolton-row.

— At Cork, F. Carey, esq., Capt. Cameronians, to Ellen, only daughter of the late Robert Hardy, esq., of Cork.

— At Agra, Henry Otway Mayne, esq., Nizam's Cavalry, to Mary Ewer, youngest daughter of T. J. Turner, esq., B.C.S.

— At St. John's, Edinburgh, Francis Martin Leatham, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Joseph Simpson, esq.

12. At St. Marylebone Church, Ernest Gammell, esq. of Portlethen, Scotland, to Rosa Ann, eldest daughter of the late Charles Bertram, esq.

15. At Spondon, near Derby, Thomas Lyde, esq., to Joan, second daughter of the late Sir Michael Malcolm, bart., of Balbedie, and Grange, Fifeshire.

— At St. James's Church, the Hon. and Rev. Walter Ponsonby, to the Lady Louisa Eliot, only daughter of the Earl of St. Germans.

— At Applegarth Manse, Thomas Morley, Blainey, esq., to Anna Lucy Campbell, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Lang, Campbelton, Argyleshire.

— At the Cathedral, Salisbury, the Rev. Francis Lear, eldest son of the Dean of Salisbury, to Eda Eleanor, youngest daughter of the Rev. William Fisher, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury.

16. At Aberford, Frederick Charles Trench, esq., to Mary Isabella Gascoigne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late R. O. Gascoigne, esq., of Parlington, Yorkshire, and Castle Oliver, Ireland.

— At Plaistow, Essex, James William Espinasse, esq., 12th Regt., to Amelia Catherine, only daughter of James M'Donnald, esq., and relict of Henry Grey, esq., treasurer of Honduras.

17. At St. Matthew's, Brixton, William Dyce, esq., R.A., to Jane Bickerton, eldest daughter of James Brand, esq., Tulse Hill, Surrey.

— At Rendlesham Hall, Suffolk, J. Tollemache, esq., M.P., to Miss Duff, daughter of James Duff, esq., and stepdaughter of Lord Rendlesham, M.P.

— At Wanlip, Leicestershire, the Rev. Charles John Abraham, B.D., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Caroline Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Sir Charles Palmer, bart., of Wanlip Hall.

— At St. Martin's, Ludgate, William S. Falls, esq., to Annie, youngest daughter of Richard Eykyn, esq., of Crouch End, Hornsey.

— At Bath, Henry Stone, esq., of Upham Wilts, to Catherine Charlotte Mary, daughter of Augustus Wright Biddulph, esq., of Burton Park, Sussex.

— At Kirk Ella, near Hull, George Briggs, esq., 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, of Temple Hirst, near Selby, to

MARRIAGES.

Lætitia Fanny, second daughter of the late Joseph Smyth Egginton, esq., of Kirk Ella House.

18. At Ealing, Joseph Maitland, fourth son of Martin Ware, esq., of Russell-square, to Ellen, third daughter of Thomas Farmer, esq.

22. At Stetchworth, Sir Robert Pigot, bart., M.P. for Bridgnorth, to Emily Georgiana Elise, eldest daughter of S. Y. Benyon, esq., of Ash Hall, Salop, and Stetchworth Park, Cambridgeshire.

— At Cambridge, the Rev. W. R. Bain, of Esher, to Elizabeth Gordon Doria, daughter of the late Marchese di Spineto.

— At Edinburgh, Chas. Greenshields Reid, esq., of Grange Hill, W.S., to Georgiana, daughter of John Jardine, esq.

— At Cirencester, G. Pardoe, esq., of Nash Court, Shropshire, to Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of the late J. F. Croome, esq.

24. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, J. William Rigby, esq., to Anne Susannah, widow of James Alexander Seton, esq., of the 11th Hussars.

— At Kennington, Henry Rowley Donaldson Marrett, esq., to Catherine Harriet, youngest daughter of Richard Price, esq.

— At Hanwell, William Layton Lowndes, esq., of Dudmaston Lodge, Shropshire, to Jane Alexandrina, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Young Spearman, bart.

26. At Umballa, in India, Jonas Travers, esq., 3rd (or King's own) Light Dragoons, to Rosmond Shirley St. Leger, youngest daughter of Maj.-Gen. Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K.C.B., High Cliffe House, Dorsetshire.

— At St. Helena, Edmund Palmer, esq., R.A., to Hannah Laura, youngest daughter of the late Col. Archibald Ross.

— At Lacock Abbey, Wilts, T. Gaisford, esq., of Iford, Wilts, to Horatia, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral and Lady Elizabeth Feilding.

— At Cirencester, the Rev. Richard Howell Taylor, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, to Margarette Anne, eldest daughter of Joseph R. Mullings, esq., M.P. for Cirencester.

28. At Leamington Priors, George, 2nd son of the late Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, bart., of Fountain Hall, to Antoinette Amelia Barclay, eldest daughter of the late James Macpherson, esq.

29. At Uttoxeter, the Rev. Christopher Smyth, Vicar of Little Houghton, Northamptonshire, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late T. Sneyd Kynnersley, esq., of Loxley Park.

29. At Pewsey, Wilts, the Rev. Benjamin B. N. Astley, to Susan Louisa, fifth daughter of the Hon. and Rev. F. Pleydell Bouverie.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, F. B. Pearson, esq., to Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James H. Hill, esq., of Berry Hill, Notts, and widow of Grenville Sharp, esq.

— The Rev. H. Robinson, of Thomastown, to Jean-Harriette, eldest daughter of the Very Rev. the Dean of Ferns.

30. At Little Bowden, Northamptonshire, the Rev. James J. Chichester, to Jane Barbara, second daughter of the late John West, esq., of Little Bowden.

— At Bath, John Walker Thring, esq., of her Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport, to Jane Perceval, third daughter of the late Rev. Samuel White, D.D., Incumbent of Hampstead.

31. At Paris, the Baron de Loewenfels, to Elizabeth Sophia, youngest daughter of Charles Rivers, esq., of Pimlico.

— At All Souls', Langham-place, Richard Thomas Combe, esq., of Earnshill, Somersetshire, to E. Delicia, daughter of Col. Michell, R.A., C.B., of Langham-place.

— At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. Frederick Cashel, of Norton Durham, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Very Rev. the Dean of Tuam.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Madeira, Alexander Oliveira, esq., to Henrietta, daughter of Henry Veitch, esq., her Majesty's Agent and Consul General at that island.

2. At St. John's, Oxford-square, Hyde Park, Richard G. Dax, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Hannah Maria, eldest daughter of B. Syddall, esq., Shakspeare House, near Manchester.

5. At Christ Church, St. Pancras, Charles Binny Skinner, esq., of Calcutta, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. Charles Andrews, late 13th Dragoons.

6. At St. George's Church, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George F. Upton, Coldstream Guards, to Susan, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford.

— At Leckhampton Church, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Thomas Fox, jun., to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Barton, D.D., Dean and Rector of Bocking, Essex.

MARRIAGES.

7. At All Souls', Langham-place, the Rev. James Lewis Walker Venables, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Henry Hoyle Oddie, esq., of Portland-place, and Colney House, Herts.

— At Nice, the Rev. W. R. Ogle, esq., to Julia, eldest daughter of the late Major Tallmadge, of New York.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Buxton, esq., youngest son of the late Sir T. Fowell Buxton, bart., to Emily Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Holland, esq., M.D.

— At Goring, Sussex, Reginald A. Warren, to Ann Eliza, only daughter of Wm. Oliver, esq., of Courtlands.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert Capel Cure, esq., to Sarah Maria, fifth daughter of the Lord Bishop of Rochester and Lady Sarah Murray.

— At Leamington, William Villiers Fowke, esq., to Ellen Hume, only daughter of Lieut. John T. Kelsall, R.N.

— At Madras, Thomas Davies Lushington, esq., of the Civil Service, to Mary, second daughter of the late Charles May Lushington, esq.

— At the Cathedral, Spanish Town, Jamaica, the Rev. Thomas Robinson, A.M., eldest son of the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson, D.D., Master of the Temple, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Fraser Clement, esq.

9. At Caversham, John Park Sweetland, esq., to Henrietta, second daughter of Wilson Yeates, esq.

11. At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Paddington, Charles Goring, esq., only son of Sir Harry Dent Goring, bart., of Highden, Sussex, to Margaret Anna, second daughter of the late Jones Panton, jun., esq.

— At Cheltenham, the Rev. George Henry Ray, to Alicia Elizabeth Judith, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir J. C. Coghill, bart.

— At Adrianople, at the British Consulate, Baron Alexander Phillip Monti, Colonel in the service of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, to Sarah Maria, eldest daughter of William Willshire, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Adrianople.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Earl of Beauchamp, to the Hon. Catherine, third daughter of the Baroness Braye and of Henry Otway, esq.

12. At Wotton, Surrey, Arthur Edward, second son of the late Lord Arthur Somerset, to Frances, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen.

12. At Paddington, F. H. Newland Glossop, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Ann Fish, eldest daughter of H. Pownall, esq., of Spring Grove, Hounslow.

— At St. John's Church, Hampton Wick, the Rev. Anthony Lefroy Courtenay, M.A., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Robert Lindsay, of Balcarras, N.B.

— At Eccles, Richard, eldest son of R. W. Barton, esq., of Springwood, Lancashire, and Caldy Manor, Cheshire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Benjamin Heywood, bart., of Claremont, Lancashire.

13. At Agra, Lieut. George Henry Monck Mason, 74th Regt., N.I., to Sara Louisa, youngest daughter of the late John Cheyne, esq., M.D., Physician-General of the Forces in Ireland.

14. At Hereford, Capt. Harris, R.N., to Selina, fifth daughter of the late Edward Beavan, esq.

— At Caprington Castle, Ayrshire, the Rev. William Henry Cooper, to Joanna, only daughter of John Smith Cuninghame, esq., of Caprington.

19. At St. Thomas Mount, Capt. Bladen West Black, Assist. Adju. Gen. of Art., to Elizabeth Cunninghame, second daughter of Robert Montgomerie, esq.

— Near Adelaide, South Australia, the Rev. Arthur B. Burnett, Chaplain to the Bishop of Adelaide, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late John Smalpeice, esq., Treasurer for the County of Surrey.

— Charles William, eldest son of Sir G. Strickland, bart., to Georgiana Selina Septima, daughter of Sir W. Milner, bart.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Joseph Lewis, esq., R.N., to Henrietta Sarah, daughter of the late Major-General Yates.

20. At West Park, Hampshire, William Houston Stewart, Comm. R.N., to Catherine Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Eyre Coote, esq., of West Park.

21. At Stoke, J. J. Harrington Groves, esq., Lieut. R.N., of Bradford, Wilts, to Elizabeth Amelia, fourth daughter of Major Fleming, of Plymouth.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Charles Wolley, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Assistant-Master at Eton College, to Frances Lucy, eldest daughter of the Rev. Pelly Parker, Rector of Hawton, Notts.

MARRIAGES.

21. At Alresford, Hants, Henry Duberly, esq., 8th Hussars, to Frances Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Wadham Locke, esq., M.P.

26. At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Richard Odell Dene, esq., to Leonora Jane, second daughter of Henry Butterworth, esq., of Upper Tooting, Surrey.

— At Beckenham Church, the Rev. Duncan Travers, M.A., to Julia, fifth daughter of Lancelot Holland, esq., of Langley Farm, Beckenham.

MARCH.

1. At Killinchy, county of Down, Rawson William Rawson, esq., Treasurer of Mauritius, to Sophia Maryanne, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ward, Rector of Killinchy.

2. At Frant, John Henry Turner, esq., of Horringer Hall, Suffolk, to Catherine Frances, youngest daughter of William Roper, esq., of Bayham, Sussex.

6. At Delhi, Edward Clive Bayley, esq., B.C.S., only son of the late E. C. Bayley, esq., of St. Petersburgh, to Emily Anne Theophila, eldest daughter of Sir T. Theophilus Metcalfe, bart.

— At Bhagulpoor, North India, the Venerable John Henry Pratt, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, to Hannah Maria, eldest daughter of G. F. Brown, esq., Bengal C.S.

7. At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, the Lord Tullamore, eldest son of the Earl of Charleville, to Arabella Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Henry Case, esq.

— At Dover, Captain Leveson Gower, of Billhill, Berkshire, to Harriet Jane, second daughter of Capt. Hunter, late of the Dragoons.

— At Paris, the Chevalier François de Coucy, to Sophia Snow, second daughter of the late Charles Short, esq.

12. At St. Marylebone, Ernest Gammell, esq., of Portlethen, Scotland, to Rosa Ann, eldest daughter of the late Charles Bertram, esq.

14. At Candy, Island of Ceylon, Algernon Robinson Sewell, esq., H.M., 15th Regt., to Henrietta Caroline, third daughter of J. J. Staples, esq., District Judge of Candy.

19. At Paddington, Captain W. F. Drummond Jervois, R.E., to Lucy, second surviving daughter of the late W. Norsworthy, esq.

19. At Beverley, W. Richardson Scott, esq., to Theodosia, only daughter of the late R. Richardson, esq.

— At the British Embassy, Paris, Henry, eldest son of the late Sir Henry Webster, to Emilie Louise, relict of the late Major FitzRoy Somerset.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Joseph Lewis, esq., R.N., to Henrietta Sarah, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Yates.

20. At St. Michael's, Pimlico, Lieut.-Col. D. H. Considine, to Philadelphia, daughter of the late John Gibson, esq., and relict of Major-Gen. Considine.

21. At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, Charles Edward Murray, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Emily, only child of the late Rev. J. Gostling.

23. At St. Michael's, Chester-square, Robert Bentley, esq., F.L.S., &c., to Marianne, youngest daughter of the late James Hunt, esq.

— At Paddington, Charles S. A. Thellusson, esq., late Captain of the 12th Royal Lancers, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of W. Theobald, esq.

— At Edinburgh, James Sutherland Mackintosh, esq., M.D., of Wilton-place, Belgrave-square, to Catherine Suttie, youngest daughter of the late W. Gordon, esq.

28. At St. James's, Curtain-road, William Roscoe, esq., to Mary Ann, only surviving daughter of the late John Watson, esq.

APRIL.

2. At Blunham, Bedfordshire, the Rev. Jacob H. Brooke Mountain, D.D., Rector of Blunham, to Frances Margaretta, relict of Frederic Polhill, esq.

— At Thornton-Le-Street, Yorkshire, Lord Greenock, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Earl Cathcart, K.C.B., to Miss Crompton, of Woodend, eldest daughter of the late Sir Samuel Crompton, bart.

— At St. Andrews, Holborn, John M. Hoffmeister, esq., R.N., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Major Alexander Stewart, 31st Regt.

— At Bedford, Frederick Stanley Carpenter, esq., Assistant-Commissary General, to Emily, second daughter of Thomas Barnard, esq., of Bedford.

— At the Cathedral, Bombay, Arthur Edmund Penny, esq., to Georgiana Mary, youngest daughter of the late

MARRIAGES.

Wm. Ward, esq., formerly M.P. for the City of London.

2. At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Henry Fox Bristowe, esq., to Selina, only daughter of the late Hon. Orlando Bridgeman and Lady Selina Bridgeman.

— At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Paddington, Eben Kay, esq., M.A., to Mary Valence, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William French, D.D., Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Canon of Ely.

— At All Saints', St. John's Wood, the Rev. Charles Féral Tarver, M.A., to Sara, second daughter of Charles Knight, esq., St. John's Wood.

— At Brighton, Philip Kirkman, esq., of Guildford-street, to Frederica, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, late Principal of the East India College.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Head Master of Harrow School, to Catherine Maria, youngest daughter of Edward Stanley, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Norwich.

— At St. Michael's Church, the Rev. Robert Mandeville Rodwell, to Mary, third daughter of the Bishop of Limerick.

— At Edinburgh, John Vanderstegen Drake, esq., to Margaret, only daughter of the late E. Ramsay, esq., of Alloa.

3. At Lahore, W. Delafield Arnold, of the 58th B.N.I., to Frances Ann, daughter of the late Major-Gen. J. A. Hodgson.

— The Rev. John Blomefield, to Sophia Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. John d'Arcy J. Preston, of Askam Bryan, Yorkshire.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Balliol Brett, esq., of King's Bench, Walk Temple, to Eugenie, daughter of the late Louis Mayer, esq., and of Mrs. Col. Gurwood.

— At Auckland, his Excellency Edward John Eyre, esq., Lieut.-Gov. of that colony, to Adelaide Fanny, eldest daughter of Captain Ormond, R.N.

4. At Pitfour Castle, Perthshire, Robert John Milliken Napier, esq., eldest son of Sir William Milliken Napier, bart., of Milliken and Napier, to Anne Salisbury Meliora, only daughter of John Ladavege Adlercron, esq., of Moyglare, county Meath.

— At Whiteparish, Wiltshire, Lieut.-Col. Lawrence, of the Rifle Brigade, to Eliza, only surviving daughter of the late Walter Murray, esq.

4. At Eltham, Kent, Isaac John Innes Pocock, esq., to Anna Louisa, second daughter of the late Benjamin Currey, esq.

8. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Very Rev. Henry B. Knox, Rector of Hadleigh, and Co-Dean of Bocking, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. E. S. P. Knox.

9. At Anton's Hill, Berwickshire, Charles Samuel Grey, esq., to Margaret Dysart, youngest daughter of the late General Sir Martin Hunter, G.C.M.G., G.C.H.

— At All Souls', Langham-place, the Rev. William Williamson, B.D., to Jane Hutchinson, second daughter of the late Wm. Furguson, M.D.

— At Chiswick, Robert Laurie, esq., Norroy King of Arms, to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Robert Handy, esq., of Fareham, Hants.

— Henry Edward Fane, esq., to Susan, eldest daughter of Sir James Hamlyn Williams, of Edwinsford, Caernarvonshire.

— At Welton, Northamptonshire, Robert Affleck, esq., to Maria Emily, eldest daughter of Edmund Singer Burton, esq., of Churchill, Northamptonshire.

— At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Edward Richard Meade, esq., to Elenor Eliza, eldest daughter of Wm. Bosanquet, esq.

10. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Rev. W. R. Tilson Marsh, M.A., to Selina Rose Catherine, youngest daughter of the late G. G. Morgan, esq., M.P.

— At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Benjamin Huntsman, esq., of West Retford Hall, Notts, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Fitz Maurice, R.M., Adjutant of the Royal Body Guard.

— At Stinsford, Dorchester, Captain Frederick English, 35th Regt., to Ellen, third daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Collier, C.B., K.C.H.

11. At St. Mary Magdalen, James Broomfield Northcott, esq., to Adelaide E. M., youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Kingsley.

— At Quarndon, near Derby, Edward Levett Darwin, esq., to Harriet, youngest daughter of Francis Jessopp, esq., of Quarndon.

— At Barnes, Richard Blaney Wade, esq., to Adelaide, third daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England.

— At Sydney, the Rev. William

MARRIAGES.

Ridley, Professor of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, in the Australian College, Sydney, to Isabella, fourth daughter of the Rev. Joseph Rogerson Cotter.

11. At Brompton, Richard James Shepard, esq., of Tavistock-square, to Cleopatra, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Warren.

13. At All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, the Rev. William Spranger White, of the Brae, Roxburghshire, to the Hon. Louise Madeline Campbell, eldest daughter of the Lord Chief Justice Campbell and Lady Stratheden.

— At Manerdivy Church, Pembrokeshire, James John Lloyd, esq., to Susanna Maria Anne, only daughter of Saunders Davies, esq., M.P.

— At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. St. Vincent Saumarez, to Margaret Antoinette, fourth daughter of William Hopkins, Northey, esq.

— At the parish church, Faversham, William Westwood Chafy, esq., to Eleanor Constance, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Collins, Vicar of Faversham.

— At Folkestone, Ralph Thomas Brockman, esq., of Sandgate, to Rachael Althea Harden, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Paris Bradshaw, of the H.E.I.C.S.

16. At Carbery Tower, Mustelburgh, James Hope, esq., W.S., Wardie Lodge, to Gertrude, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Buller Elphinstone.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Hutton, esq., M.D., to Henrietta, second daughter of Edward J. Seymour, esq., M.D., F.R.S.

— At Trinity Church, Trinidad, his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Harris, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Colony of Trinidad, to Sarah, second and youngest daughter of the Ven. George Cummins, M.A., Archdeacon of Trinidad.

— At Sutton-at-Hone, Kent, the Rev. W. Whitton Allen, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Trimmer.

— The Rev. Claude R. Rowlatt, to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Edward Allen.

18. At Leamington, Richard Hugh Smith Barry, Capt. 12th Royal Lancers, to Georgiana Charlotte, daughter of the late Col. John Grey.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. George Bosanquet, of Guilliards Oak, Sussex, to Louisa, second daughter of Captain W. B. Dashwood, R.N.

22. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Francis R. Wegg Prosser, esq., M.P., to Lady Harriet C. Somers Cocks, second daughter of Earl Somers.

23. At Geelong, Port Philip, Samuel Edward Blomefield, esq., to Jean Abigail, youngest daughter of John Macwhirter, M.D., of Geelong.

— At Oporôw, in the Grand Duchy of Posen, Charles de la Barre Bodenham, to Iréna, third daughter of Count Morowski, of Oporôw, formerly Prime Minister to the King of Saxony.

— At the British Embassy, Florence, the Rev. Henry Greene, to Isabella Ellen, third daughter of William Reynolds, esq.

— At Paddington, Lieut.-Col. St. Quintin, 17th Lancers, to Amy Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late George Henry Cherry, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Frederick Moore, esq., of Cadeleigh Court, near Tiverton, to Caroline Matilda, only child of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. George Murray.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Philip Sidney, only son of Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, to Mary, only child of the late Sir Wm. Foulis, bart.

— At North Runcton, Norfolk, Herbert W. Jones, esq., to Catherine Rachel, daughter of Daniel Gurney, esq.

— At Gillingham, Kent, Adolphus Charles Troughton, esq., to Augusta Caroline da Costa, eldest daughter of the late Commandeur Hippolyte Joseph da Costa.

— At St. James's, James Whatman, esq., of Vinters, Kent, to Louisa Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady Mary Ross.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederick Drummond, esq., to Agnes Caroline, second daughter of the late W. P. Brigstocke, esq., M.P., of Birdcombe Court, Somerset.

— At Penrith, Alexander Murray, esq., Captain R.N., to Isabella Hay, youngest daughter of the late Major Brougham, of Penrith.

27. At Trinity Church, Chelsea, the Rev. James Drummond Money, to Clara Maria, fourth daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, bart.

30. At Shrivenham, the Earl of Strathmore, to Charlotte Maria Barrington, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Barrington.

MARRIAGES.

30. At Edinburgh, the Rev. A. C. Fraser, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, New College, Edinburgh, to Jemima Gordon, daughter of the late William Dyce, esq., M.D., of Aberdeen.

— At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, William Cother, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Marion, youngest daughter of the late John Warburton, esq., M.D.

MAY.

1. At Risca, John Selwyn Payne, esq., 14th Regt., to Ellen Harriet, youngest daughter of John Russell, esq., of Risca House.

2. At Petersham, Surrey, Francis T. Le Tuzel, esq., of Jersey, to Emily Georgiana, second daughter of Col. J. E. Jones.

4. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Stephen Binnington, esq., to Elizabeth Etty.

7. At Wiesbaden, Frederick William Louis Ernest, son of the late Lt.-Gen. Baron de Malachowski, to Emma Maria Juliana, eldest daughter of Col. Dickson.

— At Marylebone Church, Richard Ashton, esq., of Gorstage Hall, Cheshire, to Louisa, daughter of the late Sir John Lister Kaye, bart., of Denby Grange, Yorkshire.

— At St. Thomas's Church, Ardwick, the Rev. James Pelham Pitcairn, B.A., to Emily, only child of Henry Turner, esq., of Dover-terrace, Manchester.

— At Charles Church, Plymouth, Commander John Henn Gennys, R.N., to Catherine Elizabeth Caroline, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Arthur, C.B.

— Nathaniel Montefiore, esq., second son of the late Abraham Montefiore, esq., to Emma, fourth daughter of Baron de Goldsmid.

— At Florence, Guido Marquis Mannelli Riccardi, to Christine, third daughter of the late William Reader, esq., of Banghurst House, Hants.

— At Kingston, Surrey, Charles Blake Norman, esq., to Frances, daughter of the late Thomas Ross, esq.

8. At Ewell, Edward Priestly Cooper, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Mary, second daughter of James Gadesden, esq., of Ewell Castle, Surrey.

— At Baldock, Herts, Josiah W. Smith, esq., B.C.L., to Mary, second daughter of the late George Henry Hicks, esq., M.D.

9. At Wargrave, Berks, Edward James Mortimer Collins, esq., of Lancaster, to Susan, widow of the Rev. H. J. Crump.

9. At Cadoxton, George Leeds, esq., to Anne, second daughter of the late Thomas Dumayne Place, esq.

— At Llansannan, Denbighshire, A. W. F. H. Alexander, (soi disant) Viscount Canada, to Dina Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Peirce Wynne Yorke, esq.

11. At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Robert Lemon, esq., to Marianne, only daughter of John Sainsbury, esq.

14. At Cottesbrooke, Northamptonshire, John Cotton Powell, esq., of Clapton, Middlesex, to Frances Ann, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, Rector of Cottesbrooke.

— At the Chapel of the Royal Hospital of Bridewell, James Thompson, esq., of Halifax, N.S., to Margaret Maria, daughter of the late George Thomas Baxter, esq.

15. In the Church of St. Martin-cum-Gregory, York, Jedediah Strutt, esq., of Belper, Derbyshire, to Jane Roberts, youngest daughter of the late Myles Sandys, esq., of Graythwaite Hall, Lancaster.

— At Cilcain, Flintshire, Henry Romilly, esq., of Liverpool, to Rosa Gardiner, eldest daughter of the late James Pemberton Morris, esq., of Bolton, Pennsylvania.

— At South Warnborough, Hants, the Rev. W. Lempriere, to Julia Anne, youngest daughter of Thomas Moore Wayne, esq.

16. At St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, and at St. James's, Sussex-gardens, Frederick Randall, esq., of Highbury, to Dame Sarah Blennerhassett, relict of the late Sir Arthur Blennerhassett, bart., of Churchtown, Kerry.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Tod, esq., to Amelia Frances Caroline, fourth daughter of General Sir Henry J. Cumming, 12th Lancers.

— At Sydenham, Captain Robert Price, 67th N.I., to Harriett, second daughter of the late Sir Charles Price, bart., of Spring-grove, Richmond.

— At Old Windsor Church, Charles James Balfour, Commander R.N., to Frances Harriet, only daughter of Capt. James Wemyss, R.N., of Wemyss Castle, and Torrie House, Fife.

18. The Hereditary Prince of Leiningen (nephew to her late Majesty Queen Adelaide), to the Princess Char-

MARRIAGES.

lotte of Prussia, niece to the King of Prussia.

20. At the Residency Chapel, Hyderabad, Captain G. F. C. Fitz-Gerald, Bengal Artillery, to Matilda, the only daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Hastings Fraser.

21. Captain Tennant, R.N., of Needwood House, Staffordshire, to Anne Sophia, eldest daughter of Richard Temple, esq., of the Nash, near Worcester.

— At Donnington, Salop, John Brooks, esq., Whalley House, Manchester, to Anne, eldest daughter of John Jones, esq., of Kilsall Hall, Albrighton.

25. At Painswick Church, Gloucestershire, Captain Hugh Hamons John Massy, 44th Regt., to Anne Margaret, second daughter of the late Morgan John Evans, esq., of Llwynbarried, Radnorshire.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Ambrose Poynter, esq., of Park-street, Westminster, to Louisa Noble, daughter of the late General Robert Bell, Madras Artillery.

— T. H. Burton Crosse, esq., to Mary, widow of Durell Blake, esq., of Elkington Hall, Somersetshire.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Harcourt Johnstone, esq., to Charlotte, second daughter of Charles Mills, esq., of Camelford House.

29. At the French Roman Catholic Chapel, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-square, General Ramon Cabrera Comte de Morella, to Marianne Catherine, only child of the late Robert Vaughan Richards, esq., Q.C.

30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Gladwin Turbutt, esq., of Ogston Hall, Derbyshire, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Baldwin Duppa Duppa, esq., of Hollingbourne House, Kent.

JUNE.

1. At St. Paul's, Hammersmith, J. A. D. Cox, esq., of Ham Common, Surrey, to Mary Brodie, relict of J. T. Smith, M.D., of Stevenage, Herts.

— At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Lieutenant Halliday, R.N., to Frances Louisa, daughter of the Hon. Charles Tollemache.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Thomas Dealtry, only son of the Bishop of Madras, to Lucy Healy, youngest daughter of John Bagshaw, esq., M.P., of Cliff House, Essex.

4. At Elton, Durham, the Rev. Henry Maister, of New Inn Hall, Oxford, M.A., to Grace, eldest daughter of George William Sutton, esq., of Elton Hall, Durham.

— At St. Paul's Chapel, Edinburgh, Edward Hunter Blair, esq., of Dunskey and Brownhill, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late George Wauchope, esq.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Sir George Howland Beaumont, bart., of Cole Orton Hall, Leicestershire, to Paulina Menzies, third daughter of William Hallows Belli, esq.

— At St. John's Church, Paddington, George David Pollock, esq., second son of Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., to Marianne Charity, eldest daughter of Robert Saunders, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Adam Atkinson, esq., of Lorbottle House, Northumberland, to Charlotte Eustatia, only child of John Collett, esq.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Count Maggiolini, of Monbercelli and Belvidere in Piedmont, Captain of the Grenadier Guards, to Adelaide Eliza, eldest daughter of Kerrison Harvey, esq.

6. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, the Ven. Marcus Gervais Beresford, Archdeacon of Ardagh, to Elizabeth, relict of R. G. Bomford, esq., of Rahanstown, county of Meath.

8. At Dacca, Bengal, Henry J. Anderson, Invalid Depôt Staff, Chatham, to Annie Hessie, daughter of S. J. Paxton, esq., B. C. Service.

— At Glendermott Church, county of Londonderry, George Courtney Vialls, esq., of the 95th Regt., to Sophia Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Thomas Oakes, bart.

— At Leamington, Stephen Digby, son of the late Admiral Robert Murray, to Anne, relict of William Packson Young, esq., of Banbury.

10. At Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Constantine Cole, of Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, to Sarah Ann Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Charles Fitzgerald Mackenzie.

— At Leamington, Arthur Moubray Cochrane, esq., to Mary Malonek, youngest daughter of the late John Michael Malonek, esq.

— At Knowle, the Rev. Rashleigh Duke, to Ellen Savage, third daughter of the late Rev. Charles Savage Landor.

13. At All Saints', Leamington, the Rev. Richard Cowley Powles, M.A.,

Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, to Mary, daughter of the late George Chester, esq., of the H.E.I. Company's B.C.S.

13. At Dungarvan, Lieut. Carmichael, R.N., to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Sir Nugent Humble, bart., of Clonkoscoran House, co. Waterford.

15. At South Warnborough, Hants, the Rev. Robert Gandell, M.A., Michel Fellow of Queen's College, to Louisa Caroline, eldest daughter of Thomas Pearse, esq., of South Warnborough Lodge.

18. At Swansea, the Hon. and Rev. Lewis William Denman, Rector of Washington, Durham, son of Lord Denman, to Frances Marianne, daughter of the late Thomas Eden, esq., of the Bryn, near Swansea.

— At Castle Dorington, the Rev. Anthony F. Thomson, S.C.L., of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Betsey Sawter, only child of the late Thomas Sawter Richardson, esq., of Castle Dorington.

19. At the parish church, Brighton, Francis Colville Hyde, esq., of Syndale, to Charlotte Amelia, third daughter of General Sir Ralph Darling, G.C.H.

— At Wickham Church, J. F. B. Wainwright, esq., Commander R.N., to Frances Isabella, second daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir F. A. Collier, C.B., K.C.H.

20. At St. Marylebone Church, Beverley Robinson Morris, M.D., of York, to Anne Robinson, daughter of the late Lieut. George A. F. Skottowe, R.N.

— At Budock Church, near Falmouth, John de Courcy Hamilton, esq., to Anna Chapman, youngest daughter of the late George Hilhouse, esq., late of Combe House, Gloucestershire.

— At St. Pancras Church, Robert Charles Roosmale-Cocq, esq., of Colombo, Ceylon, to Emily, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Girdlestone, esq., Q.C., of Chester-terrace, Regent's Park.

— At Brighton, Captain H. C. Otter, R.N., to Mary Jemima, second daughter of Lieut.-Gen. John Francis Birch, C.B.

22. At Marylebone Church, Captain Cardew, late of the 74th Highlanders, to Eliza Jane, second daughter of Richard Bethell, esq., Q.C.

25. At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, the Hon. and Rev. George T. V. Bridgeman, second son of the Earl of Bradford, to Emily Mary, second daughter of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells and Lady Harriet Bagot.

25. At Ampney Crucis, Gloucestershire, the Rev. John Filmer Anstey, M.A., to Caroline, daughter of the Rev. Edward A. Daubeny, Vicar of Ampney Crucis.

— At St. Mary's, Weymouth, Hastings Snow, esq., of Blandford, to Helen Clare, youngest daughter of the Rev. Octavius Piers, Vicar of Preston, near Weymouth.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, John Torrance, esq., of Gloucester-road, Hyde Park-gardens, to Julia, eldest daughter of Captain Whish, R.N.

26. Baron Mayer De Rothschild, of Piccadilly, to Juliana, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Cohen, esq., of Park-lane.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Sir William Dickson, bart., of Sydenham, Roxburghshire, Capt. R.N., to Laurette Emmeline, only daughter of Colonel Northey, of Llangwathan, Pembrokeshire.

— At the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, the Rev. Cornelius Hart, to Elizabeth Deborah, the second daughter of the late Henry Wyatt, esq., of Farm Hill, Stroud.

— At Bangor-ys-Coed, G. F. Simes, esq., of Worcester College, Oxford, to M. Anne Augusta, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Keightley, of Pickhill Hall, Wrexham.

— At Copford, Essex, the Rev. Stratford Leigh, Vicar of Hatfield Peverel, to Priscilla, only daughter of the late W. P. Honywood, esq., of Mark's Hall.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederick Charles Ellis, esq., to Lucy Ann, second daughter of John Bidwell, esq., of Park-place, St. James's-street.

— At St. John's, Edinburgh, William Prevost, Captain 21st Fusiliers, to Zina Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Dewing, Rector of Rainham, Norfolk.

— At Lucan, Captain Montrèsor, 55th Regt., to Adelaide, second daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. Scott, K.C.B., of Woodville, near Lucan.

— The Baron Pierre Francois Ferrari, Major in the service of the King of Sardinia, to Yolande Bridget, daughter of Alexander Cockburn, esq.

JULY.

2. At Wasing, the Rev. John Le Mesurier, M.A., of Bradfield, Berkshire,

MARRIAGES.

to Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter of William Mount, esq.

2. At St. James's Church, Sydney, Captain Augustus Frederick Jenner, of her Majesty's 11th Regiment, Major of Brigade, fifth son of the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, to Caroline Catherine, third daughter of Major.-Gen. E. B. Wynyard, C.B.

— At West Oxford, Upper Canada, the Rev. Arthur Palmer, A.B., Rector of Guelph and Rural Dean, to Catherine, fourth daughter of the late John Blanshard, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

— At Salisbury, the Rev. Charles Hinxman, to Emmeline, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Fisher, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Robert Hawkins, Vicar of Lamberhurst, and Chaplain to the Marquis Camden, to Frances Julia, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.

— In the chapel of the Rue d'Agueseau, Paris, Frederick Locker, esq., to Lady Charlotte Bruce, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Elgin.

— At Carleton Church, Carleton Hall, Suffolk, Major Petrie Waugh, to Mary Murray, only daughter of the late Sir Murray Maxwell, K.C.B., and widow of the late Captain Hallowell Carew, of Beddington Park, Surrey.

— At St. Mary's Chapel, and afterwards at Trinity Church, Chelsea, Matthew James Higgins, esq., of Lowndes-square, to Emily Blanche, youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry Tichborne, bart., of Tichborne, Hants, and widow of John Benett, jun., esq., of Pyt House, Wilts.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Frederick Viscount Chewton, Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of the Earl Waldegrave, to Fanny, only daughter of the late Captain Bastard, R.N., of Sharpham, Devon.

— At Bath, the Rev. George Dance, to Sibyll Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Scrogga, of Standen, Wilts.

— At Streatham Church, William H. Humphery, B.A., second son of John Humphery, esq., M.P., to Maria, youngest daughter of William Cubitt, esq., M.P.

— At Brussels, Lewis Eyre, esq., to Margaret Frances, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Haggerston, bart.

3. At Kingston-upon-Hull, John Nisbet, esq., to Lucy, youngest daughter of Edward Gibson, esq., of Hull.

3. At Cheltenham, Victor Dumazet de Pontigny, of the Château de Chauveux, Puy-de-Dome, France, to Mary Georgina, eldest daughter of Major Ellis, late 18th Hussars.

— At the English Episcopal Church, Antwerp, the Rev. Maxwell Julius Blacker, to Emily Georgina, second daughter of Henry Daveney, esq., Malines, Belgium.

— At Edinburgh, Capt. Robert Fitzgerald Crawford, Royal Artillery, to Jane Dalrymple, youngest daughter of the late Col. Anderson, of Winterfield, K.H.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Col. George Paris Bradshawe, K.H., to Charlotte Dorothy, eldest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Croxton.

— At the Cathedral, Lismore, Robert Wintle Gilbert, eldest son of the Bishop of Chichester, to Emma, youngest daughter of the Venerable Henry Cotton, Archdeacon of Cashel.

— At Howden, the Rev. Frank Sugden, M.A., Vicar of Adlinfleet, second surviving son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Sugden, to Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter of the late Philip Saltmarshe, esq., of Saltmarshe.

— At Calcutta, and afterwards at the Old Cathedral, Robert Lewis Wm. Reid, esq., to Agnes Testar, youngest daughter of the late John Testar, esq., of South Audley-street, London.

— At Windsor, Nova Scotia, the Rev. John Bainbridge Smith, M.A., to Emma Maria, fourth daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton, of Clifton, near the same place.

— At Basildon, Berks, Capt. W. F. N. Wallace, E.I.C., to Emma, youngest daughter of the Rev. G. H. Peel, of the Grotto, Basildon.

— At Wareham, Chas. J. White, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Wm. Grove White, C.B.

— At Bath, George Wm. Rossiter Ireland, esq., to Mary Eliza, daughter and heiress of the late Potter Jeremiah Redwood, esq.

— At Exeter, John Marwood Wolcott, esq., of Knowle, Salcombe Regis, Devon, to Anne Eleanor, daughter of Archdeacon Moore Stevens.

6. At Clevedon, Chas. Howell Collins, esq., surgeon of Chew Magna, to Henrietta Jane Heaven, second daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Grossett.

MARRIAGES.

8. At Weymouth, Robert Surtees, esq., of Redworth House, Durham, to Annie, widow of Justinian Alston, jun., esq., Odell Castle, Beds.

9. At Petersham, Surrey, Major Herbert B. Edwardes, C.B., First Bengal Fusilier Regiment, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late James Sidney, esq., of Richmond Hill.

— At Bamburgh, near Horncastle, the Rev. Henry Fynes Clinton, B.A., to Sarah Catherine, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D.

11. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edmund Packe, esq., of Stanhope-place, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Geo. Thornhill, esq., M.P., of Diddington, Huntingdonshire.

13. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Henry Fred. Amedroz, esq., to Magdalene Judith, youngest daughter of the late Louis Edmund Thornton, esq.

— At Eccles Church, and afterwards according to the rites of the Catholic Church, John Randolphus de Trafford, esq., to the Lady Adelaide Cathcart, third daughter of the Earl and Countess Cathcart.

— At Bristol, Robert Gaskell, esq., of Ashfield, near Warrington, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Lant Carpenter, LL.D., of Bristol.

15. At Trinity District Church, Twickenham, Henry Wedderburn Cumming, Capt. Coldstream Guards, eldest son of General Sir Henry Cumming, to Emma Georgiana Christina, fifth daughter of Sir William Clay, bart., M.P., of Fulwell Lodge, Twickenham.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederick Winn Knight, esq., M.P., of Wolverley House, Worcestershire, to Maria Louisa Cowling Gibbs, daughter of the late E. Gibbs, esq.

— The Rev. F. T. Stephens, to Charlotte Dorothea, second daughter of Humphry Willyams, esq., M.P.

— At St. Paul's Church, Valetta, Malta, Lieutenant the Hon. George Henry Douglas, R.N., second son of the Earl of Morton, to Charlotte Martha, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, bart., G.C.B.

16. At Oxford, M. J. Johnson, esq., of the Radcliffe Observatory, to Caroline, daughter of J. A. Ogle, M.D.

— At Eastwell, Kent, Captain Henry Edwin Weare, of the 50th Regt., to Charlotte Georgiana, only daughter of the Rev. Charles Oxenden.

— At Ayr, John N. Maxwell M'Leod, to Anne Irvine, daughter of Rear-Admiral Donald Campbell, of Barbreck, Argyleshire.

16. At Ayr, James Bartlet Hyde, to Isabella Jessie Anne, daughter of Rear-Admiral Donald Campbell, of Barbreck, Argyleshire.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, T. M. Williams, esq., to Emma Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. R. Major, D.D., Vicar of Wartling, Sussex.

— At Marchwood, George Augustus Frederic Shadwell, esq., to Frederica, widow of Phipps John Hornby, esq., late of the Engineers.

— At Kells, J. Sandars, esq., M.P., to the Lady Virginia Taylour, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Headfort, K.P.

— At Middleton Scriven, Salop, the Rev. Richard Seddon, B.A., to Catherine Priscilla, second daughter of Rev. Thomas Rowley, D.D.

— Captain H. Montagu Smyth, to Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. C. Clarke, Hulver Hill, Suffolk.

17. At St. Paul's, Ball's-pond, the Rev. Michael Biggs, M.A., of King's College, to Emma Louisa, daughter of the late Benjamin Alder, esq.

— At Christ Church, St. Pancras, Sir Thomas Sebright, bart., to Olivia, youngest daughter of Lady Emily Henry, and niece to the Duke of Leinster.

18. At Leckhampton Church, Colmore Frind Cregoe Colmore, esq., of Moorend, Charlton Kings, to Mary, only daughter of the Rev. E. P. Owen, of Bettws Hall, Montgomeryshire, and Roderic House, Cheltenham.

— At Gloucester, James Borrett, esq., M.D., of Great Yarmouth, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Smart Hughes, B.D., Canon of Peterborough and Vicar of Edgeware.

— At Enfield, William Thornhill Cator, esq., to Frances Julia, eldest daughter of Robert Sayer, esq., of Pierrepont Lodge, Surrey.

— At Bapchild, Kent, John Henry Mercer, esq., Royal Marines, to Ann, second daughter of the late William Lake, esq.

22. At St. Marylebone Church, Andrew Crosse, esq., of Fyne Court, Somersetshire, to Cornelia Augusta Hewett Berkeley, eldest daughter of F. H. Berkeley, esq., Dixfield, Exeter.

23. At St. James's, Paddington, Geo. Chaplin Child, esq., M.D., of Queen

MARRIAGES.

Ann-street, to Ann Eliza, daughter of Charles Baldwin, esq., of Sussex-square.

23. At St. Saviour's Church, Charles Hemery, esq., to Mary Georgiana Catherine, eldest daughter of Lady Plasket and the late Edward Rundle, esq., Capt. H.M. 49th Regt.

— At Finstock Church, Oxfordshire, the Rev. Havillard de Saumarez, M.A., Rector of St. Peter's, Northampton, to the Hon. Elizabeth Charlotte Spencer, youngest daughter of the late Lord Churchill.

— At Paris, at the British Embassy, Richard Welby, esq., late of Welbourne Hall, Lincolnshire, to Isabella Frederica, daughter of Col. Granville Eliot.

— At Weston-super-Mare, Charles Henry Thomas, esq., retired Captain Bengal Establishment, to Mary Hurst, eldest daughter of the late J. W. S. Cruttwell, esq.

— At Bath, the Rev. W. Smith, B.D., of Berwick, St. John's, Wilts, to Louisa Bridge, of Beaufort West, Bath.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Colonel Robert Blucher Wood, C.B., to Constantia, youngest daughter of Col. the Hon. Henry Cecil Lowther, M.P.

25. At Long Stow, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. George E. Yate, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Margaret Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. A. Bishop, Rector of Long Stow.

29. At the British Consulate, Bayonne, and on the 1st August at the English Chapel, Pau, Brownlow Poulter, esq., B.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Charlotte Laura, second daughter of the Rev. J. Drake, of Northchurch, Hertfordshire, and Rector of Stourton, Wilts.

AUGUST.

1. At Hambledon, Bucks, the Count de Zuylen de Nyevelt, Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to Catharine Henrietta, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Robert Nixon.

— Viscount Cranley, only son of the Earl of Onslow, to Lady Katherine Anne Cust, youngest daughter of the Earl Brownlow.

— At Burnham, the Rev. Edward Balston, M.A., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Harriet Anne, fourth daughter of the Rev. Thomas Carter, Fellow of Eton College, and Vicar of Burnham.

1. At Great Amwell Church, Herts, Stewart St. John Gordon, esq., of the B.C.S., to Clara, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D.

— At Stillington, Arthur Huband, esq., to Annie, daughter of Rear-Admiral Croft.

2. At Dublin, Charles Morant, esq., late of Prince Albert's Own Hussars, to Elizabeth Malvina, daughter of the late John Hemphill, esq.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Lord Rodney, to Sarah, second daughter of the late John Singleton, esq.

— Richard Wood, esq., to Christina, eldest daughter of Sir W. D. Godfrey, bart.

— At Trinity Church, Adelaide, South Australia, William Price, esq., Bugle Ranges, Mount Barker, late of Richmond, Surrey, to Anne, daughter of George Freeman, esq., of Troy's Hall, Essex.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq., to Elizabeth Catharine, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B., 43rd Light Infantry.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Verner, esq., eldest son of Sir William Verner, bart., M.P., of Churchill, county Armagh, to Mary Frances Hester, third daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Albert Ricardo, esq., of Charles-street, Lowndes-square, to Charlotte Frances, youngest daughter of the late Sir Thos. Tyrwhitt Jones, bart., of Stanley Hall, near Bridgenorth.

7. At Basildon Church, Berks, J. Grant, esq., to Emily, daughter of Jas. Morrison, esq., of Basildon Park.

8. At Sledmere, the Hon. Thomas Grenville Cholmondeley, second son of Lord Delamere, to Katharine Lucy, second daughter of Sir Tatton Sykes, bart.

— At Leybourne Rectory, Kent, Frederick Craven Ord, esq., Royal Horse Artillery, to Hester Augusta, youngest daughter of Sir Michael Cusac Smith, bart., of King's County.

— At Hornsey, Frederick Thomas Pratt, D.C.L., of Doctors' Commons, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Rev. James Wadman Alexander, of Rayne, Essex.

— At the Roman Catholic church,

and afterwards at the parish church, Pontefract, T. H. Pedley, esq., of that place, to Miss Gully, esq., daughter of John Gully, esq., of Ackworth Park.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Francis Joseph Cresswell, esq., to Charlotte Frances Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Hon. Frederick Gough and the Lady Charlotte Calthorpe Gough.

— At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, James Stuart Tytler, the Younger, of Woodhouselee, esq., Writer to the Signet, to Mary Elizabeth, only child of Alexander Blair, esq., Drylaw House.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Weyland, esq., to Lady Catharine de Burgh, third daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

— At Heavitree, Exeter, George Sayer Boys, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Brackenbury, C.B.

10. At Wellesbourne, the Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Paulet, to Mathewana, eldest dau. of Bernard Granville, esq., of Wellesbourne Hall, Warwickshire.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Viscount Reidhaven, eldest son of the Earl of Seafield, to the Hon. Caroline Stuart, youngest daughter of the late Lord Blantyre.

13. At Dyrham, Gloucestershire, C. R. G. Douglas, esq., 32nd Regt. B.I., to Louisa, daughter of Sir George Best Robinson, bart.

14. At Preston, Edmund Francis Ffarington, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Margaret, only child of the late James Newsham, esq.

— At Kingsbridge, Devon, J. L. Rookes, esq., of Tenby, to Sophia Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Nicoll, D.C.L.

15. At Rydal, Westmoreland, W. E. Forster, esq., of Rawdon, Yorkshire, to Jane Martha, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby.

— At Basildon, Berks, Comm. Francis Thomas Brown, R.N., to Sophia, third daughter of the Rev. G. H. Peel, of the Grotto, Basildon.

— At Dawlish, Francis Barrow, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Catherine Clara, second daughter of Rear-Admiral Thomas Dick, of Brook House, Dawlish.

— At Ancaster, the Rev. A. Marsh, Vicar of Tuxford, Notts, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Lamb, Dean of Bristol.

15. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Charles Dyke, esq., R.N., to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Fox, esq., of Chester-terrace.

— At All Souls', Langham-place, and also at the French Catholic Chapel, Monsieur P. Bartholeyns de Fossalaert, Attaché of the Belgian Legation in London, to Emma Jane, daughter of T. C. Grattan, esq.

19. At St. George's Church, Sierra Leone, N. J. Watson, esq., of the Medical Staff, to Mary Adelle, eldest daughter of Major Soden.

20. At Bath, Charles W. G. Burrill, late Capt. 34th Regt., to Caroline Margaret, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Luxmere, 16th Foot.

— At Rochdale, George Poulden, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Emma Frances, second daughter of the Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth, D.D., Vicar of Rochdale.

— At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, at the British Consul's, Captain Henry Morse, of the Bombay Army, to Lydia, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Walker, R.M.

— At St. Bride's Church, Richard Ilbert Phillips, esq., to Fredrica Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of the Baron de Rutzen, of Slebech Hall, Pembrokeshire.

21. At Monkstown Church, Dublin, William Cunningham Bruce, Captain 74th Highlanders, to Charlotte Isabella, daughter of the late Hon. Waller O'Grady.

22. At Bocking, Essex, Dr. William Henry Paine, of Corbet House, Stroud, to Emily Julia, third daughter of John Burder, of Codham Hall, Essex.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Jas. Edward Fitzgerald, esq., to Fanny, eldest daughter of George Draper, esq., of Woburn-square.

— At St. Thomas's, Stamford Hill, Henry Moon, esq., M.D., of Lewes, to Caroline, third daughter of Edward Gardner, esq., of Stamford Hill.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Alexander Starkie Bence, esq., to Agnes, second daughter of John Barclay, esq.

24. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Maximilian Montagu Hammond, esq., Capt. in the Rifle Brigade, to Anne Rosa, daughter of George J. Pennington, esq.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Fitzgerald Algernon Charles Foley, R.N., son of the late and brother of the present Lord Foley, to Frances,

MARRIAGES.

younger daughter of Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, Fifeshire.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Waller Augustus Lewis, esq., M.B., Cantab, of Hinde-street, to Hester Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir William H. Pringle, G.C.B., and great granddaughter of the first Earl of Chatham.

— At Croxhall Church, Catton, Staffordshire, the Hon. Robert Curzon, eldest son of the Hon. R. Curzon and the Baroness De la Zouche, to Emily Julia, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, bart.

— At Brighton, Lieut.-Col. H. F. Bonham, of the 10th Royal Hussars, to Augusta, second daughter of the late Sir Christopher Musgrave, bart., of Eden Hall, Cumberland.

— At Peckham, John Huson Smith, esq., to Margaret Ellen, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Edward Kingsley, formerly of the 58th Regt.

28. At the Church of St. Nicholas, Brighton, Lord Alwyne Compton, youngest son of the Marquis of Northampton, to Florence Caroline, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Anderson and of the late Rev. Robert Anderson, of Trinity Chapel, Brighton.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Chatteris, esq., of Sandleford Priory, Berks, to Emily Georgina, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, bart.

— At Edinburgh, the Rev. Valentine G. Faithfull, to Frances Maria, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Farquharson, Governor of St. Lucia.

— At Cowhill, Marshall James, esq., Bengal Army, to Cecilia Henrietta, fifth daughter of Rear-Admiral C. J. Johnson.

— At Torre, Henry Mercer, esq., Royal Art., to Charlotte Amelia, second daughter of George Atkinson, esq.

— At Howth Castle, James Joseph Wheble, esq., of Bulmershe Court, near Reading, to Lady Catharine St. Lawrance, second daughter of the Earl of Howth.

29. At Belfast, John Cooper, esq., of the Oaks, Penwortham, Lancashire, to Mary, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Wright, C.B., 39th Regt.

— At Kilroot and Temple-corran, his Grace the Duke of Manchester, to Harriet Sydney, daughter of Conway R. Dobbs, esq.

— At Bangor-ys-Coed Church, Flintshire, Francis Russell, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Jesse Anne, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Keightley, of Picchill Hall, near Wrexham, Denbighshire.

29. At St. Clement's, Truro, Mr. George Francis King, of the Borough, London, to Harriett Ann, only daughter of the late Richard Lander, the African traveller.

— At St. George's Church, Bristol, the Rev. Edward Blomfield Turner, of Wortley, Yorkshire, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Venour, Rector of Bourton-upon-Dunsmore, Warwickshire.

31. At Bath, George Edward Durnford, esq., of the Ordnance Department, to Mary Georgiana Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Chas. Beaven, esq.

— At St. Peter's, Pimlico, the Earl of Darnley, to Lady Harriet Pelham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Chichester.

SEPTEMBER.

3. At Godmanchester, Hunts, Henry Collier, esq., of Walthamstow, Essex, to Mary Spencer, only daughter of James Hunnybun, esq., of Godmanchester.

— At Horsley Church, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Robert Kingsborough, St. Lawrance, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late Richard Boyle Townsend, esq., of Castle Townsend, county of Cork.

— At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, Edmund Pinnock Denness, esq., to Caroline Christiana, second daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B.

— At Wandsbech, in the Duchy of Holstein, Crawshay Bailey, esq., High Sheriff of Monmouthshire, to Ann, widow of the late William Bailey, esq., of Lewisham, Kent.

— At Westminster, James Stephen, esq., to Caroline Neville, fifth daughter of Dr. Henry Davies.

4. At St. Benedict's Church, Cambridge, Mr. Macmillan, to Fanny, only daughter of Charles Orridge, esq., Regent-street, Cambridge.

— At the Cathedral Church, Manchester, the Rev. Arthur Tidman, M.A., of Woodstock, to Mary, second daughter of James Kershaw, esq., M.P. for Stockport.

— At Bath, Randle Walbraham Falconer, esq., M.D., to Sophia Harriett Fanny Howard, youngest daughter of Major-Gen. R. W. H. Howard Vyse.

MARRIAGES.

4. At Edinburgh, Samuel Wilson Block, esq., of East Barnet, Herts, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Cheyne, esq., M.D.

5. At St. Nicholas, Guildford, George Manbey, esq., to Georgiana, second daughter of Rear-Admiral Harper, C.B., of Guildford.

10. At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. Samuel Clarke, M.A., to Mary Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Captain Edmund Palmer, R.N., C.B.

— At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Captain Ormsby Gore, 13th Light Dragoons, M.P. for the county of Sligo, to Emily Charlotte, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour, G.C.H.

— Thomas H. Wakley, esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, of Guildford-street, eldest son of Thomas Wakley, esq., M.P. for Finsbury, of Harefield Park, Middlesex, to Harriette Anne, third daughter of Francis Blake, esq., of Cavendish-road, St. John's Wood, and Money Hill, Herts.

— At Aldborough, Suffolk, Oliver Cromwell Field, esq., to Martha, eldest daughter of John Johnson Gay, esq.

— At Thurmaston, Leicester, the Rev. Charles Lisle March Phillipps, Vicar of Queniborough, to Elizabeth, only child of the late John Dixon, esq.

11. At Marbury Church, the Rev. James Yorke, of Marbury, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Sir H. M. Mainwaring, bart.

12. At St. Pancras, the Rev. Alfred Peter Lovekin, M.A., to Francis Charlotte Barbara Lily, fourth daughter of Major-Gen. James Grant, of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

— At St. James's Church, Westminster, Charles Robert Colvile, esq., M.P., to the Hon. Katherine Sarah Georgiana Russell, eldest daughter of the late Capt. John Russell, R.N., and the Baroness de Clifford.

— At Ipstones, Staffordshire, the Rev. Robert Bamford, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Sneyd, of Basford Hall, Staffordshire.

— At the Episcopal Chapel, Melrose, the Rev. James Park Whalley, Rector of Illington, Norfolk, to Agnes Ellen, youngest daughter of Wyrley Birch, esq., of Wretham Hall, Norfolk.

— At Trinity Church, Botleys, Roger William Wilbraham, esq., to Louisa, third daughter of Robert Gosling, esq., of Botleys Park, Surrey.

12. At Northallerton, the Rev. John Barry, Rector of Great Smeaton, to Letitia Hannah, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Warren Mercer, M.A., Vicar of Northallerton, all in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

— At Esher, Surrey, West Awdry, esq., of Rowden Hill, Chippenham, to Margaret Reid, third daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. G. Cookson, R.A.

— At the Catholic Chapel of the Bavarian Embassy, Warwick-street, Wm. Ince Anderton, esq., of Euxton Hall, Lancashire, to Lady Emma Plunkett, eldest daughter of the Earl of Fingal.

16. At the Spanish Chapel, and at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Sir Thomas R. Gage, bart., to Miss Drummond, daughter of Henry Drummond, esq., M.P.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, J. Thompson, esq., to Mariana, relict of Cooke Taylor, esq., LL.D.

17. At Wellington, the Rev. Wm. Walker Pulman, M.A., to Susanna Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. P. Thomas, L.L.B.

— At Clifton, Dr. Gutzlaff, Chinese Secretary to the British Plenipotentiary, Hong Kong, to Dorothy, eldest daughter of John Gabriel, esq.

19. At the parish church of Farming Woods, Northamptonshire, G. Wodehouse Currie, esq., to Evelyn Vernon, only daughter of the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P.

— In Moray-place, Edinburgh, James Robertson, esq., eldest son of the Hon. Lord Robertson, to Isabella Traill, fourth daughter of the late William Balfour, esq., of Trenaby.

— At Brighton, the Rev. Reginald G. Bryan, Vice-Principal of the Malta Protestant College, to Salome, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas W. Blomefield, bart.

— At Desert Martin, Ireland, the Rev. William Arthur Ormsby, M.A., to Helen Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late Hon. and Right Rev. William Knox, Bishop of Derry.

20. At Duncrub House, Perthshire, Lieut.-Col. Richardson, of Ballathie and Kinnaird, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late Right. Hon. Lord Rollo.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Holder Alleyne, esq., late Capt. 52nd Light Infantry, to Louisa, daughter of W. Fisher, esq., of Walsworth Hall, Gloucestershire.

— At St. Helier's, Jersey, Edward

MARRIAGES.

Hamilton Sterling, esq., F.R.S., to Annie Isabella, youngest daughter of Captain William Nugent Glascock, R.N.

21. At Trinity Church, Islington, Edw. Philip Leigh, esq., surgeon, to Rebecca, fourth daughter of Stephen Westbrook, esq., of Oxford.

23. At Newfoundland, Chas. Crowdy, esq., surgeon, to Julia Eliza, third daughter of the late Rev. F. H. Carrington.

— At Claremont Park, Leith Links, George Barclay, esq., to Elizabeth Frazer, daughter of George Berry, esq., merchant, Leith.

24. At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. Wm. Somerset, to Georgiana Amelia, daughter of Major.-Gen. W. L. Darling.

— At Tutbury, Staffordshire, the Rev. Alfred Kent, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late William Tenant, esq., of Little Aston, and the Hon. Maria Charlotte Pelham.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Arthur Gamlen, esq., of Clifton, to Frances Dyer, of Hereford-street, Park-lane, eldest surviving sister of Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, bart.

— At Edinburgh, Patrick Dudgeon, esq., to Cecilia Jane, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. William Turner, C.B.

26. At Dover, Joseph Goff, jun., esq., to Adelaide Henrietta Louisa Hortense Knox, daughter of Earl Ranfurley.

— At Saffron Walden, Thomas Edw. Scudamore, esq., to Ellen Theodora, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Nicholas Bull, LL.B., of Ickleton, Cambridgeshire.

— At West Hoathley, Sussex, the Rev. George Clifford Pease, M.A., of Magdalen College, Cambridgeshire, to Clarissa, youngest daughter of John Turner, esq., of Gravetye Manor, Sussex.

— Adolphus Augustus Turnour, to Mary Anne Elizabeth Grace, only child of Alexander Pearson, esq., of Park House, Stainmore, Westmoreland.

— At Abbots Langley, Herts, Capt. Ernle Kyrle Money, Royal Artillery, to Mary Emma Lewin, of Langleybury, Herts, daughter of the late F. J. Lewin, esq.

— At Holybourne, Hants, the Rev. D'Oyly Snow, to Maria Jane, second daughter of the late Robert Barlow, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

— At Paddington, W. Wilson, esq., of Tavistock-place, Russell-square, surgeon, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Sergeant E. Lawes.

27. At Drummondville, near the Falls of Niagara, Canada West, George Deare, esq., Captain Royal Canadian Rifles, to Jane Euphemia, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. John Murray.

OCTOBER.

1. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Dr. Charles Thomas Coote, Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Frances Sophia, younger daughter of William Lewis, esq., of Woburn-place, and of Gray's Inn.

— At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. James Walter Cary, D.D., of Chichester House, Brighton, to Frances Sarah, youngest daughter of the late John Butler Harrison, esq., of St. Mary's, Southampton.

— At Farnham Royal, Bucks, John Halliday, esq., of Akyab, Arracan, to Jane Meliora, daughter of the late Captain Michael Halliday, R.N.

— At Margate, T. G. Lynde, esq., of Great Queen-street, Westminster, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Tidd Pratt, esq., of Upper Grosvenor-street.

2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Clark Kennedy, 18th Royal Irish, to Frances Eleanor, only child of J. E. Walford, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Viscount Eastnor, to Virginia, daughter of the late James Pattle, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

3. At Edinburgh, Charles M. T. Western, esq., to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Balfour, Capt. R.N.

— At Chesham Bois, Bucks, W. Carne Vivian, esq., to Mary de St. Paule, youngest daughter of James Haig, esq.

— At St. George's Chapel, Stonehouse, Plymouth, George Drury, esq., R.M., to Jesse, youngest daughter of the late Harry Pigou, esq.

— At Lee, Kent, Frederic Morris, esq., Dacre Park, Lee, to Amelia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Smithers, of Greenwich.

5. At Hever Church, Kent, the Rev. William Wilberforce Battye, Rector of Hever, to Harriet Dorothea, the only daughter of Edmund Wakefield Meade Waldo, esq., of Hever Castle and Stonewall Park, in the same county.

6. At Forton, Lieutenant W. H. Fenwick, R.N., to Jane Donaldson Tinklar, second daughter of the late Captain R. S. Tinklar, R.M.

MARRIAGES.

7. At Port Louis, Mauritius, William Lyons, esq., Lieut. and Adjutant in her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, to Emily, third daughter of the late Zachariah Button, esq.

10. At St. Michael's, Chester-square, John Cuxson, esq., to Julia Lady Blake, relict of the late Sir Valentine Blake, bart.

— At Allhallows, London Wall, Gent Wigg, esq., to Margaretta-Adela, eldest daughter of Thomas Strickland, esq., of Plaistow, Essex.

— At St. Saviour's, Jersey, James Rudge, esq., Captain of the Tartar, to Annabella, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Graves.

— At St. John's, Westminster, Edward Bernard Hale Lewin, esq., to Maria Matilda, eldest daughter of Francis Rivaz, esq., of Cowley-street.

— At St. Paul's, Southsea, Albert Gahagan, esq., 10th Regt. N.I., to Clara Francis, daughter of Captain Pritchard, R.N.

12. At Clapham, Alfred Earnshaw, esq., of Clapham Rise, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. John Fourdrinier.

— At Valparaiso, Chili, William Parish Robertson, jun., esq., to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Harrington, esq., lieutenant R.N., of Dieppe.

15. At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Lieut.-Col. Brooke Taylor, 85th Light Infantry, to Henrietta, only daughter of Sir John Boyd, bart.

— At St. John's Church, Paddington, Philip John Budworth, M.A., Jesus College, Cambridge, of Greensted Hall, Essex, to Blanche, youngest daughter of the late Captain Trimmer, R.N.

— At All Souls', Charles Lloyd Hawker, esq., to Emma Jane, eldest daughter of John W. Digby, esq.

— At Ecton, Northampton, Bartholomew Tunnard, esq., late Captain 27th Regt., to Harriet Jane, youngest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford.

— At the parish church of Camus-juxta-Mourne, the Rev. William Alexander, Chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, to Cecil Frances, second daughter of John Humphreys, esq.

16. At Penwerris District Church, Falmouth, John M'Dowell Skene, esq., Commander R.N., to Harriet Anna, eldest daughter of Major-General Wood, C.B., K.H.

— At Dublin, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Talbot, son of Lord Talbot de Malahide, to Catherine-Eleanor, daughter of the late Francis Hoey, esq., of Dunganstown Castle, Wicklow.

17. At St. Alphage, Greenwich, the Rev. Bernard Gilpin, Vicar of St. John's Stanwick, Yorkshire, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late William Renwick, esq., Lieutenant R.N.

— At St. Mary's, Hastings, Eldred H. Bedingfield, esq., to Harriet Ann, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Davis.

— At Rugby, the Very Rev. James Gregory, Dean of Kildare and Incumbent of St. Bridget, Dublin, to Octavia Letitia, youngest daughter of the late Sir George Fetherston, bart.

— At St. Stephen's Church, St. John's Wood, the Rev. Edward Hamilton Nelson, to Antonina Eliza, daughter of Mark Beauchamp Peacock, esq.

— At Bishopsbourne, Dudley Lord North, to Charlotte Maria, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. William Eden, and Lady Grey de Ruthyn.

— At Cheltenham, R. Edmond Waters, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Emily Esther Anne, eldest daughter of the late Jonathan Peel, esq., of Culham, Oxfordshire.

— At Brighton, Frederick James Hall, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Maria Mary, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Langley.

— At St. Giles's, Frederick Fuhrmann Clarke, esq., to Lucy Annette, second daughter of Francis Boot, esq., M.D.

— At Ightham, Kent, Captain R. Luard, R.A., to Lewis Marianne, eldest daughter of Prideaux John Selby, esq., of Twizell House, Northumberland.

18. At Littleham, South Devon, Robert Azlack White, esq., to Mary, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Fairfax Moresby, C.B.

19. At Westleigh, North Devon, the Rev. John Haydon Cardew, of Belton, Leicestershire, to Teresa, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Torr.

22. At St. Thomas's Church, Winchester, Arthur Mellerish, Esq., Commander R.N., to Henrietta Frances, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Butler.

— At Sloughton, Sussex, Percy Standish, esq., of Scaleby Castle, Cumberland, to Caroline Macnamera, second daughter of the late Samuel Matthew Cloystoun, esq.

23. At Mussoorie, Thomas Leigh

MARRIAGES.

Blundell, esq., of Simla, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late John Smith, esq., surgeon, London.

24. At Allahabad, George Dundas Turnbull, esq., Civil Service, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rivers Grindall, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Swansea, Griffith Llewellyn, esq., of Baglan Hall, Glamorganshire, to Madelina Georgina, eldest daughter of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, esq.

— At West and South Stoneham, Hants, Captain Charles Lowth, Ben. Cav., to Susan Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Major Groves, 28th Reg.

— At the Countess of Clanricarde's, Dominick-street, Dublin, Edward M'Envoy, esq., 6th Dragoon Guards, to Elizabeth Frances Theresa, daughter and heiress of Andrew Browne, esq.

— At Muskham, W. D. Davenport, esq., of Bramhall, Cheshire, to Diana Elizabeth, dau. of John Handley, esq.

28. At Southampton, James Laing, esq., to Charlotte Eliza, second daughter of W. B. Page, esq.

29. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, the Rev. Duncan Campbell, Rector of Pentridge, Dorset, to Charlotte Savage, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. Adam Gordon Campbell, and relict of W. P. Fowley, esq., of the 16th Reg.

— At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, the Earl of Courtown, to Dora, youngest daughter of the late Chief Justice Pennefather.

— At Winterton, Norfolk, William Burnley Hume, esq., second son of Joseph Hume, esq., M.P., to Eliza G. Nelson, daughter of the Rev. John Nelson, rector.

— At Clifton, the Rev. Robert Harkness, grandson of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Mrs. Toswell of Clifton.

30. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, William Gowing, esq., to Jane Laura, only child of Sir Jasper Atkinson, of Portman-square, and North-Frith, Kent.

— At St. Lawrence's, Reading, Thomas Ellis, esq., to Emma, second daughter of Francis Hawkes, esq., of Reading.

— At Barbadoes, John Hampden King, esq., member of the House of Assembly, to Margaret Hughes, only daughter of Adam Cuppage, esq., Judge of the Assistant-Court of Appeal.

31. At Perth, Canada, John Dewe, esq., of Kingstown, to Clara Alicia, sixth daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Nellis.

31. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Richard Stephens, late of Merton College, Oxford, to Henrietta Maria, only daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., G.C.B.

NOVEMBER.

2. At North Cray, Kent, John Sims Reeves, esq., to Charlotte Emma Lucombe.

3. At Florence, the Marquis Attilio Incontri, to Mary, daughter of the late William Reader, esq., of Baughurst House, Hampshire.

4. At St. Peter's Church, Bedford, the Rev. J. Frederick Harward, to Sophia S. G. Holder, widow of John Alleyne Holder, esq., of Lemon Arbor, Barbadoes, and eldest daughter of Colonel Bush, K.H., Inspecting Field Officer, Leeds.

5. At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, the Rev. Taylor White, to Charlotte Bates, only child of Robert Crofts, esq., of Dumpton Park, Isle of Thanet.

— At the parish-church, Doncaster, the Rev. J. B. Brodrick, to Fanny, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Sharpe.

6. At Corrimony, N.B., Colonel J. Bloomfield Gough, C.B., Third Light Dragoons, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Quartermaster-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, to Elizabeth Agnew Arbuthnot, third daughter of the late George Arbuthnot, esq., of Elderslie, Surrey.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Villiers La Touche Hatton, esq., Captain in the Grenadier Guards, to Rosia Mary, only daughter of Sir William de Bathe, bart.

7. At Sedlescomb, Boyce Harvey Combe, esq., to Ann Sarah, only daughter of Hercules Sharpe, esq., of Oaklands.

— At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, C. Graves, esq., Capt. 82nd Reg., to Emily, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. North, of Beaumont House, Stoke, Devon.

— At St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, William Lloyd, esq., M.D., Madras Army, to Elizabeth Maria, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. Horton, M.A.

— At Bath, Henry Terry, esq., F.R.C.S., Northampton, to Juliana, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. John Sanford.

11. At Marylebone Church, Frederic Bernal, esq., youngest son of Ralph Bernal, esq., M.P., to Charlotte Augusta, only surviving daughter of James Brew-

ster Cozens, esq., of Woodham Mortimer Lodge, Essex.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Alexander Charles, eldest son of Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Patrick Stuart, G.C.M.G., to the Hon. Elizabeth Frederica, daughter of Lord George Lennox, and Maid of Honour to the Queen.

— At the Collegiate Church, Southwell, Notts, the Rev. John Gordon, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Francis Octavia, third daughter of the late Colonel Sherlock, K.H., of Southwell.

13. At Stonehouse, Plymouth, Mathew Wharton Wilson, esq., to Gratiana Mary, only daughter of Vice-Admiral Thomas, of Stonehouse.

— At Charles Church, Plymouth, John George Boothby, esq., of the R.H.A., to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Seale, R.N.

— At Brighton, the Rev. R. J. Allen, B.A., Vicar of Swilland, Suffolk, to Emma, daughter of the late Broome P. Witts, esq.

14. At St. Pancras Church, Horatio Nelson Davies, of the 25th Reg. B.N.I., to Helena Adelaide Anderson, 4th daughter of the late John Anderson, esq.

— At Bishopstone, Christopher William Crawford Edmonds, esq., to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late J. W. Puzey, esq.

— At St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham, Dr. J. Collis Browne, H.M.'s 98th Reg., to Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Kersteman.

— At Kingston, Portsea, the Rev. H. T. May, Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Frances Mackenzie, second daughter of Captain Agnew, of Portsmouth.

15. At Barrackpore, East Indies, Henry Brabazon Urmston, esq., of the 62nd Reg., B.N.A., to Harriet Elizabeth Hughes, daughter of William Hughes Hughes, esq., formerly M.P. for Oxford.

16. At Mussourie, East Indies, Christopher W. Fagan, esq., B.C.S., to Henrietta Emily, daughter of Col. Williamson.

17. At St. James's, Piccadilly, James William Dewar, esq., 49th Reg., to Kate Jane, third daughter of Edmund Dayrell, esq.

19. At the parish-church of St. John, Barbadoes, Major Charles Edward Michel, of the 66th Reg., to Emily Spooner, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Bowcher Clarke, Kt., C.B., Chief Justice of Barbadoes and St. Lucia.

20. At the parish-church, Malahide, near Dublin, Richard Gosling, esq., to Mary Shuldham, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Henry.

— At Ramornie, Commander Henry King, R.N., to Isabella Louisa H. Maitland, dau. of the late James Heriot, esq.

21. At Trinity Church, Chelsea, Henry Raper, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Emily Frederica, daughter of the late Rev. Frederick Ekins.

23. In Hanover, Lewis D. B. Gordon, esq., C.E., Regius Professor of Civil Engineering and Mechanics in the University of Glasgow, to Marie, eldest daughter of the late David Heise, esq., and widow of Captain William Glünder.

— At the Cathedral Church of Antigua, Richard Paget Campbell Jones, esq., R.A., to Eliza Harriet, only daughter of Thomas Lane, esq., Colonial Secretary of Antigua.

25. At Mangpore, Lieut. G. F. S. Browne, 14th M.N.I., to Margaret M., third dau. of T. R. Davidson, esq., B.C.S.

28. At Clifton Church, Simeon Henry Stuart, to Catherine Henrietta, the eldest daughter of Colonel Lechmere Worrall, B.C.

— At Hove Church, Brighton, the Rev. W. Sergison, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Chichester and to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, to Catherine Frances Eleonora, second daughter of William Colegrave, esq.

— At Denmore, Joseph Dundas, esq., to Margaret Isabella, youngest daughter of George Moir, esq.

— At Prestbury Church, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Lewis Richard Cook Griffiths, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford, to Grace Denison, youngest dau. of William Denison Wilkinson, esq.

— At Frankfort, Thomas Twining, jun., esq., of Perryn House, Twickenham, to Antoinette Victorine Caroline Johanne Von Hagen, eldest daughter of the late Baron Von Hagen, of Prussia, Colonel of the Regiment of Nassau, and Chamberlain to the Grand Duke.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Stewart Mackenzie, esq., 72nd Highlanders, to Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-General T. Marriott, of the Madras Army.

— At Radbourne Church, Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, esq., to Anna Caroline, eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon. Leicester Fitzgerald Stanhope, C.B., and grand-daughter of the late Earl of Harrington.

MARRIAGES.

DECEMBER.

3. At Calcutta, Lieut. Roger Delamere Dansey, 30th Reg. N.I., to Eliza Georgina, daughter of the late Colonel Dundas, of the E.I.S.

— At St. James's, Westminster, Lieut.-Col. Alexander, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, to Penelope, youngest daughter of the late William Hooper, esq.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, John Christian Cowley, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Julia, eldest daughter of Sir William Baynes, bart., of Portland-place.

— At St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, S. Laurence Cox, esq., Surgeon, Madras Horse Artillery, to Emma, youngest daughter of George Pearse, esq., M.D.

4. At Mangalore, Capt. H. F. Guslard, 6th Madras, N.I., to Margaretta Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. John White.

— At Llandrinio, Lieut.-Col. Thorndike, R.A., to Isabella Russell, only daughter of the Rev. John Russell, M.A.

— At Coimbatore, Moreton J. Walhouse, esq., Civil Service, to Elizabeth Amelia, eldest daughter of the late William Baron de Kutzleben, Lieut.-Col., Madras Army.

5. At Wallasey Church, Cheshire, Captain Charles Egerton, R.N., to Margaret, daughter of Colonel the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, of Leasowe Castle.

10. At St. Michael's, Chester-square, Henry Wollaston Blake, esq., to Charlotte Anne, eldest daughter of John Walbanke Childers, esq., M.P.

— At St. James's, Dover, Thomas Beevor, esq., to Sophia Jane, widow of the late T. Jermy Jermy, esq., of Stanfield Hall, in the same county.

— At Kerton, near Faversham, the Rev. C. Frederick Newell, M.A., Incumbent of Broadstairs, Kent, to Anne Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, of Norton Court.

— At Walworth, Henry Brinsley Sheridan, esq., of Brompton, to Elizabeth Frances, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. John Wood.

12. At St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, Her Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul-General for Egypt, second son of the late George Earl of Dunmore, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late James Wadsworth, esq., of Geneseo, New York.

— At Calcutta, Major Somerset J. Grove, 68th Reg., B.N.I., to Louisa Eliza, only daughter of the late George Snowden, esq.

12. At Cawnpore, Captain Anson, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of Lieut.-Col. Manson.

16. At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. John J. Wilkinson, M.A., to Gertrude, sole surviving child of the late John Walpole, esq., of Dublin.

17. At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, Charles Rhoderic M'Grigor, esq., to Elizabeth Anne, youngest daughter of Colonel Sir Robert Nickle, K.H.

— At Morval, Cornwall, Sir John Duckworth, bart., to Mary Isabella, youngest daughter of the late John Buller, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, James Hayes Sadler, esq., to Sophia Jane, eldest daughter of the late James W. Taylor, esq.

18. At Jesus Chapel, Enfield, G. Murton Tracy, esq., of St. John's Wood, to Anne, widow of the Rev. D. Cresswell, D.D., F.R.S.

— At Witney, Oxon, George Wilkinson, esq., of Dublin, to Mary, daughter of John Williams Clinch, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Col. James Perry, 31st Madras Lt. Inf., to Ida Sophia, eldest daughter of Captain J. E. Parlby, R.N.

19. At the Church of St. Michael le Belfrey, York, the Rev. C. A. Smith, M.A., minister of Macclesfield, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Francis Salmond, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

— At Cheshunt, Lieutenant Henry Beddek, R.N., to Rachael Harriet, fifth daughter of John Sympson Jessopp, esq., of Cheshunt.

— At the Priory Church, Malvern, Richard Gardner, esq., to Lucy, only daughter of the Count de Mandelsloh, of Ribbesbuttel, Hanover.

— At All Saints', Knightsbridge, the Rev. Hugo D. Harper, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and Head Master of the King's School, Sherborne, to Mary Charlotte, eldest daughter of Captain Henry D. Harness, R.E.

— At Highgate, the Rev. W. C. Williams, M.A., to Ellen, youngest daughter of J. Gardiner, esq., of Highgate.

— At Mahabuleshwur, near Bombay, George Forbes, esq., 5th Madras Cav., to Charlotte Godsal, youngest daughter of W. T. Brande, esq.

— At Windsor, Augustus Priestley

MARRIAGES.

Hamilton, esq., M.D., of Poole, to Mary Eleanor, second daughter of the late Robert Tebbott, esq.

19. At Guildford, the Rev. Francis Allen Peggott, M.A., to Mary Frances Errebess, daughter of J. H. Taylor, esq., M.D.

— At Combinteignhead, Devon, the Rev. John Clare Pigot, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Rev. B. W. Wrey.

21. At Bedfont Church, Middlesex, Henry Arthur Herbert, esq., to Grace Anne, fifth daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron.

22. Edward Charles John Cobbold, to Elizabeth Cassandra, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Charles Boone.

23. At St. George the Martyr, Eden Caye Greville, esq., to Rosa, eldest daughter of J. Michael, esq.

— At Glasgow, Dr. Edmund Ronalds, to Barbara Christian, daughter of the late Hugh Tenant, esq.

— At Cannanore, in the East Indies, Francis Mardall, esq., Lieut. and Adjutant of the 16th Reg. Mad. N.I., to Letitia Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Bardin, D.D.

24. At Upton, Torquay, William Cotton Fell, esq., to Eliza Jane, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Combe, R.M.

— At West Vale, Port Glasgow, Kelburn King, esq., M.D., to Mary, eldest daughter of Archibald M. Burrell, esq., Provost of Port Glasgow.

— At Paddington, John Turton Woolley, esq., to Mary Flora, eldest daughter of the late Captain Henry Kerr.

— At Lutterworth, the Rev. Milward Rodon Burge, to Mary Louisa Raffaelle, youngest daughter of the late M. Guerin Price, esq.

28. At Trinity Church, Bath, the Rev. Walter King, eldest son of the Archdeacon of Rochester, to Juliana, eldest daughter of the late Captain Henry Stuart.

— At St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone-square, Thomas Campbell Foster, of the Middle Temple, esq., to Isabella, only daughter of Andrew Crosse, esq., of Broomfield, Somerset.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Arthur Pack, 7th Royal Fusiliers, to Frederica Katherine, second daughter of Colonel the Hon. Hely Hutchinson.

31. At St. Elfin's, Warrington, the Rev. James Cook, LL.B., of Magdalene College, Cambridge, to Annabella, fourth daughter of the late John Alderson, esq.

31. At St. Mary's, Salehurst, Sussex, Arthur St. John Richardson, esq., of the B.C.S., to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. Jacob George Wrench, D.C.L.

— At Begbroke, Oxon, the Rev. T. Tournay Parsons, Vicar of Much Dewchurch, Herefordshire, to Mary Adair, daughter of the late John Coulson, esq.

— At Leyton, Essex, the Rev. H. Bayley, B.D., to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Browne.

DEATHS.

1849.

OCTOBER.

20. At Ipsden House, Oxfordshire, aged 73, John Reade, esq., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county.

NOVEMBER.

8. At Beaupré, Glamorganshire, in his 52nd year, Richard Bassett, esq., Capt. R.A., a deputy lieutenant of that county. During the contest in Spain between the Queen and Don Carlos in 1836 and 1837, Captain Basset was employed in raising the siege of Bilboa; took part in the field actions of the 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, and 16th March; assisted at the assault of the town of Hernani; and was present at the capitulation of Fontarabia.

28. At Exmouth, aged 80, Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, knt., a bencher of the Middle Temple, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A. This gentlemen was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Feb. 10, 1792, and soon afterwards repaired to Calcutta, where he was admitted an advocate of the Supreme Court of Judicature. Ill health obliged him to return to England in 1799, and he was then called upon to prepare a charter of justice for Ceylon. On the 19th March, 1801, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of that island; and he was knighted on the 24th June follow-

ing. While he held the office of Chief Justice he compiled from the Hindoo, Mussulman, and Dutch codes, the system of laws for Ceylon, by which the island is still governed. In 1805, ill health having compelled him to resign his appointment, he returned to England, purchased an estate in Buckinghamshire, and became a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county, where he acted for many years as chairman of the Quarter Sessions. In 1826 he was elected M.P. for St. Mawes, and sat until 1831.

DECEMBER.

5. At the vicarage house of Llanrhaiadr Mochnant, in his 89th year, the Rev. Walter Davies, the incumbent of the parish, and also of Yspytty Ivan, both parishes being in the county of Denbigh, and diocese of St. Asaph. Mr. Davies was born on the 15th July, 1761, at a place called Wern, in the county of Montgomery, of parents in humble circumstances, and received a very limited education at a humble village school. Here, however, he exhibited such a desire for study, that he was looked upon as a village genius. When he arrived at riper years, the finances of his parents not allowing them to keep him any longer at school, he was obliged, in order to gain a maintenance, to have recourse to mechanical employment in the first instance, and subsequently he became a schoolmaster, and occasionally inscribed grave-stones. And thus he continued until his 29th year, taking advantage, however, of every spare hour he could obtain to improve his mind by reading such books as came in his way. The Cambrian Society of the Gwyneddigion in London, having, in the year 1790, offered a premium for the best Welsh Essay on Liberty, to be read at their Eisteddfod or literary meeting at St. Asaph, a subject to which at that time was attached great interest, Mr. Davies became a competitor; and, adducing the information which his diligence and extensive reading had supplied him with, his essay was adjudged to be the best of the rival compositions. His studious character and literary merit becoming well known, and his desire to procure holy orders to enable him to proceed in his studies being communicated to his friends and acquaintance, they recommended and promoted his going to one of the Universities to obtain the requisite qualifications. Accordingly about the year 1791 he became a member of All Souls' College, Oxford; and, whilst there resident, held office at the Ashmolean Museum. This circumstance, with his close application to reading and study, induced him to remain at Oxford during all the vacations, as well as in term time; so that he did not return to his native district until after the number of years which the academical course required had terminated. Having received holy orders, he became curate of Meivod, Montgomeryshire, and in 1799 succeeded to the benefice of the perpetual curacy of Yspytty Ivan, in Denbighshire, and was removed thence to other better appointments. With respect to the attention paid to his merits by the several bishops who gave him preferment, he had the satisfaction of contemplating that they were voluntarily conferred on him without application. At the time he married he ranked already very high amongst the Welsh scholars and bards, having gained literary and poetical prizes at every one of the Eisteddfod meetings lately revived, excepting only those held in the years 1793 and 1794, during which time he and the Snowdon bard Dafydd Ddu Eryri were suspended from being competitors for bardic prizes, on the ground that, if admitted, they were almost certain to leave no chance of success to others. The renown which he thus had earned during the first half of his life he greatly increased during the second, preserving until his death not only his literary activity, but also his power of poetical composition. The prose writings of Mr. Davies consist, for the greater part, of prize essays, and contributions to magazines and other periodical publications, as "The Cambrian Register," "Cambro-Briton," "Cambrian Quarterly," "Y Greal" (Magazine), and "Y Gwyliedydd" (Watchman),—every one of which is indebted to him for some of the most valuable portion of its contents. He was also the author of "A General View of the Agriculture and Domestic Economy of North Wales and South Wales," in three volumes, 8vo., published by order of the Board of Agriculture in 1813, 1815; a work full

of shrewd observation, lively description, and practical advice.

8. At Linden, Northumberland, aged 77, Charles William Bigge, esq., M.A., a deputy lieutenant of that county, and president of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries and the Natural History Society, and president of the Mechanics' Institute; sheriff of Northumberland in 1802: a gentlemen highly respected in that county.

17. At sea, on his passage to Australia, Dr. Mac Mullin, Deputy Inspector Gen. Army Medical Department.

31. At Woodford, aged 97, Abel Chapman, esq., one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, and the senior member of that fraternity; for many years treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, and the oldest merchant and ship-owner of the City of London.

1850.

JANUARY.

1. Aged 69, Thomas White, esq., of the Queen's House, Lyndhurst.

2. At Stonehouse, in his 70th year, Sir David James Hamilton Dickson, knt., and K.St. Wladimir, F.R.S. Edinb., F.L.S., late Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets. He served as surgeon in the expeditions to Holland in 1799 and to Egypt in 1801; as physician-inspector at the capture of the French and Dutch islands in the West Indies; in the expedition up the Chesapeake, and that to New Orleans, &c. He was appointed acting physician and inspector of H.M. ships and hospitals at the Leeward Islands in 1806, and confirmed in that office in 1808; superintendent of the Russian Imperial fleet in the Medway in 1813, and received the order of St. Wladimir from the Emperor Alexander; physician to the Mediterranean fleet, but changed to the Halifax station, March, 1814; physician to the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth in 1824, and inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, Aug., 1840. He received the honour of knighthood from King William IV. in 1834.

3. At Pimlico, aged 81, Mr. John Lowry, formerly professor of Mathematics in the Royal College at Sandhurst.

4. Lady Wynn, wife of Sir Wm. Wynn, of Pulteney-street, Bath, and daughter of the late Col. Long, of Tubney Lodge, Berks.

5. Aged 32, Ambrose Barcroft Parker, esq., eldest son of Edward Parker, esq., of Alkincoats, near Colne, late capt. in the 64th regt., a deputy lieut. and magistrate for Lancashire, and a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

— At New York, in his 75th year, John Howard Kyan, esq., the inventor of the process for the preservation of timber.

6. At Clifton, near Bristol, Lieut.-General Charles Nicol, C.B., Colonel of the 66th regiment of Foot. Having joined the army in the Peninsula with the 66th regiment, he commanded that regiment at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive. For his services on the last occasion he received the gold medal, and the silver one was conferred upon him for the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Nivelle. Afterwards Lieut.-Col. Nicol proceeded to India, and in the Nepaul war of 1814, 1815, and 1816, commanded a division of the army under Sir David Ochterlony's command. In 1831 he was nominated a C.B.; in 1837 was promoted to major-general, and in 1846 to lieut.-general. In 1846 he was appointed to the colonelcy of his former regiment, the 66th Foot.

7. At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, aged 76, Isaac Blake Clarke, esq., C.B., formerly lieut.-col. of the Scots Greys.

— At Golden-square, Pentonville, aged 49, Lieut. Thomas Waghorn, R.N. This gallant officer at twelve years of age was appointed a midshipman in her Majesty's Navy, and sixteen days before he had attained seventeen, he passed in navigation for lieutenant—the youngest midshipman that had ever done so. He subsequently entered the East India Company's Marine, and served in the flotilla which accompanied the land forces on the pestilential shores of Arracan, where he was greatly distinguished by his indomitable energy and bravery. Returned from this fatal shore, Lieut. Waghorn devoted himself to the great project he had secretly at heart—namely, a steam communication between our Eastern possessions and England. This project, now proved to be so practicable, and productive of the greatest advantages, met with incredible opposition from the authorities, both of the Imperial and the East India

Company's Service; and any other man would have given it up in despair. However, in Oct., 1829, he was called on by Lord Ellenborough (President of the India Board) and Mr. Loch (Chairman of the Court of Directors) to go to India through Egypt, with dispatches for Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, &c., and to report upon the practicability of the Red Sea navigation for the overland route. On that trip he got to Alexandria in twenty-six days; and so rapidly was his journey to Trieste accomplished (nine and a half days through five kingdoms), that an inquiry was then made by the Foreign Office respecting it. Lieut. Waghorn's orders were to join the *Enterprise*, first steamer from England to India, at Suez, on the 6th Dec., 1829. Owing to an accident, she did not appear, and as he had important Government dispatches, Lieut. Waghorn had no resource except to return to England, or go on in an open boat down the Red Sea. He preferred the latter as a matter of duty, and sailed down the centre of that sea without chart or compass, the north star being his guide by night, and the sun by day. Suffice it to say that he arrived at Juddah, 620 miles, in six and a half days, and there first learned that the *Enterprise* steamer had broken her machinery on the way from Bengal to Bombay, and was not coming. From what Lieut. Waghorn observed in this trip, he felt convinced that, for every purpose of interest, politically, morally, and commercially, between England and the East, this was the route; and it is unnecessary to say with what ardour, perseverance, and firmness, he worked it to completion. Lieutenant Waghorn received the thanks of three quarters of the globe—namely, Europe, Asia, and Africa, besides numberless commendations from mercantile communities at every point where eastern trade is concerned. Unaided (except by the assistance of the Bombay Steam Committee) he built the eight halting places on the Desert, between Cairo and Suez, and the three hotels established above them, in which luxuries are provided and stored for the passing traveller, and rendered that hitherto waste the wonder of every traveller. When Lieut. Waghorn left Egypt in 1831, he had established English carriages, vans, and horses for the passengers' conveyance across the Desert (instead of camels), and placed small steamers from England on the Nile and Canal of Alexandria. The overland mails to and from India for three years (from 1831 to 1834) were worked by himself; and he summed up his labours by carrying letters to England from Bombay in forty-seven days, in Feb., 1834, without any steam from Alexandria to London. In 1847 Lieut. Waghorn showed that England possessed another way to India as well as the route through France, the gallant officer having in the winter of that year effected a saving of thirteen days in the journey *vid* Trieste. He, moreover, explored a mail route through the Papal States, *vid* Ancona, between England and India; and another route by way of Genoa. Each of these routes is now open (Trieste, Genoa, or Ancona) for such purpose whenever Government may think proper to order mails to and fro between England and India by either. By the intense exertions and anxieties attending the carrying out these plans, Lieut. Waghorn's iron frame was completely worn out, and he was compelled to leave the scene of his exertions. He died soon after landing from Malta. The Government had recently acknowledged his services by bestowing a pension on him, of which, however, he had only received one quarter's payment.

9. At Stoke, near Devonport, suddenly, Captain James Couch (1824). Capt. Couch entered the Navy in 1789, and served as midshipman under Sir Edward Hughes, and on the coast of Africa, and in the *Phaeton*, Capt. Stopford, under whom he was frequently engaged. For his varied and active services during the Egyptian campaign in 1801, Mr. Couch subsequently received the Turkish gold medal. In 1804 he was appointed lieutenant of the *Conqueror* 74, and in her accompanied Lord Nelson to the West Indies in quest of the combined fleets of France and Spain, and took subsequently a part in the battle off Cape Trafalgar. While in the *Acasta* he contributed to the capture, on the Home and American stations, of a large number of the enemy's armed and other vessels—assisted in driving a squadron under Commodore Decatur into New London—and evinced much bravery in command of the boats on many occasions of hazard, particularly at the capture, Dec. 25, 1812, of the *Herald* letter-of-marque, of 10 guns, on which

occasion he received a severe contusion in the leg from the bursting of a gun. Promoted to the rank of commander in 1817, he assumed command, in 1821, of the *Perseus*, receiving-ship, off the Tower; and, continuing for nine years and a half to discharge the duties of regulating captain at the port of London, raised and forwarded to their respective ships no fewer than 13,000 men. He was the inventor of the patent safety channels.

9. At his rectory house, Turnwheel-lane, Cannon-street, in his 85th year, the Rev. Henry George Watkins, M.A., rector of the united parishes of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, in the city of London.

— At Cambridge, aged 72, Jane, widow of James Watson Roberts, M.D., Physician to the Forces.

10. In Sloane-street, in his 76th year, Edward Du Bois, esq., barrister-at-law, a gentlemen long known in the literary world. Mr. Du Bois was educated at Christ's Hospital, and was contemporary with some of the most distinguished men produced by that excellent institution. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple on the 5th May, 1809, but never had much success in his profession; his occupations were literary, and he obtained considerable reputation as a contributor to the magazines and newspapers. Mr. Du Bois was one of that joyous fraternity of which Theodore Hook was the leading star, and Mr. Thomas Hill, of eccentric memory, of whom Mr. Du Bois (with a Mr. James) was executor and residuary legatee, deriving from the estate no inconsiderable sum. Mr. Sergeant Heath having been appointed Judge of the Court of Requests in Holborn, made Du Bois his deputy, and for many years he discharged the duties of the office; and by his good temper, good law, good conduct, and good humour, gave universal satisfaction. During about the last fifteen years he filled the office of secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy, but its functions did not interfere with various literary contributions to periodicals of different classes.

— At his residence at Sunderland, co. Durham, aged 73, William Reid Clanny, M.D., Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, a Knight Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Physician Extraordinary to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, and Consulting Physician to the Sunderland Infirmary. Dr. Clanny claimed to be the inventor of a lamp for coal mines, similar in principle to the safety lamp of Sir Humphry Davy, having in 1813 exhibited to the "Society for the Prevention of Accidents in Coal Mines" a steam lamp. In May, 1813, a paper was read before the Royal Society, entitled "On a steady Light in Coal Mines, by Dr. Wm. Reid Clanny," which was soon afterwards published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and on the 1st of October, in the same year, the Safety Lamp alluded to was exhibited at the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It was not until the 1st Jan., 1816, that Sir H. Davy's admirable lamp was tried at the Hebburn Colliery, for which he received 2000*l*. Dr. Clanny continued to give his attention to this subject with so much success that as an acknowledgement of his services in the cause of humanity, and as a public manifestation of gratitude, a few friends, headed by the Marquis of Londonderry, the largest coal-owner in the north of England, presented him with a splendid silver salver and a purse of gold.

10. At Cheveley Park, Miss Mary Home Purves, eldest daughter of the late Viscountess Canterbury.

— At Horncastle, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Willingham Franklin, esq., of Moor's Enderby, sister to Sir John Franklin, commander of the Arctic Expedition.

— At Dover, in his 83rd year, the Rev. William Whitfield Dakins, D.D. and LL.D., rector of the united parishes of St. Magnus, London Bridge, and St. Michael, Crooked-lane, in the city of London, and rector of Asheldam, Essex; formerly principal chaplain to her Majesty's Forces, precentor of Westminster Abbey, and F.S.A.

— At Kenwith Lodge, Abbotsham, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. H. Narcissus Hatherley.

— At Calcutta, Edward B. Ryan, esq., eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan.

— At Torquay, aged 54, Maria, wife of Dr. Sutherland.

11. At Dorking, aged 56, Lady Mary Leslie, youngest daughter of George William-Evelyn, 11th earl of Rothes.

— At Torquay, aged 50, Sophia-

Louisa, wife of the Rev. Thomas Pyne Bridges, of Danbury, Essex, and eldest daughter of the late Sir William Lawrence Young, bart., of Bradenham, Bucks.

12. At Torquay, aged 18, Maria, daughter of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Arbuthnot.

— In the Mozambique Channel, on board the *Earl of Balcarras*, from Bombay, aged 19, J. H. C. Loft, esq., Lieut. H.M. 64th Regt., eldest son of the late Thos. Capel Loft, esq., 92nd Highlanders.

13. At Devonport, Major Graham, at an advanced age.

— Aged 72, Catherine Dorothy, wife of John Jolliffe Tufnell, esq., of Langleys, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Michael Pilkington, bart., of Chevet.

— At Bognor, aged 75, Alexander Wilmot Schomberg, esq., Admiral of the Blue. This gallant officer was the eldest son of Capt. Sir Alexander Schomberg, R.N., and brother of the late Capt. Sir Charles March Schomberg, R.N., C.B., and K.C.H. The Admiral entered the Navy in April, 1785, as Lieutenant of the *Solebay*, and commanded a body of 50 seamen, in conjunction with the army under Sir Charles Grey, during the operations against Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. He also served on shore when an attempt was made to reconquer the posts in the island last-mentioned. He was in the celebrated old *Glatton* of 50 guns and 320 men, Capt. Henry Trollope, when that ship, stationed in the North Sea, on the 15th July, 1796, defeated and drove off a French squadron, consisting of four frigates and two ship-corvettes, assisted by a brig-corvette and an armed cutter. On the return of the *Glatton* to port, he was appointed, 28th July, 1796, first of the *Amphion* 32, as a step towards promotion; but that ship unfortunately was destroyed by fire in Hamoaze, while he was on his passage to join her. In the following January he was placed in command of the *Rambler* of 14 guns, in which he continued employed on the coasts of Holland and Norway, at Newfoundland, off Cherbourg, and on the Guernsey and Jersey stations, until advanced, 1st Jan., 1801, to post rank. While cruising, 22nd July, 1797, off the Doggerbank, in company with the *Tisiphone* sloop, the *Rambler* made prize of *Le Prospère* privateer of 14 guns. Captain Schomberg's services were now in constant requisition. He co-operated with the patriots on the coasts of Galicia, Asturias, and Biscay; brought 100 Russian prisoners of war from the Tagus to England; effected the capture, 5th Feb., 1809, of the French national ship *Hébe* (afterwards assigned the name of *Ganymede*); conveyed, early in 1810, a battalion of the 60th regiment from Spithead to Barbadoes; and had charge, during the siege of Guadaloupe, of a squadron stationed to windward of that island for the interception of any reinforcements intended for the enemy's garrison. Between 1810 and 1812 he was chiefly employed in command of light squadrons in the Baltic, where he watched a Russian fleet in the Gulf of Finland, afforded great security to trade, and so completely blockaded the Danish cruisers that a single sloop of war was a sufficient protection for any fleet of merchantmen crossing the North Sea. During the time he commanded the *York*, Capt. Schomberg occasionally blockaded Rochefort and L'Orient, and in 1814, with the *Vengeur* 74 and *Erne* 20 under his orders, conducted a body of troops from Bordeaux to Quebec. On the 1st March, 1829, he was appointed to the *Melville* 74, fitting for the Mediterranean station, where he remained until advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, 22nd July, 1830. On the 23rd Nov., 1841, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and on the 9th of October, 1849, he attained the full rank of Admiral. Admiral Schomberg suggested to Lord Melville a plan, much approved at the time, although eight or nine years elapsed before any of his suggestions were adopted, for victualling the seamen and marines of the fleet, wherein he was the first to propose the substitution of tea, sugar, etc., for half the usual allowance of spirits, and was the author of some valuable professional treatises, etc. He married, first, Catharine-Anna, only surviving daughter of Stepney Rawson Stepney, esq., of Castle Durrow, King's county, Ireland; and, secondly, 1st Oct., 1804, Anne, youngest daughter of Rear-Adm. Richard Smith, of Poulton-cum-Seccombe, in Cheshire, by both of whom he had issue.

14. In Woburn-square, in her 65th year, Mrs. Bartley. Mrs. Bartley was born at Liverpool on the 23rd Oct., 1783. Her father was Mr. Williamson, an actor. Her mother, having been left a widow, married in 1793 Mr. Smith, another actor of the Salisbury company, and both Mrs.

Bartley and her brother were given the name of their father-in-law, Mr. Smith. As a child "Miss Smith" was introduced upon the provincial stage both at Salisbury and Liverpool, and at sixteen she made her *début* on the Lancaster boards. She afterwards, together with Mr. and Mrs. Smith, enlisted in Stephen Kemble's company at Edinburgh, where she played for three years; was subsequently a member of Tate Wilkinson's company at York, and of Macready's at Birmingham, but attained the summit of her provincial celebrity with Mr. Dimond at Bath. At length her fame reached the ears of Mr. Harris, the manager of Covent Garden, who engaged her in 1805 for three years, at the salary of 18*l.* a week for the first season, 19*l.* for the second, and 20*l.* for the third. She made her *début* as Lady Townley in "The Provoked Husband," and after the play recited, with much approbation, Collins' "Ode to the Passions," as she had been accustomed to do at Bath. From this period she pursued a successful career, both in England and in America. In 1814 she became the wife of Mr. Bartley, the excellent comedian, who survives her.

15. At Hauteville House, aged 98, Dame Emilia, relict of Sir Peter de Havilland, bailiff of Guernsey.

— At his residence in Beaumont-square, from an affection of the heart, in the 48th year of his age, Mr. Charles Robert Forrester, known, in conjunction with his younger brother Alfred, as "Alfred Crowquill," under which soubriquet some very amusing contributions to our light literature were published. Mr. Charles subsequently became an extensive contributor to our periodical literature.

16. At his seat, Newcourt, aged 86, John Bowden Creswell, esq.

— At L'Orient, in Britany, Commander Philip Le Vesconte, R.N. (1816), for many years British Vice-Consul at that port; he was the son of Philip Le Vesconte, esq., who lost a leg in Howe's action. Mr. Philip Le Vesconte entered the Navy in 1794, on board the *Saturn* 74, Capt. James Douglas, in which ship he was present in Hotham's partial action with the French fleet off the Hyères Islands, July 13, 1795, and afterwards served on the Channel and Halifax stations, and in the North Sea. In the *Monarch* 74, Capt. J. R. Mosse, Mr. Le Vesconte bore a part and was wounded in the battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801; in consequence whereof he was promoted, May 23 following, to a lieutenancy in the *Glatton* 50, stationed in the Baltic. His next appointment was Sept. 6, 1803, to the *Magnificent* 74, Capt. W. H. Jervis; in which ship, when forming part of the in-shore squadron off Brest, it was his misfortune to be wrecked, during a gale of wind, March 25, 1804. On being restored to liberty after seven years of captivity, he joined, in the course of 1811, the *Leopard* 50, *armée en flûte*, in which he served in the North Sea and Baltic until August, 1814, when he was appointed to the *Queen* 74, flag-ship of Rear-Adm. C. V. Penrose. He returned home from the Mediterranean in December, 1815; and retired on half-pay. Capt. Le Vesconte was held in such estimation in the scene of his consular duties, that the municipal and public officers of the port buried his remains with public honours.

17. At his residence, Minholm, Dumfries-shire, aged 82, Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Malcolm, K.C.B., of the Royal Marines. He was an elder brother of Adm. Sir Charles Malcolm, and entered the Royal Marines at the early age of thirteen years, and was actively and honourably employed for nearly half a century. He served in the first American war; was with Lord Howe, at the relief of Gibraltar in 1782; and was senior officer of the Marines at the battle of St. Domingo in 1806. In 1812 he was appointed to the command of the second battalion of Marines, which he commanded with great credit on the north coast of Spain, and subsequently in the United States and in Lower and Upper Canada. While in America he was engaged in several actions with the enemy, and particularly distinguished himself at the storming of Fort Oswego, on Lake Ontario, when his name was honourably mentioned in the Gazette of 5th July, 1814, and for his gallantry on that occasion he was the following year created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He married, in 1806, the daughter of William Oliver, esq., of Dinlybyre in Roxburghshire.

— At Dunkerrin Glebe, aged 83, the very Rev. Thomas Hugh Hawkins, D.D. Dean of Clonfert, and Rector of Dunkerrin.

19. At Llanover, suddenly, aged 78, Mrs. Waddington, widow of Benjamin Waddington, esq., of Llanover, and mo-

ther of her Excellency Madame Bunsen, and of Lady Hall.

19. Aged 76, John Pooler, esq., of Priory House, Kenilworth, who has bequeathed the following legacies to public institutions, &c., viz.—To the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, 100*l.*; to the Bible Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 100*l.*; to the Bishop of Jerusalem for the time being, 100*l.*; to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, 100*l.*; to the Society for Promoting Church Accommodation within the Archdeaconry of Coventry, 50*l.*

20. At Florence, aged 77, Bartolini, the celebrated sculptor. He was the son of a dealer in charcoal. Having a strong desire to travel and see the world, he went to Paris in the capacity of servant to a French gentleman; who, perceiving his talent for sculpture, sent him to the Academy of Fine Arts in that city. There he studied, became acquainted with M. Ingres, and worked for Cardinal Fesch, at thirty sous a day. Afterwards he was sent to Carrara, and kept there studying his profession by the Grand Duchess Elisa. He soon after laid the basis of his extended reputation. He went to Florence in the year 1802, and resided there to the time of his death. His funeral was attended by all the artistical and literary celebrities in Florence.

— Mr. Obadiah Rich, of Red Lion-square, bookseller. Mr. Rich was born in Boston, U.S., in 1783, went to Spain when young, resided there for many years, and filled for some time at Valentia the situation of consul from the United States. He formed while in Spain a rich collection of rare and important works relating to Spanish America, and was the means of sending to this country the valuable library of Don J. A. Conde. His "Bibliotheca Americana," in 2 vols. 8vo., is a work of great labour and research, and of real service to the student of history.

21. At Taplow, Bucks, aged 80, the Rev. Edward Neale, of Allesley Park, co. Warwick, and Rector of Taplow. He was the second son of George Vansittart, esq., of Bisham Abbey, M.P. for Berkshire, by Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Sir James Stonehouse, bart., and sole heiress of her mother, the Hon. Anna Neale (maid of honour to Queen Caroline), elder daughter and co-heiress of John Neale, esq., of Allesley Park. On the death of Mrs. Neale, widow of his cousin Col. John Neale, in 1805, the Rev. Edward Vansittart succeeded to the Allesley estate, in pursuance of the settlement made by his cousin, who died in 1793; and he thereupon took the name of Neale by royal sign manual, Nov. 14, 1805.

— At Holbeck's Hall, near Hadleigh, at an advanced age, Susannah Edith, dowager Lady Rowley, relict of Sir William Rowley, bart., for several years M.P. for Suffolk.

22. At Crofton Hall, Bromley, Margaret Cecil, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Edward Perceval.

— At North Bank, St. John's Wood, aged 68, William Westall, esq., A.R.A., brother of Richard Westall, esq., R.A. Mr. W. Westall went round the world with Capt. Flinders; and the engravings which accompany the narrative of that voyage are from his drawings. The originals have much merit; but the painter being a quiet unenterprising man, he never rose to fame, and was chiefly employed in designing frontispieces and vignettes for booksellers. He was best known for the pleasing drawings of landscape scenery which he supplied for the illustration of books; these, whether from his own drawings, or worked up from the slighter sketches of travellers and amateurs, evinced both skill and taste, and a considerable knowledge of nature. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1813.

24. At the York Hotel, Brighton, Sir Felix Booth, bart., of Portland-place, Middlesex, and of Great Catworth, co. Huntingdon, a deputy-lieutenant of the former county. Sir Felix was the owner of a distillery, far exceeding in extent of business any other in the United Kingdom, and was distinguished for his mercantile knowledge and enterprise. He was elected one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1828, and it was during his year of office that his attention was especially directed to the scheme of Captain Ross's second voyage to the North Pole. Up to that time a reward of 20,000*l.* had been for many years held out by Act of Parliament to the discoverer of a North-West passage: but in the session of 1829, the Admiralty being averse to Captain Ross's project, that proffer was withdrawn. It was at

this conjuncture that the liberality of Mr. Sheriff Booth was successfully appealed to; and he munificently provided the sum of 17,000*l.* in order to fit out the expedition, which sailed in May, 1829. The results are related in Sir John Ross's "Narrative of his Second Voyage:" and the names of his munificent patron were immortalised upon the shores of Boothia Felix, the name given by Sir John Ross to the northern termination of the American continent. During many anxious months when no news were heard of the expedition, and fears were entertained of its loss, Mr. Booth supplied a weekly allowance to the wives of the absent sailors. In testimony of the approbation of his countrymen and his Sovereign, Sir Felix Booth was created a baronet: the remainder being limited (Sir Felix having no lineal heir) to the male issue of his elder brother, William Booth, esq., of Roydon Lodge, Essex.

24. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 80, Lady Dampier, widow of Sir Henry Dampier, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, and daughter of the Ven. John Law, D.D., Archdeacon of Rochester.

25. At George-street, Hanover-square, Mr. H. Arteria, picture-dealer. A coroner's jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased committed suicide by inhaling carbonic acid gas, while in a state of temporary insanity."

— At Shirley, aged 74, Lieut.-Col. Russell Manners, C.B., son of the late Robert Manners, esq., of Grantham, and grandson of the late Lord William Manners. He served in India during the second Mysore campaign, was at Seringapatam and the siege of Pondicherry. He was also engaged in the Peninsula, at the battles of Bussaco and Sabugal; commanded his regiment at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, and sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. He was also present at the battle of Salamanca, the advance to Madrid, and was commandant of the Retiro for two months, until that city was evacuated; and was engaged in the battles of Orthes and Toulouse.

26. At Craigcrook, his country seat, near Edinburgh, in his 77th year, Francis Jeffrey, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland. Lord Jeffrey was the eldest son of Mr. George Jeffrey, under-clerk in the Court of Session, and was born at the Lawn Market in Edinburgh on the 23rd Oct., 1773. He received the early part of his education in the High School of his native city; was sent to the University of Glasgow in 1787, and removed in 1791 to Queen's College, Oxford. In 1794 he was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar, where he soon became distinguished for the vigour of his eloquence and the wit and boldness of his invective. He attended debating clubs; spoke with readiness and knowledge; and formed the acquaintance, at the Speculative Society, of Sir Walter Scott, then a young man busy with his "Minstrelsy," and of the Rev. Sydney Smith and Mr. Brougham, both ardent for distinction in the Church and at the Bar. Acquaintanceship soon ripened into intimacy; and at a late supper after a debate at the Speculative Society, the "Edinburgh Review" was projected by Smith, and approved of by Jeffrey and Brougham. Assistants were soon found; and in Oct., 1802, appeared the first number of the new periodical, under the editorial care of the Rev. Sydney Smith —its original projector. The success of the new "Review" was beyond the expectation of its founders, and, after a few numbers, beyond all precedent in publications of a similar nature. It contained the views, most fearlessly expressed, of a young and vigorous set of thinkers on some of the most important subjects of the day connected with politics, religion, jurisprudence, and literature. The writers flew at all kinds of game: nor was it difficult to see from the first that the politics of the Whig school gave a turn and colour to its its whole character. "The Review," said Jeffrey, "has but two legs to stand on: Literature, no doubt, is one of them —but its *right* leg is Politics." On the retirement of Mr. Sydney Smith, whose views of promotion in the Church called him away from Edinburgh to London, Mr. Jeffrey took his place; which he continued to fill without interruption till late in the year 1829, when he was elected to the office of Dean of the Faculty of Advocates—a judicial appointment of distinction at the Scottish Bar hardly to be held, it was thought, in conjunction with the editorship of a party review. He still continued, however, to write occasionally. Mr. Jeffrey was more concerned in the literature

than in the politics of the "Edinburgh Review;" in its philosophy and metaphysics, its taste and criticism, its light literature and poetical dogmas, than in those weighty affairs to which Mackintosh, Smith, and Brougham, in its earlier years, or Macaulay, Hallam, Brown, and Playfair, in its more recent days, have contributed the weight of their learning and eloquence. Amongst their most favoured productions, however, we look in vain for the infinite variety, acute criticism, and sparkling style of the learned editor, to whose versatile genius scarcely any department of human knowledge seemed inaccessible. Notwithstanding the almost unparalleled success which attended the "Edinburgh Review" as a literary journal, it escaped not altogether unscathed. The prophecies of its editor with respect to Lord Byron were in no respect fulfilled; his position as editor led him now and then into more than one unpleasant quarrel. Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridge seldom spoke of him except in terms of hatred and contempt; and he was engaged in a duel at Chalk Farm in 1806, with Mr. Moore, which became the subject of much witticism. The quarrels with the "Lake School" were never made up; but Mr. Moore and the editor of the "Edinburgh Review" were afterwards reconciled, and the critic even courted by a friendly dedication. The criticism on Lord Byron's "Hours of Idleness," though attributed to Mr. Jeffrey at the time, was, as is well known, written by Lord Brougham. Jeffrey himself afterwards praised Byron, and the noble poet was not ungrateful to the critic. The "Edinburgh Review" praised Scott for a time; but a cold notice of "Marmion" threw the future novelist into the arms of the "Quarterly." Lord Jeffrey was not an author in any other sense than as a critic. He is therefore to be judged by the four volumes of his "Essays," or contributions to the Review, which he was induced to collect and revise in the year 1843. These volumes, he tells us, form less than a third of what he wrote in the Review; but they, no doubt, embrace his best productions—those, in short, by which he was willing to stand. His friends would have made a somewhat different selection: one that would have represented the history of his mind and opinion, and that would have thrown more light on the history of critical judgment in this country than can be gathered from his volumes as they at present stand; but it is much to his praise as a man, though little to his early discernment as a critic, that the bitter reviews of Southey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, and others, were excluded from his "Collected Essays;" while his eulogies on his favourite poets, Campbell, Crabbe, and Rogers, were one and all admitted. Mr. Jeffrey received the honour of being elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1821. To the first Parliament of King William IV., which met in September, 1830, he was returned for the Forfar district of burghs, but being unseated on petition, he became member for Malton, under the influence of Earl Fitzwilliam; and in 1832 was returned for Edinburgh. The four years during which Mr. Jeffrey had a seat in the House of Commons form a period during which his reputation was rather diminished than augmented; at all events his fame with the public became very little extended at that stage of his career. True, he mingled much in London society, and rarely entered any circle in which intellectual conversation was esteemed—where wit and lively repartee, brilliant disquisition, or subtle philosophy were appreciated—without exciting unqualified admiration. But in the House of Commons he was too old to enter upon a noviciate, nor was he able to overcome in Parliament the adverse influence of great fame acquired out of doors. It has grown into a proverb that the House will have no favourites but of its own rearing, and to that rule Mr. Jeffrey formed no exception. On the formation of Lord Grey's government Mr. Jeffrey was raised to the dignity of Lord Advocate. His promotion followed in due course. In the summer of 1834 the death of Lord Craigie created a vacancy in the Court of Session, when Mr. Jeffrey became his successor, and was placed in what is called the second division; to which, from the moment of his elevation to the bench, business largely flowed in, so high was the opinion entertained of his diligence, his integrity, and his great judicial powers. It is generally understood that amongst his brethren of the bench he held an extremely high position, although he often embarrassed

a tedious advocate by too closely confining him to those points in the case respecting which Lord Jeffrey himself entertained doubt or desired information. The writer of the "Sketches of the Scottish Bar" describes Lord Jeffrey thus:—"In person the subject of our memoir was of low stature; but his figure, which he tried to set off to the best advantage, was elegant and well proportioned. His features were continually varying in expression, and were said to have baffled our best artists. The face was rather elongated, the chin deficient, the mouth well formed, with a mingled expression of determination, sentiment, and arch mockery. The eye was the most peculiar feature of the countenance: it was large and sparkling, but with a want of transparency." Lord Jeffrey was married twice: first, in the year 1802, to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of St. Andrews; and secondly, in the year 1813, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Charles Wilkes, of New York, and grandniece of the well-known Alderman John Wilkes, of London.

27. At Bombay, Thomas Lloyd, Capt. H.M. 10th Hussars, second surviving son of John Lloyd, esq., late of Tonbridge Wells.

— At Easingwold, aged 81, William Whytehead, esq., LL.B., formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, barrister-at-law, deputy-lieut. of the North Riding of Yorkshire.

28. Aged 86, Herr J. G. Schadow, Director-in-chief of the Academy of the Fine Arts in Berlin. All the most illustrious contemporary sculptors of Germany—Rauch and Tieck of Berlin, Dannecker of Stuttgard, Zauner of Vienna, Ruhl of Cassel, and Pozzi of Manheim, were of his school. Among the most famous of Schadow's works were, the monument of Count Van der Mark, in the church of St. Dorothy, at Berlin; the equestrian statues of Frederick the Great, at Stettin, General Ziethen, and Field-Marshal Blucher, at Rostock; General Tauentzien and Duke Leopold of Dessau, at Berlin, and Luther, at Wittenburg; a colossal group in marble representing the late Queen Louisa of Prussia, and her sister the Duchess of Cumberland; and the quadriga on the Brandenburgh Gate, at Berlin.

29. In Wickham-place, aged 47, Mary, wife of the Rev. Charles B. Leigh, Rector of Goldhanger and Little Totham, and youngest daughter of the late Sir John Tyrell, bart., of Boreham House. She was first married to John Wright, esq., of Hatfield Priory.

— At Nice, Miss Emilia Olivia Lockhart Macdonald, youngest daughter of the late Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart, of Lee, Carnwath, and Largie, bart.

— At Place House, Fowey, aged 67, Joseph Thomas Treffry, esq. This gentleman's paternal name was Austen, under which he formerly sat in Parliament for the now disfranchised borough of Fowey. Having become the representative of the very ancient family of Treffry of that place, he assumed the name by royal warrant, dated on the 14th of Feb., 1838. His father, Joseph Austen, esq., married Susanna, younger daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Teffry, esq. (son of William Toller, who by Act of Parliament 8 Geo. II. assumed the name of Teffry), and became in 1808 the sole lord of the manor of Fowey, by purchasing the moiety which descended to Mrs. Dormer, the other co-heiress. In this neighbourhood he undertook the most extensive and useful works, as a miner, ship-owner, and merchant; to the execution of which he brought a sound judgment and immense capital. From the extensive influence derived from this enormous expenditure, Mr. Treffry was quite the king of his neighbourhood, and was greatly respected by all classes. Mr. Treffry was sheriff of Cornwall in 1838.

30. In Portman-square, aged 80, the Lady Anne Harriet Chichester, widow of Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester, and grandmother of Lord Templemore.

— In Brook-street, aged 75, the Right Hon. Anne, Countess of Plymouth, widow of Henry, eighth and last Earl of Plymouth, eldest daughter of Thomas Copson, esq., of Shepey.

— At Brancepeth Castle, co. Durham, aged 52, William Russell, esq., formerly M.P. for that county. He was the only son of Matthew Russell, esq., M.P. for Saltash. Mr. Russell was elected to Parliament for the county of Durham without a contest at the general election of 1830, and again in 1831. He died unmarried.

31. Aged 44, George John Dyke, esq., of the Parliament Office, House of Lords.

— At the Vicarage, Navestock,

Essex, aged 70, the Rev. James Ford, B.D., rector of that parish. He has bequeathed a sum of money to Trinity College, Oxford, to found scholarships of 25*l.* per annum, for persons educated at the Grammar School at Brentwood, at the school at Ipswich, and two others. He has also bequeathed the sum of 2000*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, to found and endow a professorship in the said University, to be called "Ford's Professorship of English History." Mr. Ford was the author of some excellent religious treatises, and a zealous local antiquarian.

Lately. At Milan, aged 77, Signora Giuseppa Grassini, one of the most celebrated Italian singers of her day, and who preceded Catalani as *prima donna* in this country. She was born at Varese, in Lombardy, in 1775. From her earliest age she displayed an extraordinary aptitude and predilection for music. Struck with these manifestations, and the singular beauty of her voice, General Belgiojoso undertook the charge of her education, and, her progress surpassing the most ardent expectations of her patron, she became an accomplished singer at an age when other candidates for the profession are in their novitiate. She made her *début* at La Scala, in Milan, in 1794. She was overwhelmed with applauses, and the beauty, power, and quality of her voice produced an immense effect. From the moment of her first appearance Grassini created an unprecedented sensation throughout Italy. Her visits to Venice, to Naples, to Rome, were marked by a series of triumphs. After the battle of Marengo she was heard at a concert in presence of Napoleon. The First Consul was in raptures with her, and took her to Paris. In 1801 she quitted Paris for Berlin, and in the following year she came to London and was engaged as *prima donna* in succession to Banti. Grassini came a second time to England in 1805, and made her third and last visit in 1814. She was aunt of the sisters Grisi, and of Mdlle. Carlotta, the second-best of operatic *danseuses*.

Lately. Aged 57, Captain Robert Tait (1827), on the retired list of 1846. Capt. Tait saw much active service during the war, and in the *Renown* 74 was witness of the destruction of *Robuste* and *Lion*, French ships of the line, near Cette, in 1809. He had also held several commands since the peace.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Plymouth, aged 75, retired Commander Richard Coates. He entered the Navy in 1798, and served 24 years on full pay. In the *Argo* 44 he was engaged in the capture of a large number of privateers, at the reduction of Minorca, and at the taking of the Spanish 42-gun frigate *Santa Teresa*. In the *Excellent* 74 he was at the defence of Gaeta and capture of Capri. He was made lieutenant in 1806, and in the *Surinam* 16, in 1809, was at the taking of Martinique. From 1815 to 1826 he was agent for transports afloat, and in April, 1847, accepted the office of retired Commander, on the list of 1830, without increase of pay, but retaining the lieutenant's out-pension of Greenwich Hospital, which had been conferred upon him in 1842.

2. At Watton, Hertfordshire, in his 64th year, the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, rector of that parish, and author of some excellent religious works.

— In Harewood-square, aged 66, T. Winstanley, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Winstanley, Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford.

3. At Great Marlow, aged 76, Robert Atkinson, esq., many years Chief Inspector of the Stamp Duties, &c.

— At Kenilworth, aged 43, Major S. Ives Sutton, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Sutton, of Ditchingham, Norfolk.

4. At his residence, Windsor-place, Shrewsbury, aged 79, Thomas Farmer Dukes, esq., an eminent local antiquarian.

— At Worthing, aged 70, George Edmund Platt, esq., formerly of the 26th Regt. of Infantry (or Cameronians), and late of Denne Park, Sussex. He served in the expedition to Hanover under Lord Cathcart, 1805–6; and subsequently in the campaign in Portugal and Spain in 1808–9, and fought under Sir John Moore in the memorable retreat to and battle of Corunna, for which he received the war medal; also in the disastrous expedition to Walcheren under Lord Chatham, and was present at the siege of Flushing, &c.

5. At Anglesey, near Gosport, Ca-

therine-Maria, widow of Major-General Bowes, who was killed at the storming of Salamanca.

5. In Harley-street, Sarah, wife of John Rolt, esq., Q.C.

6. At Paris, aged 91, Elizabeth Marchioness de Lally Tolendal, widow of the Marquess de Lally Tolendal, and eldest daughter of the late Sir John Halkett, bart., of Pitferrane.

7. At Leamington, Margaret, Lady Campbell, widow of Vice-Admiral Sir Patrick Campbell, C.B.

10. At Brighton, of apoplexy, aged 33, John Hamlin Borrer, jun., esq., son of Mr. Hamlin Borrer, banker.

13. At the house of her cousin, George Gibbs, esq., of Belmont, near Bourton, in her 56th year, Caroline Gibbs, of Aldenham House, co. Herts, widow of George Henry Gibbs, esq., of Aldenham House, and Clifton Hampden, co. Oxon, and Bedford-square, London.

14. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 63, Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., K.C.H., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and a magistrate for Devonshire. This distinguished naval commander was born Sept., 1786, the only son of Lieut. James Bremer, R.N., who was lost in the *Halsewell*, East Indiaman, off the coast of Dorset. He entered the Navy in 1794, on board the *Sandwich*, flag-ship, at the Nore, of Rear-Admiral Lutwidge, and his life during this early part of his career was an incessant series of active and dangerous services in most parts of the world. In 1808 he was made commander, and in 1812 joined the *Bermuda*, of 10 guns; in which sloop, when in company with the *Dwarf* and *Pioneer*, he captured, on the 11th Sept., 1812, off Boulogne, *Le Bon Genie*, of 16 guns and 60 men. On the 1st Jan., 1813, he assumed the command of the *Royalist* 18. While in that vessel he captured four large American schooners, and aided in the capture of two others; was also present, and bore a very conspicuous part, at the gallant defence of Castro, when besieged in May, 1813, by a strong French force. On the 21st Oct. following he co-operated with the *Scylla* 18 at the capture of the French frigate, *Le Weser*, of 40 guns and 340 men, after a severely-contested action, and a loss to the *Royalist* of two killed and nine wounded; and in April, 1814, participated in the operations at the entrance of the Gironde, under Rear-Adm. V. Penrose. He was nominated C.B. on the 4th June, 1815. He was appointed, in Aug., 1815, to the *Lee*, on the Irish station; and in May, 1816, to the *Comus* 28, in which he was wrecked on a reef of rocks off Newfoundland. In Feb., 1824, he was sent to establish a colony in Melville Island, Australia, whence he afterwards proceeded to India, and there joined in the closing scenes of the Burmese war. On the 25th Feb., 1836, he was created a K.C.H.; and on the 12th July, 1837, appointed to the *Alligator* 28 guns. After again visiting New Holland, and founding the settlement of Port Essington as it at present exists, he once more arrived in India, where, on the death of Sir F. L. Maitland, in Dec., 1839, he became Commander-in-Chief, and continued to discharge the duties of that important post until Oct., 1841, latterly with his broad pendant in the *Wellesley* 72. He left Singapore in 1840, on the mission of triumph and glory in China, until the capture of Chusan, in 1841. Her Majesty testified her gracious approbation of his valour in conflict, and his discretion as her plenipotentiary in council, by conferring on him the dignity of K.C.B., and he also received the thanks of Parliament. In April, 1846, he was appointed to the command of the Channel squadron, with his flag on board the *Queen* 110; and in Nov. following he became Commodore-Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, from which office he retired, on the 13th Nov., 1848, and attained the rank of rear-admiral on the 15th Sept., 1849. He was in the receipt of a good-service pension. Sir Gordon Bremer married, March 27, 1811, Harriet, widow of the Rev. George Henry Glasse, rector of Hanwell, Middlesex, by whom he has left issue.

15. In Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Emma Cunliffe Offley, relict of Foster Cunliffe Offley, esq., of Madely Manor, Staff., and aunt to Lord Crewe.

— At his seat, Gogmagog Hills, near Cambridge, aged 72, the Right Hon. Francis Godolphin Osborne, Baron Godolphin, of Farnham Royal, co. Bucks, High Steward of the town of Cambridge, and a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of Cambridgeshire: uncle to the Duke of Leeds. Lord Godolphin was born on the 18th Oct, 1777, the younger son of Francis-Godolphin, fifth Duke of Leeds, by his first marriage with Amelia Baroness Conyers. He was returned to the

House of Commons for the borough of Helstone in 1798 and in 1802 for Lewes. In 1810 he was returned for the county of Cambridge in the room of the Right Hon. Philip Yorke. Lord Francis was re-elected for the county to the six subsequent parliaments. His Lordship was called to the Upper House by the title of Lord Godolphin on the 13th of May, 1832. On the 1st Jan., 1836, he was appointed High Steward of the town of Cambridge. His Lordship married, on the 31st March, 1800, the Hon. Elizabeth Charlotte Eden, third daughter of William first Lord Auckland; and by that lady, who died on the 17th April, 1847, he had issue five sons and one daughter.

16. At Glasgow, Lieut. James Rocheid Forrest, R.N., her Majesty's Emigration agent for the Clyde.

— At his residence in Sussex, in his 75th year, General Robert Dudley Blake, second son of the late Sir Francis Blake, of Twisel Castle, co. Durham, and Tilmouth House, Northumberland, the second baronet.

17. At the Vicarage, Biddenham, Beds, in his 73rd year, the Rev. Thomas Shuttleworth Grimshawe, A.M., F.S.A., and M.R.S.L., Vicar of Biddenham (from 1808), and late Rector of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire (1809); author of "The Life of the Rev. Leigh Richmond;" "The Life and Works of William Cowper, esq.," in 8 vols. 1835–6.

— At Haverfordwest, after a long illness, aged 62, Sir William Philipps Laugharne Philipps, the ninth bart., of Picton Castle, co. Pembroke (1621): and formerly of Orlandon, in the same county.

18. At his seat, Brownslade, Pembrokeshire, aged 61, John Mirehouse, esq., Common Sergeant of the City of London, a Deputy Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire, and of the city of London; eldest son of John Mirehouse, esq., of Brownslade, High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1806. He was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, on the 13th May, 1817. In 1823 he was appointed one of the Common Pleaders of the city of London; and in 1833 he was elected Common Sergeant. Mr. Mirehouse was the author of a work on Advowsons, 1824, and of another on the Law of Tithes.

— At Cambridge, aged 80, Charlotte, relict of Lieut-Gen. W. Spencer, of Bramley-Grange, Yorkshire.

19. At Ampthill, Sinnetta, wife of the Rev. Charles W. F. Cavendish Bentinck, nephew to the Duke of Portland.

— At Usk, in her 75th year, Eleanor, wife of Iltyd Nicholl, esq., of the Ham, Glamorganshire.

20. In Manchester-square, Lady Lucy North, third daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, and sister of the Earl of Guildford.

21. At Barton-under-Needwood, Mary, sixth daughter of the late Jonathan Peel, esq., of Accrington House, Lancashire.

22. Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Cloney, of Graigue, co. Kilkenny, known as "General Cloney," having, in the insurrection of 1798, commanded a brigade of the insurgent army in most of its southern engagements.

— At Cheltenham, aged 73, Lady Keating, widow of Lieut-Gen. Sir Henry Keating, K.C.B.

— At Pynes, near Exeter, aged 58, Henry Stafford Northcote, esq., eldest son of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, bart.

23. At his house in Great King-street, Edinburgh, in his 68th year, Sir William Allan, Knt., R.A., Limner to Her Majesty for Scotland, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, and an Hon. Member of the Academies of New York and Philadelphia. This eminent painter was born at Edinburgh, bred a coach-painter, and afterwards educated at the Trustees' Academy in Edinburgh; where he had for his fellow-students Sir David Wilkie, John Burnet the engraver, Alexander Fraser the painter, and others since eminent in art. Mr. Allan was three years older than either Wilkie or Burnet, and was the first to make his way to London. Opie, the Cornish wonder, was then the painter whom Allan admired most, and whom in the first picture which he sent to the Royal Academy he imitated so far as colour went with something like servility. This picture, called "A Gipsy Boy and Ass," was exhibited in 1805. In the same year Mr. Allan went to try his fortune at St. Petersburgh, at which capital, if he met with no great professional success, yet his observation of unknown scenery and life could not fail to prove of great value to him. The next picture which he sent to the Royal Academy Exhibition (in 1809) was called "Russian Peasants keeping their Holiday;" but it did

not attract much attention. He was disappointed with his success in London, and allowed six years to elapse before he sent another picture to the Exhibition. This was "Bashkirs conducting Convicts to Siberia," and next a "Circassian Prince on horseback selling two boys of his own nation to a Cossack chief of the Black Sea;" and in 1816 he sent a somewhat similar subject much better treated. This was, a "Circassian Chief selling to a Turkish Pasha Captives of a neighbouring tribe taken in war," representing with spirit and fidelity a practice which he himself had witnessed during his residence on the coast of the Black Sea. Yet the picture did not sell; and Allan was so disheartened that he gave up all hope, and was talking of retiring to the wild scenery of Circassia, when Sir Walter Scott stepped in and started a lottery of one hundred subscribers at ten guineas each for the purchase of his picture. The lottery thus kindly commenced was successful; and although Allan did not obtain one thousand guineas for his picture he received a sum not greatly less, and was induced to remain among old friends, and such new ones as his talents and Scott's friendship might acquire for him in Edinburgh. His next productions were, with the single exception of "Tartar Robbers dividing their Spoil," wholly dissimilar from his former works. These were, "A Press Gang;" "the Parting between Prince Charles Stuart and Flora Macdonald, at Portree;" and "Jeanie Dean's first interview with her Father after her return from London." There was little in these, we have been assured, to justify the promise which his "Circassian Slave" had awakened, and he was again disheartened; when Sir Walter Scott stepped in a second time to his assistance. Allan had begun a sketch of the murder of Archbishop Sharpe on Magus Muir:—a subject made familiar to the public by the then recent publication of Old Mortality. With this sketch Scott was so much pleased that he encouraged the artist to make a picture of it, which Mr. Lockhart, of Milton-Lockhart, had the taste to purchase. The picture has been engraved. The success of this picture induced Allan to confine himself to Scottish subjects—in which he seems to have been most at home. His next work of any consequence was "John Knox admonishing Mary Queen of Scots on the day when her intention to marry Darnley had been made public"—exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1823, and well and widely known by the admirable line-engraving from it made by his friend Mr. Burnet. This was followed by a series of pictures of similar subjects which obtained much praise, and the productions of his easel now met with a ready sale. But, though on these specimens of high art Sir W. Allan's fame must rest, he is probably better known to the public for his portraits of Sir Walter Scott and his family. Allan now (1834) returned to his old line of art; painting and exhibiting "Polish Exiles conducted by Bashkirs on their way to Siberia;" "the Moorish Love-Letter;" and other works of a kindred character; which induced the Academy to lift him from the rank of an Associate to that of Royal Academician in 1835. To no one did his election give greater satisfaction than to his old fellow-student Wilkie. In 1837 he was chosen to fill the chair of the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. Sir William Allan's last great work was his second picture of "The Battle of Waterloo," (the first of which had been exhibited in 1844, and had been bought in the Exhibition room by the Duke of Wellington,) sent to the Exhibition at Westminster Hall. In the Duke's picture, Napoleon is in the foreground: in the second picture, it is the Duke. This last was admired for its accuracy and spirit, but found no purchaser; and Sir William left London vexed and lastingly disappointed. At Wilkie's death, in 1841, Allan was appointed his successor in the office of Limner to the Queen for Scotland; an office which conveys the honour of knighthood to its holder, which Allan received in 1842, and a small salary. The office was revived by George the Fourth, and given to Sir Henry Raeburn, and at Raeburn's death it was given to Wilkie. Sir William Allan's excellence as a painter consisted in his dramatic power of telling a story and his general skill in composition, rather than in character or in colour. He will be remembered in the history of Scottish art by the impulse which he gave to historical composition; while his name will always be endeared to the admirers of Sir Walter Scott by the strong partiality which Scott evinced on all occasions for his friend "Willie Allan."

23. At Exmouth, aged 69, Miss Charlotte Moore, sister of the Ven. Archdeacon of Exeter.

— At Ballybrack, in his 87th year, Maurice O'Connell, esq., Captain in the Irish Brigade, and nephew of the late Baron O'Connell, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria.

26. At Edinburgh, Major Thomas Canch, Fort-Major of Edinburgh Castle. He was the first man who planted his foot on the summit of the ramparts of Badajoz, and the medal he received last year was accompanied with no fewer than twelve clasps recording the battles in which he had been engaged. He attained the rank of major, 1830, and received his appointment in 1840.

Lately. At Salamis Bay, Lieut. Michael Breen (1842) and ten men of the *Ganges* 84. Lieut. Breen, with Mr. Chatfield, midshipman, and 16 men, were sent away from the *Ganges* in the pinnace for water. It came on to blow hard, the pinnace was swamped, and five men met a watery grave. The others got on one of the small uninhabited islands, and remained there, with the thermometer at 20°, for two nights and a day, and ultimately, when they were picked up, Mr. Chatfield and six men only were found alive. Lieut. Breen and the others were found frozen stiff and dead.

Lately. At Valparaiso, Capt. Thomas Rodney Eden, R.N., commander of the *Amphitrite* 24, nephew of Commodore Henry Eden, Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard.

MARCH.

1. At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 74, Major-General Alured Dodsworth Faunce, C.B. He entered the army in the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, in which corps the whole of his distinguished military career was passed. He joined at Quebec and passed two years in Canada. In 1799 he went to Holland, and was present in the actions of the 2nd and 6th October. In 1805 and 1806 he served with the army in Hanover; in 1807 at the siege and capture of Copenhagen; afterwards under Sir John Moore at Gottenburgh, and subsequently in Spain and Portugal throughout the operations there in 1808 and part of 1809; in the latter year Capt. Faunce proceeded with the army to the Scheldt. From 1810 to 1813 he again served in the Peninsula, and was present at the storming and capture of Badajoz (where he was wounded), also at the battle of Salamanca and the investment of Bayonne early in 1814. Soon afterwards he proceeded to North America, and served there in the American war, including the battle of Bladensburgh, the capture of Washington, the action near Baltimore, and the operations before New Orleans; and in January, 1815, Lieut.-Colonel Faunce was severely wounded. In that year he was nominated a C.B.; he had also received the gold medal for his services at Salamanca, and the silver one for Corunna and Badajoz. Early in 1832, having then served in the regiment since 1795, and commanded it for ten years, Colonel Faunce retired from the command, and was selected to be the Inspecting Field Officer at Bristol, which appointment he continued to hold until 1841, when he became a general officer. He also then relinquished the appointment of one of the aides-de-camp to the Queen. In 1843 he was placed on the list of officers for distinguished services.

1. Aged 26, Duncan Ferguson, esq., surgeon. After a distinguished career in King's College, London, where he gained many prizes, he was appointed house-physician in King's College Hospital, and, a few months ago, lecturer on Chemistry and Botany, at the National Society's training college, Battersea.

— At his seat, Marlesford Hall, aged 62, William Abraham Shuldham, esq. Dying unmarried, the family, which traces its origin to the reign of Henry III. has become extinct in this line.

— At Pau, in the Pyrenees, aged 28, the Hon. Henry Alexander Savile, second son of the Earl of Mexborough.

2. John Peter Deering, esq., R.A., of the Lee, near Missenden, in Buckinghamshire. This gentleman, whose original name was Gandy, was educated an architect; was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1827, and a Royal Academician in 1838. In 1827 he changed his name to Deering, as the condition of succeeding to a considerable estate in Buckinghamshire. He sat as Member of Parliament for Aylesbury shortly after the introduction of the Reform Bill: and passed his latter years in improving his estates, and designing lodges for gentlemen's seats. In 1840 he was High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire. The chapel on the east

side of North Audley-street, London, is one of the best examples of Mr. Deering's abilities as an architect:—he also designed Exeter Hall, in the Strand; the Phœnix Insurance Office, at Charing Cross; the University Club House, in Suffolk-street, in conjunction with Mr. Wilkins; and some of the better portions of University College, London, have been attributed to him.

2. At his deanery, Leighlinbridge, aged 62, the Hon. and Very Rev. Richard Boyle Bernard, D.D., Dean of Leighlin, co. Carlow, and Rector of Wells: next brother to the Earl of Bandon.

— At Bath, aged 81, Lady Hussey Bickerton, widow of Admiral Sir Richard Hussey Bickerton, bart. and K.C.B.

3. In Jamaica, the Hon. Thomas James Bernard, Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions for St. Ann's District, and Member of the Council.

4. At Carmarthen, aged 81, Eleanor, wife of George Children, esq., only surviving child of the late Dr. Charles Hutton, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

— At Bath, Dr. Crucefex, an eminent member of the Freemasons.

— Aged 61, Mr. James Laidlaw, a member of a family on the "Braes of Yarrow," beloved for their virtues and talents, and immortalised by their intimacy with Sir Walter Scott. He was first taught his letters by James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, who was ten years in the service of the father of deceased.

— At Kinnordy, Forfarshire, aged 75, Frances, widow of Charles Lyell, esq., of Kinnordy.

6. At Riccarton, near Edinburgh, aged 85, Sir James Gibson Craig, bart., a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Edinburgh. This gentleman was the leading partner of the firm of Messrs. Craig, Dalziel, and Brodie, writers to the signet in Edinburgh. He took a prominent part in all the great political struggles of Scotland from 1792 downwards, and was on terms of intimacy with Fox and most of the leaders of the old Whig school, and figures prominently in the sarcastic ballad against the Whigs written by Sir Alexander Boswell in 1822, and which gave rise to the duel between the writer of it and Mr. Stuart, of Dunearn, in which the former was shot. As an acknowledgment of the services which he rendered to that party, he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in 1831 by the government of Earl Grey.

7. At Langford Lodge, co. Antrim, in his 69th year, the Hon. Sir Hercules Robert Pakenham, Lieut.-Gen. in the Army, Colonel of the 43rd Foot, and K.C.B., and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Antrim; uncle to the Earl of Longford, and brother-in-law to Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington. He was born in 1781, the third son of Edward Michael, second Lord Longford. He entered the army in July, 1803, and served at the siege and capture of Copenhagen, in the year 1807; also in the Peninsular campaigns of 1808-9-10-11 and 12, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera (where he was wounded), Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor, the siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, and two sieges and storm of Badajoz, where he was severely wounded at the assault. He received a silver medal and two clasps for Roleia and Vimiera; a gold cross for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz; was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and K.C.B. in 1838. When holding the rank of Colonel, he was one of the aides-de-camp to the King. He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 43rd Foot in September, 1844. His last active employment was as Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth and Commander-in-Chief of the South-Western district, in which he was succeeded by Major-General Lord F. Fitzclarence. Sir Hercules married, in Nov., 1817, the Hon. Emily Stapleton, fourth daughter of Thomas Lord Le Despencer, and by that lady had issue three sons and six daughters.

8. At Tunbridge-wells, aged 75, Elias Walker Durnford, Lieut.-Gen. and Col.-Commandant of the corps of Royal Engineers. He was present at the siege of Fort Bourbon, and capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, in 1794, and served many years in Canada.

— Aged 77, Thomas Hallifax, esq., of the banking-house of Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co. Mr. Hallifax had been a partner in the firm more than half a century.

9. At Kentish Town, aged 48, John Malyn, esq., F.R.C.S. (1844), late Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at the Westminster Hospital School of Medicine.

— At Little Holland House, Kensington, aged 40, George Pardoe, M.D.

10. At Brighton, Charlotte-Sophia,

second surviving daughter of Tycho Wing, esq., of Thorney Abbey.

11. At Pau, Matilda, wife of Gen. de Gaja, and eldest daughter of the late Lord Robert Fitzgerald.

12. At Brighton, aged 76, J. Browne, esq., of Salperton, Gloucestershire, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county.

— At Kensington, aged 79, Miss Catherine Eliza Griffiths, only surviving sister of the late Rear-Admiral Anselm John Griffiths.

13. At Deal, aged 96, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Adm. John Bray.

— Richard Eykyn, esq., of Crouch End, Hornsey.

— At Monellan House, Donegal, Lady Mary Hewitt, wife of the Hon. James Hewitt, eldest son of Lord Lifford, and sister to the Earl of Gosford.

— Off Sydney, New South Wales, in his 39th year, Captain Owen Stanley, R.N., of H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, F.R.S., F.R.Geog.S., and F.R.Astr.S. Captain Stanley was the eldest son of the late Right Rev. Edward Stanley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Norwich, and having entered the navy, was actively and usefully employed chiefly in the surveying service, in which duty he explored the straits of Magellan and the Grecian Archipelago. In 1836 he was appointed to the *Terror* bomb, then proceeding under the command of Captain George Back on the Arctic expedition, during which Lieut. Stanley had charge of the astronomical and magnetic observations, and took the first survey ever made of the north-eastern shore of Southampton Island. In 1837 he was appointed to the command of the *Britomart* 10, and assisted in forming the colony of Port Essington, made a track survey of the Arafura Sea, of which he published a chart, and also surveyed various harbours in New Zealand and the Tenasserim province. In 1846 he was appointed to the command of the *Rattlesnake*, with the accompanying surveying squadron, and was actively employed in the dangerous seas between Australia and the Indian Isles, amidst the perils of coral-reefs and powerful currents, and constantly on the alert against the savage pirates who inhabit the coast. His health had been gradually declining under the fatigues and anxieties attendant upon the arduous duty of surveying in a tropical climate. On his passage from the Louisiade Islands to Sydney, he was attacked by illness. At Cape York he first heard of the death of his brother, Captain C. E. Stanley, R.E., and, on his arrival at Sydney, he was informed of the death of his father, the late Bishop of Norwich. These bereavements preyed upon his mind, and, acting upon a system already much debilitated, had a fatal termination.

15. At Barnton House, near Edinburgh, in his 41st year, William Ramsay Ramsay, esq., of that place, and of Bannockburn and Sauchie, co. Stirling. Mr. Ramsay sat for the county of Midlothian, in the Parliament of 1841.

17. In her 85th year, the Right Hon. Anna Maria Countess of Scarborough.

— At Great Yarmouth, aged 77, Mary, wife of Dawson Turner, esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A. She was the daughter of Wm. Palgrave, esq., of Coltishall, in Norfolk, and sister to Wm. Palgrave, esq., Collector of her Majesty's Customs in Yarmouth.

18. Henry F. Amedroz, esq., late Chief Clerk of the Admiralty.

19. At his official residence in St. James's Palace, aged 63, Sir Thomas Marrable, knt., Secretary of the Board of Green Cloth. He received the honour of knighthood on the 6th March, 1840, after thirty-four years' service at the Court.

20. Mary, youngest daughter of Wm. Craven, esq., by falling from the St. Vincent's Rocks, at the "Lion's Point."

22. At Sandy-place, aged 84, Lady Payne Buckworth, relict of Lieut.-Col. Buckworth.

— At Walsall, Staffordshire, aged 80, General Charles Craven, of Richardstown, co. Louth, a justice of the peace for the co. of Wexford. He entered the Army in 1790; and served in every action the regiment was engaged in, under the Duke of York, in France and Flanders, in 1794 and 1795; and, after the retreat through Holland into Germany, he remained in the latter country under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Dundas, and returned with the cavalry to England in 1796. He afterwards joined the Loyal Irish Fencible Infantry, with which he served subsequently in Ireland and Jersey.

23. Col. Alexander Campbell, K.H. and C.B. At the battle of Sobraon, on the 10th Feb., 1846, he commanded the 2nd cavalry brigade.

23. At Margate, aged 77, W. Cobb, esq.

— At the deanery, Salisbury, the Very Rev. Francis Lear, D.D., Dean of Salisbury, and Rector of Bishopstone, Wilts.

26. At Lambeth, aged 65, William Barth, esq., President of the Money Order-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

— At Deal, aged 78, Edward Spencer Curling, Knight of the Netherlands Order of the Lion, and many years Consul at Deal for that kingdom.

— At his apartments in the Albany, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Donald Hugh Mackay, brother to Lord Reay. He was born in 1780, the second surviving son of the Hon. George Mackay, of Skibo, M.P. for the county of Sutherland, and afterwards Master of the Mint of Scotland. He entered the Royal Naval Academy in Jan., 1792; and served in the *Unicorn* 38, at the capture of the Dutch brig of war, *Comet*, of 18 guns, as also, after a severe action, of the French frigate, *La Tribune*, of 44 guns and 339 men, 37 of whom were killed and 15 wounded, with impunity to the British. In 1798, in the *Ariadne* 20, Captain James Bradley, he accompanied an expedition under Sir Home Popham, having for its object the destruction of the lock and sluice-gates of the Bruges Canal. In the *Isis* 50, the flag-ship of the late Sir Andrew Mitchell, he witnessed the fall of the Helder fortress, and the surrender of the Texel squadron, and commanded a tender of the capture of four Dutch gun-vessels, forming part of the flotilla collected for the protection of Amsterdam; and was subsequently actively employed on various stations. He served under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood, in the Eastern Archipelago and China seas, where his duties were of a very arduous character. In the *Malacca* he co-operated with a squadron under Captain George Sayer, in a serious attack made in June, 1813, upon the piratical settlement of Sambas, in the island of Borneo. His last appointment was the command at Cork, from which he retired in June last.

27. At his residence, Hampton Bishop, Herefordshire, (having a short time previously retired from the staff appointment of Commandant of the Provisional Battalion, Chatham,) Colonel Thomas Weare, K.H. This distinguished officer was the only son of the Rev. Thomas Weare, M.A. of Jesus College, Oxford. He entered the army in 1804. His first services were with the combined Russian and British expedition in 1805, in the south of Italy, though he unfortunately missed the battle of Maida by being detached on duty. In Feb., 1807, he followed his regiment, which formed part of General Fraser's force, in the expedition to Egypt, against the Turks. His regiment, with other troops, was sent against Rosetta, under General Stewart and Colonel Oswald. The siege of that town ensued, but the issue, as is well known, was unfortunate. The disaster of El Hamed occurred, and the retreat from before Rosetta followed, during which the Lieutenant was struck down by a musket-shot, but fortunately not wounded, whilst his regiment had lost, since operations commenced, five officers killed and six wounded. Lieut. Weare next served at the reduction of the islands Ischia and Procida, in 1809; and at the taking of the Ionian Islands in that year and the following. In Sept., 1812, Captain Weare landed at Lisbon as sole Aide-de-camp to General Oswald, and towards the close of October they joined the main army at the very commencement of the retreat from Burgos, when the General was appointed to the command of the 5th Division. On the 25th the severe affair of Villa Meriel occurred, when the 5th Division successfully maintained their ground against three divisions of the French army. Captain Weare shared in all the remaining dangers and the glory of that memorable and honourable retreat, and the next year, 1813, he was again in the field at the side of his revered friend and general. He was present at the affair of Osma, and, on the 21st June, the decisive day of Vittoria, he was engaged with his general at the head of the 5th Division, which formed part of Sir Thomas Graham's (Lord Lynedoch's) force. He was witness to and a sharer in the terrible struggles at the bridges of Abechucho and Gamara Mayor, which were taken and re-taken by each party several times, until the close of the day beheld the complete rout of the French and the destruction of King Joseph's last hopes. For his services on that day Captain Weare was promoted to the brevet rank of Major. In July he followed his general, who was entrusted with the conduct of the siege of St. Sebastian. He was engaged in both

the memorable assaults of that fortress, and throughout the whole siege, and when the commanding engineer officer, Colonel Fletcher, was killed in the trenches, he caught the falling body of that distinguished officer in his arms. The fall of St. Sebastian left the 5th Division at liberty, and the next battle-field on which Major Weare was engaged was that of the Nivelle, in the November of that memorable year, and soon after he bore a part in some of the affairs in front of Bidart, on the Bayonne road. With these his active services in the field terminated. He subsequently served with his regiment, always the 35th, in the West Indies, and after some years of retirement on half-pay he was appointed, in 1836, to the command of the Provisional Battalion at Chatham, and nominated a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. In 1841 he was selected for the honourable post of one of her Majesty's Aides-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel. Colonel Weare held his post of Commandant of the Provisional Battalion until he retired from the service not many weeks before his death. Colonel Weare had received the war medal with three clasps, for Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and Nivelle.

27. At Wuzeerabad, Lieut.-Col. George Dobson Young, C.B. This officer served under General Pollock, and was present in the actions at Mozeena, Iezeen, and Jugdulluck, as well as in the actions which led to the occupation of Cabul; afterwards in the campaign on the Sutlej, and was dangerously wounded in the battle of Moodkee. He was appointed Major in the 10th Foot, and in 1848 became a Lieut.-Colonel. The deceased officer had received medals for Affghanistan and the Sutlej, and in 1849 was nominated a Companion of the Bath.

28. In Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., Adj.-General of her Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment. Sir John Macdonald entered the army in 1795, and served in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, and was present at the battles of Ross, Vinegar Hill, and other actions. In 1799 and 1800 he was at the siege of La Valetta and capture of Malta. He served in Egypt in the three following years, and was present in the action on the landing on the 8th of March, and also in the two other general actions, fought on the 13th and 21st of March, 1801. In 1807 he was employed as Military Secretary to Lord Cathcart, whilst his Lordship commanded the King's German Legion as a distinct army in Swedish Pomerania, as well as during the subsequent attack upon and capture of Copenhagen and the Danish fleet. In 1809 he served in the Walcheren expedition, and had charge of the Adjutant-General's department of the reserve, commanded by Sir John Hope. The following year he was employed as Deputy Adjutant-General to the force allotted to the defence of Cadiz, under Lieut.-General Graham, and was present at the battle of Barrosa. In 1813 and 1814 he was employed in charge of the left wing of the Peninsular army, and in that capacity was present in the actions of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Dec., 1813, upon the Nive, and in the affairs which attended the closing of the blockade of Bayonne, and at the action brought on by the general sortie from that fortress. He received a medal for his services in Egypt, and the gold medal and one clasp for Barrosa and the Nive. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1814; was nominated C.B. in that year, K.C.B. in 1831, and G.C.B. in 1847. These great services led to his being appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces in 1818; and on the death of Sir John Henry Torrens in 1828 he was selected to fill the arduous and responsible appointment the duties of which he discharged until his death. He became Major-General in 1825; obtained the Colonelcy of the 67th Regiment in 1828; was advanced to Lieut.-General in 1838; and was appointed Colonel of the 42nd Royal Highlanders at the death of Sir George Murray, in 1844.

28. At Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, Colonel Henry Lewis White, Bengal Army.

30. At Quimper, aged 71, Lady Catharine Bissett, relict of the Rev. George Bissett, and only sister of the Earl of Suffolk.

— At Windsor, aged 53, Mr. Josiah French, one of the lay Vicars of the Royal Chapel of St. George.

— Aged 67, Mary, widow of Benjamin Sewell, esq., of Blackheath Park.

— Drowned in the *Royal Adelaide*,

on her passage from Cork to London, Anthony Le Ber, esq., and his family, consisting of his wife and six children, three sons and three daughters, the eldest 16, and the youngest 8, leaving one daughter.

31. At Cotheridge Court, near Worcester, aged 69, the Rev. John Rowland Berkeley, Vicar of Great Cowarne, Herefordshire, and Perpetual Curate of Cotheridge.

— At Washington, aged 66, John Caldwell Calhoun, esq., formerly Vice-President and late Secretary of State of the United States of America. Mr. Calhoun was born at Abbeville, in South Carolina, March 18, 1782. His father was an Irishman; his mother, a native of Virginia. He was educated in New England, taking his literary degree at Yale College, and studying law at Lichfield, in Connecticut. In 1807 he was admitted to the bar of his native state. He entered the legislature of that state the next year, and served with distinction for two sessions. In 1811 he was elected to Congress, and took a prominent part in the deliberations in the House of Representatives. He became Secretary of War, under President Monroe, in 1817. In 1825 he was elected Vice-President; and in 1828 he was re-elected, and held the office nearly eight years. In Dec., 1832, he resigned it, and was elected a senator for South Carolina. In March, 1843, he resigned as senator. In Feb., 1844, he was appointed Secretary of State; he held that office one year, and was then re-chosen as senator. The peculiar doctrine of this eminent man, which he honestly entertained and earnestly advocated, was, that the Constitution was a mere treaty, from the conditions of which any State might separate herself, if desirable to the inhabitants.

— At Liverpool, drowned, whilst attempting to land from a steamer, W. Lowndes, esq., judge of the Liverpool County Court.

— At Ensham Hall, Oxfordshire, in his 87th year, the Right Hon. Thomas Parker, fifth Earl of Macclesfield, co. Chester, and Viscount Parker (1721) and Baron Parker of Ewelme, co. Oxford (1716), High Steward of Henley, and D.C.L. He was the younger son of Thomas third Earl of Macclesfield, by Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William Heathcote, bart., and was born on the 9th of June, 1763. He for some years held a commission in the Foot Guards; but the greater part of his life was spent in the quiet sphere of an elegant English gentleman. He had arrived at the advanced age of 79, when he succeeded his brother in the peerage on the 20th March, 1842. His Lordship twice married; first, March 16, 1796, the eldest daughter of Lewis Edwards, esq., of Talgarth, Merionethshire, by whom he had issue five daughters; secondly, March 19, 1807, Eliza, youngest daughter of William Breton, Wolstenholme, esq., of Holly Hill, Sussex, who survives him, and by whom he had issue one son and two daughters.

Lately. Mr. Robert Cousins, of Highgate. He has bequeathed the following legacies, payable after the decease of his widow, in the 3¼ per cent. Annuities:—Church Missionary Society, 500*l.*; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 500*l.*; Prayer Book and Homily Society, 200*l.*; Trinitarian Bible Society, 200*l.*; London Scripture Readers' Society, 200*l.*; Protestant Association, 100*l.*; Westminster Hospital, 100*l.*; Female Penitentiary, Pentonville, 100*l.*; London Orphan Asylum, 100*l.*; Infant Orphan Asylum, 100*l.*; Church Pastoral Aid Society, 150*l.*; London City Mission, 150*l.*; Irish Church Mission to the Roman Catholics, 100*l.*; amounting to 2500*l.* The testator has also bequeathed to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, 50*l.* per annum, annuities for terms of years; and to the London City Mission Society, 74*l.* per annum, like annuities; both after the decease of his widow.

Lately. In France, aged 47, M. Charles de Barnard, one of the most graceful and spirited of the remarkable writers who have illustrated the French school of fiction. M. Charles de Barnard is well known to the readers of the *Journal des Débats*, for the attractive tales which appeared from his pen in the *feuilleton* of that journal. To general readers he will perhaps be better remembered as the author of *La Femme de Quarante Ans*, and *Gerfaut*. Though dealing with the same unwholesome elements as his brother novelists, he possessed a more refined taste and an elegant vein of satire, which redeemed his writings to a great extent from the charges too justly brought against French works of fiction.

APRIL.

1. At Rostherne Hall, in her 60th year, Maria Elizabeth, relict of Meyrick Bankes, esq., of Winstanley Hall, Lancashire.

3. At Hammersmith-terrace, aged 83, Charles Weichsel, esq., brother of the celebrated vocalist Mrs. Billington.

4. At Bath, Sarah, only surviving sister of the late Sir Charles Wyndham Burdett, bart.

— Elizabeth, wife of Sir Robert George Thockmorton, bart. She was the only daughter of Sir John Acton, of Aldenham, bart., and was married in 1829.

— At his vicarage, Madeley, Herefordshire, in his 54th year, the Very Rev. John Merewether, D.D., Dean of Hereford, Deputy-Clerk of the Closet to her Majesty, Rector of New Radnor, Vicar of Madeley, and F.S.A. Dr. Merewether was of a Wiltshire family, and nephew of Mr. Serjeant Merewether. He was ordained deacon in the year 1819, and priest in 1820 by the Bishop of Salisbury, on the curacy of Gillingham, Dorset. Previously to leaving that place the inhabitants memorialised the vicar, Archdeacon Fisher, requesting him to secure Mr. Merewether's services still as curate, and on his taking his leave they presented him with a piece of plate of two hundred guineas' value. In 1823 he became curate of Hampton, Middlesex, and was mainly instrumental in rebuilding the parish church, and building a chapel of ease at Hampton Wick. In the year 1828 he was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the living of New Radnor; and in 1832, on the promotion of Dr. Grey to the bishopric, he succeeded him in the Deanery of Hereford. At Hampton he had attracted the notice of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, then resident at Oatlands; and on the 13th Jan., 1833, King William the Fourth appointed him one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet. His Majesty's patronage, however, did not stop here; he requested of Lord Melbourne, who at that time was in office, that his *protégé* should be installed in the first bishopric that fell vacant; for some reasons, however, this request was never fulfilled, and when subsequently Dr. Hampden was appointed Bishop of Hereford, Dean Merewether raised an opposition, chiefly on doctrinal grounds, which created a great sensation among the public, and caused no small embarrassment to the Whig Ministry. The Dean of Hereford was much attached to the study of antiquities. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1836, and he made several communications to the Society respecting the discoveries made from time to time during the repairs of his cathedral. He was much respected and beloved in the city of Hereford, where he was an active originator and supporter of many excellent institutions. His name will also be held in remembrance as the munificent and judicious restorer of the beautiful cathedral.

4. At his residence, Ashen Hall, Essex, in his 73rd year, Capt. George Hills, R.N. Capt. Hills was actively employed from the time of his entering the Navy to the end of the war; and amongst other services, was present at the occupation of Toulon, after which he was employed for a few months in the *Leviathan* 74, Capt. Lord Hugh Seymour, and for four years, as midshipman and master's mate, in the *Ranger* 18, commanded on the Home station by Capts. James Hardy and Charles Campbell. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, 17th July, 1798; after which he served in *l'Atalante* 18. On the 6th May, 1799, he was appointed to the *Amethyst* 36, in which ship he assisted at the debarkation of the troops in the expedition of 1800 to Ferrol; in the capture of three privateers, carrying 34 guns and 270 men; and at the taking of the French 36-gun frigate *La Déduigneuse*, Jan. 28, 1801, and the national corvette *le General Brune* of 14 guns, on the 9th April following; and in the *Dryad* in the winter of 1806-7, he was for six weeks employed, in company with H.M.S. *Diana*, in a fruitless quest of two French frigates among the icebergs, on the coast of Greenland, and in Davis's Straits.

6. At Taunton, Mrs. Dowlin, daughter of B. Rosselloty, esq. She has left 200*l.* to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital; 300*l.* for the benefit of the Day School connected with Mary-street Chapel, Taunton; 300*l.* to the poor of Creech St. Michael; and other sums to various religious and charitable so-

cieties, to the amount of upwards of 3000*l*.

6. In Upper Harley-street, aged 70, General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B. of the Bengal army, Chairman of the Hon. East India Company. He was the son of Mr. James Galloway, of Perth. He was nominated a cadet in 1799, and appointed to the 58th Native Infantry, of which he became the Colonel in 1836. He served the Hon. Company in India for 35 years: and during that long period, besides actions in the field, he was present at six sieges and seven storms, in four of which he was closely engaged. He was present at the siege of Delhi, and was one of the handful of men to whom is due the remarkable defence of that city, when besieged by an army of 70,000 men, and 130 pieces of cannon. He was also present at the siege of Bhurtpore, by Lord Lake, and commanded a corps, the most distinguished in the army for the hard and hazardous service it had to perform,—the corps of sappers. Being exposed incessantly to the fire of the enemy, and at the head of every storm, and of every dangerous service at this siege, all its officers, and most of its men, were either killed or wounded Capt. Galloway had the honour of leading it, at the head of the forlorn-hope, on two of those sanguinary assaults, in the latter of which he was desperately wounded. Having shared in the hardest service a soldier can encounter, he long held important and responsible offices on the staff. For several years he filled a principal place in the highest department of the military branch of the service, under the Supreme Government of India. Lord William Bentinck, when Governor-General, nominated him to be one of the members of the Military Board under its new constitution; and, having proved himself a most active and efficient member thereof, he received on his departure from India, an expression of the high approbation of the Governor-General in Council. Col. Galloway's services were honoured with public approbation, by Commanders-in-chief in India, on nine different occasions, and by the Supreme Government of India, or the Court of Directors and superior authorities in England, on upwards of thirty occasions—the former twenty-one, and the latter eleven times. Sir Archibald Galloway was not less successful as an author. He wrote a Commentary on the Moohummuddan Law, and another on the Law, Constitution, and Government of India. His work on Sieges in India, at the recommendation of the late General Mudge of the Royal Engineers, was reprinted by the Court of Directors, and used at their Military College. It was likewise, by the orders of the Marquess of Hastings, when Governor-General, distributed to the army for general instruction. He was also author of other military treatises. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in the year 1838, and a Knight Commander in 1848. He was elected a Director of the East India Company in 1846, and had officiated as Chairman during the past year.

6. At Southend, from a fall from his horse, Comm. Arthur Grant, R.N. (1846), inspecting commander of the coast-guard station, Southend.

— By the accidental discharge of his gun, the Rev. George Pretyman, M.A., Vicar of Great Carlton, Lincolnshire.

— At Southampton, Captain George Smith, R.N., Superintendent of the Packet establishment at that port. Capt. Smith entered the Navy in 1808, and, in the *Princess Caroline* 74, served in the North Sea, Baltic, and Channel, witnessed the destruction of the French 40-gun frigate *Amazone*, near Cape Barfleur, in 1811, and escorted a fleet of Indiamen to Madeira. In 1813, in the *Undaunted* 34, he took part in the gallant attack on the batteries of Cassis, where, with the loss of four killed and sixteen wounded, the British succeeded, in four hours, in capturing three heavy gun-boats and twenty-four merchant vessels. He was again, in the same year, at the taking of Port Nouvelle, and the destruction of seven French vessels lying there under the protection of several batteries; and in the year following he shared in the honour of conveying Buonaparte from Frejus to Elba. He was subsequently actively employed. In addition to his claims of actual service, Capt. Smith had established a distinguished reputation by several very useful professional inventions. His paddle-box life-boat has been introduced into the royal steam navy, and into the Government mail contract packet service. He also invented very superior sights for ships' guns, and the lever or movable target for the purpose of teaching the art of naval gunnery both on shore and afloat. His inventions

in gunnery were held in such high esteem by the Admiralty, that in 1830 he was ordered by their Lordships to superintend the instruction of the officers and seamen in the art of naval gunnery on board the *Excellent* at Portsmouth, where all inventions therewith were referred to his opinion; and in 1832 he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain, as a reward for his improvements in gunnery. In June, 1849, he was appointed, by the Admiralty, Superintendent of Packets at Southampton.

7. At Cawsand, at an advanced age, Comm. Christopher William Betty (1832), on the retired list of 1816. He acquired the rank of Lieutenant for his conduct at the capture of the *Hercule* 78, in 1798; and he was slightly wounded, when serving in the *Dreadnought* 98, in the battle of Trafalgar.

— At Exmouth, on his 80th birthday, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Boles, Col. of the 48th Madras N.I.

— At his residence in the Close, Salisbury, in his 88th year, the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, M.A., Canon Residentiary of Salisbury, and Rector of Dumbleton, Gloucestershire. Mr. Bowles was descended from the family of Bowles of Burcombe in Wiltshire, and was born at King's Sutton, of which his father was vicar, in 1762. In 1776 he was placed on the Wykeham foundation at Winchester, under Dr. Joseph Warton. During his last year Bowles was captain of the school, and his immediate classfellows were Gabell, afterwards head master, and the late Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1781 he was elected a scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, there being in that year no vacancy at New College. In 1783 he gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin Verse, the subject being "Calpe obsessa,"—the siege of Gibraltar. He quitted the University before a fellowship had fallen to his lot, and did not proceed to his M.A. degree until the 24th May, 1792. The early life of Mr. Bowles, and perhaps his devotion to his Muse, were materially influenced by a disappointment of the heart. To alleviate the feelings of vexation and distress induced by this disappointment, he travelled, first in the north of England and Scotland, and afterwards on the Rhine. It was during these solitary rambles that his beautiful early Sonnets were produced. These were followed by others and attained great reputation among the high class who alone are qualified to appreciate this thoughtful kind of poetry. Having entered holy orders, Mr. Bowles was for many years resident as the Curate at Donhead St. Andrew, in Wiltshire, a living which had been held by his grandfather and his uncle; and here he remained until after he had obtained the vicarage of Bremhill in 1804. In 1792 he was presented to the vicarage of Chicklade, in the same county; which he resigned in 1797, being presented by Lord Somers to the rectory of Dumbleton in Gloucestershire, which he retained until his death; but he never resided at either of those places. He was afterwards presented to the valuable vicarage of Bremhill in Wiltshire, which was his favourite residence. Mr. Bowles was in the same year collated by Bishop Douglas to a prebend in the cathedral church of Salisbury. In 1828 he was elected a canon-residentiary by the dean and canons. In 1818 he was Chaplain to H.R.H. the Prince Regent. In 1797 he married Magdalen, daughter of the Rev. Charles Wake, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster, and granddaughter of Archbishop Wake. She died some years before him, having had no children. While thus occupied as a minister of the church, Mr. Bowles continued to write many beautiful sonnets and other pieces of poetry, which were very highly valued, and placed him high among literary men. They have been repeatedly published in collective forms. In the address delivered by Mr. Hallam at the Anniversary of the Royal Society of Literature was this criticism on the poetry of Mr. Bowles:—"The Sonnets of Bowles may be reckoned among the first-fruits of a new era in poetry. They came in an age when a common-place facility in rhyming on the one hand, and an almost nonsensical affectation in a new school on the other, had lowered the standard so much, that critical judges spoke of English poetry as of something nearly extinct, and disdained to read what they were sure to disapprove. In these Sonnets there was observed a grace of expression, a musical versification, and especially an air of melancholy tenderness, so congenial to the poetical temperament, which still, after sixty years of a more propitious period than that which immediately preceded their publication, preserves for their author a highly respectable position among our poets." Professor Wilson,

writing in Blackwood's Magazine, Sept., 1831, says:—"Breathes not the man with a more poetic temperament than Bowles. No wonder that 'his eyes love all they look on,' for they possess the sacred gift of beautifying creation by shedding over it the charm of melancholy. 'Pleasant but mournful to the soul is the memory of joys that are past,' is the text we should choose were we about to preach on his genius. No vain repinings does his spirit ever breathe over the still-receding past. But time-sanctified are all the shows that arise before his pensive imagination; and the common light of day, once gone, in his poetry seems to shine as if it had all been dying sunset or moonlight, or the new-born dawn. His human sensibilities are so fine as to be of themselves poetical; and his poetical aspirations so delicate as to be always human." In 1807 Mr. Bowles edited "The Works of Alexander Pope, in Verse and Prose," an edition which gave rise to much controversy; and in truth the excitement of the contest seemed to have imparted to Mr. Bowles a taste for polemics, which was quite beside his personal character. He also wrote the "Life of Thomas Ken, D.D., deprived Bishop of Bath and Wells, seen in connection with the spirit of the times, political and religious, particularly by those great events, the Restoration of 1660 and Revolution of 1688, including the period of Fanatical Puritanism from 1640 to the Death of Cromwell;" and a great number of other works, literary, biographical, and topographical. Whilst resident at Bremhill, Mr. Bowles was unremitting in his professional duties, zealous in the education of the poor, and manifested, in every respect, an exemplary, though happily by no means a rare, instance of the union of all Christian graces with the polish of taste and the amenities of literature. Having resigned the living of Bremhill, he passed the remnant of his days in perfect retirement at Salisbury, where, through the increasing feebleness of his bodily and mental faculties, he became almost lost to the society of his friends, which he had previously cultivated with great warmth and cordial hospitality.

7. In Upper Norton-street, George Cornell, esq., one of the chief clerks in the office of Woods and Forests.

8. On board H.M.S. *Tweed*, aged 16, Henry Gore Langton, naval cadet, eldest son of W. H. Gore Langton, esq., of Clifton.

9. In Carlton-gardens, Catherine-Jessy, second daughter of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

— In Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, aged 55, William Theobald, esq.

— At Paris, the Rev. Willoughby Crewe, Rector of Astbury, Cheshire, and of Mucklestone, Shropshire.

— In Sackville-street, Piccadilly, aged 64, William Prout, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians of London, and of the Royal Society. This distinguished member of the medical profession took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh. He was deservedly known to the public generally by his various contributions to the advancement of medical science, particularly by his Bridgewater Treatise on Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion considered with reference to Natural Theology.

12. In Harley-street, aged 38, Madame Marie Louise Dulcken, pianiste to her Majesty.

— On board the French brig *Aristide Marie*, bound to the Isle of Bourbon, Dr. Judson, the Burmese missionary.

— At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, aged 24, Joseph, son of Mr. Joseph Miles, of Tollington Park, and Stationers'-hall-court, London.

13. At Kibworth Rectory, Leicestershire, in his 68th year, Lieut.-General Sir James Bathurst, K.C.B., Governor of Berwick, second son of the late Right Rev. Henry Bathurst, D.D., Lord Bishop of Norwich. He entered the army in May, 1794, and served at Gibraltar and in the West Indies, and at the capture of Surinam. In the campaign of 1801, Capt. Bathurst served in Egypt, and was present in the action at the landing, as well as in the various actions to the east and west of Alexandria, as also at the siege of Marabout. In 1804 he went to Hanover on the staff of Lord Cathcart, and on the 10th Oct., 1805, was appointed to the staff of the King's German Legion, as Military Commissary, with the rank of Lieut-Colonel. In 1807 he served with the Russian army, and was present at the actions fought for the relief of Dantzic, as well as in those of Lomitten, Deppen, Gutstadt, Heilsberg, and Friedland. Subsequently he served at Rugen and at the siege of Copenhagen in that year. In 1808 he accompanied Sir Brent

Spencer's secret expedition to the coast of Spain. In 1808 and 1809 he served with the army in Portugal as Assistant Quarter-master-general and as military secretary to the Duke of Wellington. He was present in the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera, and Busaco, for which battles he had received a gold cross. He was present also at the passage of the Douro. He was made C.B. in 1815, and a K.C.B. in 1833. In 1833 he was appointed Governor of Berwick.

13. In Dorset-square, William Edward Phillips, esq., late Governor of Prince of Wales Island.

— Aged 60, at Woodhayes Hall, Major Wainman, late of the 14th Light Dragoons.

14. At the British Museum, aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Hawkins, esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.

— At Everlands, the seat of Sir R. Rycroft, bart., aged 12, Edward Horatio, eldest son of H. L. Long, esq., and Lady Catherine Long.

— At Brighton, aged 23, Charlotte-Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. George Josiah Palmer, of Savoy-street, Strand, and Victoria-road, Kensington, and granddaughter of the late John Hatchard, esq., of Clapham-common.

— At Bagneres-de-Luchon, France, Louisa-Mary, wife of Colonel J. E. Jones, Assistant Adj.-Gen. Royal Art., Woolwich.

15. At Tristenvagh, county Westmeath, aged 37, Sir Samuel Henry Piers, bart.

— At Maidenhead, aged 84, W. Stephens, esq.

— At Tynemouth, aged 60, John W. Williamson, esq., of Whickham, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. and formerly Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the county of Durham.

16. At her residence in Baker-street, at the advanced age of 90 years, Madame Tussaud, well known as the proprietress of the popular collection of wax-work there exhibited. Madame Tussaud was a native of Berne, and went early in life to her uncle, M. Curtius, an artist, then residing in Paris, by whom she was adopted, and afterwards initiated in the fine arts; and such proficiency did she attain, that for thirteen years she held the appointment of instructress to Madame Elizabeth and the children of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. The house of her uncle, M. Curtius, was the resort of all the principal actors of the Reign of Terror, and she was employed alike to cast or model the guillotined heads of those she had known or loved, or those whom she detested—Charlotte Corday or Marat, the Princess de Lamballe or Robespierre. Herself suspected of loyalty, she relates that she was taken from her bed at night by gensd'armes, and cast into prison, where she had for her companions Madame Beauharnais and her child: the one afterwards Napoleon's Empress Josephine; the other the Queen of Holland. From all this she escaped, and in 1802 came to England with her children. Here she commenced her exhibition, which was at first exhibited from town to town, but as it greatly increased in size, and attained more artistic importance, it became a fixture in Baker-street, and one of the most popular exhibitions in London.

16. At Gibraltar, from injuries received by a fall from his horse, in his 22nd year, Capt. Thomas Phipps Onslow, 67th Foot, youngest son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Onslow.

— At Antigua, aged 79, the Hon. Paul Horsford, member of her Majesty's Council, and formerly Chief Justice of that island.

17. At Croydon, Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Bordwine, esq.

— At Stockholm, in his 56th year, Sir Thomas Cartwright, G.C.H., of Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Sweden. Sir Thomas Cartwright was born on the 18th Jan., 1795, and was the son and heir of the late William Ralph Cartwright, esq., M.P. for Northamptonshire. Sir Thomas Cartwright entered upon public life immediately after leaving Oxford, and spent upwards of thirty-five years on the Continent at Brussels, Frankfort, and Stockholm, much esteemed everywhere by the diplomatic body to which he belonged, and the courts to which he was accredited. He was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1834. Sir Thomas Cartwright was married at Munich, Nov. 4, 1824, to Mary-Elizabeth-Augusta, daughter of the Count of Sandizell, in Bavaria, and has left issue.

— Aged 49, Susannah-Andrews, wife of Thomas Hibbert, esq., of Everton, near Liverpool.

DEATHS.—APRIL.

17. At his lodgings in New York, of consumption, aged 51, James Thom, the self-taught Ayrshire sculptor. The celebrated group of Tam O'Shanter first raised Thom into notice; and, from the condition of an obscure stone-cutter, without antecedents, education, or the slightest knowledge of the "schools," conciliated the admiration of his own countrymen, and secured for him fame and employment in London. He received numerous orders for busts, which were creditably executed in the favourite Scotch gray stone, with which he had been familiar. Mr. Thom went to America some twelve or fourteen years ago, in pursuit of a person who had been previously sent over by the proprietors to exhibit his Tam O'Shanter and Old Mortality, but who made no returns or report of his proceedings. In this he to some extent succeeded, and then determined to remain in Newark himself to pursue his profession. In this he met with much patronage, reproducing copies of his more celebrated groups, and chiselling others of the same kind. To this he also joined the profession of builder and architect, and, being an industrious and frugal man, realized considerable gains.

18. In Madeira, aged 24, R. Leigh Pemberton, second son of Edward Leigh Pemberton, esq., of Russell-square.

19. Aged 67, the Rev. W. Carwithen, D.D., Rector of Stoke Climsland, Devonshire.

— At the seat of his son-in-law, Viscount Seaham, Brynypys, Flintshire, aged 80, Sir John Edwards, of Greenfields, Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, Lieut.-Colonel of the Volunteers and Local Militia of the Western division of that county. Created a Baronet by patent dated 1838. He was formerly M.P. for the Montgomery district of boroughs.

— At the lodge of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in his 61st year, the Very Rev. John Lamb, D.D., Dean of Bristol, Master of Corpus Christi College, and Vicar of Olveston, Gloucestershire.

— At Deer Park, near Honiton, Isabella-Mary, only surviving daughter of W. M. Smythe, esq., and niece to the Earl of Wicklow.

— At Paris, aged 72, Baron de Menneval, formerly private secretary to the Emperor Napoleon.

20. At Durham Lodge, Shirley, aged 62, Lieut. Thomas Drane, R.N. He was the son of Lieut. Robert Drane, R.N.; entered the navy in 1800 on board the *Captain* 74, was present at the capture of the four French ships which escaped from Trafalgar, and at the attack on Baltimore.

20. At Mivart's Hotel, aged 22, the Most Noble Charlotte-Augusta Duchess of Marlborough. She was the fifth daughter of Henry-Jeffrey fourth Viscount Ashbrook, by his second wife Emily-Theophila, daughter of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, bart. She was married in 1846, and has left issue a son and a daughter.

— At Elm-grove, Ealing, aged 26, Fanny Sarah, second daughter of Spencer Perceval, esq., and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.

21. In Hereford-street, aged 20, Adora Julia, wife of Peter Wells, esq. of Forest Farm, Windsor Forest, and second daughter of Sir John H. Lethbridge, bart.

22. In Grosvenor-street, London, the Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk, Vicar of St. Michael's, St. Alban's, and of Redbourn, Herts, great-uncle to the Duke of St. Alban's.

23. At his residence at Rydal Mount, near Ambleside, aged 80, William Wordsworth, esq., D.C.L., Poet Laureate. William Wordsworth was born on the 7th of April, 1770, at Cockermouth, in Cumberland. His parents were of the middle class, but of ancient descent, in Yorkshire, and he was educated, together with his brother Dr. Wordsworth, at the Hawkstead Grammar School. In 1787 he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1791. Shortly after he visited the Continent. He was designed by his parents for the Church—but poetry and new prospects turned him into another path. His pursuit through life was poetry, and his profession that of Stamp Distributor for the Government in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Mr. Wordsworth made his first appearance as a poet (though his first attempt at composition is said to have been made when he was thirteen years old) in the year 1793, by the publication of a thin 4to. volume entitled "An Evening Walk: an Epistle in Verse, addressed to a young Lady from the Lakes of the North of England, by W. Wordsworth, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge." Published by Johnson in St. Paul's Churchyard, from whose shop seven years before had

appeared "The Task" of Cowper. In the same year he published "Descriptive Sketches in Verse taken during a Pedestrian Tour in the Italian, Grison, Swiss, and Savoyard Alps." The poetical merit of these pieces was highly appreciated, and received high praise from Coleridge. The two poets, then personally unknown to each other, first became acquainted in the summer of 1796, at Nether Stowey, in Somersetshire. Coleridge was then in his twenty-fourth year and Wordsworth in his twenty-sixth. A congeniality of pursuit soon ripened into intimacy; and in September, 1798, accompanied by Miss Wordsworth, they made a tour in Germany. Wordsworth's next publication was the first volume of his "Lyrical Ballads," published in the summer of 1798 by Mr. Joseph Cottle, of Bristol, who purchased the copyright for thirty guineas. It made no way with the public, and Cottle was a loser by the bargain; though they ultimately became extremely popular. Disappointed but not disheartened by the very indifferent success of his "Lyrical Ballads," years elapsed before Mr. Wordsworth again appeared as a poet. But he was not idle. He was every year maturing his own principles of poetry, and making good the remark of Coleridge, that to admire on principle is the only way to imitate without loss of originality. In the very year which witnessed the failure of his "Lyrical Ballads," he wrote his "Peter Bell"—the most strongly condemned of all his poems. The publication of this when his name was better known (for he kept it by him till, he says, "it nearly survived its minority,") brought a shower of contemptuous criticisms on his head. Wordsworth married in the year 1803 Miss Mary Hutchinson of Penrith, and settled among his beloved Lakes—first at Grasmere, and afterwards at Rydal Mount. Southey's subsequent retirement to the same beautiful country and Coleridge's visits to his brother poets originated the name of the Lake School of Poetry—"the school of whining and hypochrondriacal poets that haunt the Lakes"—by which the opponents of their principles and the admirers of the "Edinburgh Review" distinguished the three great poets whose names have long been and will still continue to be connected. Wordsworth's fame increasing, slowly, it is true, but securely, he put forth in 1807 two volumes of his poems. They were on the whole favourably received, and especially attracted the notice of Lord Byron, then a young man of nineteen, who reviewed them in terms of great approbation in the "Monthly Literary Recreations." Wordsworth's next publication in 1814, was "The Excursion," dedicated to the Earl of Lonsdale. This was originally intended for the central portion of a poem to be called "The Recluse," in which the author proposed to pursue his musings

"On Man, on Nature, and on Human Life."

"The Excursion" was printed in quarto in the autumn of 1814. The critics were hard upon it. "This will never do," was the memorable opening of the review in the "Edinburgh." Men who thought for themselves thought highly of the poem; but few dared to speak out. Jeffrey boasted wherever he went that he had crushed it in its birth. "He crush 'the Excursion!'" said Southey, "tell him he might as easily crush Skiddaw." While "the Excursion" was still dividing the critics, "Peter Bell" appeared, to throw amongst them yet greater differences of opinion. The author was evidently aware that the poem, from the novelty of its construction, and the still greater novelty of its hero, required some protection, and this protection he sought behind the name of Southey, with which, he tells us in the Dedication, his own had often appeared "both for good and evil." The deriders of the poet laughed still louder than before—his admirers too were at first somewhat amazed—and the only consolation which the poet obtained was from a sonnet which he himself composed. Lamb, in thanking the poet for his strange but clever poem, asked "Where is 'the Waggoner?'"—of which he retained a pleasant remembrance from hearing Wordsworth read it in MS. when first written in 1806. Pleased with the remembrance of the friendly essayist, the poet determined on sending "The Waggoner" to press, and in 1815 the poem appeared with a dedication to his old friend who had thought so favourably of it. Another publication of this period which found still greater favour with many of his admirers was "The White Doe of Rylstone;" founded on a tradition connected with the beautiful scenery that surrounds Bolton

Priory, and on a ballad in Percy's collection called "The Rising of the North." His next work of consequence, published in 1820, is "The River Duddon," described in a noble series of sonnets, and containing some of his very finest poetry. In Dec., 1820, he commenced his series of "Ecclesiastical Sonnets," which he completed in Jan., 1822. They were composed at the same time that Southey was writing his "History of the Church." Wordsworth's last publication of importance was his "Yarrow Revisited, and other Poems," published in 1835. The new volume, however, rather sustained than added to his reputation. In the same year Mr. Wordsworth received a pension of 300*l.* a-year from Sir Robert Peel's government, and permission to resign his office of Stamp distributor in favour of his son. He henceforth surrendered himself wholly to the muse, and to contemplations suitable to his own habits of mind and to the lovely country in which he lived. In July, 1838, he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Durham. At the commemoration in 1839 he received the same degree from the University of Oxford. On Southey's death in 1843, Wordsworth was appointed Poet Laureate. Once and once only did he sing in discharge of his office—on the occasion of her Majesty's Visit to the University of Cambridge. In 1845 he collected his poems into one large volume published by Moxon. If Wordsworth was unfortunate—as he certainly was—in not finding any recognition of his merits till his hair was gray, he was luckier than other poets similarly situated have been in living to a good old age, and in the full enjoyment of the amplest fame which his youthful dreams had ever pictured. His style is simple, unaffected, and vigorous—his blank verse manly and idiomatic—his sentiments both noble and pathetic,—and his images poetic and appropriate. His sonnets are among the finest in the language:—Milton's scarcely finer. "I think," says Coleridge, "that Wordsworth possessed more of the genius of a great philosophic poet than any man I ever knew, or as I believe has existed in England since Milton; but it seems to me that he ought never to have abandoned the contemplative position which is peculiarly—perhaps I might say exclusively—fitted for him. His proper title is *Spectator ab extra*." A leading journal, in announcing the decease of the Poet, concluded a judicious account of his life and works in these words:—"The illustrious poet breathed his last by the side of that beautiful lake in Westmorland which his residence and his verse had rendered famous. We are not called upon in his case to mourn over the untimely fate of genius snatched away in the first feverish struggles of development, or even in the noonday splendour of its mid-career. Full of years, as of honours, the old man had time to accomplish all that he was capable of accomplishing ere he was called away. Removed by taste and temperament from the busy scenes of the world, his long life was spent in the conception and elaboration of his poetry in the midst of the sylvan solitudes to which he was so fondly attached. His length of days permitted him to act as the guardian of his own fame—he could bring his maturer judgment to bear upon the first bursts of his youthful inspiration, as well as upon the more measured flow of his maturest compositions. Whatever now stands in the full collection of his works has received the final *imprimatur* from the poet's hand, sitting in judgment upon his own works under the influence of a generation later than his own. It is sufficiently characteristic of the man, that little has been altered, and still less condemned. Open at all times to the influences of external nature, he was singularly indifferent to the judgment of men, or rather so enamoured of his own judgment that he could brook no teacher. Nature was his book; he would admit no interpretation but his own. It was this which constituted the secret of his originality and his strength, at the same time that the abuse of the principle laid him open at times to strictures, the justice of which few persons but the unreasoning fanatics of his school would now be prepared to deny. It is well when the fashion of virtue is set by men whose rare abilities are objects of envy and emulation even to the most dissolute and unprincipled. If this be true of the statesman, of the warrior, of the man of science, it is so in a tenfold degree of the poet and the man of letters. Their works are in the hands of the young and inexperienced. Their habits of life become insensibly mixed up with their compositions in the

minds of their admirers. They spread the moral infection wider than other men, because those brought within their influence are singularly susceptible of contamination. The feelings, the passions, the imagination, which are busy with the compositions of the poet, are quickly interested in the fashion of his life. From 'I would fain write so' to 'I would fain live so' there is but a little step. Under this head the English nation owes a deep debt of gratitude to William Wordsworth. Neither by the influence of his song, nor by the example of his life, has he corrupted or enervated our youth; by one, as by the other, he has purified and elevated, not soiled and debased, humanity." Wordsworth's best likeness is a bust by Chantrey, from which an engraving is prefixed to his collected Poems of 1845. His remains were consigned to the earth at the little church of Grasmere. Mr. Wordsworth left a poem of considerable length, descriptive of his life, reflections, and opinions, with directions for its publication.

24. In Tylney-street, aged 26, Lady Sarah Finch, daughter of the Earl of Aylesford.

26. At Ballymena, Capt. Dyas, who served throughout the Peninsular campaigns and at Waterloo with the 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry.

— Aged 26, the Hon. John Russell Morris Byng, Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Ocean*, fourth brother of Viscount Torrington.

27. At the residence of her uncle, Major Maxwell, Catherine Methuen, third daughter of H. L. St. Clair, esq., of St. Clair Abbey, near Stirling, and granddaughter of the late Mr. and Lady Edith Maxwell.

— At Caen, in Normandy, aged 49, Sir George William Prescott, the third bart. (1794), late of Theobald's Park, Hertfordshire.

— At Limerick, in his 75th year, William Roche, esq., late M.P. for that city. He was the eighth and youngest son of Stephen Roche, esq., of Limerick, in which city he was a banker. He was the first Roman Catholic gentleman in Ireland appointed to the commission of the peace for a corporate town. In 1832 he came forward as a candidate for the representation of that city in the first reformed Parliament; when Mr. O'Connell was pleased to recommend him to the electors as "the only man he knew, after thirty years' acquaintance, of whom no pledge need be demanded," and was returned at the head of the poll. Mr. Roche was rechosen in 1835 and 1837, and retired, from advanced years, in 1841, having represented his native city with undeviating integrity, and without a compromise of honour or principle.

27. At Devonshire-place House, aged 39, Jacqueline Elizabeth, wife of Alex. Trotter, esq., and daughter of the late William Otter, D.D., Bishop of Chichester.

— Mr. John Horn Twizell Wawn, eldest son of J. T. Wawn, esq., of Bildon, M.P. for Shields.

28. Within a few miles of the capital of Cashmere, whither he was proceeding on temporary leave, brevet Lieut.-Col. James Alexander Fullerton, C.B., Major commanding Her Majesty's 9th Lancers. This gallant officer entered the army in the 9th Lancers, in which he served throughout his career, and commanded that distinguished regiment at Punniar, at Sobraon, and at Goojerat.

— At Vienna, the Hon. Frances Gabriella Talbot, sister of Lord Talbot de Malahide, Countess of the Austrian Empire, and Chanoinesse of the Royal Order of St. Anne of Munich.

— After a painful illness, in his 77th year, the Right Rev. Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, D.D., Lord Bishop of Clogher, uncle to the Marquess of Ely. His Lordship was born on the 5th Sept., 1773, the second son of Charles first Marquess of Ely, K.P. Succeeding to a considerable portion of the estates of the Tottenham family (from which he was paternally descended), he did not with his elder brother use the name of Loftus, though he bore it when he took his doctor's degree in 1805. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he received the degree of M.A. Jan. 14, 1797; and that of D.D. by diploma Jan. 18, 1805. He was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe in 1804, translated to the diocese of Leighlin and Ferns in 1820, and to that of Clogher in 1822. His Lordship married, May 21, 1807, the Hon. Alicia Maude, sixth daughter of Cornwallis first Viscount Hawarden; and by that lady he had issue ten sons and one daughter. The diocese of Clogher is the last of the ten abolished by the Church Temporalities Act.

29. At Cheltenham, Sarah, wife of Thomas Clarke, esq., of the Medical

Staff of the Army, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir George Napier, K.C.B.

29. At Paris, Lady Scott Douglas, wife of William Scott Kerr, esq., of Chatto.

— At Beel House, near Amersham, aged 77, Samuel Higham, esq., Secretary and Comptroller General of the National Debt Office.

30. Aged 47, Elizabeth Ann Pakington, lady of Ferdinand Hanbury Williams, esq., of Coldbrook Park.

Lately. At Apsley Hall, Nottinghamshire, aged 70, Henry Willoughby, esq., of Birdsall and Settrington, co. York, cousin and heir presumptive to Lord Middleton, and member for Newark in 1826 and 1830.

Lately. At Houghton House, in his 77th year, William Hodgson, esq., upwards of thirty years clerk of the peace, and latterly a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of that county.

Lately. Pietro Bianchi, the friend of Canova and Piazza, and the architect who built the great church of St. Francisco di Paolo, Naples. He was a chevalier of the orders of Constantine and Merit, and of the Iron Crown. He belonged to the Academy of Fine Arts at Florence, Bologna, Modena and Venice; he was also member of those of Sweden, Norway, and Belgium, and of the Historical Institute of France.

Lately. Lieut. E. D. Elderton, of the 10th Bengal Native Infantry, killed while heading his men at the storming of Fort Bettan.

Lately. Dr. and Professor Koch, of Erlangen, author of the "Synopsis Florse Germanicse et Helveticse," and of many other botanical disquisitions.

MAY.

2. Of rapid decline, at Cadiz, H. L. St. Clair, esq., of St. Clair Abbey, near Stirling, Scotland, of the Grange, Yorkshire, and formerly of the Royal York-crescent, Clifton, and grandson of the late Sir Roger Campbell.

3. At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 54, George Evan Davis, esq., Commander R.N. This officer entered the Navy in 1806 and served in a gun-boat throughout the whole of the operations connected with the expedition to Walcheren, and received the particular thanks of Sir Home Popham for his conduct in the four hours' action which preceded the capture of Campvere. Mr. Davis, in February, 1811, joined the *Alacrity*, of 18 guns, Capt. Nesbit Palmer. On 26th May following that vessel, being on a cruise off Cape St. Andre, island of Corsica, with an effective crew on board of not more than 94, of whom 14 were boys, came to close action, which lasted 45 minutes, with the French corvette *l'Abeille*, of 20 guns and 165 men. At the end of that time, having sustained a loss of all her officers, and in the whole of 32 killed and wounded, and being otherwise greatly disabled, the *Alacrity* hauled down her colours, and was taken possession of by *l'Abeille*, whose own loss on the occasion amounted to seven men killed and twelve wounded. In company with *l'Abeille* were also a schooner and three zebecs, all heavily armed. On his recovery, Mr. Davis, who had himself been badly wounded, was marched through Italy to France, whence he ultimately effected his escape in Dec., 1813. He had an active share in the hostilities against New Orleans, where he also served on shore. During the peace Comm. Davis was employed chiefly in the mercantile and packet service.

3. At Rome, aged 21, Devereux Plantagenet Cockburn, esq., late of the Royal Scots Greys, eldest son of Sir W. S. R. Cockburn, bart., of Downtown, Radnorshire.

— Aged 62, William Gill Paxton, esq., of Buckingham-street, Strand, some time of Henbury House, Dorsetshire, High Sheriff for the county, 1828, and formerly M.P. for Plympton, Devon; only surviving issue of Archibald Paxton, esq., of Watford-place, Herts, and Harriet, daughter of William Gill, esq., of Wyrardisbury House, Bucks.

4. At Wisbeach, aged 62, James Usill, esq., one of Her Majesty's Deputy Lieuts. for Cambridgeshire.

5. At White House, Musselburgh, aged 75, Isabella, widow of David Murray, esq.

— At Tenby, Mary, relict of Colonel Daniell, and sister of the late Sir Edward Hyde East, bart.

6. At Torquay, aged 45, Lord William Hervey, second son of the Marquess of Bristol. He was appointed Secretary

to the British Embassy in Paris, Nov., 1843; and created a C.B. in 1848.

6. In his 78th year, Francis Philips, esq., of Bank Hall, Lancashire, and Abbey Cwmhir, Radnorshire; a Deputy-Lieutenant of Cheshire. Mr. Philips chanced to be one of the nearest persons to Mr. Perceval, the prime minister, when shot by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons in 1812. At the examination of the assassin, which took place immediately, Mr. Francis Philips, deposed that "he was standing near the fire-place in the lobby, when he heard the report of a pistol. He saw Mr. Perceval walk forward, stagger, and fall on his knees, and heard him exclaim, 'I am murdered!' twice. He rushed forward, caught him in his arms, supported his head upon his shoulder, and assisted in carrying him into the secretary's room, where he soon after died in his arms. It might be ten, five, or fifteen minutes—he was so extremely agitated that he could not state the precise time. He did not hear him utter a word from the time of his first exclamation until his death."

— Martha Maria, wife of the Rev. John Prowatt, A.M., Rector of Catfield, or Catefield, in Norfolk. She was the daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hodgson, an officer formerly much distinguished for his exertions in the war against Spain from 1760 to 1780, and whose services in the West Indies, particularly in the middle part of America, called the Mosquito shore, have been honourably mentioned. This gentleman was related to the late Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal, and was highly esteemed by him. Col. Hodgson's strenuous exertions to maintain the claim which the British nation had to the sovereignty of the Mosquito shore and the islands contiguous, induced the leaders of the Whig party to avail themselves of his courage, talents, and perseverance in no small degree. This talented officer died of dysentery, at Guatemala, in the year 1791. The claims of his family on the Mosquito shore still subsist.

7. At Avisford, aged 73, Lady Isabella Anne Brydges, widow of Sir John W. H. Brydges, knt., of Wootton Court, near Canterbury, eldest daughter of George, first Marquess of Waterford.

8. Aged 72, M. de Blainville, the successor of George Cuvier in the chair of Comparative Anatomy at the Museum of Natural History in Paris.

8. At Brighton, aged 87, Sir Alexander Gibson Carmichael, of Skirling, bart.

— At Wandsworth Common, aged 46, William Charles Townsend, esq., of Russell-square, London, M.A., a Queen's Counsel, Recorder of Macclesfield, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Townsend was a member of Queen's College, Oxford, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 25, 1828. He first went the Northern circuit, and afterwards the Chester and Welsh circuits, and was elected Recorder of Macclesfield in 1833. His legal attainments were of a high order. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in March, 1850. Mr. Townsend's principal works were:—"Memoirs of the House of Commons, from the Convention Parliament of 1688-9, to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832," 2 vols. 8vo, 1843-4. "The Lives of twelve eminent Judges of the last and present Century, 1848," 2 vols. 8vo. "Modern State Trials: revised and illustrated, with Essays and Notes," 1850, 2 vols. 8vo.

— At Denbigh, Salusbury Williams, esq.

9. At his residence in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, in his 62nd year, M. Gay-Lussac, Peer of France. Nicholas-François Gay-Lussac was born at St. Leonard (Haut-Vienne) on the 6th of December, 1788. In 1816 he was chosen Professor of Chemistry at the Polytechnic School. He had previously distinguished himself by his aerial voyages, for the observation of atmospheric phenomena at great heights, and his observations contain nearly all that has ever been obtained from that method of investigation, from which the learned at the time anticipated such great results. Few men have led such a life of scientific industry as M. Gay-Lussac. There is scarcely a branch of physical or chemical science to which he has not contributed some important discovery. Sometimes he was engaged alone in these researches; at others he chose eminent philosophers for his *collaborateurs*, among the most distinguished of whom were M. Thénard and M. Alexandre de Humboldt; and he was especially noticed by M. Bertholet. M. Gay-Lussac was an able and ingenious manipulator, and has made a vast number of analyses and experiments. His discovery of the general laws of the composition of bodies,

particularly in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, was a very important labour. By his experiments on mercury and elastic fluids, he ascertained that, whatever may be the nature of the fluid, it dilates equally from the temperature of ice to that of boiling water, and that it acquires an increase in volume of one-third. In conjunction with M. Humboldt, he likewise made observations on the theory of M. Biot, who, from data supplied by M. de la Perouse, endeavoured to determine the position of the magnetical equator, and its intersection with the terrestrial equator. The result of their inquiry is, that the great chains of mountains, and even volcanoes, have no perceptible influence on the magnetic power, and that that power diminishes in proportion to the distance from the terrestrial equator. When comparatively young M. Gay-Lussac became a Member of the Academy of Sciences; and there are few learned societies in France or elsewhere of which he was not an Associate.

9. At Gilnock Hall, Jamaica, the Hon. Duncan Robertson, member of Her Majesty's Council in that island, where he had resided for nearly fifty years.

— At Norwich, Lady Rumbold, wife of Sir Cavendish Stewart Rumbold, bart., and eldest daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Manby, of Northwold.

— At Covellum, near Travancore, Major Robert Shirreff, 2nd Madras Native Infantry, commanding the Nair Brigade.

10. At the Woodlands, Clapham, aged 70, John Thomas Dawson, esq., High Sheriff of the county in 1830.

11. At Malaga, whilst on a cruise in his yacht, in the Mediterranean, aged 62, George Clarke, esq., of Wyndham House, Brighton.

— At Yarmouth, Arabella Lady Parker, relict of Adm. Sir George Parker, K.C.B.

13. In Piccadilly, Algernon, only son of James Haughton Langston, esq., and nephew to the Earl of Ducie.

15. At his residence, Fitzwilliam Lodge, Blackrock, near Dublin, in his 52nd year, the Right Hon. Michael James Robert Dillon, Earl of Roscommon (1822), and Lord Dillon, Baron of Kilkenny West (1619). His Lordship was born on the 2nd October, 1798, the posthumous son of Michael Dillon, esq., Captain in the county of Dublin Militia, who was killed by the rebels in the battle of Ross, June 5, 1798. Capt. Dillon was fourth in lineal descent from Patrick Dillon, of Rath, in the Queen's county, seventh son of the first Earl. On the death of Patrick, the eleventh Earl, in 1816, he claimed the peerage; but the House of Lords did not confirm his title to the dignity until the year 1828. He married, August 19, 1830, Lady Charlotte Talbot, daughter of John Joseph Talbot, esq., and half-sister to the present Earl of Shrewsbury. As his Lordship died without children, this barren title—for not one acre of the extensive tract called Dillon's Country, or any other possession, remains to it—again becomes dormant.

15. In Cumberland-street, aged 66, Major-General Sir James Sutherland, K.L.S. of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay establishment.

— At East Retford, aged 78, Commander Charles Mason White, R.N. Mr. White was the only son of Charles White, esq., of Portsea, an eminent local architect. He entered the Hon. East India Company's Service in 1792, and proceeded to China; but in 1795 was admitted into the Royal Navy as midshipman, and was made master on the 21st April, 1796. During the same year his ship, the *Lion*, one of the vessels which had been employed on Lord Macartney's embassy to China, was ordered for England, and whilst on her passage encountered a terrific storm off the Cape of Good Hope, when Mr. White, with several others on board, were struck senseless with lightning, and barely escaped death. He was next appointed master of the *Diligence*, and was ordered to the West Indies, where he remained during the years 1796, 1797, and 1798, and was at the capture of various privateers. The first action in which he was engaged was under Capt. Robert Mering, in 1797, when his ship fell in with a privateer and six merchant vessels (in open day between two batteries, French and Spanish respectively), which had been cut out in Mona passage. In 1798 the Spanish armed ship *Natividad*, was captured off Cuba, after a brilliant engagement, which Capt. White ever regarded as the brightest passage in his life. In 1799 he was Master of the *Adventure* in the expedition to the Helder. In the following year he was attached to a flying squadron, with a military force, menacing the

enemy's coasts; and was of the *Monmouth* in the expedition to Egypt, and consequent operations, in 1801. In 1805, as Master of the *Amphion*, he joined in Nelson's pursuit of Villeneuve, and was smartly engaged in Rosas Bay, with a flotilla of 27 gun-boats. In the following year he was Master of the *Phœbe*, off Boulogne. In 1807 and 1808 he was Master of the *Excellent* at the defence of Rosas, and of the *Adriatic* in 1809. With this his active career appears to have ceased. In 1810 he had charge of gun-boats in the river Medway, and subsequently he was appointed Master-Attendant in the dockyard at Chatham, and ultimately in that of Sheerness, where he remained until 1826, when he retired on superannuation to East Retford, and in 1846 was promoted by brevet to the rank of retired Commander.

15. In London, aged, 70, Major James Palmer, late Inspector General of Prisons in Ireland.

16. At Catesfield Lodge, Fareham, aged 57, Francis Brace, esq., Capt. R.N. Captain Brace was nephew to the late Vice.-Adm. Sir Edward Brace, and also to the late Admiral Stephen Poyntz. He entered the Navy in 1805, and in *La Virginie* was present at the capture of two Spanish privateers of 14 guns each; and on the 19th May, 1808, assisted in taking the Dutch frigate *Guelderland*, of 36 guns and 253 men, after an obstinate conflict of an hour and a half, in which the enemy's loss amounted to 25 killed and 50 wounded, but that of the British to only one killed and two wounded. As master's mate of the *St. Alban's* 64, he was employed for a whole twelvemonth at the defence of Cadiz; and thenceforward was constantly engaged in active service on the lakes of Canada, the coast of Ireland, and the Mediterranean.

— At his residence in Pall Mall, aged 73, Sir William Kay, the second bart. (1803).

17. At Mill Hill, Hendon, Middlesex, aged 55, Sir James Flower, the second bart. (1809), a Deputy-Lieutenant of Herefordshire. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Sept. 15, 1834, and served the office of High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1838; and was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Herefordshire in 1843. In 1841 he was returned to Parliament for Thetford, by a double return, together with the Earl of Euston, and was declared on petition in 1842 to have been duly elected. He retired at the dissolution in 1847.

17. At Feniscowles, Lancashire, in his 79th year, Sir William Fielden, bart. Sir William was one of the highly-respected family of the Fieldens, so well known in the manufacturing world, and was himself a manufacturer and merchant at Blackburn, and in 1832 he was returned to Parliament as one of the first members for that borough,—for which he was re-elected in 1835, 1837, and 1841. Sir William Fielden was raised to the dignity of a baronet on the 26th July, 1846; and he retired from Parliament at the dissolution in 1847.

18. At the East India College, Haileybury, Mrs. Jeffrey, widow of Lord Jeffrey. Mrs. Jeffrey was born in America, and was the grandniece of the celebrated John Wilkes, and second wife of the late Lord Jeffrey, to whom she was married in 1813.

19. At Paris, the Marchioness of Beauharnais, mother-in-law of the Grand Duchess of Baden.

21. Aged 71, John Deacon, esq., of Doctors' Commons, Marshal of the Admiralty.

— At Bushy Park Cottage, Teddington, General James Orde.

22. In Lowndes-square, Annie Hammond, wife of the Hon. George A. Browne, brother to Lord Kilmaine.

— Aged 38, the Rev. Henry James, Vicar of Willingdon, Sussex. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839, and was presented to his living in 1843 by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. He was walking with his daughter and a reverend friend near Beechy Head, when he attempted to descend the cliff, and, missing his footing, fell, and was killed on the spot.

— At Bushy Heath, aged 84, Raphael Lamar West, esq., eldest son of the late Benjamin West, esq., Pres. R.A.

23. At Crossmaglen, on the borders of the counties of Louth and Armagh, Robert Lindsay Mauleverer, esq., a magistrate of the county of Londonderry, and an agent over extensive estates in the north of Ireland. He was travelling on an outside-car, when he was shot through the head, and killed on the spot.

24. At his seat, Grendon Hall, Warwickshire, aged 67, Sir George Chet-

wynd, the second bart., of Brocton, county Stafford (1795), and a barrister-at-law, M.P. for the borough of Stafford from 1820 to 1826. Sir George had a considerable taste for works of art and virtu. His collection of a somewhat inferior class of art, the provincial coins and tokens, was especially complete, and a catalogue thereof, by the late Thomas Sharp, esq., of Coventry, was privately printed in 4to, 1834. It is understood that Sir George has strictly settled his library and collections as heir-looms in his family. He married, Aug. 30, 1804, Hannah Maria, eldest daughter and coheir of John Sparrow, esq., of Bishton, Staffordshire; and by that lady had issue.

24. At Calais, aged 72, Henry Robinson Hartley, esq. Mr. Hartley was a man of very singular habits, suffering his property to fall into ruin without attempting to preserve or let it; and had altogether abandoned his native place, Southampton. At his death, however, it was found that he had left the enormous sum of 80,000*l.* the largest portion of which he gives to the Mayor and corporation of that town, to apply the annual proceeds "in such a manner as may best promote the study and advancement of the sciences of natural history, astronomy, antiquities, and classical and Oriental literature, in Southampton, by forming a public library, botanic gardens, observatory, or other such institution, in the parish of Holy Rood."

— At the house of her brother, Dr. W. O. Porter, in Portland-square, Bristol, aged 74, Miss Jane Porter, the authoress of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," "The Scottish Chiefs," &c. This amiable and accomplished lady was born at Durham in 1776. Her father, whom she had the misfortune to lose in early childhood, was surgeon to the 6th or Enniskillen Dragoons. Miss Porter received her early education at a day-school taught by a master of considerable note in his day, Mr. George Fulton, of Niddry's Wynd, Edinburgh, where Mrs. Porter, with her three youngest children, spent the first years of her widowhood. Of these children, Jane was the eldest; the others were the celebrated traveller and artist, Sir Robert Ker Porter, and Anna Maria Porter, the authoress of several standard novels. At Mr. Fulton's school they very soon gave indications of that mental superiority which enabled them in after years to earn for themselves so fair a portion of literary renown. After some years, Mrs. Porter removed to London; but subsequently retired with her daughters to Thames Ditton, and afterwards to Esher. It was during their residence in London that Miss Porter published, in 1803, her first and perhaps most popular tale, "Thaddeus of Warsaw," wherein she set an example of blending truth with fiction, in the shape of an historical romance; and probably suggested to the author of "Waverley," and those who have followed him, that style of novel, in which they have been so pre-eminently successful. "Thaddeus of Warsaw" was soon translated into several of the continental languages, and the writer received many compliments. She was elected a lady chanoiness of the Teutonic Order of St. Joachim; and a relation of Kosciusko sent her a gold ring, containing his portrait. General Gardiner, who was British Ambassador at the Court of Stanislaus, was with difficulty persuaded to believe that any other than an eye-witness could have described the scenes and occurrences in the earlier chapters. Miss Porter was an ardent admirer of the hero of Zutphen, Sir Philip Sidney, whose Aphorisms, with reflections upon them, she published in 2 vols. 12mo. In 1809 appeared the "Scottish Chiefs," which was no less successful than its predecessor, "Thaddeus of Warsaw." In this tale Miss Porter has embodied her idea of the characters of Wallace and Bruce derived from the songs and legends which had made so indelible an impression upon her in earliest childhood. With regard to this romance, it is known that Sir Walter Scott admitted to George IV. one day in the library at Carlton Palace, that the "Scottish Chiefs" was the parent in his mind of the Waverley Novels, and may therefore be considered the progenitor of the whole class of modern historical novels. Two other tales were written by Miss Porter during her residence at Ditton—the "Pastor's Fireside," and "Duke Christian of Luneburgh." The "Pastor's Fireside," notwithstanding its pacific title, is a chivalrous tale founded on facts, in the lives of two very extraordinary men, the Baron Ripperda, of Holland and Spain, and the Duke of Wharton of our own country. The subject of the next tale, "Duke Christian

of Luneburgh," was suggested by his Majesty King George IV., who was pleased to furnish from the royal archives several materials for completing the sketch of that illustrious member of the House of Brunswick. After their removal to Esher, the Misses Porter joined in publishing "Tales round a Winter's Hearth." The eldest sister's share was "Houtercombe, or Berenice's Pilgrimage," which she confesses to have been of all her tales the most interesting to herself, because it took her to Mount Olivet and Jerusalem. Then followed the "Field of Forty Footsteps," a tale of Cromwell's days, founded on a tradition connected with the ground near the London University. Miss Porter was also an indefatigable contributor to the periodicals of the day. After having retired from the field for many years, Miss Porter returned into print, after a long pause, as the editress of "Sir Edward Seaward's Diary." This work seemed real enough to be thought worthy an elaborate disproval and destruction of its authenticity in a leading review. At the merciless rummaging of Admiralty records and Indian maps, made by her critic, Miss Porter was more flattered than annoyed. When pressed to the real origin of "Sir Edward Seaward," she would quietly say, "Sir Walter Scott had his great secret; I must be allowed to keep my little one." In 1831 Miss Porter lost her venerable mother, and within a twelvemonth received an additional shock by the death of her sister, to whom she was tenderly attached. Then, as she says herself, she became a wanderer, paying lengthened visits to numerous old and attached friends. In 1842 she accompanied her brother, Sir R. K. Porter, to St. Petersburgh, whither, on his release from his diplomatic duties in South America, he went on a visit to his daughter, and where, on the eve of his return to England, he was suddenly carried off by an apoplectic seizure. This must have been, under the circumstances, a source of the most poignant grief to her. Latterly, Miss Porter has resided with her elder brother at Bristol. She is said to have maintained to the last moment, not only her intellectual faculties unimpaired, but that cheerfulness of disposition for which she had been so much admired during her long life.

25. At Chislehurst, after giving birth to a still-born child, Frances, lady of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade. She was the youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Baring, bart., and sister of the first Lord of the Admiralty.

25. At Madeira, aged 76, Lieut.-Col. John Mac Mahon.

— At Naples, Isabella, wife of the Marquis de Riario Sforza, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Sicilian Majesty at Florence, and daughter of the late Admiral Lockhart.

27. At the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Taylor, in Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, in his 66th year, James Duncan, esq., late a bookseller in Paternoster-row.

— At Olantigh, near Ashford, in his 83rd year, Samuel Elias Sawbridge, esq., a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of Kent, formerly M.P. for Canterbury, and Colonel of the East Kent Militia. Mr. Sawbridge was son of the famous Alderman John Sawbridge, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1775, and sat as member for the City in three parliaments, and in all the popular movements of the time took a leading part on the liberal side. The deceased (as his father had previously done, who raised the regiment in the time of the American war,) commanded for a lengthened period the East Kent Militia, and was universally beloved and esteemed. He was returned to Parliament for the city of Canterbury at the general election of 1796, but this election, and that which ensued, were declared void. In 1807, Mr. Sawbridge was elected without opposition; but he sat in the House only until the dissolution in the following April. He married, in 1794, Elizabeth, daughter of Brabazon Ellis, esq., of Widdiall Hall, Herts, and by that lady had issue.

— At Rome, of apoplexy, in his 57th year, Mr. Richard J. Wyatt, sculptor. An Englishman, writing from "the Eternal City," pays the following earnest and deserved tribute to his memory: "I have to-day the painful duty of recording the death of Mr. Richard Wyatt, the eminent British sculptor, whose works are so well known at home, and whose fame is spread in every part of the world where the fine arts are valued. It was only a few days since I visited his studio, and admired the last touches which his graceful chisel had given to the finished statue of Flora, on which he had been for some time engaged.

Judging from the health he then enjoyed, and the elasticity of his mind, I could not anticipate that ere the week was out I should have to attend his funeral; but he was taken off after a brief interval, and he lives now only in his works and in a fame that will, no doubt, be everlasting. I am more than partial to his style, as in my opinion, he surpassed all living artists in representing the pure and delicate beauty of the female form. His 'Nymphs' are the perfection of ideal and physical grace, and I believe in that department of sculpture he was unrivalled. I understand that the 'Penelope' in possession of Her Majesty, which I have not seen, is a work of higher merit, but I only know him from those statues now in his studio—'A Nymph coming out of the Bath,' 'A Shepherd-boy protecting his Sister in a Storm,' and, above all, from 'the Flora,' on the perfection of which his whole mind was engaged." "His marble group of a 'Huntress,' with a leveret and greyhound, in the present exhibition of the Royal Academy, is as perfect a specimen of his genius as could be quoted. Nearly all his invented productions partook of the same character of simplicity and nature, and his subjects were generally suited to that taste. With the grand or heroic he did not employ his fine talent; but, in his own way, was one of the most successful and highly considered of our countrymen artists resident in Italy."—(*Literary Gazette.*)

28. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 64, Henry Caslon, esq., type-founder, of Chiswell-street, and of Higham Hill, Walthamstow. His great-grandfather, the first William Caslon, was mainly instrumental in perfecting the art of type-founding in England; as before his time types were chiefly imported from Holland. He was originally a chaser on silver plate and on gun barrels, and also a cutter of tools for bookbinders. The elder William Bowyer, the printer (father of the learned Typographer), had the merit of discovering his talent, became his patron, and set him up in business; in which he acquired an ample fortune, and a good reputation. He died in 1766. The business was continued through successive generations, until it came into the hands of Mr. Henry Caslon, who is in like manner succeeded by his son.

— At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 79, Sarah Ann, relict of Henry P. Sperling, esq., of Norbury Park.

29. At Geneva, aged 69, Richard Edensor Heathcote, esq., of Longton Hall and Apedale Hall, Staffordshire; formerly M.P. for Coventry.

— At Mahabuleshwar, Captain Newbold, one of the most distinguished of our Indian geographers. He was assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

30. In Regent-street, London, in his 76th year, Broughton Benjamin Pegge Burnell, esq., of Beauchief Abbey, co. Derby, and Winkbourn Hall, Notts, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the former county, and a magistrate for the counties of York, Nottingham, and Derby. He was descended paternally from the Steades, an ancient family in Yorkshire; but on succeeding to the estates of his mother's family, by devise of his uncle, Peter Pegge Burnell, esq., of Winkbourn Hall, Notts, he assumed the names of Pegge-Burnell, by royal licence, in 1836. He served the office of Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1839.

— At Leamington, aged 80, John Meredith, esq. The deceased was one of the executors of Sir Thomas Lawrence, his first wife being a daughter of that celebrated painter.

31. At his residence at Oriental-place, Brighton, Lieut.-Col. Patrick Campbell, C.B., formerly of the 52nd Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Campbell was an officer of very distinguished service. He accompanied the 52nd in the expeditions to Ferrol and Cadiz in 1800; he was employed in Sicily in 1806, and was with the expedition to Gottenburg in 1808. Subsequently to this he proceeded to the Peninsula, and was engaged during the whole of the war, including the retreat to Corunna, the action of the Coa, the battle of Busaco, the retreat to the Lines of Torres Vedras, and all the actions in the advance to Sabugal. He afterwards rejoined the army in the advance to Madrid, and served in the subsequent retreat to Portugal, the battle of Vittoria, and the attack on the heights of Vera. Lieut.-Col. Campbell commanded his regiment at the battles of the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, the Nive, and a wing at Orthes. He was present at the battle of Toulouse, and subsequently at the battle of Waterloo. Lieut.-Col. Campbell was four times wounded—once in the advance to Sabugal, twice in the attack on the heights of Vera, and

again at Orthes. He received the gold medal and one clasp for the battles of the Nivelle and the Nive, and the silver war-medal with five clasps for Busaco, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was also entitled to a clasp for Corunna; but, having omitted to send in his claim, on that account he did not receive one.

31. At Bedford, Rear-Admiral George Barne Trollope, C.B. Rear-Adm. Trollope was a half-brother of the late Admiral Sir Henry Trollope, G.C.B. He entered the Royal Navy, May 5, 1790, as first-class volunteer, on board *La Prudente* 38, employed in the Channel and Mediterranean. Having joined in Aug., 1792, the *Lion* 64, Capt. Sir Erasmus Gower, he accompanied Lord Macartney in that ship in his embassy to China. In 1795, in the *Triumph* 74, he was present under his former Captain, Sir E. Gower, in Cornwallis's celebrated retreat, and was slightly wounded in the foot in the battle fought off Camperdown, 11th Oct., 1797. From 1798 to 1808, he served on various stations in the rank of lieutenant, and in 1808, in the *Electra* 18 he was wrecked at the entrance of Port Augusta between Syracuse and Messina. While commanding the *Electra* Capt. Trollope had charge of the boats employed in bringing off the garrison of the fortress of Scylla, when evacuated by the British, 17th Feb., 1808—a service in the execution of which he was exposed to a smart fire from the enemy on the Calabrian shore. His gallant exertions called forth the particular thanks of Major-Gen. Sherbrooke. In the *Griffon*, whose force consisted of fourteen 24-pounder carronades and two sixes, he drove on shore, under a very heavy fire from the batteries near St. Aubin, one of a numerous flotilla of brigs, each carrying three long 24-pounders and an 8-inch brass howitzer, with a complement of 50 men. He then proceeded to attack the remainder, nine in number, which were at the time anchoring close in-shore in the south-east. Running in shore of one of them at anchor near the centre, he boarded, and in the most gallant manner carried her. The cables of the prize were immediately cut, and she was brought out in face of a heavy fire from the batteries and the eight other brigs. The *Griffon* herself, although, her crew escaped injury, was too much disabled to renew the conflict. Captain Trollope was advanced to post rank 7th June, 1814, and nominated a C.B. 8th Dec., 1815. Not having been since afloat he was induced, 1st Oct., 1846, to accept the retirement.

Lately. At Bath, aged 85, Dame Eliza Dorothea, widow of Sir Henry Tuite, bart., of Sonna, co. Westmeath.

JUNE.

1. At the house of her nephew, Joseph Fry, of Charlotte-street, aged 77, Sarah Allen, a member of the Society of Friends, formerly of Bristol.

2. In Upper Harley-street, after a lengthened and painful illness, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Buchan, K.C.B., Colonel of the 32nd Foot. Sir John entered the army in 1795, and was actively employed in the Mysore war against Tippoo Saib, and was present at the battle of Mallvalley and the assault upon Seringapatam in 1798 and 1799. In the two next years Lieut. Buchan served in the operations against the southern Poligars, on which occasions he relinquished a staff appointment to join his regiment in the field. He subsequently held detached commands in the island of Ceylon during the Kandian war. Afterwards he proceeded to the West Indies, and held a command at the assault and capture of Guadaloupe in 1810. The following year he served with the Portuguese army, and from 1811 until 1814 was employed in Spain and Portugal; during this period he was present in the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He had received a gold cross and one clasp for his services as Commander of the 7th Portuguese Regiment at Guadaloupe, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive; and the silver medal for Orthes and Toulouse. He had also the medal for Seringapatam. For his services he was in 1831 nominated a K.C.B.; in 1838 appointed Colonel of the 95th Regiment; and in 1843 he was removed to the Colonelcy of the 32nd.

3. At Ardglass, Downshire, aged 78, Martha, relict of Major-Gen. William Alexander, and daughter of Sir Robert Waller, bart., of Newport.

4. At the Hague, aged 6, His Royal Highness William Frederick Maurice of the Netherlands, second son of His Majesty the King.

DEATHS.—JUNE.

5. At Testwood, aged 75, Anne, widow of the Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne. She was the daughter of Oldfield Bowles, esq., of North Aston, Oxfordshire; was married in 1808, and left a widow in 1845, having had issue an only daughter.

— At Turlough Park, Mayo, Lieut.-Col. Thomas George Fitzgerald, formerly of Maperton House, Somerset, and Boldshay Hall, Yorkshire.

— At Rickmansworth, aged 82, Capt. Christopher Laroche, R.N.

— At Babworth, near East Retford, in his 88th year, the Hon. John Simpson, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of Nottinghamshire: uncle to the Earl of Bradford and grandfather of the Earl of Yarborough. This gentleman was the third son of the Right Hon. Henry Bridgeman, first Lord Bradford, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of the Rev. John Simpson, M.A., of Stoke Hall, county of Derby; and on succeeding to the estates of his uncle Lindley Simpson, esq., of Babworth, who died Feb. 8, 1785, took the name and arms of Simpson by Act of Parliament. A few years after, in 1797, on the death of Miss Addison of Bilton, the only daughter and heiress of the illustrious Addison, by Charlotte Countess of Warwick and Holland, he was also made her heir: her mother the Countess having been the only daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, of Chirk Castle, county Denbigh, bart., by Charlotte, daughter of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Keeper of the Great Seal. In 1794, Mr. Simpson served as High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, and in the same year, on the elevation of his father to the peerage, he succeeded to his seat in the House of Commons, as member for Much Wenlock, which borough he continued to represent during six parliaments, until the dissolution in 1818. Mr. Simpson was twice married: first, in 1784, to Henrietta Frances, only daughter of Sir Thomas Worsley, bart., of Appuldercome Park; and secondly, in 1793, Grace, daughter of Samuel Estwicke, esq., formerly of Barbados, and M.P. for Westbury, and has left issue.

6. At Exeter, aged 74, Mrs. Divett, mother of E. Divett, esq., M.P. for Exeter.

— At Edinburgh, Lady Elliott, relict of Sir William Elliott, of Stobs, bart.

— In Westbourne-street, the Hon. Amelia Louisa Noel Hill, youngest sister of the late Rev. Lord Berwick, and of the late Marchioness of Aylesbury.

7. At Bologna, William Bromet, esq., M.D., F.S.A., late Surgeon of H.M. 1st Regiment of Life Guards.

— At Edinburgh, Mary, widow of General Sir James Hay, K.C.H., Colonel of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and for some time Lieut.-Gov. of Edinburgh Castle.

— At Fontainebleau, on his way to Italy, Frederick Mansell Reynolds, esq., late of Wilton House, Jersey, eldest son of the late Frederick Reynolds, the celebrated dramatist. He was the author of "Miserrimus," and one or two other works of fiction, and the first editor of Heath's "Keepsake."

— In Fitzroy-square, aged 78, W. Ross, esq., father of Sir William C. Ross, R.A.

8 At Ordnance Island, aged 30, Algernon S. Tripe, esq., late senior clerk in the Ordnance Department, Jamaica.

9. At Norwich, in his 60th year, John Green Crosse, esq., M.D., of St. Andrew's and Heidelberg, and F.R.S., surgeon to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

— At Beccles, in his 88th year, T. Farr, esq., a Deputy-Lieut. for the county.

10. At Binfield, aged 93, Richard Lowndes, esq., for many years Clerk of Assize on the Midland Circuit.

— At his house in Grosvenor-square, Sir George Talbot, bart. The deceased married Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Preston, of Swainton, and had issue two daughters; but, from the failure of male heirs, the baronetcy becomes extinct.

— At Kingencleugh, Ayrshire, aged 60, James Smith, esq., late of Deanston, a name long intimately associated with manufacturing as well as agricultural improvement. Mr. Smith was born in Glasgow, on the 3rd of January, 1789. Having lost his father but two months after his birth, his mother resided with her brother, who was the managing partner of very extensive cotton-works at Deanston. Mr. Smith also engaged in this manufacture, and having a very ingenious turn, studied mechanics with a view to improving the machinery used in cotton-spinning. During the war, when labour was very scarce, the Dalkeith Farmers' Club offered a prize of 500*l.* for an effective reaping machine. Mr. Smith produced one, which was not successful in obtaining the prize; but the committee were so much pleased

that they requested him to attempt another; which he did, and with such success, that although circumstances again prevented him from obtaining the prize, he received from the club a superb piece of plate, valued at fifty guineas; from the Highland Society of Scotland, another piece of plate; from the Gargunnock Farmers' Club, in his own neighbourhood, a pair of silver cups; and from the Imperial Agricultural Society of St. Petersburgh, a massive gold medal, transmitted through the Russian ambassador at the British court. At this time he was only 24 years of age. Previous to 1823, Mr. Smith had been successful in many of his experiments upon his uncle's farm; but it was not until the land came into his own hands, that he was able to try the plans which had suggested themselves to his mind, and the execution of which have given him so much fame, and conferred on the country such lasting benefit. This system has now received full development, and Mr. Smith is justly entitled to the gratitude of all classes as the inventor of the system of Deep Draining. The great success which had attended the operations of Mr. Smith made him a great authority upon this and all cognate subjects, and he was much consulted by Government on sanatory measures connected with the drainage and sewerage of towns, and in especial reference to the application of the refuse of great cities to the purposes of agriculture.

12. At Woodbine Villa, St. John's Wood, William de Montmorency, esq., of Upperwood, Kilkenny, eldest son of the late Sir William de Montmorency.

13. In Oxford-square, Hyde Park, aged 72, Robert Borrowes, esq., of Gilltown, co. Kildare, youngest son of the late Sir Kildare Borrowes, bart., M.P. for co. Kildare.

— At Calais, aged 76, Dr. Kirby, M.D. He was at the battles of Salamanca and Waterloo.

— In Mansfield-street, aged 87, the Right Hon. Alice Mary Countess dowager of Limerick, only daughter and heir of Henry Ormsby, esq., of Cloghan, co. Mayo.

— At Maidenhead, Louisa, second daughter of the late Isaac Pocock, esq., of Ray Lodge.

14. At Mount Radford, near Exeter, Colonel Craigie, a retired Lieut.-Col. in the Bengal Army.

14. At Wytham Lodge, near Oxford, in consequence from a fall from her horse, Alicia Ellen, only daughter of the late Capt. John Peter Wilson.

— At Partney, near Spilsby, aged 85, Mary, widow of Lieut.-Col. George Maddison.

15. At Kelston, the residence of his father the Dean of York, aged 42, Robert D. Cockburn, esq.

17. Among those who perished in the wreck of the *Orion*, off Portpatrick, (See CHRONICLE, p. 79), John Burns, M.D., Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow. Dr. Burns was a son of the Rev. John Burns, for more than 60 years minister of the barony parish of Glasgow, and, having received an adequate education at the University of Glasgow, became not only a practitioner but a teacher of his art, publishing some excellent works which soon brought him reputation and practice, to which professional lectures which he delivered greatly contributed. In 1815 the Crown instituted a Professorship of Surgery in Glasgow University, to which Mr. Burns was appointed, and in which office he was highly popular. He was nearly 80 years of age.

18. In the wreck of the *Orion*, at Portpatrick, Alexander M'Neill, esq., of Ardlussa, Jura, and his wife Anne Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late John Carstairs, esq., of Stratford Green, Essex, with Cecil Anne and Hester Mary, their eldest and youngest daughters; also Thomas B. Bennett, esq., of Chester; John Pearce, esq., of Mevagissey, Cornwall; John Roby, esq., M.R.S.L., of Malvern, a banker in Rochdale in Lancashire, author of "Traditions of Lancashire" and other works.

— Aged 76, Mrs. Theodosia Brooke, of Gateforth House, near Selby, and of Church Cliff House, Filey.

— At Windsor, aged 71, John Clode, esq., Justice of the Peace for the borough.

19. At Dalby Hall, aged 40, Honoria, wife of E. B. Hartopp, esq.

— In Upper Gloucester-place, Crisp Molineux Montgomerie, esq., of Garboldisham, Norfolk, and Dover, Kent.

— At Labuan, off Borneo, aged 35, John Wilson, esq., M.D., 51st M.N.I. and acting colonial surgeon. He was attached to the suite of Sir Jas. Brooke, with whom he co-operated in the dis-

charge of the magisterial duties of the colony.

20. At his seat, Rock, Northumberland, Charles Bosanquet, esq., Governor of the South Sea Company, and for many years Colonel of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster; a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the counties of Middlesex and Northumberland. Elder brother of the late Right Hon. Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, a Justice of the Common Pleas. Mr. Bosanquet served the office of High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1828.

— At his seat, Lee, near Chulmleigh, Devonshire, aged 82, Richard Preston, esq., Q.C., and a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and author of a very excellent work on conveyancing, and other professional works of value.

— Near Ramahpatam, on his way home from Secunderabad, aged 22, Henry St. Alban's Burdett, esq., late 2nd Madras European Infantry, fifth son of the late W. Jones Burdett, esq., of Twickenham.

— At Kenilworth House, Cheltenham, in his 78th year, Sir Josiah Coghill Coghill, the third bart. (1778), of Coghill, Yorkshire, and Belvedere House, co. Dublin, a Vice-Admiral of the Red, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Dublin. He was the younger son of Sir John Coghill, the first baronet, and succeeded his brother, as third baronet, May 21, 1817, and assumed, in the following June, the surname of Coghill, in place of his patronymic Cramer. He entered the Navy in April, 1782, and served in the East Indies; on the expedition to Egypt; in cutting out, in command of the *Haerlem's* boats, the *Prima* galley from the mole of Genoa, and in the East Indies; where, with two boats under his immediate orders, he destroyed, after a sanguinary contest, a pirate vessel on the coast of Malacca. In 1808 he joined the armament off Walcheren, where his service was marked by the approbation of the commander-in-chief; and was on the Leeward Island station from 1813 to 1815.

— At Edinburgh, Isabella Fraser Mackenzie, third daughter of Lieut.-Col. Kenneth F. Mackenzie, H.E.I.C.S.

— At Taitan, China, Temple Hillyard Layton, esq., Her Majesty's Consul for Amoy.

21. At Cheltenham, aged 69, Mary, only daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Oldnall, and sister of the late Sir Wm. Oldnall Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal.

21. At Hanover, aged 63, Augustine Skottowe, esq., for 43 years of the office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General.

— Drowned when bathing at Baddegamme, in the island of Ceylon, the Rev. C. Greenwood, missionary.

24. At Cheltenham, Charles Makepeace, esq., late Major in the 4th Dragoon Guards.

25. In Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 36, the Right Hon. George-John-Frederick Lord Viscount Cantilupe, son and heir-apparent of Earl Delawarr.

— Caroline, lady of Sir Sandford Graham, bart.

26. At Corehouse, George Cranstoun, esq., formerly Permanent Ordinary of the Court of Session of Scotland, by the title of Lord Corehouse. He was the second son of the Hon. George Cranstoun (seventh and youngest son of William fifth Lord Cranstoun), by Maria, daughter of Thomas Brisbane, esq., of Brisbane, co. Ayr. He was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1793; appointed sheriff-depute of the county of Sutherland in 1806.

— At Lowestoft, aged 73, Katharine Gurney, eldest daughter of the late John Gurney, of Earlham Hall, county of Norfolk.

— At Caton, near Ivy-bridge, aged 61, Commander Silas Thompson Hood. This gallant officer was one of Capt. Sir William Hoste's distinguished lieutenants in the *Bacchante*, during that ship's service in the Adriatic up to 1814, and on the coast of America. His services during fifteen years afloat were all of a desperate character. In the space of two years he assisted in making at least 1000 prisoners, and in capturing 27 national gun-vessels, 87 sail of merchantmen, and one privateer.

27. In Sloane-street, the Hon. Esther Charlotte Baird, widow of Major-Gen. Joseph Baird, and sister of the Right Hon. Dr. Ludlow Tonson, Lord Bishop of Killaloe.

— At Edinburgh, Grace-Theresa-Emmeline, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. F. Elliot, bart., of Stobs and Wells.

— At Sidmouth, aged 75, Mrs. White, widow of Rear-Admiral George White.

— At Truro, aged 79, Mary Anne, daughter of the late James Kempe, esq., and sister of the late Lady Devonshire.

28. At Instow, near Barnstaple, aged 76, Thomas Draper, esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals. This veteran officer had been surgeon in the army for more than 50 years, and had seen much service in Egypt, the Peninsular war, Canada, Demerara, West Indies, and other places. He was at the battle of Maida, in Calabria; in Sir John Moore's retreat, in Spain; and in the Waterloo campaign, for which he was publicly thanked by Government.

— At Truro, aged 60, Charles R. Griffiths, esq., late Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Buenos Ayres.

— At Pesth, aged 30, Evan William John, second son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Evan Mac Gregor, bart.

30. At Honeylands, near Waltham Abbey, Newell Connop, esq., Treasurer of the Society for Building and Repairing Churches, and a munificent contributor to other charities connected with the Established Church.

— In Baker-street, Jane, widow of Major-Gen. William Wheatley, formerly of the Grenadier Guards.

JULY.

1. In London, in his 39th year, Robert Dillon Browne, esq., M.P. for the county of Mayo. Mr. Browne was elected to Parliament for that county in the year 1836, and was invariably found among the most liberal supporters of the Whig Government. For some time previous to his death he was engaged in asserting his claims to the dormant Irish peerage of Roscommon.

— At his residence, Grove Hill, Falmouth, George Croker Fox, esq., a magistrate of the county of Cornwall, and a Fellow of the Geological Society.

2. Edward Jeremiah Lloyd, esq., of Oldfield Hall, Cheshire, of which county he had been a magistrate for many years.

— At his house in Privy Gardens, Whitehall, in his 63rd year, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the 2nd bart. (1800), a Privy Councillor of Great Britain and of Ireland, M.P. for Tamworth, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, a Governor of the Charter House, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A. Sir Robert Peel was born on the 5th Feb., 1788. The place of his birth was a small cottage in the neighbourhood of Chamber Hall, his father's residence, near Bury in Lancashire, the house itself being at the time under repair. His father, the first Sir Robert, was, as is well known, the largest cotton manufacturer in the world, and realized a very large fortune. He was a man of great clearness and vigour of mind, and had great influence in Parliament. In 1798, when the Government appealed to the community for pecuniary support in the war against France, the firm of which he was the head gave no less a sum than 10,000*l*. In 1800 he was created a Baronet. Sir Robert Peel's early education was received under his father's immediate eye, and then he went to Harrow. Lord Byron has left the following record of his school days: "Peel, the orator and statesman ('that was, or is, or is to be'), was my form-fellow, and we were both at the top of our remove. We were on good terms, but his brother was my intimate friend. There were always great hopes of Peel amongst us all—masters and scholars; and he has not disappointed them. As a scholar he was greatly my superior; as a declaimer and actor I was reckoned at least his equal. As a school-boy out of school, I was always in scrapes, and he never; and in school he always knew his lesson, and I rarely; but when I knew it, I knew it nearly as well. In general information, history, &c., I think I was his superior, as well as of most boys of my standing." Peel had scarcely completed his 16th year when he left Harrow, and became a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of A.B. in Michaelmas term, 1808, with unprecedented distinction. The present system of examination being then new, he was the first man that ever took the honours of a double first class—first in classics, and first in mathematics. In 1809 he attained his majority, and took his seat in the House of Commons as member for the city of Cashel. He entered upon his parliamentary career as a supporter of Mr. Perceval, and one of his first efforts was a vindication of the unfortunate Walcheren expedition. At the commencement of the session in 1810 he seconded the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne; and before the close of that session, so great was his Parliamentary and official aptitude, he was promoted to office as Under Secretary

of State in the Home Department, of which the Right Hon. Richard Ryder was then Chief Secretary. In May, 1812, Mr. Perceval fell by the hands of an assassin, and, on the formation of the Liverpool ministry, Mr. Peel was Chief Secretary in Ireland, where the Duke of Richmond was then Viceroy. On this appointment he was sworn a Privy Councillor on the 13th Aug., 1812. At the general election in the same year he had been elected for Chippenham in Wiltshire. Pledged by all the ties of party to maintain the Protestant supremacy in Ireland, Mr. Peel found his bitterest opponent in the demagogue Councillor O'Connell, who abused him heartily on every opportunity. At length, in 1815, Mr. Peel felt so highly provoked that he sent Colonel Brown to arrange the preliminaries of a hostile meeting. Fortunately, this became known, and the meeting was prevented. During the six years that he held the Irish Secretaryship, Mr. Peel introduced and defended many Irish measures, including some peace-preservation bills. The establishment of a constabulary force in that country is amongst the most permanent results of his administration, and may be considered as the experimental or preliminary step to the introduction of the system of metropolitan police, which in London has so effectually superseded the old watch system. In June, 1817, when the elevation of Mr. Speaker Abbot to the peerage caused a vacancy in the representation of the University of Oxford, Mr. Peel was unanimously elected one of its burgesses. On the 4th Feb., 1819, he was chosen chairman of the famous Committee on Currency, the result of which was one of the measures on which his political celebrity mainly rests—the return to cash payments: the Act for which passed in the same session. The first Sir Robert Peel altogether differed from his son as to the tendency of this measure; but it was asserted at the time, that it rendered that gentleman a more wealthy man, by something like half a million sterling, than he had previously been. On the 17th Jan., 1822, Mr. Peel was appointed Home Secretary, on the retirement of Lord Sidmouth: and from that period he filled that office during the remainder of the Liverpool administration. In 1826 he brought forward, and carried, his measures for the reform of the Criminal Code. On the accession of Mr. Canning as Premier in April, 1827, Mr. Peel determined to retire, because he considered that minister pledged to yield to the demands of the Roman Catholics, to which Mr. Peel had always offered an uncompromising resistance. On the 25th Jan., 1828, he was reinstated in office as one of the ministry of the Duke of Wellington. The agitation of the Roman Catholics had now become irresistible, a relief bill had been passed by the Commons and thrown out by the Lords. After the discussions in the two Houses of Parliament on the question in the session of 1828, frequent communications took place between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel respecting the position of that question, and each of them came to the conclusion that it could not safely be left in the position in which it had stood for so many years, the members of the King's Government having no opinion in common upon it, and the two Houses of Parliament coming to opposite decisions. In August, 1828, Mr. Peel wrote a letter to the Duke, in which he gave a deliberate opinion—that there was, upon the whole, less of evil in making a decided effort to settle the Catholic question, than in leaving it, as it had been left, an open question. He expressed his readiness to commit himself to the support of a measure of ample concession and relief, but desired to give it out of office. In Jan., 1829, the Duke of Wellington convinced him that his assistance in office was indispensable. The King referred to his own scruples—to his own uniform opposition to the measure in question—and said "You advise this measure; you see no escape from it; you ask me to make the sacrifice of opinion and of consistency—will you not make the same sacrifice?" Mr. Peel felt he could return to his Sovereign no other answer but the one he did return—viz. that he would make that sacrifice, and would bear his full share of the responsibility and unpopularity of the measure he advised. He moved the Relief Bill in the House of Commons on March 5, 1829. The contest was long and arduous, the position of the Minister open to great obloquy, but Mr. Peel met the opposition with unshaken firmness, and the measure was carried:—but Mr. Peel's connections, private and political, were greatly estranged by so sudden and un-

looked-for change of policy. Having announced in a letter to the Chancellor of the University of Oxford the reasons of his change of opinion, and consequent resignation of his seat, Mr. Peel's re-election was opposed, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis was returned in his place by a considerable majority. Mr. Peel re-entered the House of Commons as member for Westbury, and it was in that capacity that he proposed the Catholic Relief Bill, which received the royal assent on the 18th April, 1829. On the 3rd May, 1830, Mr. Peel succeeded his father in the dignity of a baronet, and also as member for Tamworth, which he continued to represent in Parliament until his decease. On the 15th Nov., 1830, the administration were in a minority of 29 in the House of Commons, on the Civil List, and on the following day the House of Commons was informed by Sir Robert Peel that he and his colleagues had resigned office. The real motive to this resignation was not so much the minority on the question of the Civil List, as from the anticipation of the probable result of Mr. Brougham's motion for Reform in Parliament, which stood for the evening on which they announced their resignation. Parliamentary Reform was one of the great changes of his time in which Peel had no share. It was carried by his rivals the Whigs, in spite of all the efforts he could make to oppose it. But the talent, the genius, and the courage which he manifested in the struggle won back for him the support, and restored to him the confidence, of many of those who had abandoned his leadership, because they considered they had been betrayed by him in the passing of the Relief Bill, as well as in the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. The first elections under reform reduced the Tory party to a small minority; the largest number they were able to collect upon any one occasion being 174, in opposition to the second reading of a bill introduced by Mr. Wood for the admission of Dissenters to degrees in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. But it was wonderful in how brief a time Peel rallied his broken forces; the unobjectionable party name of "Conservatives" was dexterously assumed, and it soon appeared that the period of reaction was at hand. Every engine of party organization was put into vigorous activity, and before the summer of 1834 reached its close, Sir Robert Peel was at the head of a compact, powerful, and well-disciplined Opposition. Such a high impression of their vigour and efficiency had King William IV. received, that when Lord Althorp became a peer, and the Whigs thereupon lost their leader in the House of Commons, His Majesty having taken the advice of the Duke of Wellington, sent to Italy to summon Sir Robert Peel to his councils, with a view to the immediate formation of a Conservative Ministry. Sir Robert accepted this heavy responsibility, though he mistrusted the condition of the country and the chances of success. A new House of Commons was instantly called, and for nearly three months Sir Robert Peel maintained a gallant struggle against a most formidable opposition. At no time did his command of temper, his almost exhaustless resources of information, his vigorous and comprehensive intellect, appear to create such astonishment, or draw forth expressions of such unbounded admiration, as in the early part of the year 1835. But, after a well-fought contest, he resigned office on the 8th of April, and retired once more into opposition. But though restored to office, the vigour of the Whig party appeared to be exhausted, and from various causes their power perceptibly declined. Amongst these was the compact and well-drilled party which Sir Robert led with consummate prudence and skill—an opposition frequently strong enough to modify the views of the Ministry in accordance with their own, yet not sufficiently numerous to accept office with prospect of permanence. The accession of the Queen to the throne had also given to the Melbourne administration additional strength from the personal friendship of the Sovereign for its leaders. Sir Robert Peel, therefore, with characteristic caution, "bided his time," conducting the business of Opposition throughout the whole of this period with an ability and success of which history affords few examples. He had accepted the Reform Act as the established constitution of the Legislature, and as the system upon which the country was thenceforward to be governed. He was willing to carry it out in its true spirit, but he would proceed no further. He marshalled his Opposition upon the principle of resistance to any further organic changes,

and he enlisted the majority of the Peers and nearly the whole of the country gentlemen of England in support of the principle of protection to British industry. In 1839 the Whig ministry was reduced to a majority of five, and it resigned on the 7th of May, but was restored on the 11th; Sir Robert Peel had been "sent for," had submitted to Her Majesty the names of his principal coadjutors, and had been accepted. He required that certain Ladies of the Bedchamber—the near relatives of eminent Whig politicians—should be removed from the personal services of the Sovereign. This was refused, and he abandoned for the time any attempt to form a Government, and his opponents remained in office till 1841. On the 27th May in that year he submitted to the House of Commons a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, which after eight nights' debate was carried by a majority of one. Still they did not resign; but on the 30th Aug. Sir Robert Peel became First Lord of the Treasury, and the Duke of Wellington, without office, accepted a seat in the Cabinet, taking the management of the House of Lords. Sir Robert Peel's Ministry was formed emphatically on Protectionist principles; but before the close of its career his sense of public duty impelled him once more to incur the odium which attends a fundamental change of policy. The repeal of the Corn-Laws, the relaxation of the commercial code, the Bank Charter Act, and the general financial policy of the country (including the income tax), are the marked features of his last administration, which will ever make it memorable in our annals. These great measures were, however, again accompanied by the total alienation of political friends and supporters. Abandoned by a great portion of the party he had organized and led to victory, and receiving a precarious support from the Whigs, open opposition from the radical reformers, he was defeated and finally driven from office in June, 1846, on the Irish Arms Bill. For the last three years the Whig administration received an efficient support from Sir Robert Peel. This support had been more than a mere parliamentary assistance—the advice of the great statesman was constantly asked and freely given on the details of Ministerial measures. The actual circumstances in which Sir Robert was placed rendered him, as an adviser, perhaps the most useful that any government ever possessed. To an experience singularly great and a mind pre-eminently practical he added the most entire disinterestedness. He had known enough of place and power. He was jealous of his influence, and cared for little beyond. Time had chastened the few prejudices he possessed, and his clear head was undisturbed by any of those clouds with which the passions or promptings of the heart obscure the judgments of most public men. On the night before the occurrence of the fatal accident which terminated the life of Sir Robert Peel, the House of Commons, which, for more than forty years, had witnessed his triumphs and reverses, was filled with an extraordinary assemblage anxious for the result of a great political crisis. Sir Robert addressed them with an ability and a spirit which recalled his more youthful efforts and more powerful days. He sat down amid "loud and long-continued cheering." Within a few hours, the statesman who had commanded the applause of that listening senate was a wreck of life and strength, shattered, feeble, restless, and agonized. An account of the accident which terminated the career of this great statesman is given in the "CHRONICLE," p. 81. It has been remarked by an able journalist in the *Times* that Sir Robert Peel "died in harness. He never sought repose, and his almost morbid restlessness rendered him incapable of enjoying it. His was a life of effort. The maxim that if anything is worth doing, it is worth doing well, seemed ever present in his mind, so that everything he did or said was somewhat over-laboured. His official powers, as some one said the other day, were Atlantean, and his Ministerial expositions on the same gigantic scale. There was an equal appearance of effort, however, in his most casual remarks, at least when in public, for he would never throw away a chance; and he still trusted to his industry rather than to his powers. But a man whose life is passed in the service of the public, and whose habits are parliamentary or official, is not to be judged by ordinary rules, for he can scarcely fail to be cold, guarded, and ostentatious. His egotism was proverbial; but, besides the excessive use of the first person, it occasionally betrayed him into performances at variance both

with prudence and taste. His style of speaking was admirably adapted for its purpose, for it was luminous and methodical, while his powerful voice and emphatic delivery gave almost too much assistance to his language, for it was apt to be redundant and commonplace. He had not that strong simplicity of expression which is almost a tradition of the old Whig school, and is no slight element of its power. We had almost omitted Sir Robert's private character. This is not the place to trumpet private virtues, which never shine better than when they are really private. Suffice it to say that Sir Robert was honoured and beloved in every relation of private life." In truth, the private life of Sir Robert Peel fully equalled the splendour of his public career. A man of most extensive reading, ready apprehension, and strong memory, a classic scholar, and of great taste in art, he expended his private fortune in the patronage of literature and the arts, in a manner which demands just applause. A fine library, a noble collection of pictures and drawings, are monuments of his taste. His private generosity to men of genius weighed down by adverse fortune have become known in the instances of Haydon and Maginn. His official patronage was ever extended to high desert; and probably no other minister can point to such honoured names as those who, in every branch of art and science, received public acknowledgment of their merit, on the recommendation of Sir Robert Peel. Sir Robert was passionately fond of a country life, and withdrew to Tamworth after the fatigues of his Parliamentary services with all the keen enjoyment of youth. He not only liked the country for the pleasures it afforded, but for the business occupations which it also supplied. The pressure of public duties, great as it must have been, was not allowed to betray him into negligence of his private affairs, and the same industrious, investigating, and cautious spirit which he brought with him to the concerns of the nation he carried into the management of his estates. Sir Robert Peel married, on the 8th June, 1820, Julia, daughter of General Sir John Floyd, bart. Lady Peel survives him, having had issue five sons and two daughters:—1. Julia Viscountess Villiers; 2. Sir Robert, born in 1822, who has succeeded his father as M.P. for Tamworth; 3. Frederick, now M.P. for Leominster; 4. William, Capt. R.N. 5. John Floyd, an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards; 6. Arthur Wellesley; and 7. Eliza, born in 1832. The body of the deceased was conveyed to his mansion of Drayton Manor, near Tamworth, and the funeral took place on the 9th July, at the parish church of Drayton Bassett.

The death of the great statesman, under such melancholy circumstances, caused great sensation. In the House of Lords and the House of Commons, a public acknowledgment was made of their heavy loss. Lord John Russell expressed his willingness to recommend a public funeral; but this was declined by the family as contrary to the known wishes of the deceased statesman. On the 12th of July Lord John Russell moved an address to the Crown, that Her Majesty would be pleased to give directions for a monument to be erected in the Collegiate Church of Westminster to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. His Lordship stated that Her Majesty, being anxious to show the sense which the Crown entertained of the services rendered by Sir Robert Peel, had desired him (Lord John) to inform Lady Peel that Her Majesty was desirous of bestowing upon her the same distinction as had been conferred upon the widow of Mr. Canning. The answer of Lady Peel was, that her own wish was to bear no other name than that by which her late husband had been known and honoured, and who had left behind a record of his wish that no one of his family should receive any public reward for any public service he had rendered to his country. Lord John therefore proposed to follow the precedent set on the death of the Earl of Chatham, when Colonel Barré moved that a public monument be erected to his memory. The House immediately went into committee, when a resolution was agreed to *nem. con.*, and adopted by the House. An unprecedented tribute was paid to the late British statesman, by the French Assembly. At the opening of the sitting of Friday the 5th July, M. Dupin, the President, rose and said —"Gentlemen, at the moment when a neighbouring people, our ally, deplores the loss which it has just experienced in the person of one of its statesmen most worthy of esteem, I think that it will be to confer honour on the French

tribune to express our sympathetic regret, and to manifest our high esteem for that illustrious orator, who during the whole course of his long and glorious career has never expressed any sentiments towards France but those of kind feeling and justice, and whose language has always been that of courtesy towards her Government. If the Assembly deigns to approve of my words, they shall be inserted in the *procès-verbal.*" Marks of assent arose from every part of the Assembly. Numerous portraits and busts have been published of Sir Robert Peel.

2. At Cheltenham, aged 72, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Wright, of the late Royal Staff Corps. He was present at Waterloo.

3. Aged 64, Anne, relict of Thomas Nevile Guest, esq., of Cardiff.

— At Ilfracombe, aged 62, Elizabeth, widow of Francis Kingdon, esq., of Great Torrington, and eldest daughter of the late Very Rev. Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashel.

— In Mansfield-street, London, aged 57, the Right Hon. William Henry Francis, eleventh Baron Petre of Writtle, co. Essex (1603), F.R.S. His Lordship was born on the 22nd January, 1793, the eldest son of Robert Edward, the tenth lord, by Mary Bridget, eldest daughter of Henry Howard, esq., and sister to Bernard Edward, fifteenth Duke of Norfolk. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, March 29, 1809; and took his seat in the House of Peers on the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Act. He voted in favour of Reform of Parliament, and generally supported the Whig party. During many years Lord Petre was well known as a patron of the turf, and a promoter of the manly English sport of fox-hunting, and when declining health obliged him to give up his pack in 1831, the gentlemen of Essex presented him a handsome piece of plate commemorative of their esteem and sense of obligation. Lord Petre was twice married,—first, on the 2nd June, 1815, to Frances Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Bedingfield, bart.; and secondly, April 14, 1823, to Emma Agnes, second daughter of the late Henry Howard, esq., of Corby, and has left numerous issue.

— At Brighton, aged 69, Sir Ralph Rice. The deceased was member of an old Carmarthenshire family, latterly settled in Surrey. He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1805, and went the Western circuit for a considerable period. In 1817 he was appointed recorder of Penang, and he subsequently became one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court in Bombay.

4. At Barham, Suffolk, in his 92nd year, the Rev. William Kirby, M.A., Rector of that place, Rural Dean of the deanery of Claydon, and an hon. Canon of Norwich; Honorary President of the Entomological Society of London, President of the Ipswich Museum, Fellow of the Royal, Linnean, Zoological, and Geological Societies, and an honorary member of several foreign societies. In 1782 Mr. Kirby was nominated to the joint curacies of Barham and Coddenham, in which for 68 years he performed in a most exemplary manner the duties of parish priest. Always of an observant turn of mind (having at an early period evinced a great fondness for natural science), he had not been long resident at Barham before his attention was called to the habits of various insects which he met with in his daily walks. He was encouraged by some friend to pursue this study, as one opening before him a wide and extensive field of research; and from this time the study of the insect world became his constant source of recreation and amusement. In the year 1801 he published his work entitled "Monographia Apium Angliæ," in 2 vols. 8vo., in which, from materials almost wholly collected by himself, and the plates of which were mostly etched by his own hand (having taken lessons in the art for this express purpose), he described upwards of 200 of the wild bees of this country, with a largeness and correctness of view as to their family (or, as they are now considered, generic divisions), that excited the warmest admiration of British and foreign entomologists. About this time, or rather earlier, he formed an acquaintance, which afterwards ripened into a firm and unbroken friendship, with William Spence, esq., the well-known and highly-esteemed naturalist. It is probable they had both met with hindrances in the prosecution of their favourite study, from the paucity of books in the English language devoted to entomology, especially to the elementary part of the science. That this obstacle to the study of Entomology might no longer exist, Mr. Kirby and Mr. Spence determined to unite their

efforts, and present the English nation with a work which should be at once a compendious and an accessible Introduction to the study. So happily was the design conceived and executed, that, whilst numerous scientific works have been superseded since the date of its publication, this still enjoys a reputation and celebrity steadily increasing, and has been translated into several foreign languages. Although Entomology was Mr. Kirby's favourite pursuit, he did not confine his attention to this alone, but was conversant with other subjects connected with Natural History, and from time to time contributed many valuable papers to the Transactions of the Linnean Society. The energies of his mind were with equal diligence directed to the study of Theology. In the year 1829 he published a volume of Sermons, partly (to use his own language) to show that while he devoted so much of his time to the study of God's *works*, he had not been negligent of his *word*. Mr. Kirby was shortly after selected by Mr. Davies Gilbert (the President of the Royal Society) to write one of the Bridgewater Treatises. His subject was "the history, habits, and instincts of Animals," and was published in the year 1835. The manner in which he executed this task, although in his 76th year, was alike creditable to his scientific acquirements and his piety; his earnest desire was to see God in all things here, his fervent hope was "to see all things in God hereafter." Mr. Kirby was also the author of the description (occupying a 4to. volume) of the insects of the "Fauna Boreali-Americana" of Sir John Richardson. In 1841 Bishop Stanley nominated him an honorary canon of Norwich Cathedral.

4. At Cambridge, aged 45, Mr. Andrew Murray, curator of the University Botanic-garden.

5. Matilda, wife of Edward Jesse, esq., of Richmond, and daughter of the late Sir John Morris, bart., of Clasemont, Glamorganshire.

— At Knole House, near Frant, Sussex, aged 62, Sheffield Grace, esq., LL.D., a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for that county. He was the second son of Richard Grace, esq., M.P., of Boley, in the Queen's County, and brother of the late Sir William Grace, bart., of Grace Castle, co. Kilkenny, who succeeded to that title on the death of his kinsman Sir Richard Gamon, M.P. for Winchester. The family are descended from the famous Raymond le Gras, brother-in-law and companion of Strongbow in the conquest of Ireland, and from the illustrious English family of the Sheffields, Dukes of Buckingham. Mr. Sheffield Grace was educated at Winchester College, and at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. Mr. Grace was a man of great literary taste, and was well versed in genealogy and antiquity, and published some treatises on those subjects.

6. At Oak Hill, near Liverpool, Thurstan Dale, esq., of Ashbourn, formerly Major in the 4th Foot.

— At the Chateau Echinghen, Pas de Calais, in his 70th year, the Right Hon. James Butler, Baron of Dunboyne, co. Meath (1541). His Lordship was born on the 25th July, 1780, the only son of James Butler, esq., of Cragnagowra, co. Clare. He was descended from James, fourth son of the second Lord Dunboyne, and became the representative of his family on the death, in 1800, of his cousin John Lord Dunboyne. The peerage had been unacknowledged by the state from the year 1641, when James, the fourth Lord, having been implicated in the Irish rebellion, suffered a sentence of outlawry. Another sentence of outlawry was passed against Pierce Butler, his cousin and heir; and they continued in force until the reign of King George the Fourth, when the gentleman now deceased petitioned His Majesty for permission to prove his descent, which petition His Majesty was pleased to refer to the consideration of his Attorney and Solicitor-General for Ireland. The law officers having reported to His Majesty that the claimant's right had been fully and satisfactorily proved before them, his Majesty was thereupon graciously pleased by warrant under his royal sign manual, dated at Windsor, 26th Oct., 1827, to order his Attorney-General that the attainders against this barony should be immediately reversed. Lord Dunboyne married, first, on the 17th Aug., 1799, Eleanor, daughter of David O'Connell, esq., of Cork; and secondly, in 1843, Mrs. Vaughan, of Bell-hatch House, Oxfordshire.

— William Gilbert, of Tottenham, son of William Gilbert, esq., of Finchley.

— At Lahore, in the East Indies, Lieut.-Col. John Wallace King, com-

manding Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons. This gallant officer entered the army as cornet in the 5th Dragoon Guards. He served in that regiment for nineteen years, beloved and esteemed by all as a zealous officer, and as an honourable, high-minded, and generous man. In 1845 he exchanged, as Major, into the 14th Dragoons, having an ardent desire to see active service, and proceeded to India by the first packet. After the outbreak at Moultan, when that fortress was invested, Lieut.-Col. King (as cavalry were not likely to be called into requisition) solicited and obtained permission to serve in the trenches or elsewhere. He remained there till the defection of Shere Singh forced the officer in command to raise the siege, when he immediately rejoined his regiment, and shortly after proceeded with it to the head-quarters of the army under Lord Gough. The affair of Ramnugger soon followed, and the 14th Dragoons suffered severely. On the death of Lieut.-Col. Havelock, Lieut.-Col. King succeeded to the command of the regiment, and acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of Lord Gough. At the battle of Chillianwallah, the brigade of cavalry, of which the 14th Dragoons formed a part, most certainly were unfortunate, and did not distinguish themselves; but it was never alleged that the officer commanding the 14th was in any shape responsible for the failure. Almost immediately afterwards Lieut.-Col. King was appointed to command a force consisting of a native cavalry regiment and his own, supported by a brigade of guns, for the important duty of bringing into camp a convoy of provisions on which the subsistence and safety of the army depended, which service he performed to the entire satisfaction of the general in chief. Next followed the battle of Goojerat, where Lieut.-Col. King had a horse shot under him. The Sikh power was destroyed, and Major-Gen. Sir Walter Gilbert was intrusted with the pursuit, in the hope of cutting off the flying enemy; he selected Lieut.-Col. King to command the entire cavalry employed on that arduous and fatiguing duty. This war being terminated, Lord Gough, before resigning his command, transmitted to England the names of such officers as he deemed worthy to receive the approbation of Her Majesty. Among these was that of Lieut.-Col. King, who was accordingly rewarded by having the third class of the Bath conferred on him. He now obtained leave to travel into Cashmere, and on his return to Lahore found much disagreeable occupation in the numerous courts-martial which were then assembled. On the 16th of Dec. the regiment was reviewed at Lahore by the Commander-in-chief, Sir Charles Napier, who addressed them as follows:—"Soldiers, the Colonel says you are small men, and your swords are too heavy for you, and not so sharp as the Sikhs' swords. I beg the Colonel's pardon. I see before me men with big hearts, and broad shoulders, and strong arms, and, if we have another war, I would give them an opportunity to show what they are made of." These remarks, though the Colonel at the time seemed gratified with the result of the inspection, appeared to have rankled in his mind when subsequently labouring under great depression and irritation of spirits; and in a letter written on the eve of his committing suicide, addressed to Sir Charles Napier, he declared, "Your remarks before the regiment sowed the seeds of discontent, which have ripened into mutiny. You are the cause of the stripes and punishment which that mutiny has led to, and distraction and death to one that once had friends, now disgrace and misery to those friends." Under the irritation of mind caused by these unfortunate discussions, Lieut.-Col. King destroyed himself with a pistol.

7. At Liege, Somerset G. D'Arcy Irvine, esq., son of the late Sir George D'Arcy Irvine, bart., of Castle Irvine.

— At Edinburgh, aged 61, Lieut. Wm. Hamilton Murray, R.N. He was in the *Resistance* 38, at the capture of the *Marengo* 80, and *Belle Poule* 40; and in several actions in the Mediterranean.

— At Seymour, East Canada West, Commander Henry Le Vesconte, R.N. This officer was a brother of Commander Philip Le Vesconte, who died in Jan. last. He entered the navy in 1790, and was actively employed in various parts of the globe. He was made Lieutenant Oct. 27, 1800; and, having joined the *Jamaica* 24, he shared in that vessel in the action off Copenhagen April 2, 1801; and on the 21st of the following Aug. took command, in conjunction with Lieut. J. J. C. Agassiz, of the boats of a squadron, and gained

the praise of Lord Nelson for his gallantry and zeal at the capture and destruction, with but slight loss to the British, of six flat-bottomed gun-vessels which had been driven on shore near St. Valery, and were protected by the fire of a body of military and five field-pieces. He invalided from the *Jamaica* in Jan., 1804, and was subsequently appointed, on the 16th June following, to the *Naiad* 38, Capts. Jas. Wallis and Thomas Dundas, under the latter of whom he fought at Trafalgar, and on that occasion assisted in extricating the *Belleisle* 74 from a perilous position near the shoals, whither she was fast drifting. He subsequently served in various ships.

8. At Cambridge House, Piccadilly, in his 77th year, H.R.H. Prince Adolphus Frederick of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary, and Baron of Culloden; a Privy-Councillor, K.G., G.C.B., and G.C.H., Grand Master, and first principal Knight Grand Cross of the Ionian Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Knight of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle; Field-Marshal in the Army, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Rifles, and a Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum; Ranger of St. James's, Hyde, and Richmond Parks, Warden and Keeper of the New Forest; D.C.L., &c., &c. The Duke of Cambridge was the seventh and youngest surviving son of King George the Third and Queen Charlotte; and was born on the 24th Feb., 1774. On the 2nd June, 1786, together with his brothers Princes Edward, Ernest, and Augustus, he was elected a Knight of the Garter, the King on that occasion enlarging the number of the Order. Prince Adolphus received his earliest education at Kew, together with his brothers the King of Hanover and the late Duke of Sussex, under the care of Dr. Hughes and Mr. Cookson. At fifteen years of age he was sent with his brothers to Göttingen, to finish his studies. He also visited the court of Prussia to perfect his knowledge of military tactics. In 1793 the Duke of Cambridge was appointed Colonel in the Hanoverian army. He served as a volunteer under his brother the Duke of York during the early part of the campaign of 1793, in Flanders, and the latter part of that campaign with Marshal Freytag. On the retreat of the corps of observation under the Marshal, in September, the Duke of Cambridge received two wounds, and was taken prisoner near Rexpede, but was soon after rescued by the Hanoverians. At the close of 1793 the Duke of Cambridge was appointed Colonel of the Hanoverian Guards. His Royal Highness served the campaign of 1794 and part of 1795 as Colonel and Major-General in General Walmoden's corps, and bore an active share in the various operations of that arduous campaign. In 1798 his Royal Highness was appointed Lieut.-General in the Hanoverian service. He was created a peer of the United Kingdom, on the 27th Nov., 1801, with the titles of Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary, and Baron of Culloden, and Parliament voted him a yearly allowance of 12,000*l.* This was subsequently increased (on his marriage) to 27,000*l.* per annum. He was sworn a Privy Councillor on Feb. 3, 1802. In 1803 he was transferred from the Hanoverian to the British service; on the 25th Sept. promoted to the rank of General; and on the 17th Nov. appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the King's German Legion, a force then taken into British pay, and which was destined for the relief of Hanover, then menaced, together with the rest of eastern and northern Europe, by the French armies. The revolutionary fever, however, had so far affected the people of the Electorate, that they showed no great disposition to accept the aid thus proffered, but rather evinced an inclination towards the French. The Prince, therefore, solicited and obtained permission to return to England, leaving the British forces under the command of Count Walmoden, who soon after surrendered. In 1804 the Duke of Cambridge was appointed to command the Home District; and on the 5th Sept., 1805, he received the Colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards. In 1811 he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, on the death of the first Viscount Melville; but he resigned that office in 1814, after he had taken up his residence at Hanover, and was succeeded by the present Lord Melville. On the 26th Nov., 1813, his Royal Highness was advanced to the rank of Field-Marshal, and was again appointed to command in the Electorate of Hanover, which had then been recently restored

to the dominions of his royal father, after having been annexed for a time, by the decree of Buonaparte, to the kingdom of Westphalia. Shortly after, his Royal Highness was appointed by his father Governor-General of Hanover, and he continued to fill that important post with satisfaction to the country, until, in the year 1839, the death of King William IV. opened the succession to the throne of Hanover to the Duke of Cumberland, when the Duke of Cambridge returned to England. His administration of the affairs of that kingdom was characterised with wisdom, mildness, and discretion, and was such as to preserve the peace of that kingdom through the revolutionary fervour of 1830. On the 7th of May, 1818, the Duke of Cambridge was united in marriage, at Cassel, to the Princess Wilhelmina Louisa, youngest daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and that marriage was renewed upon the arrival of their Royal Highnesses in England. The issue of this marriage were a son and two daughters: 1. Prince George-William-Frederick-Charles, born in 1819, and now Duke of Cambridge; 2. the Princess Augusta, born in 1822, and married in 1843 to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; and 3. the Princess Mary, born in 1833. The Duke of Cambridge was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, on the enlargement of the order Jan. 2, 1815. He was nominated Grand Master of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George in 1826. In 1827 he was appointed Colonel-in-chief of the 60th Foot. In 1842 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Cambridge. On the 29th Aug., 1835, he was appointed Ranger of Richmond New Park; on the 31st May, 1843, Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde Park and St. James's Park; and on the 22nd Feb., 1845, Warden and Keeper of the New Forest; all of which offices he retained to his death. In this country his Royal Highness has always been popular. He was a zealous and indefatigable supporter of those public charities which are the pride of England, and he was always ready to give them his efficient aid by presiding at their anniversary meetings and festivals, where the frankness of his manners, and the straightforward earnestness with which he advocated their claims, rendered him an universal favourite. Without the slightest pretension to eloquence, he had yet a manly, unaffected, and thoroughly English style of speaking and conducting himself, which endeared him much to all those with whom he came publicly in contact. His Royal Highness was President or Patron of almost every benevolent institution in London; not only contributing his personal and pecuniary support, but taking a large and judicious share in the management. His private character was ever unexceptionable. When young his habits were very studious, and his acquirements as a scholar were far more considerable than was generally supposed. His manners were affable and pleasing, no person, perhaps, possessing more completely that characteristic which the French term "*bonhommie*." He was a thorough English prince in habits, disposition, and bearing, and he seemed at all times at home with the English people, and they with him. Of music he was a constant and a cordial patron. There was no pretence in the interest he took in the art. If sometimes it was amusingly demonstrated, it was always sincere, and for the most part well directed. In his day, too, the Duke bore a fair reputation among amateur performers. In the House of Lords the Duke of Cambridge spoke but rarely, and only on important occasions. In politics, he had from the beginning of his career acted generally in favour of the Tory party: his deep affection for his father made him resist all overtures on the part of his brother the Prince of Wales, Fox, Sheridan, and the other Whigs of that day; and, though latterly always ready to support the measures of the Government as chosen by his Sovereign, if he conscientiously could, he on all occasions displayed Conservative calmness and caution. His mode of address, though not eloquent, was sensible and impressive, and he was ever listened to with attention and respect. His body was consigned to a temporary resting-place in Kew Church, in the immediate vicinity of Cambridge-cottage, his favourite suburban residence.

8. At Trafford Hall, aged 59, R. G. Perryn, esq.

9. In Paris, General Boyer, the former President of the Republic of Hayti.

— At Washington, of a short attack of cholera, aged 63, General Zachary

Taylor, President of the United States of America. Zachary Taylor was born in Orange County, Virginia, on the 24th Nov., 1786. While he was but a few months old, his father, Colonel Richard Taylor, who had distinguished himself in the war of the revolution, migrated with his family to Kentucky. He was one of the early pioneers. Only ten years before had the habitation of the white man been first seen in the territory between the western boundary of Virginia and the distant Mississippi; even at the time of Colonel Taylor's arrival, the enterprising settler was compelled to dispute with the Indian and the beasts of prey his title to the soil. While he was yet under age, some movements in the west seemed to threaten the integrity of the Union, and he eagerly enrolled himself in a troop raised to oppose the design. The excitement upon this subject soon subsiding, he returned to the labours of his farm and to his studies, with a disposition, however, to serve his country in arms, much stimulated by what he had seen of mimic war. An elder brother, a lieutenant in the army, dying soon after, he was, through the influence of his relative, James Madison, appointed to the vacancy by President Jefferson, the 3rd of May, 1808. Zachary Taylor no sooner entered the service of his country, than he exposed his life in her cause. By his defence of Fort Harrison against great odds, he saved the frontier from devastation. From that early exploit, as from a corner-stone, his fame gradually rose, as he went gallantly on through a service of some forty years, until his successful campaigns in Mexico — campaigns that secured California for the United States —gave him a reputation extending to all parts of the world. To many points of his career his countrymen point with great pride. In the war with England he gallantly defended a half-erected military post, against a large and almost overwhelming body of Indians, and drove them off with but a handful of men. He was equally celebrated in what is known as the Indian war in the north-west; for his victories in the Florida war; and again for his two battles in the field, his capture of the city of Monterey, strongly fortified, and occupied by a superior force; and, finally, for his defeat of 25,000 men under Santa Anna, by a force of 4,000 volunteers who had never been in action, aided by only 500 regulars. During the whole of the Mexican war, he was remarkable for his care of the men under his command; for his readiness to expose himself to danger; and his desire to obtain peace as the best reward of all military exertions. On his triumphant return from Mexico, his friends put him in nomination for the office of President, and he was elected by a considerable majority over his rival General Cass. The term of office of the new President commenced in March, 1849. Few men in the United States were better qualified to control the irregular and dangerous lust of acquisition which is now so prevalent throughout the country. He was an old man of much experience, cool and clear in his judgment. He had sufficiently proved his own nerve and military ability, and had done enough for the ambition and enterprise of his country in the field; and he had acquired the right given by successful warfare of recommending peaceable measures. The funeral of President Taylor took place at Washington on the 13th July.

10. At Govindghur, Major Balfour, 32nd Regt. He served at the Cape of Good Hope, and in the Kafir war of 1834 and 1835 was aide-de-camp to Sir Harry Smith. Subsequently he exchanged to the 32nd Regt., with which he was present at the first and second sieges of Mooltan (dangerously wounded) in 1848; also at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniote; and for his services at the decisive battle of Goojerat was promoted to the rank of brevet-major.

12. At Edinburgh, aged 78, Robert Stevenson, esq., civil engineer. Mr. Stevenson was the sole designer and executor of the celebrated Bell Rock Lighthouse, which is in itself a monument of ingenuity and industry. He first brought into notice the superiority of malleable iron rods for railways over the old cast iron, a fact which has been fully acknowledged. The coast of Scotland, however, is the place where the labours of Mr. Stevenson are principally to be seen. Not a harbour, rock, nor island, but bears evidence of his indefatigable industry, and the amount of life and property which by his exertions have been saved is beyond calculation. In matters relating to the construction of harbours, docks, or

breakwaters, he was generally consulted as an authority, and received, as a mark of respect and admiration, a gold medal from the late King of the Netherlands. In private life nothing could exceed the amiability and good-heartedness of Mr. Stevenson.

13. At Hackwood Park, Hampshire, in his 68th year, the Right Hon. Wm. Powlett Powlett, second Baron Bolton, of Bolton Castle, co. York (1797). His Lordship was born on the 31st October, 1782, the eldest son of Thomas Orde, esq., some time Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and created Baron Bolton in 1797, by Jane Mary Powlett, natural daughter and testamentary heir of Charles fifth Duke of Bolton. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, July 30, 1807. Lord Bolton married, on the 8th of May, 1810, the Hon. Maria Carleton, eldest daughter of Guy first Lord Dorchester, but had no issue.

— At Torquay, aged 60, Captain R. Meredith, R.N. He served in the *Phœbe* 44, at the capture of the *Africaine* of the same force, after a night action of two hours, in February, 1800; and was in the *Vulture* at the taking of Copenhagen, 1807.

14. At St. John's, Newfoundland, Dr. Fleming, Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland.

— At Berlin, aged 61, John Augustus William Neander, Upper Consistorial Councillor, and Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin. Neander was born at Gottingen, of Hebrew parents, on the 16th of January, 1789. He studied at Halle and Gottingen; and at the early age of 23 was appointed professor at Heidelberg. He had occupied the chair of Divinity at the University of Berlin from the year 1813. He was one of the chief promoters of the changes operated in the Protestant establishment of Prussia, and of the compromise of the Lutheran and Calvinistic confessions in the so-called United Church. Neander published a great number of works: "Memoirs of the History of Christianity," "A History of St. Bernard," "Development of the Gnostic System," "the Establishment of the Church by the Apostles," &c.

15. Miss Stonor, daughter of Mrs. Stonor, of Ringrone House, and niece of Lord Camoys. Whilst walking with her sister among the rocks of the shore at Salcombe, they were overtaken by the flowing tide, and she was drowned.

16. After a short illness, in her 70th year, Mrs. Glover. This celebrated actress was born in Newry in Ireland, January 8, 1781. Her father was an actor of considerable talent, named Betterton. She commenced her theatrical career at the age of six; and in 1789 joined the York circuit, appearing as the page in the tragedy of "The Orphan," acquiring much provincial fame, and was engaged by Mr. Harris, and made her *début* at Covent Garden, October 12, 1797, as Elwina, in Hannah More's "Percy," with great success. Her true forte was, however, soon found to be comedy, and for many years she played comic characters with great success; but, as age advanced, gradually restricted her walk to such impersonations as Mrs. Heidelberg and Mrs. Malaprop, which she made her own: so true were her impersonations of the peculiarities and beauties of damehood that it will be long before their memory will fade. Her Shaksperian readings also ranked very high. Her health having recently failed, her friends had formed themselves into a committee to raise a fund for her support, and had succeeded in collecting 1000*l.* for that purpose. A performance for the benefit of this fund was arranged at Drury Lane Theatre on Friday the 12th of July. For a few days previously she had been suffering from severe indisposition, and it was doubted whether she would be enabled to make her appearance on the stage. She was, however, permitted to bid a last farewell to her theatrical friends and patrons, her medical advisers being of opinion that the nervous irritability arising from the disappointment might have been still more dangerous, and she appeared in her favourite character of Mrs. Malaprop. She accomplished the task with some difficulty; but was unequal to the delivery of a farewell address which had been written for the occasion. On the Monday following she breathed her last. Her body was interred in the burial ground of the church of St. George the Martyr.

— At Windsor, aged 58, Richard Copeland, esq., Captain R.N. He entered the Navy in 1805; and in the *Revenge* 74, he witnessed the capture of four French frigates by Sir Samuel Hood's squadron off Rochefort, Sept.

25, 1806; and was also present in 1809 at the destruction of the French fleet in the Basque Roads, and at the siege of Flushing. He saw much service during the war; and in 1825 and 1830 was appointed to the command of the *Mastiff* and *Meteor*, or *Beacon*, surveying vessels, on the Mediterranean station. While at Gibraltar on one occasion he seized a notorious pirate, and, in 1834, he took captive, near Thasos, another famous marauder, Kara Mitzos, with 160 of his men, all of whom were delivered over to the Greek Government. Being, however, liberated without trial, these plunderers resumed their former atrocities with redoubled zest, and, falling again into the hands of Captain Copeland, were sent to the Pacha of Thessalonica, by whom they were executed.

18. At Wilsdon, Middlesex, the Rev. Henry John Knapp, D.D., Subdean of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Vicar of Wilsdon, and Priest of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

19. At Sierra Leone, the Hon. James Hook, Judge of the Mixed Commission Court and Member of Council.

— At Tuxford, aged 77, Elizabeth, dowager Lady White, widow of Sir Thomas Wollaston White, of Walling Wells, near Worksop.

21. At Monkstown, Dublin, aged 45, Frederic Beckford Long, esq., Inspector-General of Prisons.

— Pierce K. Mahony, esq., the Accountant-General of the Irish Court of Exchequer, killed by a fall from his horse.

— At Axminster, Emmeline, wife of Thomas Northmore, esq., of Cleve, and sister to Sir Robert Eden, bart.

— Mr. B. Simmons, a frequent contributor of lyrical poems to Blackwood's Magazine, and to several of the Annuals.

22. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 82, Lady Milnes, relict of Sir Robert Shore Milnes, bart.

— In Endsleigh-street, Robert Edw. Smith, esq., of the Military Department, East India House.

— At Woodstone, Sophia-Anne, wife of Thomas Wright Vaughan, esq., only daughter of the late John Musters, esq., of Colwick Hall.

23. At Bosworth Park, Leicestershire, aged 33, Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, the eighth baronet of that place (1660); a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of that county, and captain of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. He was the elder son of Sir Willoughby Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, the seventh baronet, and succeeded his father, October 23, 1827: he served the office of sheriff of Leicestershire in 1843.

24. At Burton, aged 97, Mrs. Atkinson, relict of William Atkinson, esq., and sister of the late Marmaduke Langdale, esq.

25. In Burton-street, aged 57, Isabella, wife of Archibald Barclay, LL.D., and eldest daughter of the late James Lindsey, D.D., of Grove Hall, Old Ford.

— At Dinan, aged 88, John Shoales, esq., Q.C., for many years a leading member of the Irish bar.

26. In Grosvenor-street, Eliza, widow of Gen. the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, uncle of Lord Southampton.

— At Scarborough, in his 67th year, Thomas Tindal, esq., of Aylesbury, younger brother of the late Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

— In Eaton-place, aged 75, the Hon. Charles Tollemache, uncle of the Earl of Dysart.

27. Joshua Ryland Marsham, esq., M.A., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister, and Professor of English Law, University College, London.

— At Dover, in his 80th year, Sir Joshua Colles Meredyth, knt., and the eighth baronet, of Greenhills, co. Kildare (1660).

— At Halnaby, Yorkshire, in his 75th year, Sir John Peniston Milbanke, the seventh baronet (1660).

29. At Turnham Green, Middlesex, in his 80th year, John Brumell, esq., F.S.A., Newcastle, a gentleman well known for his valuable collection of coins.

30. At the Villa Lorenzi, Florence, James Robert Matthews, esq., formerly in the military service of the King of Sweden, and aide-de-camp to General Armfeldt, and subsequently for some years His Britannic Majesty's Consul-general at Lisbon.

Lately. At Vienna, the Lady Augusta Nieumann, eldest daughter of the Duke de Beaufort, and wife of Baron de Nieumann, formerly Austrian Minister at the Court of St. James's. Her ladyship died in childbed.

Lately. In the wreck of the *Elizabeth*, the wife of the Marquis d'Ossoli, better known by her maiden name of Margaret Fuller. She was the daughter of the Hon. Timothy Fuller, a lawyer of

Boston, U.S., and a member of Congress from 1817 to 1825. Soon after his retirement from Congress, he purchased a farm at some distance from Boston, and abandoned law for agriculture. His daughter Margaret gave promise of remarkable intellectual powers at an early age, and these were fostered to an extent which severely taxed, and ultimately injured, her physical powers. At eight years of age he was accustomed to require of her the composition of a number of Latin verses daily, while her studies in philosophy, history, general science, and current literature, were in after years extensive and profound. After her father's death she applied herself to teaching. In 1843 she accompanied some friends on a tour to Niagara, Chicago, and the prairies of Illinois, and published in consequence a pleasing volume entitled "A Summer on the Lakes." In the following year she undertook the literary department of the "New York Tribune;" where her articles on art, music, and the current literature of the day, assisted in giving to that paper the high character which it possesses as a first-class American journal. In the summer of 1846 she accompanied the family of a friend to Europe, visiting England, Scotland, France, and passing through Italy to Rome, where they spent the ensuing winter. Her letters during this period were printed in the "Tribune." While in Rome she was married to the Marquis d'Ossoli; and she continued to reside there till last June, when she and her husband, with their only child, embarked for New York—which port they were destined never to reach. The vessel was wrecked near New York during a most dreadful tornado.

Lately. At the Chateau de Villelouet, aged 24, Madame de Vaines, a niece of M. Guizot; her death was caused by her dress having accidentally taken fire.

AUGUST.

1. In Pall Mall, aged 44, George Budd, esq., partner of the firm of Budd and Calkin, booksellers. He was Secretary of the Philharmonic Society, and hon. treasurer and secretary of the Ancient Madrigal Society, of which he was one of the founders in 1840.

— Aged 61, Mr. William Meller, brassfounder, of Wolverhampton. He has made bequests, free of legacy duty, to the following charitable institutions:—The South Staffordshire Hospital, 2000*l.*; the Blue Coat School Wolverhampton, 1000*l.*; St. George's Sunday School, 20*l.*; St. James's Sunday School, 20*l.*; and the Aberystwith Dispensary, 20*l.*

1. At the house of her sister, Miss Nichols, at Hornsey, aged 66, Mary, widow of John Morgan, esq., of Highbury-place, and daughter of the late John Nichols, esq., F.S.A.

2. At his residence on St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, aged 75, Sir Richard Steele, the third bart., of Hampstead, co. Dublin (1768), a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of that county.

— At the Palace, Hampton Court, aged 91, Lady Albinia Cumberland, eldest daughter of George third Earl of Buckinghamshire, widow of Richard Cumberland, esq., son of the celebrated dramatic writer.

— At Lincoln's-inn, aged 68, John Walden Hanmer, esq., barrister-at-law.

3. Miss Longfield, of Merrion-square, Dublin, daughter of the late Colonel Longfield, M.P., of Castle Mary, county of Cork.

— At Bath, Charlotte Amelia Liddell, sister of Lord Ravensworth.

— At Wallington Hall, Eliza, widow of Robert Peel, esq., cousin of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel.

4. At Hampstead, aged 71, Edward Henry Nevinson, esq., late one of the Paymasters of Exchequer Bills.

— At Jerez de la Frontera, John David Gordon, esq., of Wardhouse, H.B.M., Vice-Consul in that city.

5. At Alverstoke, aged 4, Lord Frederick Churchill, second son of the Marquis of Blandford.

— Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. E. Whitby, of Cresswell Hall. She was the fourth daughter of Benjamin Way, esq., of Denham, Bucks, by Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Very Rev. William Cooke, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Denham.

6. At Adare Abbey, county Limerick, in his 68th year, the Right Hon. Windham Henry Wyndham Quin, second Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl, and Viscount Adare (1822), Viscount Mount-Earl, county Limerick (1816), Baron Adare, of Adare (1800), and a Baronet (1781); a Representative Peer for Ireland, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Limerick. He was born on the 4th September, 1782, the elder son of Valentine-Richard the first Earl, by his first

wife, Lady Frances Muriel Fox-Strangways, sixth daughter of Stephen first Earl of Ilchester. He was elected to Parliament for the county of Limerick at the general election of 1806, and again in 1807, 1812, and 1818. Another dissolution occurring only two years after, Mr. Quin resigned his seat. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, August 24, 1824; and he was elected one of the representatives of the Irish peerage in Parliament in the year 1839. The Earl of Dunraven married, on the 27th September, 1810, Caroline, daughter and heir of Thomas Wyndham, esq., of Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire; and he took the additional name of Wyndham before his own, by royal sign-manual, dated 7th April, 1815. By this lady his Lordship had issue two sons and one daughter.

6. At Clevedon, aged 56, Col. Charles Parker Ellis, late of the Grenadier Guards. He was present at Waterloo.

7. By being thrown from a carriage, in her 76th year, Mrs. Giffard, mother of Colonel Giffard.

8. At Tours, Charlotte, wife of Col. Verrier, and sister of Major-Gen. Brotherton.

— At Wrington, Somerset, aged 67, the Rev. Robinson Elsdale, D.D., Perpetual Curate of Stretford, Lancashire, and formerly High Master of the Free Grammar School, Manchester.

9. In Stratford-place, aged 77, the Hon. John Wingfield Stratford, second son of Richard third Viscount Powerscourt, by Lady Emilia Stratford, daughter of John first Earl of Aldborough, whose name he took by royal sign-manual in 1802.

— At her son's, near Kowno, Russia, aged 71, the Comtesse Louise Kossakouska, widow of the Comte Joseph Kossakouska, late Grand Veneur of Lithuania, and daughter of the Comte Stanislas Felix Potocki, formerly Gen. of the Artillery of Poland; also, at the same time and place, aged 11, her granddaughter, Olga Sophia Bower St. Clair, only daughter of Alexander Bower St. Clair, esq.

— At Castle Hill, High Wycombe, aged 57, John Neale, esq.

10. At Kien, in Switzerland, in consequence of a wound received the previous day, from the accidental discharge of his gun when chamois-hunting on the Swiss Alps, aged 22, the Hon. John William Dutton, eldest son of the Hon. James Dutton, of Bibury House, co. Gloucester, eldest son of Lord Sherborne. (See CHRONICLE, p. 96.)

10. At his residence, Barn Elms, Barnes, aged 71, the Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of England, a Privy Councillor, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He was born in 1779, the eldest son of Lancelot Shadwell, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, eminent as a conveyancer. He was educated at Eaton, and afterwards went to Cambridge, where he distinguished himself, and gave promise of that success which afterwards attended his career. He was a member of St. John's College, and took his B.A. degree in 1800 as seventh wrangler, obtaining also the second Chancellor's medal. He subsequently acquired a fellowship. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 10, 1808; and was appointed a King's Counsel, Dec. 8, 1821. In 1826 he obtained a seat in Parliament for the borough of Ripon, on the nomination of his patroness, Miss Lawrence, under whose will he received a bequest of 30,000*l*. His parliamentary career extended over little more than one year. Parliament was prorogued on the 2nd of July, 1827; and before it met again Sir Lancelot had become Vice-Chancellor of England. As a Judge Sir Lancelot was a great favourite, both on account of his eminent qualifications for his high office, and on account of the affability and courteous kindness with which he treated the bar, as well as the humorous and classical wit with which he often seasoned his *dicta*. The rapidity with which he disposed of the mere routine business of the court drew upon him the sarcastic observation from Lord Brougham, that his Honour would dispose of such matters as unopposed motions and petitions, and the like, at the rate of one a minute. He showed great spirit and independence of character in refusing to yield the interests of the suitors to the engagements or convenience of the leading counsel. Among the cases that came before him one of the most important was that of Lady Hewley's charity, the benefit of which was derived by Unitarian ministers and their widows, and was resisted on the ground of their not being ministers of "Christ's Holy Gospel." Sir Lancelot decided against the Unitarians,

by which he exposed himself to much obloquy. Nevertheless, his decision, after having been immediately heard on appeal by Lord Brougham and two of the common law Judges, was finally affirmed by the House of Lords. The collection of his decisions, reported principally by Mr. Simons, will long be resorted to by the profession as one of the great storehouses of legal learning. His Honour twice filled the office of a Commissioner of the Great Seal; first, in 1835, after the resignation of the Lord Chancellorship by Lord Brougham, when he was associated in the commission with Lord Cottenham and the late Sir John Bernard Bosanquet; and a second time, a few weeks before his death, with Lord Langdale and Sir J. M. Rolfe. The health of the Vice-Chancellor was, till within a late period, most robust, and his person was handsome and manly. He was in the habit of bathing every day, no matter how severe the season, in one of the creeks running from the Thames, near his house at Barn Elms. His Honour was twice married; first, on the 8th Jan., 1805, to Miss Richardson, sister to Sir John Richardson, some time a Judge of the Common Pleas; and secondly, in 1816, to Frances, third and youngest daughter of Captain Locke. By these two marriages he had issue seventeen children, of whom seven sons and four daughters survive.

11. At Great Eccleston, the Right Rev. Dr. Sharples, Roman coadjutor Bishop of the Lancashire district.

— In Dublin, aged 56, Col. Richard Beauchamp Proctor, youngest son of the late Sir Thomas B. Proctor, bart., of Langley Park, Norfolk.

12. At Portsmouth, in his 66th year, Edward Carter, esq., Alderman and Magistrate of that borough. The family of Mr. Carter have for several generations been eminent inhabitants of Portsmouth, distinguished equally for their wealth and public spirit. Mr. John Carter was not less distinguished for these qualities than his predecessors, and was highly venerated as an upright magistrate and a charitable and worthy man.

13. Aged 44, Percival Weldon Banks, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, the "Morgan Rattler" of Fraser's Magazine and other periodicals.

— In Eaton-place, aged 58, the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, LL.D., Recorder of London, Steward of the Borough of Southwark, Judge of the Lord Mayor's Court, and a Member of the Irish Society of the City of London, M.P. for the University of Cambridge, a Queen's Counsel, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple: next brother to the Earl of Ellenborough. Mr. Law was born on the 14th June, 1792, the second son of Edward first Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was educated at Cambridge, and was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, February 7, 1817. He joined the Oxford circuit, and, having obtained a fair share of practice, was advanced to the grade of King's Counsel in Michaelmas Term, 1829. His father appointed him clerk of the Nisi Prius in the court of King's Bench, and he was for some time a Commissioner of Bankrupt. His first connection with the city of London was as one of the four Common Pleaders, to which office he was elected in 1823. He afterwards became, in 1828, one of the two Judges of the Sheriff's Court. On the elevation of the present Lord Denman to the office of Attorney-General in Nov., 1830, he was appointed Common Serjeant. On the resignation of Mr. Newman Knowlys in 1833, Mr. Law was advanced to the office of Recorder, the highest judicial function in the gift of the city. Mr. Law was not in Parliament until the elevation of Mr. Manners Sutton to the peerage in March, 1835, occasioned a vacancy for the University of Cambridge. On this occasion he solicited the votes of the members of the senate "with a purpose of maintaining in their utmost efficiency the ancient institutions of the country in Church and State," united with "the desire of carrying into effect every practical and well-considered improvement, the correction of all proved abuses, and the redress of all real grievances." Mr. Law was chosen one of the representatives of the University without a contest, and was re-elected in 1837, 1841, and 1847. Mr. Law was always a tenacious supporter of Conservative principles. He spoke from time to time upon the various questions in which the University was interested; but it was only on occasions when some vital principle was at stake that he took a prominent part in politics. Mr. Law married at a very early age Elizabeth Sophia, third dau. of Sir Edward Nightingale, bart., of

Knessworth, co. Cambridge. By this lady, who survives him, he has left issue two sons and three daughters.

14. At Cheltenham, aged 78, Lieut.-Gen. Worsley, R.A.

— At Paris, aged 46, Major Henry Robert Thurlow, Capt. 90th Foot, and Aide-de-Camp to the Master General of the Ordnance.

15. At Bristol, aged 76, William Ogilvie Porter, M.D. Dr. Porter was the last survivor of the celebrated Porter family, brother to Sir Robert Ker Porter, the traveller, and to Jane and Anna Maria Porter, the novelists. Dr. Porter had practised as a physician in Bristol for nearly forty years, and was one of the physicians to the Bristol Dispensary, &c., &c.

— At Hill Hall, Essex, aged 65, the Rev. Sir Edward Bowyer Smijth, the tenth baronet of that place (1661). The baronet now deceased was the fourth son of Sir William Smijth, the seventh bart., by Anne, daughter and eventually heiress of John Windham Bowyer, esq., of Woodmanstone and Camberwell, Surrey, and of Waghen, Yorkshire, and who also inherited the Windham estates at Attleborough and elsewhere, in Norfolk. He was educated at Cambridge, and was early instituted to the vicarage of Camberwell (a family living), and in 1837 to the united rectories of Stapleford Tawney and Thoydon Mount, Essex, which he resigned at the close of 1838, on succeeding to the family title and very considerable estates in Essex, Norfolk, and Surrey. Sir Edward married in 1813 Letitia-Cecily, daughter of John Wayland, esq., of Woodeaton, co. Oxford, and Woodrising Hall, Norfolk; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and four daughters.

16. At Larkbear House, aged 80, Hugh Hill, esq., Deputy Commissary-Gen., and formerly Col. of the Battle-axe Guards.

— At the Charter House, aged 76, Mr. Robert Hunt, the elder brother of Mr. Leigh Hunt.

17. At Bracondale, aged 70, Mrs. Hannah Sarah Hancock, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Wigg Hancock, of St. Helen's, Norwich.

— At Tenby, drowned whilst bathing, aged 20, Thomas Hastings Van Atwood, eldest son of the Rev. Francis Thomas Atwood, Vicar of Hammersmith and Great Grimsby.

17. At Freywalden, in Austrian Silesia, aged 69, Julia Frances Lady D'Arley, widow of Sir William D'Arley.

— In Switzerland, Mrs. Julia Tod, relict of Col. James Tod, Hon. E.I.C.S.

18. At Apsley House, Piccadilly, aged 82, the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, one of the Board of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, and formerly Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. This gentleman was one of the sons of John Arbuthnot, esq., of Rockfleet Castle, co. Mayo. He was appointed Precis Writer in the Foreign Office in 1793; and in March, 1794, was returned to Parliament for the borough of East Looe, which he represented until the dissolution in 1796. On the 5th April, 1795, he was appointed Secretary of Legation in Sweden, where he was Chargé d'Affaires from the 5th July, 1795, to the 5th Jan., 1797. He was next appointed Consul General in Portugal, and was Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon from the 8th June, 1800, to the 4th January following. On the 5th April, 1802, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm, which appointment he held until the 10th October, 1803. On the 5th April, 1804, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to Turkey, and on that occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council on the 27th June following. His mission ceased on the 5th July, 1807. In 1810 he was appointed Joint Secretary to the Treasury, which appointment he held until 1814. He was afterwards First Commissioner of Woods and Forests; and finally, on the 30th May, 1828, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. This office he held (without a seat in the Cabinet) until the close of the Duke of Wellington's administration in Nov., 1830. He sat in the House of Commons for the borough of Rye, before the dissolution of 1812; for Oxford, in the Parliament elected that year; for St. German's in those of 1818 and 1820; and for the last-named borough, and subsequently for St. Ives, in the Parliament of 1826. He had for many years resided with the Duke of Wellington, and acted in the confidential office of his Grace's private secretary.

19. Aged 62, the Hon. Catharine Perceval, eldest daughter of the late Lord Arden.

— In London, aged 42, Sir Charles Vincent Loraine, the seventh bart. of Kirkharle, Northumberland.

19. At Paris, aged 51, M. de Balzac. Honoré Balzac was originally a journeyman printer at Tours, his native place. Having devoted himself to authorship, he published several works anonymously, which obtained great success; when, therefore, his name was openly avowed in 1849, he stepped at once into a high place in fame—not in France alone, but all over Europe. His success was almost as brilliant as that of Sir Walter Scott himself; and his different works, being more laboured, are of more equal merit than those of the Laird of Abbotsford. What Scott has done for the past, Balzac may be said to have done for the present. In addition to his romances, Balzac wrote some theatrical pieces, and for a while edited and contributed a good deal to the "Revue Parisienne." But it is only in his romances that unquestionable evidence of his great genius appears. His last work was the "Parens Pauvres," a powerful and almost terrible description of Parisian society—a complete, almost revolting, dissection of that brilliant *monde* which is so fair to the eye, and so agreeable to mix with, and yet which is all rottenness and vice within. Since the Revolution cast a fell blight on literature, Balzac published nothing, but was engaged in visiting the battle-fields of Germany and Russia, and in collecting materials for a series of volumes, to be entitled "Scènes de la Vie Militaire." He leaves behind several MS. works, partially or wholly completed. His design was to make all his romances form one great work, under the title of the "Comedie Humaine,"—the whole being a minute dissection of the different classes of French society. Only a little while before his death, he stated that in what he had done he had but half accomplished his task. The body of M. de Balzac was interred at the cemetery of Pere la Chaise with great pomp, and was attended by most of the public and literary celebrities of the French metropolis. The funeral oration was spoken by Victor Hugo. A marble bust of M. de Balzac will be placed in the Gallery of Celebrated Men of the Nineteenth Century, at Versailles.

— In Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 37, Robert Clarke Edwards, esq., M.D.

— At Stonehouse, at an advanced age, dowager Lady Hughes.

19. At Brighton, after a long and severe illness, in his 81st year, Sir Martin Archer Shee, knt., President of the Royal Academy and of the Birmingham Society of Artists, an honorary member of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and of the Academies of New York, Charleston, and Philadelphia, and F.R.S. Sir M. A. Shee was the second son of Martin Shee, esq., of Dublin, by the eldest daughter and co-heir of Francis Archer, esq., of the same city, and was a cousin of Sir George Shee, of Dunmore, co. Galway, bart. He came from Ireland introduced by the illustrious Edmund Burke to the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds and some other distinguished persons; and became a student at the Royal Academy. Mr. Shee contributed to the exhibition of the Royal Academy for the first time in the year 1789, and continued for successive years to exhibit portraits of great merit, which gained him considerable reputation; so that he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1798. The same year, on Romney's withdrawal from London, he removed to the house which that artist had built for himself in Cavendish-square; and in this he continued as Romney's successor to reside until age and growing infirmities compelled him to retire to Brighton, and abandon his pencil. In 1800 Mr. Shee was elected a full Royal Academician: and of his thirty-nine brethren by whom he was chosen he was the last survivor. Mr. Shee continued for years to produce numerous portraits with amazing readiness of hand. People of all ranks in life, with money to spend in perpetuating their faces on canvas, came to Cavendish-square; and for a time Shee was in greater request than either Beechey or Hoppner, though not so much as Lawrence, or even as Owen or Phillips somewhat later. Lord Spencer was the first nobleman who sat to Mr. Shee; and his example was soon followed by the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Exeter, and other noblemen. The ladies flocked less readily around him; for Lawrence had then, as he continued to have, the entire artist monopoly of the beauty of Great Britain. Much to the surprise of his friends, and to the infinite wonder of some of his brethren in the Academy, Mr. Shee made his appearance as a poet by the publica-

tion, in 1805, of his "Rhymes on Art, or the Remonstrance of a Painter;" and, in 1809, he published a second poem, in six cantos, entitled "Elements of Art." It is to these poems that Byron alludes in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers:"—

"And here let Shee and Genius find a place,
Whose pen and pencil yield an equal grace;
To guide whose hand the sister-arts combine
And trace the poet's or the painter's line;

"Whose magic touch can bid the canvas glow,
Or pour the easy rhyme's harmonious flow;
While honours, doubly merited, attend
The poet's rival, but the painter's friend."

Mr. Shee also published a tragedy, entitled "Alasco," but which was never acted. On the death of Lawrence, in 1830, Shee was elected President of the Royal Academy, and immediately knighted. As a portrait-painter Sir M. A. Shee was eclipsed by several of his contemporaries,—by Lawrence and by Hoppner, by Phillips, Jackson, and Raeburn. He had a fine eye for colour; while his leading want was proportion, more especially in his heads. His name will descend in the history of painting as a clever artist with greater accomplishments than have commonly fallen to the class to which he belongs,—and as the painter who has preserved to us the faces and figures of Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir James Scarlett, Sir Henry Halford, and Moore.

20. In Carlton-terrace, the Right Hon. Maria dowager Lady Wenlock, sister to the late William Joseph Denison, esq., M.P. for Surrey, and to Elizabeth dowager Marchioness of Conyngham.

21. Aged 84, Sir Charles Blois, the fifth baronet of Cockfield Hall, Suffolk (1686), a Deputy-Lieutenant of Suffolk. He succeeded his father Jan. 17, 1810, and was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 18—.

— At his residence, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, John Henry Ley, esq., of Trehill, Devonshire, Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments, a Bencher of the Middle Temple, and a magistrate for Devonshire. Mr. Ley was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church College, Oxford, and was called to the bar on the 10th of June, 1803. Mr. Ley's connection with the House of Commons dated from the 2nd of July, 1801, when the House resolved that, in consideration of the increase of the public business, "the clerk of this House be permitted to appoint an additional clerk to assist at the table." Mr. Hatsell offered this appointment to the subject of this notice, in consequence of the valuable services of his uncle, Mr. Ley, who was at that time acting as deputy-clerk of the House. Mr. J. H. Ley performed the duties of second clerk-assistant until 1814, when, upon the death of his uncle, the deputy-clerk, and the promotion of Mr. Dyson to that office, he succeeded to the office of clerk-assistant, the duties of which he performed until the death of Mr. Hatsell, in 1821. Mr. Ley then received his appointment to the patent office of Under Clerk of the Parliaments, to attend upon the House of Commons, or, as the office is usually designated, the Clerk of the House of Commons; the duties of which he has executed for a period of twenty-nine years, having altogether served the House of Commons without intermission upwards of forty-nine years. He married in 1809, Lady Frances Dorothy Hay, second daughter of George seventh Marquis of Tweeddale.

22. At Dublin, Richard Farrell, esq., one of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court.

— At Dawlish, aged 85, Jane, relict of William Shield, esq., Admiral of the White, who died in 1842.

23. At Ilfracombe, Devon, the Rev. John Allen, P.C. of Upper Arley (1824), Staffordshire, caused by injuries sustained by the overthrow of a carriage.

— At Torquay, in his 45th year, the Right Hon. Charles Pierrepoint, Viscount Newark, eldest son of the Earl of Manvers. Lord Newark represented the borough of East Retford in the Parliaments of 1830, 1831, and 1832. His Lordship was an elegant classical scholar, and a poet of some merit. He married, in 1832, the Hon. Emily Littleton, second daughter of Lord Hatherton, but has left no issue.

24. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 69,

George Richard Robinson, esq., M.P. for Poole, and late Chairman of Lloyd's. Mr. Robinson was a native of Wareham, and from a very early period was engaged in commercial pursuits, chiefly in the Newfoundland trade, and ultimately became the head of one of the most respectable firms in the city of London. In 1826 he first entered Parliament as Member for Worcester, which city he continued to represent till 1837. On the retirement of Mr. Alderman Thompson, in 1834, he succeeded that gentleman as Chairman of Lloyd's. In 1841 he unsuccessfully contested the Tower Hamlets, and in 1847 he was elected for Poole. His politics were Liberal. He chiefly distinguished himself in Parliament by his motions for a commutation of taxes and the substitution of a property-tax in their place. He was a director of the British American Land Company and of the National Bank of England.

23. At Weymouth, Sir William Lewis George Thomas, the fourth baronet, of Yapton-place, Sussex (1766).

— Aged 66, Lieut.-Col. Edwin Cruttenden, R.A.

25. At his father's, Sir Robert Campbell, bart., Argyll-place, aged 49, Sir Edward Alexander Campbell, knt. and C.B., late of the Bengal Military Service. He was knighted in 1838, and was a Colonel in the Bengal cavalry.

— At Yarmouth, aged 60, John Prescott Oxley, esq., formerly sheriff of Norwich.

26. At Muggerhanger House, aged 83, Stephen Thornton, esq.

— At Babraham, the Hon. Matilda-Abigail, widow of Henry John Adeane, esq. She was the sixth daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley.

— At Wiseton, aged 31, H. Riddell, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple.

26. At Claremont, Surrey, in his 77th year, Louis Philippe, late King of the French, and a Knight of the Garter.

Louis Philippe was born at Paris on the 6th of October, 1773, and was the eldest son of Philippe Joseph, Duc d'Orleans "Egalité" and of Marie, daughter and heiress of the Duc de Penthièvre. His youth was committed to the wise and judicious training of Madame de Genlis. Under the care of this celebrated lady, the young Prince, with his brothers and his sister Adelaide, became well accomplished in most of the modern languages, in many arts and sciences, in the belles lettres, and developed great amiability of disposition, and noble traits of character; and became exceedingly popular among all classes. During the early days of the Duc de Chartres (the title borne by the eldest son of the House of Orleans) the revolutionary fever was gradually drawing to its crisis. The Duc d'Orleans was the acknowledged head of the popular movement; partly, no doubt, from the hereditary opposition of his House to the elder branch of the Bourbons. The young Duc de Chartres naturally took part with the liberal leaders, little anticipating the fatal consequences to his family and country; and when the movement became too violent to be checked, sought occupation at the head of his regiment, the 14th Dragoons. In August, 1791, the Duc de Chartres quitted Vendôme with his regiment, bound for Valenciennes; and in April, 1792, war being declared against Austria, the Duke made his first campaign. He fought at Valmy, at the head of the troops confided to him by Kellerman, on the 20th September, 1792, and afterwards, on the 6th of November, under Dumourier, at Jemappes. During the period in which the Duc de Chartres was engaged in his military operations the Revolution was hastening to its crisis. The decree of banishment against the Bourbon race alarmed the mind of the Duke, who earnestly besought his father to seek an asylum on a foreign shore, urging the impossibility of staying the flood, the guilt of his sitting on the approaching trial of Louis XVI., and the improbability of himself or his family ultimately escaping the same doom. The Duc d'Orleans paid no attention to these remonstrances, and, finding that his persuasions were of no avail, the Duc de Chartres returned to his post in the Army. His sagacity was too speedily verified. The Duc d'Orleans sat on the judgment-seat of his Sovereign and the head of his family, and voted for his death—the King was executed—and a few short months afterwards, Egalité himself perished by the guillotine. He was put to death on the 21st of January, 1793.

Seven months after the death of his father, the Duc de Chartres and General Dumourier were summoned before the Committee of Public Safety, and, knowing the sanguinary nature of that tri-

bunal, both instantly fled towards the frontiers. In spite of the eager pursuit which was commenced, they both escaped into the Belgian Netherlands, then in the possession of Austria. The Austrian authorities invited him to entèr their service; but, honourably refusing to take up arms against his country, he retired into private life, travelling to Aix la Chapelle and Coblentz towards Switzerland, with but slender funds, and hourly beset with dangers. Adelaide, Mademoiselle d'Orleans, fled into the same country with her preceptress, Madame de Genlis, met her brother at Schaffhausen, and accompanied him to Zurich. The younger sons of the Duc d'Orleans were placed in confinement. On his arrival in the town of Zurich, the Duc de Chartres found the French royalist emigrants unfavourably disposed towards the House of Orleans, and the magistrates of the canton dreaded to afford refuge to the fugitives, fearing the vengeance of France. Quitting, therefore, as privately as possible, the town of Zurich, they proceeded to Zug, where they hired a small house. Being quickly discovered, Mademoiselle d'Orleans obtained, by the intercession of M. de Montesquiou, admission into the convent of St. Claire, near Baumgarten, the Duc de Chartres proceeding through the different countries of Europe, almost destitute of pecuniary resources, and mainly indebted to his own tact and abilities for the means of subsistence. After visiting Basle, where he sold his horses, he proceeded through Switzerland, accompanied only by an attached servant. The funds of the unhappy traveller daily decreased, and it was literally a question whether the young Duke should labour for his daily bread, when a letter from M. de Montesquiou informed him that he had procured for him the situation of teacher in the academy of Reichenau, a village in the south-eastern portion of Switzerland. Travelling to that place on foot, with his wallet on his back, in the most humble guise, he was examined as to his proficiency by the officers of the institution, and ultimately appointed, although less than twenty years of age. He here assumed the name of Chabaud-Latour, and exercised, for eight months, without discovery or suspicion, the humble duties of a teacher, gaining the respect of his employers and his neighbours: and here, for the first time, he learned the fate of his father. In consequence of some agitation in the Grisons, Mademoiselle d'Orleans quitted her retreat at Baumgarten, and retired to the protection of her aunt, the Princess of Conti, in Hungary. At the same time M. de Montesquiou offered the Duc de Chartres an asylum in his own house at Baumgarten, where he remained under the name of Corby, until the end of 1794, when, in consequence of his retreat being discovered, he quitted the place. The fugitive, now Duc d'Orleans, next sought a refuge from the hate of the republicans of France and the suspicion of the Sovereigns of Europe, in the free soil of America, and purposing to embark at Hamburg, he arrived in that city in the beginning of 1795; but in consequence of his funds failing him, he was obliged to abandon his project. Being provided with a letter of credit on a banker at Copenhagen, he travelled on foot through Norway and Sweden, reaching the North Cape in August, 1795. Here he remained for a short time, returning to Tornea, going thence to Abo and traversing Finland, but avoiding Russia from a fear of the Empress Catherine. After completing his travels through Norway and Sweden, and having been recognised at Stockholm, he travelled to Denmark under an assumed name. During these wanderings the young Prince was no doubt acquiring stores of knowledge of men and things, which afterwards stood him in good stead. Though reduced to the lowest ebb of fortune, the firmness of his mind remained unshaken, and he again refused to bear arms against France, and rejected the proposal of Louis XVIII. to join the army under the Prince de Condé. Negotiations were now opened on the part of the Directory, who had in vain attempted to discover the place of the young Prince's exile, to induce him to go to the United States, promising, in the event of his compliance, that the condition of the Duchesse d'Orleans should be ameliorated, and that his younger brothers should be permitted to join him. Through the agency of M. Westford, of Hamburg, this letter was conveyed to the Duke, who at once accepted the terms offered, and sailed from the mouth of the Elbe, taking with him his faithful servant. He departed on the 24th of September,

1796, and arrived in Philadelphia after a passage of twenty-seven days. In November following, the young Prince was joined by his two brothers, and they remained at Philadelphia during the winter, being received with much kindness by the venerable General Washington, then about to resign the Presidency. With the vast regions of the territory of the United States the young Princes made themselves practically acquainted, receiving the hospitality even of the Red Indians. At New York they learned that, by a new decree of the French Republic, their mother had been expelled from France, and had taken refuge in Spain. The French Princes sought to join their mother by way of the Havannah; but though treated with every respect by the captain of an English man-of-war, who conducted them to that port, the disrespect of the Spanish authorities soon compelled them to depart, and they proceeded to the Bahama Islands, where they were treated with much kindness by the Duke of Kent, who, however, did not feel authorized to give them a passage to England in a British frigate. They accordingly embarked for New York, and thence sailed to England in a private vessel, arriving at Falmouth in February, 1800. After proceeding to London they took up their residence at Twickenham, where for some time they enjoyed a comparative quiet, being treated with distinction by all classes of society. Here, however, their tranquillity was not undisturbed, for, hearing that the Duchesse d'Orleans was detained in Spain, they solicited and obtained from the English Government permission to travel to Minorca in an English frigate. The disturbed state of Spain at that time prevented the accomplishment of their object, and after a harassing journey the three brothers returned to Twickenham. Their time was now principally passed in study, and no event of any importance disturbed their retreat, until the death of the Duc de Montpensier, on the 18th of May, 1807. The Prince was interred in Westminster Abbey. The health of Comte de Beaujolais soon afterwards began to decline in the same manner as that of his brother. He was ordered to visit a warmer climate, and accordingly proceeded to Malta, where he died in 1808, and was buried in the church of St. John de Valetta. The Duc d'Orleans was his affectionate companion; and on his bereavement passed over to Sicily, on a visit to the King of Naples, at Palermo. On his return he was re-united to his beloved sister; after fifteen years' separation they met at Portsmouth. The Princess Adelaide had traced the wanderings of the fugitive, and, on meeting, they vowed to each other never to separate again. Sacredly was this vow kept. In company they proceeded to seek their mother, whom at length they met at Minorca, whence the three set sail for Sicily, accepting an invitation from King Ferdinand. During his residence at Palermo he gained the affections of the Princess Amelia, and with the consent of the King and the Duchesse d'Orleans, he was married to her in November, 1809. The birth of their children alone interrupted the tranquillity of the life of the Duke and Duchess; and no event of political importance marked the life of the head of the House of Orleans until the year 1814, when it was announced at Palermo that Napoleon had abdicated the throne, and that the restoration of the Bourbon family was about to take place. The Duke sailed immediately, and arrived in Paris on the 18th of May, where, in a short time, he was restored to the enjoyment of the honours to which he was entitled.

The return of Napoleon in 1815 soon disturbed his tranquillity; and, having sent his family to England, he proceeded, in obedience to the command of Louis XVIII., to take the command of the army of the North. He remained in this situation until the 24th of March, 1815, when he resigned his command to the Duc de Treviso, and rejoined his family in England. On the return of Louis, after the Hundred Days, the Duke returned to France. The first proposition made by the Chamber of Peers on behalf of the restored Crown was, that all who had taken part in the Revolution should be visited with extreme punishment. The Duc d'Orleans, in his place in the Chamber of Peers, protested loudly and indignantly against the measure, and at his instigation the motion was rejected. Louis XVIII., considerably offended, forbade Princes of the Blood to appear in the Chamber of Peers. The Duc d'Orleans in consequence returned again to England, where he remained until 1817, re-

venging himself upon the Court by entering his eldest son in one of the public colleges as a simple citizen. On his return to France, in 1817, he did not again sit in the Chamber of Peers, but remained in retirement occupied in the management of his extensive estates, and exhibiting all those virtues which dignify private life, and were becoming a prince of his great birth. By the careful management of the enormous landed territories which had descended to him from the Orleans line, and from his mother, the Duke was commonly reported to have become the richest subject in Europe.

In 1830 occurred the Revolution of July, which overturned the French and so many other European thrones. Charles X. and the members of the regal branch of the Bourbons fled. Their cause became hopeless, the King in effect being discrowned, and the throne vacant; and the Provisional Government, which had risen out of the struggle, and in which Lafitte, Lafayette, Thiers, and other politicians, had taken the lead, turned towards the Duc d'Orleans, who during the insurrection had been residing in seclusion, watching the course of events, and apparently taking no active part in dethroning his kinsman. M. Thiers and M. Scheffer were appointed to conduct the negotiation with the Duke, and visited Neuilly for the purpose. The Duke was absent, and the interview took place with the Duchess and the Princess Adelaide, to whom they represented the danger with which the nation was menaced, and that anarchy could only be averted by the prompt decision of the Duke to place himself at the head of the new constitutional monarchy. M. Thiers expressed his conviction "that nothing was left the Duc d'Orleans but a choice of dangers, and that, in the existing state of things, to recoil from the possible perils of royalty, was to run full upon a republic and its inevitable violences." The substance of the communication having been made known to the Duke, on a day's consideration he acceded to the request, and at noon on the 31st came to Paris to accept the office of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. On the 2nd of August, the abdication of Charles X. and his son was placed in the hands of the Lieutenant-General, the abdication, however, being in favour of the Duc de Bordeaux. On the 7th, the Chamber of Deputies declared the throne vacant; and on the 8th, the Chamber went in a body to the Duc d'Orleans, and offered him the crown on the terms of a revised charter. His formal acceptance of the offer took place on the following day. Desirous of marking the distinction between the hereditary right on which the elder Bourbons sat on the throne and the elective principle which constituted the title of the new dynasty, the chosen Sovereign abandoned the territorial designation of the old French monarchy, and assumed the style and dignity of "Louis Philippe I. King of the French."

The first care of the new Sovereign was to reduce the chaotic elements of the Revolution to some degree of order, which was effected with consummate prudence and skill; and although the country was disturbed throughout his reign with tumults and conspiracies within, and angry passions directed against foreign Powers, amidst intestine faction and foreign revolutions, the King held his course with such firmness and skill as to have earned for him the title of "the Napoleon of Peace." The first great event of his reign was one in which Louis Philippe reaped what his predecessor had sown. Charles X. had dispatched a powerful armament against Algiers; when the fleet had sailed there was no symptom of a revolution: Algeria was added to the dominions of a monarch who was in the act of losing everything. Algiers surrendered on the 5th of July —the insurrection at Paris dethroned Charles X. on the 30th of July. The plunder of the Dey's treasure was of enormous value, and scandal reports it to have been shared between the astute Monarch, the generals of the army, and the leaders of the Parisian revolt. The political events of Europe, immediately succeeding the French Revolution, were turned to the personal advantage of Louis Philippe with singular dexterity. Belgium was severed from Holland, and Prince Leopold became its king. But the Prince of Orange marched against his rival, put his forces to flight, and would have revenged the loss of a wife and half a kingdom by his capture, but for the opportune arrival of a French army: in the consequence, King Leopold married Louis Philippe's amiable daughter, Louise, and the French mo-

narch had his son-in-law for his next neighbour. In the same year, a French fleet, upon an empty pretext, opportunely carried off the navy of Don Miguel, thus clearing the way for the Portuguse revolution and a matrimonial alliance. France itself was not without its intestine troubles; the Royalists or Carlists were numerous and strong; the Duchesse de Berri, mother of Henri V. (the Duc de Bordeaux), landed in La Vendée, as Regent of the kingdom, and everything portended a sanguinary civil war. The Duchess was however captured and shut up in Blaye, where she proved *enceinte*, a circumstance which was turned to such skilful advantage by Louis Philippe, that he was shortly enabled to set her at liberty in contempt. Serious democratic disturbances also occurred at Paris, Grenoble, and Lyons; one of which, at Paris, originating in the funeral of General Lamarque, had well nigh overthrown the new order of things. The Government of Louis Philippe rode through all these dangers, and as the state of society became more settled France increased in trade and commerce to a wonderful degree; indeed, the fifteen years of the reign of the "Napoleon of Peace" may be considered as the most prosperous age of the manufacturing interests of France. But the maddened democrats, unable to subvert the throne, now turned their vengeance against the person of the Monarch, and the succeeding years were disgraced by a series of attempts at assassination of the most atrocious character. In 1835 Fieschi made his attempt with the "infernal machine," by which, though the King escaped, Marshal Mortier, General Verigny, and about twelve other persons were slain, and more than twenty others injured. In 1836 Alibaud attempted the King's life, while Fieschi and his associates were yet awaiting their trial. In 1836 his person was again in danger from the attempt of Meunier, in 1840 from that of Darmes, and in 1846 from those of Lecomte and Henri. These disgraceful acts, from some of which the King escaped but by a hair's-breadth, never shook his courage or equanimity, or excited any passion of anger or revenge. In one particular Louis Philippe and the French nation experienced a severe retribution—the borrowed glory of the conquest of Algiers proved a punishment alike to King and people—the enormous expense and loss of life incurred in keeping that dependency preyed like a vulture on the vitals of the state, and the glory of the French arms was dimmed before the standard of Abd-el-Kader. In 1835 an expedition to Mascara disgracefully failed; in 1836 a French Marshal (Clausel), with a gallant army, retreated from Constantineh in a *déroute* almost unexampled; and although both places were afterwards taken, these repeated foils and the losses of the guerilla warfare, with the horrors of the massacre at the caves of Ouled Riah, greatly tarnished the French arms.

In all his personal relations Louis Philippe was remarkable for his kindly moderation. In 1836, so soon as the hostile feeling had sufficiently subsided, the obnoxious ministers of Charles X., Polignac and others, were released from the prison fortress of Ham; and when, in the same year, Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte made his attempt at Strasbourg, and was made prisoner, he was permitted to retire to the United States. The same adventurer made another most absurd attempt at a Buonapartist revolution in 1840, by landing at Boulogne from a packet steamer, was arrested, and sentenced to detention at Ham—a strange spectacle—the ministers of a dethroned dynasty, confined by an usurper, released by the same authority, to make way for an unsuccessful pretender, who was in his turn destined to supplant his gaoler on his new throne! In the meanwhile the King was securing his family interests in all directions by powerful alliances. The Princess Louise shared the throne of Belgium; in 1837 the Duc d'Orleans was married to the Princess Helena of Mecklenburg-Schwerin—their marriage was attended with a disaster which gave rise to sinister forebodings; in 1840 the Duc de Nemours was married to the Princess Victoria of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, a House now become powerful and illustrious by the marriage of her cousin with the Queen of England; the Princess Clementine was married to a Prince of the same house; and the chain of interest was extended by the marriage of another Prince of the Cobourgs to the Queen of Portugal; the Duc d'Aumâle made a wealthy Italian alliance; and the Prince de Joinville married a sister of the Emperor of the Brazils,

and the imperial crown was settled on him to the exclusion of an elder sister of the bride; and to crown the series of imperial alliances, in 1846, the Duc de Montpensier, the King's youngest son, received the hand of the Infanta Louisa, sister and heiress of the Spanish Queen, a marriage which was not brought about but by a degree of duplicity which made a most unfavourable impression on Europe and in France, and tended much to shake the popularity of the Monarch, as showing that he was acting rather for the aggrandisement of his family than the good of the nation. While the House of Orleans was thus strengthened in its position as a sovereign-house by alliances in every quarter, the home interests of the family were not neglected—large dotations and appanages were secured from the national domains, and the Duc d'Aumâle became one of the richest of the family, by being named heir of the Duc de Bourbon (of the elder House) under most mysterious circumstances. The year 1840 was signalized by the removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon from his solitary tomb in St. Helena to the Chapel of the Invalides. The goodwill which had induced England to further this act, received but an ungrateful return in the war-mania which had now seized the French (or rather the Parisian) people, and which required all the firmness of the "Napoleon of Peace" to keep within bounds. France had set herself in direct opposition to England and Europe in the Turco-Egyptian question, and when the news of the glorious deeds of the English and allied fleets on the coast of Syria, especially the capture of Acre, arrived, the rage of the French war-party knew no limits—they breathed nothing but war—the Prince de Joinville got his fleet into fighting order, and schemed the capture of London—and those astonishing fortifications which surround Paris were projected and executed, nominally to prevent another capture of the city by Europe in arms—really to bridle the Parisian populace, and to bribe them by employment at the State expense, but which were useless in the day of trouble, and, by overwhelming the finances, hastened the coming catastrophe. In 1842 a disaster occurred which excited the uttermost regret and sympathy for the bereaved father. The Duc d'Orleans, the heir to the throne, was killed by a fall from his carriage, leaving his heir, and the heir to the French crown, an infant of but a few years. The year 1843 was marked by the subsidence of the war-fever, and the interchange of friendly intercourse between the English and French rulers, by the frank visit of Queen Victoria to the King of the French at Treport, and the return visit of Louis Philippe to Windsor, where he was made a Knight of the Garter. In 1844 France declared war against Morocco; Tangiers and Mogador were bombarded, and the French arms, under Marshal Bugeaud, achieved a splendid victory at Isly, and conquered an advantageous place.

Thus far Louis Philippe had played his *rôle* of King with success; his love of peace had restored tranquillity to the people and prosperity to commerce, his diplomacy had succeeded abroad, and his arms had triumphed in many a field of glory. But all was hollow. For seventeen years he had sat on his elective throne, a period much longer than that during which Napoleon's power endured, and the results of which, if an increase in the commerce, the opulence, and the physical prosperity of a nation be the test, may be advantageously compared with what the Empire did for France. Peace was preserved abroad, and order was maintained at home. But there are dark stains on the reign of the first-crowned sovereign of the House of Orleans. It was a period of increased and debasing corruption,—of low trickery in high places,—of ungenerous distrust in the capabilities of the nation for gradual constitutional progress,—of a policy of fraud and heartless intrigue towards allies,—of jealousy and illiberal restrictions towards subjects. The heart of the nation became alienated from their King, and when a trifling disturbance in February, 1848, was aggravated into a serious riot by the audacity of a few republican desperadoes, Louis Philippe felt that he stood alone and unsupported as Constitutional King, and that his only instruments of power were the arms of his soldiery. He shrunk from employing these; he fell, and his House fell with him. Whatever may have been the cause of this "untoward event," it is certain that the aged King was altogether wanting to himself in the emergency. The energetic veteran, Marshal Bugeaud, was in command of the troops, who were numerous and not

indisposed to act—the mass of the National Guard were indifferent, and it is not improbable that firmness would have ranged them on the side of the monarchy, and that the desperate anarchists would have been overwhelmed—though not without a sanguinary struggle. But the self-reliance of the King failed; M. Guizot, the Minister who had created the tumult, was put aside, the King hesitated before the opposite opinions of self-constituted party leaders, instead of acting on his own judgment—the order for inaction was issued—the riot became a revolution, and the monarchy was lost.

Louis Philippe abdicated in favour of his grandson, the child Count of Paris; but the infuriated rabble, who had taken possession of the Chamber of Deputies, rejected the nomination, and expelled the Regent-Duchess of Orleans and her child. The whole Royal Family now took to flight. The Duchess of Montpensier fled to Eu, and thence to England; Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg and his infant son to Germany. The rest of the Royal Family left the palace by a subterranean passage, and thence through the gardens; the carriages were ordered round to the *Pont Tournant;* but as they passed through the Carrousel the mob arrested them, murdered the outrider, killed the horses, and set fire to and burnt the carriages. The fugitives were now greatly terrified. Two small broughams and a two-wheeled cabriolet were accidentally at hand. Into these small vehicles the whole party, sixteen in number, were hurried, and were conducted by a strong escort to St. Cloud, from thence they fled to the Trianon, utterly destitute of funds. The fugitives here separated. The Princess Clementine and her husband, and the little daughter of the Duc de Nemours got to Eu without difficulty, and thence to London, where they met the Duc de Nemours, who had come from Paris. The King and Queen and the others went to Dreux. Here accounts were received that the Regency had failed—in fact, the Duchess and her children had barely escaped assassination at the hands of the wretches who were now in power, and had fled to Lille, and thence escaped across the Rhine. A panic terror seized the fugitive family—they fled from Dreux in different directions. The Duc de Montpensier, the Duchesse de Nemours and her sons went to Granville, and thence escaped to Jersey. The ex-King and Queen assumed the name of *M.* and *Mde. Lebrun*, and fled in disguise, amidst some dangers, to Honfleur, where all trace of them was for some time lost. But on the 3rd of March, amidst considerable danger of arrest, the fugitives drove into Havre, and stepped on board a Southampton steamer, on the point of starting, where the Queen retained her style of *Mde. Lebrun*, but Louis Philippe assumed that of *Mr. William Smith*, and, as he spoke excellent English, passed without suspicion, though there is no doubt that many persons knew him well, but respected his secret. On the morning of the 3rd of March, the dethroned Monarch landed, in rough guise, and still retaining his name of Smith, in an open boat, at Newhaven, and on the following morning arrived at Claremont, where within a few weeks he had the consolation of gathering around him all his family.

The dethroned Monarch bore his fall from royalty and the sequestration of his enormous private wealth with the firmness which had characterized all the previous phases of his eventful life. Claremont was given up to him as an abode by his son-in-law, the King of the Belgians, and there, with the exception of some weeks' sojourn at Richmond, and a season spent at St. Leonard's, Louis Philippe continued to reside. During his residence at Hastings, he was an object at once of interest and of compassion; he looked enfeebled, much emaciated, and clearly in the last stage of existence. He appeared sometimes on the beach, where he reposed, inhaling the sea-breezes, or was gently drawn along in a wheel-chair, and sometimes in his chariot, when he took a more extended airing. He left Hastings about a month before his death, on the event of the confirmation of the Comte de Paris. An acute pleurisy was the immediate cause of the death of the aged King. His last hours were marked by the same composure and firmness of mind which he had exhibited under the many events of his chequered life. Shortly before his death he dictated the completion of some of his memoirs, which, in consequence of his illness, had fallen into arrear; and feeling his end draw nigh, he addressed a few parting words of instruction to his weeping family and attendants who surrounded his

couch, and expired about 8 A.M. on the 26th of August. The funeral of Louis Philippe took place on Monday, the 2nd of September. His remains were conveyed to a temporary resting-place in a chapel attached to the residence of a lady named Taylor, at Weybridge Common, which the King had attended regularly for some months after his first arrival at Claremont (See CHRONICLE, p. 104).

In a life so full of marvellous events and extraordinary vicissitudes, it is not wonderful that some singular coincidences should occur. Two of these were much remarked at the Monarch's decease. The King's sister, the Princess Adelaide, called Mademoiselle d'Orleans, had, by her uniform affection and strength of character, been considered a kind of tutelary genius of her brother;—it was by her decision that the Duc d'Orleans had accepted the crown in 1830:—she died at the crisis of the royal fortunes, and the crown slipped from his hands. The second instance is perhaps more pointed. Charles X. was dethroned at the moment when success had crowned his African expedition, and the Dey of Algiers was a prisoner in his hands: a short time before Louis Philippe's fall his African warfare had been brought to a happy conclusion, by the surrender of Abd-el-Kader; and that heroic chief was now, in breach of all engagements, a prisoner in the Castle of Amboise.

26. At New Brighton, Frederic Robinson, esq., barrister, of the Inner Temple.

27. At Croxton, Cambridgeshire, aged 80, the Rev. Thomas Kidd, rector of that parish.

— At Keene Ground, Hawkshead, aged 57, the Rev. John Lodge, late tutor of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and for twenty-three years the librarian of the University.

— At Ashburnham House, Mdlle. Olga de Lechner, daughter of her Excellency the Baroness de Brunow.

— At Teignmouth, Catherine, daughter of the late Sir John Leman Rogers, bart., of Blachford.

28. At St. Helena, aged 72, his Excellency Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.H., Governor of that island. He was the representative of the family of Ross, of Craigie and Innernethie, co. Perth. He entered the army in 1794; served nine years in India; in the Dragoons, in the Mysore campaign under Lord Harris, in 1799, including the battle of Mallavelley and siege of Seringapatam; with the division under Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the campaign of 1801, against the Mahratta Chief Dhoondiah; and from 1802 to 1804, in the Mahratta country, and at the reduction of the ceded provinces. Having exchanged to infantry, he joined the 2nd battalion of the 48th Regiment in Portugal, in 1810, and as the senior officer held the command of General Hill's brigade until compelled by severe illness to return to England. On his recovery he was placed as Assistant-Adjutant-General on the Home Staff, on which he continued till the peace of 1814. In 1816 he was appointed to the 75th Regiment, joined it in the Ionian Islands, and remained in command of that corps, and of the island of Santa Maura and Zante until 1821, when he was appointed to the rank of Major-General. In 1824 he was appointed to the staff of the Ionian Islands, from which he was advanced to the government of Antigua, Montserrat, and Barbuda, on his return from which command he received the Hanoverian order in 1834. Having been appointed a Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1834, he was raised to the grade of a Grand Cross of the same in 1837.

29. Alexander Magnay, esq., late captain 69th Regt., son of the late Christopher Magnay, esq., of East Hill, Wandsworth, Alderman of London.

— At Clifton, Mary, relict of Benjamin Way esq., of Denham Place, Bucks, and sister of the late Sir John Smyth, bart., of Ashton Court.

30. At Ham House, aged 32, Isabella-Anne, wife of the Hon. Frederick Tollemache, M.P.

— In Welbeck-street, aged 79, Sir Peter Pole, the second bart., of Wolverton, Hants (1791).

31. In Park-crescent, Portland-place, aged 65, Sarah, widow of Iltid Nicholl, esq.

— In Belgrave-square, aged 38, Jos. Bailey, jun., esq., of Pen Myarth, Brecknockshire, and Easton Court, Herefordshire, M.P. for that county, a deputy-lieutenant of Brecon, and chairman of the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway.

Lately. At Oxenford Castle, Lady

Henrietta Fergusson, sister to the Earl of Camperdown and the Countess of Stair, second wife of the late Sir James Fergusson, of Cilkerran, bart.

Lately. At Nantes, in his 64th year, Rosenwinge Kolderup, Professor in the University of Copenhagen, and author of important works on legal antiquities.

Lately. At Inverralort House, his seat in Invernesshire, aged 72, Major-General Sir Alexander Cameron, K.C.B., Colonel of the 74th Highlanders. This distinguished officer was the eighth son of D. Cameron, esq., of Murlngan. In 1799 he entered on his military career as a volunteer with the Highland Brigade, in the expedition to Holland under the Duke of York. He was engaged in the investment of Antwerp, and in nearly all the subsequent transactions of that disastrous undertaking. In 1800 he served in the expedition to Ferrol; in 1801 in Egypt, and at the battle of Alexandria, where he was severely wounded in the arm and side. Early in 1805 he served in Lord Cathcart's expedition to Germany, and in 1807 he proceeded to Copenhagen, and was present in the battle of Kioge. In 1808 he landed in Portugal with the 95th Regiment, and was present at Vimeira and Corunna, fighting in the rear-guard with the most determined courage to the last, and assisting the noble-minded Sir John Hope in carrying into the last boat, before the pausing and admiring soldiers of Marshal Soult, "the last descried struggling and wounded Highlander!" In 1809 he fought in the actions of Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, the siege of Badajoz, Busaco, and the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, to the end of that campaign. In 1814 and 1815 he served in France, Holland, Flanders, and at Waterloo, and was again severely wounded. In 1815 he was nominated a C.B., and in 1838 promoted to be a K.C.B. He also received the order of St. Anne from the Emperor of Russia, October, 1815. He received, in consequence of his wounds and distinguished services, a special pension of 500*l.* a year. In 1828 he was appointed Deputy Governor of St. Mawes. In 1846 he was appointed Colonel of the 74th Highland regiment. He had received the medal for Egypt, the Waterloo medal, and the gold medal with six clasps, for Vimeira, Corunna, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, and Vittoria.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At his residence, Barnhill, Dalkey, near Dublin, aged 83, Robert Dudley Oliver, esq., Admiral of the Red. This officer entered the Navy, May 13, 1779, on board the *Prince George* 98, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Digby; and in the following December sailed with Sir George Rodney for the relief of Gibraltar. During the passage he assisted at the capture of a 64-gun ship (afterwards named the *Prince William*, in honour of his late Majesty, who was on board the *Prince George*), six armed vessels belonging to the Royal Caraccas Company, and fourteen sail of transports from St. Sebastian, &c.; and also at the defeat of the armament under Don Juan de Langara, Jan. 16, 1780. Gibraltar having been placed in a state of perfect security, he was, while returning to England, present, Feb. 23, 1780, at the capture of the *Prothée*, a French 64-gun ship, and three vessels, forming part of a convoy bound to the Mauritius, laden with naval and military stores. Towards the close of 1782, having participated in the relief of St. Kitts, and in Rodney's celebrated action of the 12th of April, Mr. Oliver served on the North American station, where, until July, 1785, he acted as Lieutenant in the *Ariadne*. He served actively in several ships, and received his lieutenancy in 1790. For his conduct in the *Artois* 44, commanded by Captain Nagle, at the capture of *Révolutionnaire* of 44 guns, after an action of 40 minutes, Mr. Oliver was made commander, Oct. 21, 1794, the date of the occurrence. He was posted April 30, 1796, into the *Nonsuch*. On the 2nd Feb., 1798, he was appointed to the *Nemesis* 28, in which he escorted a convoy to Quebec. In March, 1799, he was removed to the *Mermaid* 32, and made a cruise to the Mediterranean, where he effected the capture of three corvettes, and upwards of 70 sail of vessels, and returned with Lord Hutchinson, the conqueror of Egypt, to England. In March, 1803, he received the command of the *Melpomene* 38, and was in 1804-5 engaged in blockading the French coast, on two occasions conducting the bombardment of Havre de Grace. In October, 1805, he was appointed to the *Mars* 74, in which, on the 28th July, 1806, he made

a prize, off the coast of France, after a chase of more than 150 miles, and in presence of three other heavy French frigates, of *Le Rhin*, of 44 guns. He retained command of the *Mars* for about twelve months. In May, 1810, he was nominated to the *Valiant* 74, in which he cruised in the North Sea, Channel, and West Indies; assisted at the capture, June 17, 1813, of the *Porcupine* letter of marque, of 20 guns and 72 men; and was a considerable time employed at the blockade of New York, New London, and other places on the American coast. He became a full Admiral, November 23, 1841. He married, June 19, 1805, Mary, daughter of the late Sir Charles Saxton, bart., Commissioner of the Royal dockyard at Portsmouth, by whom he had issue.

1. At Ramsay, Miss Fricker. Three of this lady's sisters were respectively married to the three poets, Southey, Coleridge, and Lovell.

— At Jamaica, a coloured woman, named Moss, at the extraordinary age of 150 years. Within a short time of her dissolution, she was in the enjoyment of all her faculties, and had not known a day's sickness during the last 40 years of her existence.

2. In Grafton-street, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. Charles Watkyn Williams Wynn, a Privy Councillor, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, a Deputy-Lieutenant for Denbighshire, Steward of Denbigh, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, President of the Royal Asiatic Society, D.C.L., and F.S.A. He was the second son of Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn, the fourth baronet, of Wynnstay, co. Denbigh, by his second wife, Charlotte, daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and sister of the late Lord Grenville. He was educated at Westminster School and at Christ Church, Having entered at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar on the 27th of November, 1798. In 1796 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Old Sarum; but in the following year he was elected for the county of Montgomery, which he continued to represent until his death. From his long experience in the business of the House of Commons, he had been regarded for many years as a chief authority in matters belonging to the proceedings of Parliament, and it was for some time expected that he would, on a vacancy, be nominated to the office of Speaker. In January, 1822, Mr. Wynn was appointed President of the Board of Control, and was thereupon sworn of the Privy Council. He retained that office until 1828. He was subsequently, in Lord Grey's administration, Secretary at War from November, 1830, to April, 1831; and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from December, 1834, to April, 1835. He was also a Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy, and formerly a Commissioner of Public Records. Mr. Wynn married, April 9, 1806, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Foster Cunliffe, bart., of Acton Park, co. Denbigh; and by that lady, who died in 1868, he had issue two sons and four daughters.

3. At Florence, aged 52, Sir George Baillie Hamilton, K.C.H., Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain at the Court of Tuscany. He was the eldest son of the late Ven. Charles Baillie Hamilton, Archdeacon of Cleveland. His diplomatic career commenced in 1817, as an unpaid attaché to the Embassy at the Hague. In 1831 he became Secretary of Legation at Brussels, from which, in 1836, he was promoted to the corresponding office in the Legation at Berlin. In 1846 he was sent Plenipotentiary to Florence, where the manner in which he discharged his duties, through critical circumstances, obtained for him the approbation of his superiors in Downing-street. He was knighted August 3, 1831, having been previously nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order.

— At Bath, aged 72, Jane, wife of Major-Gen. T. Banbury, K.H.

— At Waringstown, co. Down, aged 84, the Very Rev. Holt Waring, Dean of Dromore, Rector of Shankell, and a magistrate for the co. Down.

— At Weymouth, Charles Edward, eldest son of G. T. Graham, esq., of Cosington House, Somerset.

— At his lodgings, Trinity College, Oxford, aged 75, the Rev. James Ingram, D.D., President of Trinity College, Rector of Garsington, Oxfordshire, and F.S.A. Dr. Ingram was born at East Codford, and educated at Warminster School, in 1785; entered a commoner of Winchester College, in 1790; and removed in February, 1793, to Trinity College, Oxford, where he subsequently became Fellow and Tutor, having in the interval

accepted the post of an Assistant Master at Winchester. In 1803 he was unanimously elected Anglo-Saxon Professor on the foundation of Dr. Rawlinson; and in 1807 he published an "Inaugural Lecture on the Utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature," 4to. In 1809 he superintended a new edition of Quintilian, De Institutione Oratoria, abridged after the manner of Rollin, with notes, for the use of students, 8vo. In the same year he was nominated one of the first three Masters of the Schools, on the new statute; and in 1815 he was elected by a considerable majority in convocation to be Keeper of the Archives of the University. In December, 1816, he was presented by his College to the rectory of Rotherfield Greys in Oxfordshire, which he held until the year 1824, when, on the death of Dr. Thomas Lee, he was elected President of his College, to which office is annexed the rectory of Garsington. After having spent many years in the preparation of a new edition of "The Saxon Chronicle," it was published, with an English translation, in 4to, 1823. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on the 4th of March, 1824. His "Memorials of Oxford," written to accompany a series of plates prepared by Mr. J. H. Parker, is a well-known and much esteemed work. Dr. Ingram's favourite pursuit was that of antiquities, on which he wrote several treatises. He has bequeathed some pictures to the University galleries at Oxford; a considerable collection of coins, chiefly found in Oxfordshire, to the Ashmolean Museum; and a principal portion of his library to his college.

5. At Stourport, the Rev. Jacob Stanley, once President of the Wesleyan Conference.

— At Lambeth, aged 88, Samuel Richard Gunnell, esq., an active clerk in the House of Commons above 60 years.

— At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. W. Harrison, of Frith-street, Soho, Mrs. W. Clifford, for 28 years a member of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket.

— At Gunnersbury Park, aged 67, the Baroness Rothschild, widow of Nathan Meyer Rothschild, the great capitalist, who died in 1836. She was the third daughter of Mr. L. B. Cohen, and sister to Sir I. Cohen, bart.

6. At Stockwell, aged 75, Mary, widow of Charles Fourdrinier, esq., of Lower Tooting.

8. By falling from a balloon in France, in his 50th year, Mr. Gale the aeronaut. Mr. Gale was for many years employed in the minor theatres, and brought over to this country a party of Indians, who were exhibited with great applause at the Victoria Theatre. In 1848, Mr. Gale caused a balloon to be manufactured, in which he made his first ascent at the Rosemary Branch Tavern. From that period he had made a great number of ascents in all parts of the kingdom, and his last fatal voyage was the 114th. Gale's last ascent was made from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, at Bordeaux, with the "Royal Cremorne Balloon," seated (for the first time) on the back of a pony. He attempted to descend at a place named Anguilles. When the pony had been released from its slings, the peasants who held the ropes of the balloon, misunderstanding the directions given by the aeronaut, let go, and the balloon, having still sufficient gas in it to give an ascensional force after losing the weight of the beast, rose suddenly, and the anchor, which held by a tree, being loosened by the sudden motion, the shock upset the car. Mr. Gale, however, clung to the ropes, and pulled the string of the valve to cause a further escape of gas. The ascent of the balloon was then checked, and it was thought in consequence that he had succeeded in climbing up into the car. This, however, was not the case, as the next day the balloon was discovered lying on the ground some miles from the spot where the pony was liberated, and, on further search being made, the dead body of Lieutenant Gale was found in a wood with the limbs all broken.

— At Core Hill, George Cockburn, esq., youngest and last surviving son of the Very Rev. the Dean of York.

— At Athens, Lord William Clinton, attached to the British mission, fourth son of the Duke of Newcastle.

— At Beaumaris, North Wales, the Right Hon. John Doherty, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, a Privy Councillor of that kingdom, and a Bencher of the King's Inns in Dublin. Mr. Doherty was called to the bar in Hilary Term, 1808, and obtained his silk gown in 1823. He was elected to Parliament for the city of Kilkenny in

1826; became Solicitor-General on the 18th June, 1827, during the administration of Mr. Canning, to whom he was related maternally; and on the 21st Dec., 1830, was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

11. At Weeford Cottage, near Lichfield, at an advanced age, Mrs. Proctor, one of the oldest surviving relatives of Thomas Guy, esq., the founder of Guy's Hospital.

13. Aged 56, Major Andrew M. Campbell, seventh son of the late William Campbell, esq., of Fairfield, and brother-in-law of the late Duke of Argyle.

14. George Benjamin Maule, of Lincoln's-inn, esq., barrister-at-law (of Lincoln's-inn, 1838), and formerly student of Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of George Maule, esq., of Wilton-crescent. He was amongst the passengers in the mail diligence, from Barcelona to Valencia, which was precipitated from a mountain pass, near Oropesa, into the sea, when all perished.

— Also, by the same accident, George Henry, third son of G. T. Nicholson, esq., of Waverley Abbey, Surrey. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 4th May, 1844. (*See* CHRON., p. 114.)

15. At Edinburgh, aged 35, Louisa, wife of the Right Rev. Dr. Tomlinson, Bishop of Gibraltar, and eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Patrick Stuart, G.C.M.G.

17. At Monzie Castle, Robert Findlay, esq., of Batturich, Dumbartonshire.

— At Ardbraccan House, co. Meath, the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward Stopford, LL.D., Lord Bishop of Meath, a Privy Councillor for Ireland.

18. At Oakfields, aged 38, John Hildebrand Oakes Moore, Major in the 4th Regt., only son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Lorenzo Moore.

— At Stanley Hall, near Stroud, aged 64, Charlotte-Ann, second daughter of Gen. Edward Fyers, and widow of Vice-Adm. James Young.

19. At Leamington, Major George A. Kempland, late of the 8th Bengal Cavalry.

— At Westbrook-hay, aged 13, Francis-Edward, youngest son of the Hon. Granville and Lady G. Ryder.

20. At Teddington, aged 75, Col. John Ross Wright, Royal Eng.

— At Castellamare, near Naples, in consequence of leaping from her carriage when the horses took fright and ran away, Harriet, wife of Donald Maclean, esq., late M.P. for Oxford, and second daughter of the late Gen. Frederick Maitland.

20. At Tattingstone, aged 23, Giulietta Romana, wife of T. Sutton Western, esq., eldest daughter of E. Buller, esq., of Dilhorn Hall, Staffordshire.

21. At Brighton, Eliza Baroness de Schacht, daughter of the late James Grant, esq., of Thoby Priory, Essex.

— At his residence, Great King-street, Edinburgh, aged 62, John Jardine, esq., Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty.

24. In the wreck of the *Superb* steamer, on her passage from St. Malo to Jersey, Henry Lloyd, esq., of Thornbury.

25. Aged 78, John Holt, esq., of Whitby, a magistrate of the North Riding.

27. At Bonn, on the Rhine, aged 59, the Right Hon. Chandos Leigh, Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh, co. Warwick; a Trustee of Rugby School, &c. He was born on the 27th June, 1791, the only son of James Henry Leigh, esq., of Stoneleigh, by the Hon. Julia Elizabeth Twisleton, eldest daughter of Thomas Lord Saye and Sele. His father was the only child of James Leigh, esq., of Addlestrop, co. Gloucester, by Lady Caroline Brydges, sister to James last Duke of Chandos. His Lordship was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was early distinguished by his elegant scholarship, and he ranked among the associates of Lord Byron and Mr. Hobhouse (now Lord Broughton), as well as among those young men of ability and distinction to whom Holland House offered its brilliant attractions. Lord Leigh was the author of "The Island of Love," a poem, 1812, and other poems, which obtained some favour at the time of their publication. He succeeded his father in his estates on the 27th October, 1823, and was created a Peer by patent dated May 11, 1839. No man ever bore new honour with greater propriety and dignity, no man was ever more distinguished for his kind construction of motives, as well as tolerance of opposite opinions, mildness of manners, and real liberality of heart. As a neighbour he was universally esteemed, and as a friend invariably beloved; whilst in the disposal of an immense fortune, whether in the quiet exercise of private charity or the open

support of public institutions, he, who was no man's enemy, was ever ready to promote what was generous, judicious, and good. That the days of such a man should have been embittered by the legal persecutions of schemers seeking to extract money out of the peculiar circumstances under which, through his father as heir to a deceased Lord Leigh, the late Lord succeeded to the Stoneleigh and other large estates, was a matter which caused general regret and indignation. (*See* ANN. REG., 1848, CHRON., p. 82.) Lord Leigh married, June 7, 1819, Margarette, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Shippen Willes, of Astrop House, co. Northampton; and by that lady had issue three sons and seven daughters.

27. In Mapleton-place, aged 61, the Rev. Richard Garnett, M.A., Assistant Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum. Mr. Garnett was well versed in the radical languages of the East and of Europe, and in the provincial dialects of England. He was an eminent member of the Philological Society, to whose Transactions he contributed many valuable papers. The following passage is extracted from the "Quarterly Review" of December, 1850: "Mr. Garnett was a most excellent classical scholar, thoroughly versed in German and all cognate literature, one of our few good Anglo-Saxons, well acquainted with Italian, French, and Spanish, and their dialects, and conversant with several Oriental languages."

28. At Cheltenham, aged 63, retired Comm. Francis Beaumont, R.N.

— At Brighton, Major-Gen. James Durant, of the Bengal Army.

— At Cusworth Park, Doncaster, the seat of W. B. Wrightson, esq., M.P., aged 62, Miss Peirse, of Bedale Hall.

29. At Frimley, Surrey, from a shot-wound received from a burglar who had entered his bed-room, aged 54, the Rev. George Edward Hollest, Perp. Curate of that place, to which he was presented in 1832.

— At Cheltenham, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Jonathan Morgan, D.D., Rector of Headley, Surrey.

— At Brighton, aged 46, Elizabeth-Lascelles, wife of Robert Francis Jenner, esq., of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire.

30. At Pendyffryn, near Conway, the residence of General Sir Charles Smith, in consequence of a fall from a gig, aged 65, Rear-Admiral Sir John William Phillips Marshall, of Pen-y-Garden, Denbighshire, knt., and C.B., K.C.H., K.S.G., and K.S.S. Sir John Marshall served on the Lisbon and Mediterranean stations, in the Channel and Baltic, and in the East Indies. In Oct., 1806, he was nominated by Sir Edw. Pellew to be acting Lieutenant of his flag-ship, the *Culloden* 74, in which, on the 27th of the ensuing month, he contributed to the capture and destruction of a Dutch frigate, seven brigs of war, and about twenty armed and other vessels in Batavia roads. In Oct., 1809, he was appointed to the *Aboukir* 74, attached to the Walcheren expedition. He served under the flag of Rear-Adm. Sir T. B. Martin in the North Sea and Baltic, and in charge of a gun-boat at the defence of Riga; and in Oct., 1812, was promoted to the command of the *Procris* sloop on the East India station. Taking his passage in the *Java* 46, he had the misfortune to be captured on the 23d Dec., 1812, by the American ship *Constitution* of 55 guns. On the 11th Nov. 1813, he was invested with the command of the *Shamrock* brig, employed on the Elbe; and materially assisted in the operations of Sir Arthur Farquhar's attack on Gluckstadt. On the 9th Jan., 1814, four days after the surrender of that town, he entered the harbour, and took possession of the Danish flotilla found in it, consisting of one brig and seven gun-boats. He was next dispatched to Kiel, in order to establish the claims of the British squadron to the enemy's vessels, naval stores, &c., taken in the Elbe; and he assisted in the blockade of Hamburg and Haarburg. The importance of his services was acknowledged by his promotion to post-rank, June 7, 1814. On the 24th Dec. he received permission to accept the Swedish order of the Sword and the fourth class of the Russian order of St. George; and on the 4th June, 1815, he was nominated a Companion of the Bath. In Jan., 1826, he was appointed Superintendent of Lazarettos at Milford; and about Jan., 1827, he was removed to the Quarantine establishment at Standgate Creek. In Jan., 1832, he was nominated a Knight Commander of Hanover, and was dubbed a Knight

Bachelor by King William the Fourth. He afterwards commanded the *Isis* 44, at the Cape.

OCTOBER.

1 At Sidcup, aged 77, Thomas Henry Plasket, esq., of Clifford-street, and of Sidcup-place, Footscray, late Chief Clerk of the Secretary of State's Office, for the Home Department.

2. At Liverpool, aged 66, Miss Sarah Biffin, who though born without hands or arms attained considerable eminence as a miniature painter.

— At Woolwich, Captain Lawrence, R.A. He was captain and adjutant of the first battalion of Royal Artillery.

— Aged 47, Lady Oakeley, widow of Sir Charles Oakeley, second bart.

3. At Brentford, Captain James Blagg, formerly of the 25th Foot; for the last 26 years commandant of the staff at Brentford.

— At Filey, near Scarborough, aged 37, the Rev. Henry William Bowles Daubeney, B.A., Rector of Kirk Bramwith, near Doncaster.

— At Hanmer, Flintshire, aged 66, the Rev. John Hanmer, M.A.

— Aged 78, Henrietta, wife of Trafford Trafford, esq., of Oughtingtron Hall, and third daughter of the late Rev. Sir T. D. Broughton, of Doddington Hall, bart.

4. At Cheltenham, aged 86, Capt. John Cook Carpenter, K.H., R.N. He was raised to the rank of Commander by commission dated 11th April, 1809, for his conduct of a fire-vessel on that day in the attack on the enemy's squadron in the Basque Roads.

— At Edinburgh, Colonel Holman Constance. This officer entered the service in 1808, and the next year accompanied the expedition to Walcheren. He subsequently served with the 50th Regiment in the Peninsula, and was present at the repulse of the French troops at Beja, the affair in Roncesvalles Pass, battle of Nivelle, attack on Cambo, crossing the Nive, action at St Pierre d'Arubè, near Bayonne (where he was twice severely wounded), action at Sauveterre, passage of Gave d'Oleron and Gave de Pau, battle of Orthes, affair at Tarbes, action at Aire (again wounded), and the battle of Toulouse. He received the war medal with four clasps for his services in the Peninsula. He was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the 10th Foot July 10, 1837, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel Nov. 23, 1841.

4. In his 76th year, John Fane, esq., of Wormsley, co. Oxford. He was the grandson of Henry Fane, esq., next brother to Thomas, eighth Earl of Westmoreland. He succeeded his father as one of the representatives of Oxfordshire, in Feb., 1824, and continued to sit in Parliament for that county until the dissolution of 1832.

5. At Glenericht, near Blairgowrie, Annie, second daughter of Major-Gen. Sir William Chalmers, M.C.B.

— In Alfred-place, aged 89, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Hawker, esq., Clarenceux King of Arms.

— At Lanesborough Lodge, co. Cavan, the Right Hon. Frances-Arabella, Countess of Lanesborough.

— At Stranraer, in consequence of being thrown from his carriage, Alexander M'Neel, esq., banker, and Collector of Customs.

6. In London, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Stevenson Barns, K.C.B., K.T.S., and K.C., Colonel of the 20th Regiment of Foot. This aged and distinguished officer served in the Royals at Toulon, under General O'Hara, until its evacuation, and was present at the defence of Fort Musgrave, and also at the sortie from Toulon, in Nov., 1793. The following year Lieut. Barns served the whole of the campaign in Corsica, including the storming of Convention Redout, capture of San Fiorenzo, Bastia, and the siege and surrender of Calvi. Having in 1796 obtained his company, he proceeded in 1799 to Holland, where he served in the actions of the 10th Sept. and 6th Oct., in the latter of which he was wounded. In 1800 he accompanied the expedition to Ferrol; and the next year he served in Egypt the whole of the campaign until the surrender of Alexandria. In 1809 he joined the expedition to Walcheren. From 1810 until the conclusion of the war he served in the Peninsula, and commanded the third battalion of the Royals at Busaco, Salamanca (where he was severely wounded), St. Sebastian, and the Nive, for which services he received the gold cross. He received a medal with three clasps for Fuentes d'Onor, Badajos, and Nivelle. He was also nominated a Knight of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, and in 1831 a K.C.B., and a Knight of the Crescent for his ser-

vices in Egypt. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Gen. in 1837. In 1833 he was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 2nd battalion of Rifle Brigade, and in 1842 was removed to the colonelcy of the 20th Regiment.

6. At Woolwich, Major-Gen. George Prescott Wingrove, late of the Royal Marines. This gallant officer served in many ships of war. He served on shore at the attack on the Cape of Good Hope in 1795; was at the attack of the pass of Muysenberg and surrender of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay, Aug. 17, 1796; at the chase and attack of the French frigate *Pourvuivant;* the chase of the combined fleets of France and Spain to the West Indies; the battle of Trafalgar; a skirmish with the French squadron off Toulon; in action with three French line-of-battle ships and three frigates; and at the surrender of Genoa.

7. At Londonderry, in his 56th year, Sir Henry Thomas Oakes, the third bart. (1815). He was present at the battle of Waterloo, as lieutenant of the 95th Foot. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy in Oct., 1827.

8. At Chevet Park, near Wakefield, in his 75th year, Sir William Pilkington, the eighth bart. of that place (1635).

— At Paris, Colonel John Samuel Henry Weston, C.B., of West Horsley, Surrey, formerly Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Meerut division.

10. At Ostend, aged 38, Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians. Louise Marie Thérèse Charlotte Isabelle, Princess of Orleans, was the second daughter of the late King Louis Philippe and Queen Marie Amélie, and was born at Palermo on the 3rd of April, 1812. On the 11th of August, 1832, the Princess of Orleans was wedded to Leopold, King of the Belgians. The nuptials were celebrated at Compeigne. From the moment she became Queen Consort the august lady commenced that uninterrupted career of boundless charity and benevolence which, for the last eighteen years, had made her the idol of the Belgian people. The Queen has left behind her three children, Leopold, Duke of Brabant, and heir to the Crown, born April 9, 1835; Philippe, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; and the Princess Marie Charlotte, born June 7, 1840. Her first born, Prince Louis Philippe, died in early infancy. The remains of this illustrious and amiable personage were on Thursday, the 17th Oct., interred in the cathedral church of Laaken.

10. At Ceylon, aged 49, Capt. George William Bingham, in command of the Royal Artillery at that station.

— Suddenly, aged 73, Mr. John Pocock, of Lake End, Burnham.

11. At Sidmouth, aged 73, Major-General John Slessor. He entered the Army in 1794 as Lieutenant of the Irish Artillery, and became Capt.-Lieut. in 1795. In 1798 he served in Ireland during the rebellion, and was engaged at Antrim, and subsequently against the French force commanded by General Humbert, on which last occasion he was wounded in the head. In 1805 he was appointed to a company in the 35th Foot, and in 1806 he accompanied his regiment to Sicily, and was engaged in several expeditions in Calabria, as well as in the battle of Scylla. The next year he served in the second expedition to Egypt, and was wounded in the leg in the retreat from Rosetta to Alexandria. He next served with Sir John Oswald's expedition against the Greek Islands, and was afterwards employed in constant desultory services in the Mediterranean. He also served with the English corps attached to the Austrian army, under Count Nugent, and for this service received a gold medal from the Emperor of Austria. In 1808 he became brevet Major, and in 1813 Major in the 35th. He served in the Waterloo campaign, and received a brevet of Lieut.-Col., dated on the memorable 4th June. He attained the rank of Major.-Gen. in 1846.

12. At Brighton, Henry Macgregor Clark, esq., of Essex-street, Strand, third son of the late Rev. George Clark, of the R. M. Asylum.

— At Lisbon, in his 69th year, the Duke of Palmella Souza, member of the Council of State, and President of the Council of Peers. The Duke was a lineal descendant of Alphonso III., King of Portugal, and of the ducal house of Holstein. The Count de Palmella came ambassador to Great Britain in 1815, and in the same year he represented Portugal at the Congress of Vienna, from which, but for his spirited note to Lord Castlereagh of the 30th Sept., 1815, it was the intention of the great Powers to have excluded the secondary states of Europe. He was afterwards Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. When the Revolution

broke out at Brazil in 1820, he went out to Rio Janeiro, in the hope of being able to serve his sovereign; but, finding his advice neglected, he returned to Lisbon. He was mixed up with most of the events in the various revolutions of his country, but, whether in or out of power, he was always respected, even by his enemies. By conviction and by policy he belonged to the school of moderate reformers; and it cannot be doubted that the success of the revolution which placed Donna Maria da Gloria on the throne of Portugal was in a high degree attributable to his judgment, firmness, and activity. In the proclamation of the constitutional charter, in the expedition of Terceira, and in the quadruple treaty which expelled Don Miguel from the Peninsula, he took a vigorous part; while the moderation of his own political views prevented the war from assuming a revolutionary character, and eventually contributed to obtain the recognition of the Queen of Portugal's rights from the other Powers of Europe.

14. At Lavant House, Maria, wife of Major-Gen. James Cloud Bourchier.

16. At Cheltenham, aged 73, Charlotte Bulstrode, relict of Bryan Cooke, esq., M.P. for Malton.

— T. J. Knowlys, esq., of Heysham Tower, near Lancaster, a county magistrate.

— At Sherborne, aged 73, Priscilla, widow of the Rev. W. Ravenscroft, M.A., Prebendary of Rasharkin, and Rector of Finvoy, Antrim.

— In Albany-street, aged 64, Paul Rycaut Shordiche, esq., formerly of Ceylon Rifles, youngest and last son of M. Shordiche, esq., of Ickenham Hall, Middlesex.

— Fell at Kalervi, during a charge, at the head of his brigade, Brig.-Gen. Eardley Wilmot K.S.V. of the Austrian service, an old and distinguished Peninsular officer, late Major in Her Majesty's service.

17. At Ryde, aged 21, Emma Cecilia, daughter of the late Rev. Horace Mann.

18. At Regent's Park Barracks, aged 38, Lord William Beresford, 1st Life Guards.

— At the Government-house, Charlotte Town, aged 50, his Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, bart., of Dunstaffnage, co. Argyle, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, Hereditary Captain of the Royal Castle of Dunstaffnage, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Argyleshire. He was descended from Alexander, younger son of Colin, first Earl of Argyll; and he was created a baronet by patent dated March 11, 1836; and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island in Oct., 1847.

18. At the house of his son-in-law, Henry Norris, esq., Swalcliffe Park, Oxfordshire, aged 75, the Rev. John Lloyd Crawley, Rector of Heyford and Holdenby, co. Northampton.

— At Plymouth, aged 71, Frederick James Leroux, esq., retired Commander R.N. He was present in the *Charon* at Lord Howe's action of the 1st June, 1794, and in the *Ethalion* at the capture of *La Bellone* frigate in 1798. He was made Lieut. in the *Astræa* 1800, and received the Turkish gold medal for services in Egypt.

— At his residence, Ashley, Hants., aged 71, William Pyle Taunton, esq., barrister-at-law, well known to the profession by his Reports in the Common Pleas.

19. At his residence, Holly Grove, Windsor Park, in his 84th year, the Right Hon. Sir William Henry Fremantle, G.C.H., Deputy Ranger of Windsor Park. He was born on the 28th Dec., 1766, the fourth and youngest son of John Fremantle, esq., of Aston Abbot's, in the county of Buckingham, by Frances, daughter and coheir of John Edwards, esq., of Bristol. He entered the army early in life, and attained the rank of Captain of Infantry. His first appointment was that of aide-de-camp to the Marquess of Buckingham when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1782; his Grace the Duke of Wellington being an aide-de-camp to his Excellency at the same time. The Lord Lieutenant subsequently appointed him his private secretary, and he officiated in that capacity until the Marquess of Buckingham retired from the Viceroyalty of Ireland. In 1789 he was appointed Secretary for Ireland resident in that country, which office he held until 1800, when it was abolished. Mr. Fremantle at a later period held the office of Deputy Teller of the Exchequer under the Marquess of Buckingham. In the year 1806, on the formation of the so-called "Talents" administration under Lords Grenville and Grey, Mr. Fremantle was nominated to the responsible office of Joint

Secretary to the Treasury, and obtained a seat in the House of Commons as one of the members for Harwich. On the resignation of Lord Grenville he quitted office. He was not returned to Parliament in 1807, but in 1812 he became one of the members for Buckingham, and he retained that seat until May, 1827, when he resigned it to his nephew, Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, bart. During this period Mr. Fremantle occupied a prominent position in the House of Commons, taking part in all the principal debates of the period, and exhibiting very superior talents for public business. In the year 1822 Mr. Fremantle, with several of his political friends, joined the administration of Lord Liverpool. He was nominated a member of the Privy Council, and filled the office of one of the Commissioners of the India Board, his friend Mr. Charles Wynn being the President. This office he continued to hold until June, 1826, when Mr. Fremantle was selected by His Majesty King George IV., to whom he had long been personally known, to fill the office of Treasurer of the Household, in which capacity he attended very diligently to the details of the royal household, and was much employed by His Majesty. The King was pleased to confer upon him the honour of knighthood, Oct. 31, 1827, with the Grand Cross of the Guelphic order of Hanover. On the accession of His Majesty King William IV. Sir William Fremantle was reappointed Treasurer of the Household, and His Majesty was pleased also to nominate him Deputy-Ranger of Windsor Great Park, the King having signified his intention to retain the rangership in his own person. These offices brought Sir William in daily communication with the court, and he enjoyed, until the termination of that short but eventful reign, the full confidence of the King. At the death of William IV. Sir William retired from the household, but retained his position of Deputy-Ranger of Windsor Park under the rangership of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and devoted much of his time to the improvement of the park. Sir W. H. Fremantle married, Sept. 21, 1797, Selina Mary, only daughter of Sir John Elwill, bart., and widow of Felton Lionel Hervey, esq., and had issue.

21. Aged 73, Mr. Joseph Boulcott, late clerk of the cheque under the Board of Ordnance. He served with the Guards in the Walcheren expedition, and in Holland, in Corsica, and in the retreat to Corunna in 1809. In 1812 Mr. Boulcott was present at the sieges of Burgos and Cadiz, and in 1815 at Waterloo. He was baggage-master to the Duke of Wellington in France until the withdrawal of the army in 1818, in which year his Grace appointed Boulcott clerk of the cheque, which office he filled till 1849, when he retired on a pension.

21. In Halkin-street West, Sophia, relict of Sir James Harrington, bart.

— In Wimpole-street, aged 73, the Rev. George Thackeray, D.D., F.L.S., Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Dr. Thackeray was the son of Dr. Thackeray of Windsor, a favourite physician with King George the Third, and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Thackeray, D.D., Head Master of Harrow School. He was educated at Eton School, where he speedily acquired distinction, and in due time proceeded to King's College. Here he was created B.A., 1802, M.A., 1805, and in the same year he was made a fellow of the college. He was shortly afterwards appointed one of the Assistant Masters of Eton, where he continued until, on the decease of Dr. Sumner, he was appointed, in 1814, Provost of King's College, in preference to Dr. Rennell, the eloquent Master of the Charter House. He was created B.D. in 1813, and D.D. in 1814 (by royal mandate), on his election to the provostship, and served the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University the same year. Unhappily, within a year or two of his elevation, the new Provost's wife died in childbirth, and her death was attended by the additional melancholy catastrophe, that Sir Richard Croft, who had been the medical attendant of the Princess Charlotte in her fatal accouchement a short time before, unable to sustain the loss of professional reputation by the death of another patient, committed suicide in the house. These sad events cast a gloom over the whole future life of Dr. Thackeray, which his eminent position, extensive learning, and great wealth were unable to cheer. As head of his college he was universally beloved and respected; as a public officer of the University greatly venerated; as a scholar and divine he was justly held in high esteem. He was a great collector of black-letter books, and has left a valuable library.

21. At Hanwell, aged 81, Thomas Hume, esq., M.D., Oxon., physician to the Duke of Wellington when with the army in Portugal; also physician for many years to his late R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

— At Addiscombe House, near Croydon, aged 66, Major-Gen. Sir Ephraim Gerish Stannus, C.B., Governor of the East India Company's Military College, and Colonel of the 2nd Bombay European Regiment. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1823, and received the honour of knighthood in 1837.

22. At Upper Grosvenor-street, Harriet, wife of Capt. Henry T. B. Collier, R.N., and daughter of the late Robert Nicholas, esq., M.P., of Ashton Keynes, Wilts.

— At Secunderabad, Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. Willoughby Osborne, 19th Madras N.I., and daughter of the late John Thuillier, esq., of Cadiz.

— At Cambridge, aged 84, Christopher Pemberton, esq.

23. At Alderley Park, Cheshire, in his 84th year, the Right Hon. John Thomas Stanley, Baron Stanley of Alderley, and the seventh baronet (1660), F.R.S. and F.S.A. Lord Stanley of Alderley was descended from Sir John Stanley, knight, brother of the first Earl of Derby, whose grandson, Thomas Stanley, esq., of Alderley, was created a baronet, June 25, 1660, within a month after the restoration of Charles II. His Lordship, in his earlier years, was placed in a private school at Loughborough House, near London; his education was continued at Brunswick, Turin, and Neufchatel; and he afterwards studied at Edinburgh, attending the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Playfair and Dugald Stewart. When only 23 years of age, during his residence in Edinburgh, he formed a design of visiting the extraordinary natural curiosities in the remote island of Iceland. This project he carried out in princely style in a private yacht, accompanied by a staff of naturalists, draughtsmen, and men of science. The result of their researches was a very valuable contribution to science and natural history, well worthy the enterprise and learning of an English nobleman. On his return Mr. Stanley became a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of the Society of Antiquaries. He also obtained a seat in the House of Commons as the representative of Wootton Basset, but he sat only in the Parliament of 1790-96. He was throughout his career of public life a consistent Whig in politics. His name appeared in the commission of the peace for the county of Chester on July 15, 1800. In 1796 his Lordship published "Leonora," a tale, from the German of Gothfried Augustus Bürger, 4to. On the death of his father, Sir John Thomas Stanley, Nov. 29, 1807, Mr. Stanley inherited the title and estates; and it was about the same time that he became chairman of the court of quarter sessions. This office in the county of Chester he filled for upwards of twenty years; it was in this capacity, and as a magistrate, that Sir John chiefly aimed at serving his country. In such occupations he passed his mature years—a Cheshire country gentleman in every respect, ever ready to assist in works of local charity, deeply beloved by his tenantry and dependents, and by all classes of the community who were brought under his influence. He was raised to the peerage on 9th May, 1839; but the infirmities of age prevented him from frequently occupying his seat in the House of Lords. His Lordship married, Oct. 11, 1796, Lady Maria Josepha Holroyd, eldest daughter of John first Earl of Sheffield, and had issue three sons and eight daughters.

25. At Belle Vue House, Southampton, Emily, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose, bart., and Lady Frances Rose.

— At Chester-street, Belgrave-square, aged 76, John Greathed Harris, esq., a Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court for nearly thirty years.

26. At Bhooj, Bombay, aged 48, Lieut.-Col. Richard Bulkley, 2nd N. Inf.

— At Cheltenham, aged 84, the Hon. Mrs. Forsyth, only surviving sister of the late Admiral Lord Colville.

— At Sienna, of a short illness, aged 26, Henry Fitzmaurice Hallam, esq., M.A., only surviving son of the eminent historian of the Middle Ages.

— At Bournemouth, aged 26, Barbarina Sophia, wife of Mark William Vane Milbank, esq.

— At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 76, Capt. William Tucker, R.N. He served at the capture of the Spanish 34-gun frigates *Santa Brigada* and *Thetis*, laden with treasure to an enormous amount, his own share of prize-money exceeding 5000*l*.

27. At Southampton, Lieut. Joseph Driffield, R.N., son of the late Col. Driffield, Royal Marines, and grandson of the late Adm. Sir Richard Rodney Bligh, G.C.B.

— In Curzon-street, aged 72, the Right Rev. John Inglis, D.D., Bishop of Nova Scotia. He was the son of the Right Rev. Charles Inglis, D.D., the first Bishop of the same diocese; and received his eduation at King's College, Windsor, in that settlement. He was consecrated to the bishopric in 1825.

— At Blickling Hall, aged 83, the Right Hon. Caroline Hana, dowager Lady Suffield, and relict of William Assheton, second Lord Suffield, who died without issue in 1821. She was the second daughter and coheir of John second Earl of Buckinghamshire, by Mary Anne, daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Drury, bart., and was married in 1792.

28. At Bicester, aged 67, William Davis, esq., Deputy Lieut. for Oxfordshire, one of the magistrates for that county and Buckinghamshire.

— At Painswick, aged 83, Mary, relict of William Parker Hamond, esq., of Haling House, Surrey.

— At his house in Limerick, aged 73, Samuel Dickson, esq., M.P. for the county of Limerick, and a justice of the peace for the county and city. He served as High Sheriff of the county in 1829. He succeeded to the representation of the county on the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. Smith O'Brien in 1848.

— At Madrid, aged 77, Lieut.-Gen. José O'Lawler, a senator. He was a distinguished officer in the Spanish service, and acted as the Duke of Wellington's general agent in Spain. He is mentioned at the close of the Duke's dispatch relative to the battle of Talavera—"I also received much assistance from Colonel O'Lawler, of the Spanish service."

— At Twickenham, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Murray, widow of Alexander Murray, esq., of Broughton, Scotland.

29. At Drake's-place, Wellington, aged 67, the Rev. William Procter Thomas, LL.B., a Prebendary of Wells, and late Vicar of Wellington, co. Somerset, dean rural of Taunton, and a magistrate for the county of Somerset.

— At Twyford Abbey, J. B. Boothby, esq., director of the London and North Western Railway, and the Great Southern and Western of Ireland.

30. At the Union-place Hotel, New York, Mrs. Bell Martin. This lady was Mary Lætitia, only daughter and heiress of the late Thomas Barnewall Martin, esq., of Ballinahinch Castle, M.P. for co. Galway (who died in 1847). She was married to Mr. Arthur Gonne Bell, who took the name of Martin, on his marriage, by Act of Parliament. The vicissitudes of life have seldom produced a sadder or more rapid reverse than that by which the fortunes of this excellent lady were darkened and overthrown. Born to an inheritance which extended over a territory exceeding the domain of many a German prince, her name was known throughout the United Kingdom as that of "the Irish heiress." Five years ago her expectancy was considered to be equivalent, over and above all incumbrances and liabilities, to a yearly income of 5000*l*. Before two years of the interval had elapsed, she found herself at the head of her patrimonial estates without a shilling that she could call her own. The failure of the potato crop, the famine and pestilence which followed, and the claims of money-lenders, swept every inch of property from under her feet. Her projects for the improvement of the wild district over which she had reigned as a sort of native sovereign were at an end, and she went forth from the roof of her fathers a wanderer, without a home, and, as it would appear, almost without a friend. The vast property known as the Connemara estates, to which the deceased lady succeeded, was one among the first brought into the Incumbered Estates Court. Never was hard fate less deserved; for her untiring and active benevolence had been devoted from her childhood to the comfort and relief of those who suffered, and her powerful and original mind was incessantly employed in devising means of moral and physical amelioration in the condition of the tenantry on her father's estates. Mrs. Martin was an authoress of no mean pretensions. She contributed largely to the "Encyclopédie des Gens du Monde," and other French periodicals; and wrote some good novels: one of which was "St. Etienne, a tale of the Vendean War;" and another, "Julia Howard," was recently published at New York. She died at New York, ten days after her arrival in

America, having suffered much from fever and inflammation, the consequence of premature confinement a month previously, when on her passage on board a sailing vessel.

30. At Neemuch, Mary Emma, wife of Major Walter, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

31. In Great Bedford-street, Miss Vandeleur, daughter of the late Gen. Vandeleur.

Lately. In his 40th year, Mr. William Barraud, animal painter.

— At Ballygiblin, his seat near Mallow, aged 70, Sir William Wrixon Becher, bart. He assumed in early life the additional surname, and the arms of Becher, in obedience to the testamentary injunction of his maternal uncle, Henry Becher, esq., of Creagh, co. Cork, an assumption confirmed by royal sign-manual in 1831, when he was raised to the dignity of a baronet by King William IV. On the 18th of December, 1819, he married the celebrated actress, Miss O'Neill, and by that estimable lady, who is still living, he had issue three sons.

— At an hotel at Bonn, the eldest son of Major Ashmore, 16th Regiment, was running down stairs, and, unfortunately, fell over the baluster upon his head, a height of about 40 or 50 feet, and was killed on the spot. His mother (a niece of the celebrated Archdeacon Paley) happened to see the body without previous knowledge of any accident having taken place, and was so shocked that she fell down by her child's body and instantly died.

— At Hagley, aged 65, Lieutenant-Col. William Green, K.H. He served upwards of 29 years with his regiment (the 35th), and had recently received a medal and clasp for the battle of Maida, in which his regiment acted so distinguished a part.

NOVEMBER.

1. Captain Blount, of Mapledurham, son of Michael Blount, esq., of Mapledurham House, near Reading.

— At Gosport, aged 55, Capt. Joseph Pafford Dickson Larcom (1841), R.N.

— At his seat, Bonehill House, near Tamworth, in his 60th year, Edmund Peel, esq., third son of the first Sir Robert Peel, and brother to the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bart. In 1831 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyne; was defeated in 1832; but again returned in 1835. Of that Parliament the late Sir Robert Peel and his three brothers, William, Edmund, and Jonathan, were all members; but upon the dissolution of 1837 Mr. Edmund Peel relinquished his seat.

1. At Rome, Isabel, wife of George William Manley, esq., and daughter of J. Watts Russell, esq., of Ilam Hall, Staffordshire.

— In the Close, Winchester, aged 86, Dorothea, relict of James Morley, esq., formerly of Kempshot Park.

— At Bunny Hall, Nottinghamshire, aged 65, the Right Hon. George Augustus Henry Anne Parkyns, second Lord Rancliffe (1795), and the fifth baronet (1681). The family of Parkyns was raised to a baronetcy in the reign of Charles II. Sir Thomas Boothby Parkyns, the fourth baronet, was M.P. for Leicester, and after an expensive and gay career as a companion of George Prince of Wales, was raised to an Irish peerage in the year 1795. He died in the year 1800, leaving an only son, the peer now deceased. The young heir had received in baptism the names of the Prince of Wales, who was his sponsor; and when about seventeen years of age a commission was purchased for him in one of the fashionable dragoon regiments. In 1807 he married Lady Elizabeth Mary Forbes, eldest daughter of General George Earl of Granard, and niece of the Earl of Moira, and quitted the army. He held for some years the office of Equerry to his royal godfather. On coming of age, in 1806, Lord Rancliffe was returned to Parliament for the borough of Minehead, but he sat for that place only during that short Parliament of a single session. In 1812 he was very unexpectedly brought forward for the town of Nottingham, whilst the election was actually in progress. After a singular contest, in which the beauty and wit of Lady Rancliffe were most efficiently exerted, his Lordship succeeded. In 1818 his Lordship was again elected; and a third time in 1826. At the general election of 1830 Lord Rancliffe retired from public life. The Irish peerage has become extinct; but the title of baronet has devolved on

Thomas Parkyns, esq., of Ruddington, a cousin of the deceased.

2. At Nagode, brevet Major John Robert Sandford, 22nd Madras Native Infantry.

— In Harley-street, Colonel James Bogle Delap, of Stoke Park, Surrey, and Lillingstone Lovel, Buckinghamshire.

3. In Baker-street, Portman-square, aged 76, Lieut.-Col. Francis Andrew Daniell, late of the H.E.I.C. Service. He was present at the taking of Pondicherry and the capture of Seringapatam, for which he received a medal; and served with distinction in many parts of India, in command of the body-guard of the Marquess Wellesley, when Governor-General.

— At Leamington Priors, aged 67, John Searancke, esq., late 4th Dragoon Guards.

— In St. Giles's, Oxford, aged 76, Joseph Parker, esq., formerly the well-known University bookseller.

4. Thomas Cartledge, esq., Secretary for Lunatics.

— At Lauriston-place, Edinburgh, Alexander Ross Carson, LL.D., F.R.S. Edin., and V.P.S.A. Scot., formerly Rector of the High School of Edinburgh.

5. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 65, Thomas Hodgson, esq., F.S.A. Newcastle, proprietor of the "Newcastle Chronicle," and a diligent local antiquarian, and author of several treatises in that department.

— At Shropham Hall, in his 60th year, Henry D'Esterre Hemsworth, esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant and a magistrate for Norfolk and Suffolk.

— At the Priory, Templemore, aged 27, Lady Carden, wife of Sir John Craven Carden, bart. (See CHRONICLE, p. 138.)

— In his 30th year, the Archduke Ferdinand d'Este, brother to the Duke of Modena.

— In Bell-yard, aged 16, Valentine Richard, eldest son of Mr. V. Stevens, law bookseller and publisher.

6. At Ahmednugger, Clara, widow of Lieut.-Col. W. P. Tucker, Deputy-Adj. Gen. Bombay Army.

— At Rhos-y-gaer, near Holyhead, aged 80, Miss Teresa Cope, third daughter of the late William Cope, esq., and sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. Cope. By her decease a pension of 1000*l.* per annum, granted to her father, with remainder to his wife and unmarried daughters, for his eminent services in bringing to light and checking the Irish Rebellion of 1798, reverts to Government.

6. At his seat, Clyffe Hall, Wiltshire, aged 70, the Hon. Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie, Vice-Admiral of the Red, a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county; brother to the Earl of Radnor. Admiral Bouverie was the second son of Jacob, second Earl of Radnor. He entered the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth, in 1793, and saw much service in the junior ranks of his profession. In 1806 he was appointed to the command of the *Medusa* 32. During his service in this frigate (seven years), Captain Bouverie participated in all the operations in the Rio de la Plata, from October, 1806, until his return to England, with Lieutenant-General Whitelock, in September, 1807, including the capture of Meldonado and the island of Gorriti. He also took, April 4, 1808, *L'Actif*, French privateer of 14 guns; cruised in pursuit of two French frigates to the coast of Labrador, whence he returned after experiencing for three months the greatest privations; captured, Jan. 5 and 14, the privateers *L'Aventure* and *L'Hirondelle*, each of 14 guns; and, in the summer of 1812, was repeatedly noticed in the dispatches of Sir George Collier, for his efficacious support of the patriotic cause on the north coast of Spain, where he particularly contributed to the reduction of Lequeytio and Guetaria. He afterwards commanded, from May 15, 1828, until 1831, the *Windsor Castle*, 76, on the Mediterranean station; was appointed Colonel of Marines, July 22, 1830; attained the rank of Rear-Adm., January 11, 1837; and was employed, from 1837 to 1842, as Admiral Superintendent at Portsmouth, with his flag on board the *Victory* 104; and became a Vice-Admiral, November 9, 1846. In 1806 Admiral Bouverie was returned to Parliament for the borough of Downton. In February, 1828, on the succession of his elder brother to the peerage, he was elected for the city of Salisbury without opposition. He was re-elected in 1830, and again in 1831; but in 1832 was defeated by Mr. Wadham Wyndham. However, on a petition Capt. Bouverie recovered his seat, Mr. Wyndham being excluded. Vice-Admiral Bouverie mar-

ried, in 1809, Louisa, second daughter of the late Joseph May, esq., of Hill House, and had issue by her a daughter, Louisa.

6. At Leith Fort, N.B., aged 63, Lieut.-Col. Philip Warren Walker, R.A.

9. At Greenwich, aged 100 years and 10 months, Ann, widow of Thomas Lancey, esq.

10. At Simla, Captain John Bracken, 29th N. Inf., and officiating Deputy-Adj.-Gen. of the Bengal Army.

— At Painsthorpe, Yorkshire, aged 83, Sir Charles Richardson, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the White. This distinguished officer entered the Navy 23rd November, 1787, as captain's servant, on board the *Vestal* 28, Captain R. J. Strachan, and accompanied the embassy to China. After removing with Sir Richard to the *Phœnix* 36, he was present 19th November, 1791, while cruising off the Malabar coast, in an obstinate engagement with *La Resolue*, of 46 guns, whose colours were not struck until she had sustained a loss of 25 men killed and 40 wounded. While on the East India station, Mr. Richardson was for several months employed in the boats in co-operating, up different rivers, with the army under Sir Robt. Abercromby in its operations against Tippoo Saib. On his return to England, in 1793, he joined the *Alexander* 74, Captain West, attached to the Channel fleet; and, in 1794, in the *Royal George* 100, flag-ship of Sir Alex. Hood, fought in Lord Howe's actions of 29th of May and 1st of June. On the 4th August following he was made Lieutenant into the *Circe* 28, Captain Peter Halkett. Of this frigate he was First Lieutenant during the great mutiny at the Nore, where his exertions in preventing the crew from acquiring the ascendancy gained him the thanks of the Admiralty. The *Circe* formed one of Lord Duncan's repeaters in the action off Camperdown, 11th Oct., 1797, when Lieut. Richardson achieved an important exploit. Fearing lest the Dutch Admiral, De Winter, after his own ship had been dismasted and silenced, should effect his escape on board some other, he volunteered to go in an open boat and take him out. Succeeding in his object, he had the honour of presenting him in person to the British Commander-in-Chief; who, in consequence, received him on promotion in Jan., 1798, on board his flag-ship, the *Venerable* 74; and made him, on the 6th of March following, his signal-lieutenant in the *Kent* 74. In the following year, being sent with the expedition to Holland, Lieut. Richardson commanded a division of seamen attached to the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby, from the period of the debarkation near the Helder until the surrender of the Dutch squadron under Admiral Storey. He was then ordered home in charge of a Dutch 58 gun-ship. Some time after he had rejoined the *Kent*, he sailed with Sir Ralph Abercromby for Egypt, where he assisted in landing the troops, and fought in the battle of the 8th of March, 1801. In the course of the same month he removed to the *Penelope* 36, Captain Hon. Henry Blackwood; and on the 12th of July, 1802, he was nominated acting Commander of the *Alligator* 28, *armée-en-flûte*. While in that ship, to which he was confirmed the 9th of October, 1802, Captain Richardson directed the movements of the flotilla employed at the reduction of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, in 1803, and was highly spoken of in the public dispatches for his exertions at the taking of Surinam, in the spring of 1804. On the 6th of July in that year he was in consequence invested by Sir Samuel Hood with the command of the *Centaur* 74, the ship bearing his broad pendant, an act which the Admiralty confirmed 27th Sept. ensuing. He returned to England in March, 1805, and was subsequently appointed, the 11th of January, 1806, to the *Cæsar* 80, in which he went in pursuit (under the flag of Sir Richard Strachan) of a squadron which had escaped from Brest; was employed off Rochefort, and proceeded to the Mediterranean in quest of another French squadron, under Rear-Admiral Allemand. He assisted in the same ship, under Rear-Admiral Stopford, at the destruction of three French frigates, beneath the batteries of Sable d'Olonne, and of the enemy's squadron in Aix Roads, in February and April, 1809; and in the following July sailed (again under Sir R. Strachan) with the expedition to the Scheldt. On the town of Campvere offering to surrender, Captain Richardson, who was the senior naval officer at the time on shore, arranged with Lieut.-General Fraser the terms upon which the proposal was accepted. During the investment of Flushing he landed at the head of a brigade of seamen, and commanded

a battery of six 24-pounders with much effect. For these services he received the public praise of the generals in command. On the 21st of April, 1810, he was appointed to the *Semiramis*, in which, on the 25th of August, 1811, at the mouth of the Gironde, he drove on shore *Le Pluvier* national brig of 16 guns, and afterwards made a large number of prizes, and among them the *Grand Jean Bart* privateer, of 14 guns. He was employed in the Channel, off Lisbon, at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the East India station; from which, on the 29th of July, 1821, he removed to the *Topaze*. Whilst that ship was at Canton, a serious affray arose between her men and the Chinese, who severely wounded fourteen of her crew, while employed filling water at Lintin. The consequence was the interruption of trade with the Chinese. On the 4th of June, 1815, Captain Richardson was nominated a C.B.; and on the 29th of June, 1841, a K.C.B. He became a Rear-Admiral 10th of January, 1837; and a Vice-Admiral 17th of December, 1847.

10. At Betley Parsonage, aged 24, Margarette Anne, wife of the Rev. R. Howell Taylor, and eldest daughter of J. R. Mullings, esq., M.P.

— In Grenville-street, Dublin, aged 50, Sir Richard Nagle, the second bart., of Jamestown House and Donower Castle, Westmeath (1813), and a Deputy-Lieutenant and late M.P. for that county. He was born on the 12th of August, 1800, the eldest son of Sir Richard, the first baronet, and succeeded his father in the title in 1827. He was returned to Parliament for the county of Westmeath in 1832; was re-elected in 1835; and in 1837, after a contest, which terminated thus:—

Sir M. L. Chapman, bart. . .	840
Sir Richard Nagle, bart. . .	798
R. Handcock, esq.	393
Sir Richard Levinge, bart. .	388

At the dissolution of 1841 he retired, having supported the extreme Reform party, and voted for a Repeal of the Union and all their most revolutionary propositions. Whilst High Sheriff of Westmeath, he was dismissed from the magistracy for presiding at an anti-tithe meeting; but he was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Westmeath at the time of his death.

— In his 80th year, Sir Lumley St. George Skeffington, the second bart. (1786), of Skeffington Hall, Leicestershire. This veteran representative of the gentleman of the last age was born in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, on the 23rd of March, 1771. He was the younger but only surviving son of Sir William Charles Skeffington, the first baronet. His father's paternal name was Ferrall; he was a Lieut.-Col. in the army, and took the surname and arms of Skeffington, by the King's warrant, dated June 12, 1772. Sir Lumley Skeffington received his education at the school of Mr. Newcome, at Hackney; where he acquired a taste for the drama, taking part in the plays for which the school had been noted for above a century, and acquiring much applause in his graceful representation of Hamlet, his no less remarkable energy in Phocyas in Hughes's "Siege of Damascus," and in other characters. "Being now arrived at that period when young men, in his line of life are introduced into the world by a presentation at Court, he for a time forgot the Muses, and, by a very successful courtship of the Graces, burst forth a most distinguished figure in the highest circle of fashionable society. It was in vain that rivals strove to detract from him, to whom, in a very little time, they were obliged reluctantly to yield. His triumph is in a great measure to be attributed to that good-humour and vivacity which continue to render him, in every sphere, so general a favourite. As to his manners, the suffrages of the most polished circles in this kingdom have pronounced him one of the best-bred men of the present times, blending at once the decorum of what is called the *vieille cour*, with the careless gracefulness of the modern school; he seems to do everything by chance, but it is such a chance as study could not improve. In short, whenever he trifles, it is with elegance, and whenever occasion calls for energy, he is warm, spirited, and animated." Mr. Skeffington was no mean trifler with the Muses. In May, 1802, he produced at Covent Garden Theatre a comedy in five acts, entitled "The Word of Honour;" and in the following season, at Drury Lane, "The High Road to Marriage," another comedy in five acts, both of which met with moderate success. On the 6th Dec., 1805, his "grand legendary melodrama, 'The Sleeping Beauty,'" was produced at Drury Lane, and was more decidedly successful; and he subsequently contri-

buted to the stage "Maids and Bachelors," 1806; "The Mysterious Bride," 1808; "Bombastes Furioso;" an opera named "Ethelinde," brought out at Drury Lane about 1810; and a comedy called "Lose no Time." He was the author of various prologues and of other poetical trifles. The poetical man of the town is enshrined in the amber of the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."—

"In grim array though Lewis' spectres rise,
Still Skeffington and Goose* divide the prize;
And sure *great* Skeffington must claim our praise,
For skirtless coats and skeletons of plays
Renown'd alike; whose genius ne'er confines
Her flight to garnish Greenwood's† gay designs.
Nor sleeps with Sleeping Beauties, but anon
In five facetious acts comes thundering on,
While poor John Bull, bewilder'd with the scene,
Stares, wondering what the devil it can mean;
But, as some hands applaud,—a venal few!
Rather than sleep, why John applauds it too!"

And Letter VIII. of the "Twopenny Post Bag" is addressed from 'Colonel Th-m-s to — Sk-ff-ingt-n, esq. He succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet on his father's death, Jan. 26, 1815. Having exhausted the resources of his patrimony, he resided for some years within the rules of the King's Bench; occasionally visiting the haunts of his earlier years, and scrupulously observing the attire and manners of the old beau, though his frame was nearly doubled with age. Some years ago, we believe, his fortunes were partially repaired, by the recovery of a small hereditary property to the value of about 800*l.* a-year. Having become habituated to a residence in the southern suburbs, Sir Lumley continued there when it was no longer necessary, and died in his lodgings near the Blind Asylum; from whence he was accustomed to take an airing about twice a week in a hack cabriolet. As Sir Lumley never married, the baronetcy is extinct.

10. At Camberwell, aged 80, Hannah, relict of Charles Alsager, esq., of Walworth.

— At Paris, General Sir Phineas Riall, knt., K.C.H. Colonel of the 15th Regiment of Foot. Sir P. Riall commanded a brigade in the expedition against Martinique, and in that against the Saintes in 1809, and in the attack and capture of Guadaloupe in Jan. and Feb., 1810. For these services he received a medal and clasp. In 1813 he became Major-General, and was thereupon placed on the staff, in Great Britain. In September following he was ordered to America, where he was severely wounded in the battle of Chippawa. On the 18th Feb., 1816, he was appointed Governor of the Island of Grenada and its dependencies, where he remained for some years. In 1831 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and in 1833 he was knighted. In 1835 he was appointed to the command of the 75th Regiment, from which he was removed to the 15th in 1846. He attained the full rank of General in 1841.

11. Harriet Harcourt, wife of Langford Lovell, esq., of Hursley, and Wendover Dean House, Bucks, and eldest daughter of the late Sir W. Heathcote, bart., of Hursley Park.

12. In Lower Grosvenor-place, aged 60, Maria Dover, wife of Charles Wentworth Dilke, esq.

— At Mount Orgueil, Nicholas Robilliard, esq., Commander R.N.

— Suddenly, aged 24, James Hewetson Wilson, B.A., F.L.S., Member of Lincoln's-inn and of the Botanical Society of London, translator of Jussieu's "Elements of Botany," only surviving child of John Hewetson Wilson, esq., of the Grange, Worth.

13. At the rectory, Barnham Broom, aged 30, Mary Wilhelmina Frederica, wife of the Rev. Edward Gurdon, and daughter of Mr. Serjeant Frere, Master of Downing College.

— At Alphamstone Rectory, Ann Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Gen. the Hon. James Murray, C.B., of Beauport, Sussex, and cousin to Lord Elibank.

— William Elliott, esq., Crown Solicitor for the county Carlow and Queen's county.

14. In his 53rd year, George James Pennington, esq., barrister-at-law, of

* Dibdin's pantomine of "Mother Goose," which had a run of nearly a hundred nights.

† The scene-painter.

Cumberland-street, Portman-square, late Auditor of the Civil List. Mr. Pennington was the only son of Dr. Charles Pennington, of Nottingham. He was educated at Eton, and from thence passed to King's College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a Greek scholar. He chose the law as his profession, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple on the 21st Nov., 1823. He was for some time a Commissioner of Bankrupts. He was afterwards appointed one of the Judges in the Ionian Islands, where he resided some years. Shortly following his return to this country, he was appointed, about the year 1835, to the important and lucrative office of Auditor of the Civil List; which he resigned only a few days before his death. On the 8th of August last he was seized with an attack of paralysis, which left him both mentally and physically in a state of great prostration. In this unhappy state of mind he destroyed himself, under the circumstances detailed at the coroner's inquest. (See CHRONICLE, p. 140.)

15. In Belgrave-square, in her 50th year, Elizabeth, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, Governor of Jamaica.

— In Great Marlborough-street, in his 62nd year, Charles Joseph Hullmandel, esq., the eminent lithographer. Mr. Hullmandel was born in Queen-street, Mayfair, on the 15th of June, 1789. His father was a celebrated German musician and composer. Mr. Hullmandel commenced his experiments on the then new art of lithography in Great Marlborough-street, in the year 1818; and printed his own drawings made from paintings and sketches during a residence of some years on the continent of Europe. His success attracted the attention of a great number of amateurs and artists, and so numerous were the requests made to him that he determined to devote his time and study entirely to lithography. In order to pursue his researches on scientific principles, he placed himself as a pupil under Professor Faraday; and the result of his chemical researches was a succession of acquisitions to the means and appliances of the art. The first great improvement he made was that of a graduated tint printed over a black and white impression, showing the high lights, and giving it the appearance of a print on tinted paper, and the lights added with permanent white; this process gave a prodigious impulse to the art, and attracted the attention of eminent artists to it, which led to the production of those splendid folio works by Stanfield, Harding, Nash, Roberts, Haghe, &c. His next advance was printing in colours by means of various stones, which he succeeded in perfecting seventeen years since, by producing a plate fac-simile of paintings in the interior of an Egyptian tomb. At the same time his mind was constantly directed to the means of printing from drawings made on stone with a brush and liquid ink; and after many years of laborious experiment, he solved the problem, and procured a patent for the art, which he called Lithotint. Mr. Hullmandel's next improvement was introducing and printing drawings on stone with the stump, much in the same way as drawings are made with the black-lead pencil and the stump; and many splendid works have been accomplished by these means. His ever active and ingenious mind was not entirely engrossed by researches in his profession, but he was the inventor or improver of many ingenious applications of art.

16. At Haigh Hall, aged 67, the Right Hon. Maria Frances Margaret, Countess of Crawford and Balcarres.

— At North Allerton, Yorkshire, aged 72, Mr. George Wombwell, the celebrated "Show-man." Mr. Wombwell, when a boy, devoted much of his time to the breeding and rearing of birds, pigeons, rabbits, dogs, and other domestic animals. He was originally a boot and shoe-maker, in Compton-street, Soho, but having almost accidentally purchased a pair of boa-constrictors, he became a professional showman, visiting "Bartlemy," Camberwell, Croydon, and the other suburban fairs, and the principal fairs in Scotland and Ireland. Wombwell, of late years, was very successful in breeding, and possessed at the time of his death more than twenty lions and five elephants, in addition to an unrivalled collection of other wild animals. The cost of Mr. Wombwell's three establishments was, on an average, at least 35*l.* a day each. His caravans amounted to upwards of forty, and his stud—the finest breed of draught horses—varied from about 110 to 120. The expenses of his bands were estimated at 40*l.* per week; while the amount he paid for turnpike tolls in the course of a year formed a prominent item in his expenditure. Even the ale of one of his

elephants came to something throughout the twelve months, to say nothing of loaves, grass, and hay, at the rate of 168 lbs. *per diem*. Wombwell had not only amassed a handsome independence, but he has left a large inheritance in the shape of three *monstre* travelling menageries, with a collection of birds and wild animals—perhaps unequalled in Europe, at least as the property of an individual.

17. At his seat, Surbiton Place, Surrey, aged 74, Alexander Raphael, esq., of Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair, M.P. for St. Alban's. Mr. Raphael was a citizen of London, of very great wealth, by descent an Armenian Jew, but in religion a Roman Catholic. He is said to have presented to the ministers of the Church of Rome, within the last few years, sums amounting to 100,000*l*., chiefly for building purposes. In 1834 he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex. In 1835 he became member for Carlow, on the nomination of Mr. O'Connell, under circumstances of great notoriety. From his dearly bought seat he was ousted by a Parliamentary Committee. At length, at the last general election of 1847, Mr. Raphael obtained a seat in Parliament for the borough of St. Alban's.

— At Bath, Capt. Charles Ducane, R.N., of Braxted Lodge, Essex.

— In Welbeck-street, aged 53, Commander John Garrett, R.N. He entered the Navy 1810, and was present as a midshipman at the battle of Algiers.

— At Walsall, in his 66th year Charles Smith Forster, esq., of Lyswayes Hall, near Lichfield, Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate for Staffordshire; an eminent banker at Walsall. In 1832 he was elected M.P. for Walsall. In Parliament he was always heard with attention, especially on subjects relating to commerce, finance, the suffrage, and the internal administration of the country, to which he chiefly devoted himself. He acquired very soon the reputation of great aptitude for business, and great industry, and was offered the place of one of the Lords of the Treasury, but with great self-control he declined the appointment. At the general election on the accession of her present Majesty, Mr. Forster was defeated by a strong combination of the democratic party, and did not again enter the lists.

18. At Earlswood-common, near Reigate, aged 84, Joseph Ranking, esq.

18. At Hastings, aged 77, James Marsh, esq., formerly an alderman and magistrate of Norwich.

— Aged 67, Edward Jones, esq., of Birchanger, and of the firm of Jones and Yarrell, Bury-street, St. James's.

— In Upper Wimpole-street, aged 39, Thomas Green, esq., late of Ipswich, and a magistrate for Suffolk.

— At Tunbridge-Wells, Lieut.-Gen. Middlemore, C.B., Colonel of the 48th Regiment. In 1799 he was present at the final capture of Seringapatam, and the destruction of the power of Tippoo Saib. He afterwards served in Bombay and Ceylon, and in 1801 embarked from India for Egypt under Sir D. Baird; crossing the great Desert from Cossier to the Nile and Alexandria. After the conquest of Egypt he recrossed the Desert to India, where he served on Sir David Baird's staff at Madras, in the Mahratta war, &c., and returned with Sir David to Europe in 1804. At Gibraltar, in 1804, he was appointed Major in the 48th Regiment; he served in that garrison till 1809, and then accompanied his regiment to Spain. At the battle of Talavera the command of the regiment devolved upon him, after the commanding officer, Col. Donelan, was wounded. This procured him the rank of Lieut.-Col., and the medal for that battle, and in 1815 he was nominated a C.B. In 1813 he was appointed an Assistant Quartermaster-General attached to head quarters on the staff of the Severn district; and in 1814 an Inspecting Field Officer at Nottingham. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1819. After having been for some time on the half-pay of the 12th Garrison Battalion, he was promoted to Maj-Gen. in 1830, after which he served on the West India staff, until in 1835 he was appointed Governor of St. Helena. He was still in that island at the time of the removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon in 1840. In 1841 he attained the rank of Lieut.-General. In 1843 he obtained the Colonelcy of the 76th Regiment, but was the same year removed to that of the 48th.

19. At Vianstown, co. Down, aged 48, the Rev. Edmund Francis Knox, incumbent of Ballynascanlon, co. Louth. He was nephew to the late Bishops of Derry and Limerick, and cousin to the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore.

19. At Cheltenham, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Cox Kirby. He was a Waterloo officer, was placed on half-pay in 1827, and attained the rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1837.

— At Birr, in his 63rd year, Dr. P. Kennedy, Roman Catholic titular "Bishop of Killaloe" (1836).

— At Cannon-hill, near Maidenhead, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of James Law, esq., of Portland-place, London.

20. At Parkanour, co. Tyrone, Richard Alexander Wamphray, child of Mr. and Lady Caroline Burges.

21. Jane, wife of William Benning, esq., of Fleet-street, bookseller.

22. In Hertford-street, Mayfair, William Bertram Evans, esq., M.P. for Leominster in the Parliament of 1831.

— At Cheltenham, aged 61, Eliza Selina, relict of Benjamin Hayward Browne, of Belle Vue, co. Gloucester, Physician to the Forces.

— In Chester-square, Gertrude Ann, wife of Thomas Claude Hamilton, esq., and second daughter of the late Joshua A. Uhthoff, of Bath.

23. At Horham, Suffolk, aged 50, the Rev. William Bumpstead Mack, Rector of that parish.

— In Half-moon-street, Colonel William Augustus Keate, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards. He served in the Peninsula from the early part of the war to Jan., 1813, and received the war medal with three clasps for Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Salamanca.

25. At Taunton St. James, aged 67, Edward Lumley Wilson, esq., brother of the late Gen. Sir Robert Wilson.

— At Broseley, Salop, aged 55, the Rev. Thomas Mortimer, late Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Gray's Inn Lane, London.

— At Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, S. Africa, aged 39, James Chalmers, esq., surgeon, eldest son of Dr. William Chalmers, of Croydon.

— In Baker-street, Portman-square, the Hon. Juliana Stratford Marianne, relict of Henry Eyre, esq., of Botleigh Grange, Hants, and daughter of George, thirteenth Viscount Hereford.

— At Windsor, Lieut. Charles Hunt Lorimer, one of the senior Military Knights on the retired full pay of the 8th Vet. battalion. He served in the 8th West India Regt. as Ensign with Sir David Baird's army in the north of Spain, and at the battle of Corunna was severely wounded. He served afterwards at Walcheren; and at the siege of Flushing he was wounded in both legs by the bursting of a shell from the enemy's battery. He received the war medal with one clasp for Corunna, and to his death he carried in him a bullet he received in that battle.

26. In Dean-street, Park-lane, aged 83, General Sir Francis Thomas Hammond, G.C.H., Lieut.-Gov. of Edinburgh Castle, a Deputy-Lieutenant of Suffolk. Sir Francis Hammond was for forty years Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal in the household of Kings George III. and George IV. The latter monarch knighted him in 1819, and nominated him a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1827. He was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle in 1831.

— At St. Omer, aged 90, Maitland Maitland, M.D.

— At Alne, Yorkshire, aged 59, the Rev. Henry Chaloner.

— In Baker-street, aged 80, Lieut.-Gen. Sebright Mawby. This officer embarked with his regiment (the 18th Foot) for Toulon. After serving with it at the latter place, he was appointed assistant engineer, and sent to the outpost of Cape Brun, where he remained until that place was evacuated the 17th Dec., 1793. When the army left Toulon he embarked with a detachment of his regiment on board the French ship *Pompée*, under the French royal standard, and commanded by French officers; which conveyed the detachment to Gibraltar, where it did duty until the 12th of May, and then it proceeded to Corsica. In June, 1794, he embarked with the grenadiers from Bastia for Calvi; he was present at the whole of the siege of that place, and was senior Lieutenant of the Royal Irish Grenadiers at the storming of the Mozelle Fort, a short time previous to the surrender of the town. In May, 1795, he was appointed an assistant Quartermaster-general to the army in Corsica, and in 1796 Deputy Barrackmaster-general, which he held until that department was done away with in Corsica. He was then appointed to the command of the French Artificer Company, and while holding it requested and obtained permission to accompany a detachment of his own corps ordered on service to the Island of Caprija. When that place surrendered he returned to Corsica, and resumed the command of the Artificer

Company. At the evacuation of Bastia in Oct., 1796, he superintended the spiking the guns in the citadel, a service of some danger. He afterwards accompanied his regiment to the continent of Italy, and in 1801 served in Egypt. In 1805 he embarked in command of the battalion for India. In Nov., 1809, he accompanied the regiment into the province of Bundelcund, and was appointed to command the 1st brigade of infantry of which the 53rd formed a part, and he held this command until the army was ordered into cantonments on the 29th of March, 1812. He subsequently commanded the British troops in the gallant but unsuccessful attack on the fort of Callinger. He received the brevet of Lieut.-Gen. in 1837.

26. Aged 46, Thomas Castledine, esq., of Mountsorrel.

— At his seat, Lillies, Bucks, aged 61, the Right Hon. George Nugent Grenville, Baron Nugent of Carlanstown, co. Westmeath, G.C.M.G., M.P. for Aylesbury, and D.C.L.; uncle to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. Lord Nugent was born on the 30th Dec., 1788, the younger son of George, first Marquess of Buckingham, by Lady Mary Elizabeth Nugent, only daughter and heir of Robert Earl Nugent. His mother was created a baroness of the kingdom of Ireland in 1800, with remainder to her second son; and he consequently succeeded to the peerage on her death on the 16th March, 1813. His Lordship was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. At the general election of 1812 he was returned to Parliament for Aylesbury. In 1818 he was again returned at the head of the poll. He sustained another contest successfully in 1831, and continued one of the members for Aylesbury until the dissolution in 1832. On the 22nd Nov., 1830, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury; and in August, 1832, he was sent to the Ionian Islands as Lord High Commissioner, which office he retained for three years, returning to England with the customary decoration of a Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. At the general election in 1847 his Lordship was again returned for Aylesbury. In his politics Lord Nugent was always an extreme Whig, or Whig-Radical. He was one of those who interested themselves zealously in defence of Queen Caroline, and he also visited Spain as a partisan of the Spanish patriots. Lord Nugent was a "noble author" of considerable merit and perseverance. His works were—"Portugal," a Poem, in two parts, 1812, 4to; "Oxford and Locke," 1829; "Memorials of John Hampden," 1832, 2 vols. 8vo; "Lands Classical and Sacred," 1843, 2 vols. 8vo, and 1846, 2 vols. 18mo; "Legends of Lillies, by the Lord and Lady thereof." In private life Lord Nugent was accessible and affectionate. He was especially fond of the company of literary men, and his conversation was full of anecdote derived both from books and the world. Lord Nugent married, Sept. 6, 1813, Anne Lucy, second daughter of Major-Gen. the Hon. Vere Poulett. Her Ladyship died without issue in 1848; and the barony of Nugent has consequently become extinct.

26. At Twickenham, Sarah, relict of Alderman Joshua Jonathan Smith.

— At Dover, after a few days' illness, aged 65, Sir William Whymper, M.D., late of the Coldstream Guards. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh for the medical profession, and in 1805 joined the Coldstream Guards as an Assistant Surgeon. In 1808 he accompanied the 1st battalion in that capacity to the Peninsula. He served in the campaigns of 1809 and 1810 in Portugal; in 1811 at Barossa; in 1813, 1814, and 1815, in Spain, Portugal, Flanders, and France; and from 1815 to 1818 with the Army of Occupation. He was present at the battles of Oporto, Talavera (where he was taken prisoner), Busaco, Vittoria, the passage of the Bidassoa, the siege of St. Sebastian, battle of the Nive, and lastly at Waterloo; and received the war medal with five clasps. In 1825 Dr. Whymper became Surgeon-Major of the Coldstream Guards, and in 1832 he was knighted by the late King.

27. Near Penicuick, aged 80, in very humble circumstances, Catherine Fraser, said to be the legitimate granddaughter of the celebrated Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, by his son, Daniel Fraser.

28. At Clapham, aged 12, Rowland Fawcett, youngest son of the Hon. James Thomison, Lieut.-Gov. of the North-Western Provinces of India.

— In the Lansdowne-road, Wandsworth-road, aged 57, Henry Ansell, esq., Inspector-General of the Waterguard Department in Her Majesty's Customs.

28. At Malta, suddenly, Thomas Joshua Rutter, esq., the Ordnance Storekeeper, one of the oldest English residents, having filled that office upwards of fifty years.

29. At Bushy Park, Inniskerry, the Rev. Richard William Wake, Rector of Courteenhall, Northamptonshire, and a Rural Dean.

— At Elsham, aged 40, the Lady Mary Noel, wife of Thomas George Corbett, esq., and aunt to the Duke of St. Alban's.

30. At Devonport, Lady John Hay, wife of Commodore Lord John Hay, Superintendent of the Dockyard.

— At Leamington, aged 72, William Congreve Russell, esq., of King's Heath, co. Worcester, a magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Warwick, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the former; formerly M.P. for East Worcestershire. Mr. Russell served the office of High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1839.

— Comm. William Henry Dickson, Secretary of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, and the founder of the Royal Naval School.

— In Wilton-crescent, aged 86, Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Blackden, esq., of Bledlow, Bucks., and eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Cayley, bart., of Brompton Hall.

— At Edinburgh, Miss Jane Dickson, daughter of the late Dr. William Dickson, Bishop of Down and Connor.

Lately. At Tewkesbury, aged 47, Mr. Thomas Shakspeare Hart, the eighth in descent from Shakspeare's elder sister Joan.

DECEMBER.

1. At Englefield Green, aged 61, Robert Roscoe, esq., fourth son of the late William Roscoe, esq., of Liverpool.

2. At Ballindalloch Castle, in his 47th year, Sir John Macpherson Grant, the second bart. (1838), of Ballindalloch, co. Elgin, and Inveresbie, co. Inverness. He was the son and heir of Sir George Macpherson, who assumed the additional name of Grant, the first bart., and M.P. for Sutherlandshire. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Nov. 24, 1846. He had previously for some time filled the situation of Secretary of Legation at Lisbon. He was one of the three members not appointed *ex officio* of the board of supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

4. At Leith, suddenly, Mr. Robert Gilfillan, the author of several beautiful songs in the Scottish dialect, and some pieces of poetry of considerable merit; and editor of "Tait's Magazine."

4. At Hackney, Middlesex, aged 80, the Rev. Henry Handley Norris, Rector of South Hackney, a Prebendary of St. Paul's and of Llandaff.

— At Acra, on the Gold Coast of Africa, aged 55, Commander Sir William Winniett, R.N., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast. Sir William Winniett, a native of Nova Scotia, entered the royal navy in 1807, and served on the coast of North America, and the West Indies. Under Captain Pechell he assisted at the capture of the French 40-gun frigate *La Topaze*, Jan. 22, 1809, after a very spirited action, fought chiefly between the *Cleopatra* and the enemy, which was anchored, with springs on her cables, under a small battery to the southward of Pointe Noire, Guadaloupe. In the ensuing month he co-operated in the reduction of Martinique. He afterwards saw a variety of service. On the 5th Nov., 1842, after a few months of half-pay, he was appointed to the *William and Mary* yacht, Capt. Sir F. A. Collier, lying at Woolwich; and, Jan. 1, 1843, to the command (with his name on the books of the vessel last-named) of the *Lightning* steamer. Capt. Winniett was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast of Africa, Oct. 24, 1845; and was advanced to the titles of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, when the settlements were made independent of Sierra Leone, in 1850. He received the honour of knighthood for his services in 1849. During his residence he effected a vast amount of improvement in the scope of his government.

5. At her residence in Park Crescent, in her 74th year, the Most Noble Louisa Marchioness Cornwallis. Louisa Marchioness Cornwallis was born at Gordon Castle, in the county of Banff, on the 19th Oct., 1774, the fourth daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, K.P. She was sister to the late Duke of Gordon, and to the late Duchess of Richmond and Lennox, Lady Madelina Palmer, the present Duchess dowager of Bedford, and the late Duchess of Manchester. Lady Louisa Gordon was mar-

ried, on the 17th April, 1797, to Charles Lord Viscount Brome, who in 1805 succeeded his father as second Marquess Cornwallis. He died without male issue on the 9th Aug., 1823. Her ladyship has left five daughters: the Countess of St. Germans, Lady Braybrooke, the Lady Mary Ross, and the Ladies Louisa and Elizabeth Cornwallis.

5. At Innspruck, aged 27, Georgina Montgomery, Baroness de Roeder.

6. At Gaddesdenbury, Herts., aged 57, Richard Hoare, esq., a Post Captain R.N. This officer served on board the *Powerful* 74, bearing the flag of the late Lord Gambier, and subsequently saw much service. While employed, under the command of Lord Keith, in rowing guard in a six-oared cutter off St. Jean de Luz, Mr. Hoare, in spite of the resistance he could offer, was captured by four French gun-boats, and taken to Bayonne. On his exchange and return to England, he was at once, by a commission dated 13th Nov., 1813, officially advanced to the rank of lieutenant, and on the 30th of the same month nominated to the *Dragon* 74, Capt. Robert Barrie, under whom he enacted a prominent part in the after-scenes of the American war.

7. Near Alexandria, aged 17, Henry Schomberg, son of Lieut.-Col. Pester, R.A. He was drowned by accidentally falling overboard on the Mahmoudieh Canal when on his passage to India.

— At George Town, Demerara, the Rev. Thomas Tweedy, B.A., eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Tweedy.

— At the vicarage, Rochdale, Harriet, wife of J. E. N. Molesworth, D.D.

— At Cannes, in France, aged 60, Colonel Bentham Sandwich, C.B., of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry.

8. At Prestwich, near Manchester, aged 67, Mr. William Sturgeon, lecturer on electricity and magnetism. Mr. Sturgeon's career presents a remarkable illustration of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. Born of humble parents, at Whittington, near Lancaster, in 1783, he was apprenticed early in life to a shoemaker; subsequently he entered the Westmoreland Militia, and after two years' service volunteered into the Royal Artillery, in which corps he served his country about twenty years. It was during his connection with the artillery that his attention was drawn to the study of the natural sciences by a terrific thunder storm; and under the greatest disadvantages he acquired no mean knowledge in these branches of study. Mr. Sturgeon's earliest essays on electro-magnetism appeared in the "Philosophical Magazine" in 1823 and 1824. In 1825 he received from the Society of Arts their silver medal and the sum of thirty guineas, for a set of improved electro-magnetic apparatus, which is described by him in the Transactions of the Society for that year. He continued to make communications to the "Philosophical Magazine," until in 1836 he commenced a distinct publication of "The Annals of Electricity, Magnetism, and Chemistry," which he continued to conduct through ten octavo volumes. Some still more recent researches have been published in the "Manchester Memoirs," the "Transactions of the Highland Agricultural Society," and the "Memoirs of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society." In May, 1845, a paper of his "On a peculiar source of deterioration of the powers of magnetic bars," was read before the Royal Society. Soon after he left the army, Mr. Sturgeon was appointed professor of natural philosophy in the military academy at Addiscombe, where he continued to lecture until he came down to Manchester to superintend the Victoria Gallery of Practical Science. The pressure of the times very soon necessitated the discontinuance of this institution, and Mr. Sturgeon was then unhappily deprived of any means of existence but the very precarious one arising from occasional courses of lectures. After struggling with difficulties which would have weighed many men down, he was at length, through the intercession of his friends, placed by Lord John Russell on the civil list for a pension of 50*l.* per annum.

8. At Naples, aged 76, Augustus Schmidchen, esq., Deputy Commissary-General.

9. At Wimborne Minster, Dorset, aged 70, William Thornhill, esq., of New Park, Hampshire, formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 7th Hussars. He served with the 7th Hussars in the Peninsula, and received the silver war medal for the cavalry actions at Sahagun and Benevento, and for the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. He was also present at Waterloo, in which battle he was aid-de-camp to the Marquess of Anglesey, and was seriously wounded.

9. Aged 72, Charles Frederick Payne, esq., retired Captain R.N. He entered the navy in 1793, on board the *Culloden* 74, and was in the battle of June 1, 1794. Having subsequently joined the *London* 98, he served under the flag of Sir John Colpoys in Lord Bridport's action of the 23rd June, 1795. He was promoted to Lieutenant 1799; and appointed to *l'Aimable* 32, in which he sailed to the West Indies. In April, 1801, he assumed the command of the *Tromp* at Martinique; and he also served in the West Indies in the *Gaiété*. In April, 1808, he became senior Lieutenant of the *Immortalité* frigate, in which he assisted at the bombardment of Dieppe and St. Valery, and was slightly wounded at the capture of one of the enemy's vessels: and he commanded a division of rocket boats sent to attempt the destruction of the tower and flotilla at Boulogne. He was subsequently actively employed.

10. At Ashwellthorpe Hall, Norfolk, aged 49, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson, Rector of Ashwellthorpe, younger son of Lord Berners.

— At Exeter, aged 102, Mrs. Elizabeth Louis, sister of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Louis, bart.

11. In York-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 77, Robert Abraham, esq., F.S.A., architect. Mr. Abraham was the architect of the County Fire Office; the Conservatories and Garden Buildings for the late Earl of Shrewsbury, at Alton Towers; the works at Arundel Castle, Worksop, Farnham, and Norfolk House, for the Duke of Norfork; the Synagogue, near the Haymarket; the Westminster Bridewell; the Houses on the Brewers' Estate, in Oxford-street; and numerous works for private individuals.

— Aged 64, Henry Pigeon, esq., of Clapham-common and Borough.

— At Barrow Hall, aged 84, the Right Hon. Lady Scarsdale.

12. In Hyde Park-square, aged 63, George Spence, esq., Q.C., a Bencher of the Inner Temple. Mr. Spence was the eldest son of an eminent dentist in Hanover-square. He was educated at the University of Glasgow. Having chosen the law as a profession, he was articled to a solicitor; but afterwards, wishing to go to the bar, became a pupil of Mr. John Bell, the celebrated equity draftsman. Mr. Spence was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June 28, 1811. By great assiduity he early attained to a considerable practice, and it is said that he had, at one time, the largest business ever known to have been enjoyed at the Chancery bar with a stuff gown. At the general election of 1826 he contested the borough of Reading; and, after a severe contest, was returned to parliament by the narrow majority of four votes over the former member, Mr. Fyshe Palmer. He was, however, unseated on petition. He was returned for Ripon in 1829, by the favour of Miss Lawrence. Mr. Spence's great object on entering Parliament was to bring forward his views for Chancery Reform, which he did repeatedly to empty benches. When the Reform Bill was introduced he voted for it, notwithstanding the interests of his patroness (who, however, sanctioned his course); but he did not attempt to enter the reformed Parliament. On the 27th Dec., 1834, he was nominated a Queen's Counsel, to which distinction his great practice fully entitled him. He now devoted himself to a great work on the Equitable Principles of the Court of Chancery, which he proposed to make complete, not only as an historical work, but as a manual for the practitioner. Of this work he lived to publish two large volumes, and a third was in progress at the time of his death. Besides this great work, Mr. Spence was the author of other treatises of great professional value. He was on the council of the Society for promoting the Amendment of the Law, and took a warm interest in its proceedings. Mr. Spence had been for some time in a desponding state of mind, and laboured under the delusion that he was afflicted with the same disease of which his father died. The jury of the inquest held on his body returned for their verdict, "That the death of the said George Spence was caused by exhaustion, arising from loss of blood from wounds inflicted by himself while in an unsound state of mind." (See CHRONICLE, p. 153.)

12. At Tuell, near Taunton, aged 88, Phillis, widow of Captain Schalch, R.A.

— At Camden New Town, aged 68, Robert Calvert, M.D., Deputy Inspector of Military Hospitals.

14. At Termonmaguirk, co. Tyrone, aged 80, the Rev. Charles Cobbe Beresford, fourth son of the Right Hon. John Beresford, second son of Marcus, first Earl of Tyrone.

14. At Tottenham, aged 68, George Twining, esq., of the Strand, late of East Sheen.

15. In South-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 51, James Thomas Townley Tisdall, esq.

— In his 82nd year, General the Hon. Sir William Lumley, G.C.B., Colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and an extra Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty: uncle to the Earl of Scarborough. Sir William Lumley was born on the 28th Aug., 1769, the seventh and youngest son of Richard, fourth Earl of Scarborough, by Barbara, sister to Sir George Saville, bart. At the age of 18 he entered the cavalry service, in 1787. In 1798 he commanded the 22nd Light Dragoons in the Irish rebellion. He was severely wounded at Antrim, but by his firmness and judgment prevented that place from being destroyed by the rebels. He served in the Egyptian campaign of 1801 in command of the same regiment. Afterwards he was appointed to the staff at the Cape of Good Hope. He also served in South America, and became second in command of the expedition under Sir S. Auchmuty; commanded the advanced force on the landing in the Rio de la Plata, and at the capture of Monte Video, in Feb., 1807. He also served in the subsequent disastrous operations at Buenos Ayres, in June, 1807, under Lieut.-Gen. Whitelock. In 1809 he commanded the advanced force at the capture of the island of Ischia. The following year, having then attained the rank of a Major-General, he joined the army in the Peninsula, and served both under Lord Hill and Lord Beresford. He commanded on the Christoval side at the first siege of Badajoz, in 1811; and upon the raising of that siege he commanded the whole of the allied cavalry at the battle of Albuera, as also at the cavalry action at Usarge. He received the gold medal for Albuera, was nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath in 1815, and a Grand Cross of that order in 1831. In 1827 he was appointed Colonel of the 6th Dragoons, and in 1840 removed to the command of the 1st Dragoon Guards. He held for some time the government of the Bermudas. In 1812 he was appointed a Groom of the Bedchamber to King George the Third; he was continued in that office by George IV. and William IV., and by Her present Majesty until Nov., 1841, when he retired, and was thereupon appointed an extra Groom in Waiting.

16. At Lisbon, on board H.M. ship *Retribution*, aged 30, Lieut. James Stephen Darell, R.N., fourth son of Edward Darell, esq., of Calehill, Kent.

— At Calcutta, aged 59, Thomas Bracken, esq., formerly the leading partner in the great house of Alexander and Co., which failed in 1832 in the sum of three millions sterling. Mr. Bracken was subsequently appointed to the responsible post of secretary of the Bank of Bengal. He retired from the duties of that office in 1847, in consequence of his failing health. He came to England, and found himself little better. His spirit turned again to the country where he had passed the best part of his life,—and he once more sailed for Calcutta. But the new change brought no relief; and he gradually sank under the weight of his afflictions at the age of 59.

— At Spanish Town, Jamaica, aged 37, Mary Charlotte, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Stevenson.

— At Langham-place, aged 87, Mary-Winifred, relict of Walter Spencer Stanhope, esq., of Cannon Hall, M.P. for Carlisle.

17. Aged 70, Thomas James Tatham, esq., of Bedford-place, and Althorne, Essex, many years Assistant Tithe Commissioner, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex.

18. At Brockhampton, aged 36, Susan, widow of John Barneby, esq., M.P. for East Worcestershire.

— At Blandford, aged 72, the Rev. James Venables, canon of Salisbury and vicar of Buckland Newton, Dorset.

— Aged 86, Charles Roworth, of Bell-yard, Temple-bar, printer.

— At Hatton House, aged 42, Edward Arkwright, second son of Peter Arkwright, esq., of Willersley, Derbyshire.

19. At Dover, Mary, widow of Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart.

— At Wootton, near Liverpool, Lieut.-Colonel George Williams, late M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne. At twelve years of age he joined General Burgoyne's army in America, and carried the flag of truce on the memorable occasion of the surrender at Saratoga. In 1832 he was returned to Parliament for the town of Ashton-under-Lyne, but at the next election, in 1835, was defeated.

19. Aged 81, Gloster Wilson, esq., F.R.S., many years a Commissioner of H.M. Board of Customs.

20. At Bournemouth, aged 16, the Hon. George Horace Pitt, eldest son of Lord Rivers.

— At Manchester, suddenly, aged 47, Richard Powdrell Hobson, esq., one of the official assignees of the Manchester Court of Bankruptcy.

— In Cunningham-place, St. John's-wood, aged 84, George Greenhill, esq., late Treasurer of the Stationers' Company, which office he filled for the long term of 52 years.

— At his seat, Evercreech House, Somersetshire, at an advanced age, the Right Hon. James Talbot, Baron Talbot de Malahide and Lord Malahide of Malahide, co. Dublin. His Lordship was the second son of Richard Talbot, esq., of Malahide Castle, by Margaret, eldest daughter of the late James O'Reilly, esq., of Ballylough, co. Westmeath, which lady was created Baroness Talbot and Malahide in 1831. On the death of his brother Richard Wogan, the late Lord Talbot and Malahide (and also Lord Furnival in the peerage of England, which dignity became extinct with him), he succeeded to the Irish peerage, on the 29th of October, 1849. His Lordship married, December 26, 1804, Anne Sarah, second daughter and co-heir of Samuel Rodbard, esq., of Evercreech House, and by that lady had issue.

— At Pontefract, aged 60, Mrs. Hannah Shepherd, for many years a devoted member of the Methodist Society. She has bequeathed 600*l.* to the poor of Pontefract and Tanshelf; 500*l.*, the interest to her servant for life, and after her decease to the Wesleyan Missionary Society; 100*l.* to the Wesleyan Missionary Secretary; 100*l.* to the Chapel and Education Fund; 100*l.* to the Theological Institution; 100*l.* to the Worn-out Preachers' Fund; 100*l.* to the Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools; 100*l.* to the chapel at Pontefract; 100*l.* to the Sunday School at ditto; 100*l.* to the Sick Society at ditto; 100*l.* to the Church Missionary Society; 100*l.* to the British and Foreign Bible Society; 50*l.* to the Pontefract Dispensary; to each member of her class, a Bible, value one guinea. The residue to be equally divided between the Wesleyan Missionary Society and the Worn-out Ministers' Fund.

21. In Eaton-place, Anna Maria, widow of Henry Bertram Ogle, esq. She was the daughter of Edw. Raphael, esq., of Madras, and sister to the late Alexander Raphael, esq., M.P.

— At Hepworth, Suffolk, of apoplexy, aged 74, the Rev. Edward René Payne, M.A., Rector of that place.

— At Pittodrie, Aberdeenshire, aged 33, Edward Augustus Milman, late Captain 33rd Regt., fourth and youngest son of Sir W. G. Milman, bart.

22. At Eagle House, Blandford, aged 58, James William Stuart, esq., third son of the late Hon. Archibald Stuart, of Balmerino, Fifeshire, and of Blandford, and nephew of the late Earl of Moray, K.T. He has bequeathed to the poor of the town the sum of 1200*l.* in the 3¼ per cents.

— At his residence in Bootham, York, aged 90, the Rev. James Richardson, M.A., Sub-chanter of York Cathedral, and Incumbent of St. John's, Micklegate, in that city.

— In Gower-street, aged 81, Mary Philippa, relict of John Guillemard, esq., of the Bury, Clavering, Essex; sister to the late Davies Gilbert, esq., Pres. R.S.

23. In his 70th year, Mr. William Sarsfield Taylor. This gentleman was an elder brother of the late J. S. Taylor, esq., M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, some time editor of the "Morning Herald," and well known for many admirable historical and educational compilations. Mr. W. Taylor was both a painter and an author, writing chiefly on the fine arts, and contributing critical articles on taste and vertu to the "Morning Chronicle." He was for many years Curator of the Model Academy in St. Martin's-lane, an institution that for a long period met with considerable success. He was a zealous co-operator in the efforts made for the preservation of the Lady Chapel of St. Mary Overy's, Southwark, and of the beautiful cloisters of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, after the fire at the Houses of Parliament.

— At Saughton House, Mid Lothian, the Right Hon. Helen Lady Aberdour.

— In Gloucester-place, aged 80, Anne, relict of Theophilus Thornhagh Gurdon, esq., of Grundisburgh, Suffolk, and Letton in Norfolk.

25. At Hornby Castle, the seat of her uncle the Duke of Leeds, Marcia Fre-

derica Isabella, eldest daughter of Sackville Lane Fox, esq., M.P.

25. At Torquay, aged 34, the Rev. Francis Courtenay, Perpetual Curate of St. Sidwell's, Exeter, fourth son of the late Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay.

26. At Brighton, the Rev. Andrew Brandram, M.A., Rector of Beckenham, Kent, and for 27 years one of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was a member of Oriel College, Oxford, where he passed his examination in the first class both of classics and mathematics in Michaelmas Term, 1812.

— At Tiverton, aged 72, William Smale, esq. He has made the Corporation of that town trustees for 1000*l.* invested for the benefit of the poor for ever. He has also left 100*l.* to the Literary and Scientific Institution, and 20*l.* to each of the Sunday Schools; also, 500*l.* to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, 500*l.* to the Blind Institution, and 500*l.* to the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Exeter.

— At his residence, Decker Hill, near Shiffnal, aged 84, William Botfield, esq., a very eminent iron-master. In 1806 he filled the office of High Sheriff of Shropshire.

— At King's Cliffe, aged 67, Charlotte, wife of the Ven. H. K. Bonney, D.D., Rector of that parish, and Archdeacon of Lincoln.

— At Madeira, aged 67, J. D. Webster Gordon, esq., brother of the late Rear-Admiral James Murray Gordon.

27. At Altona, aged 71, Heinrich Christian Schumacher, the celebrated Astronomer, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, and of other Orders, Russian, Prussian, Swedish and Belgian; Fellow of the Royal Societies, and Correspondent of the Academies of Science in most European kingdoms; Honorary Member of nearly all associations for scientific and philosophical purposes. Schumacher was born at Bramstedt, in Holstein, Sept. 3, 1780, of a distinguished family. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Altona, presided over by Jacob Struve, father of F. G. W. Struve, now an eminent astronomer. From the elder Struve he received a sound classical education, in the ordinary cursus of study; but the Principal was an enthusiast in teaching, and privately instructed his most promising pupils, of whom Schumacher was one, in mathematics. Schumacher soon exhibited so great a love for mathematics and mechanics, especially in making scientific instruments, that the pursuit was thought dangerous to his health, and his friends attempted to break off his studies. When he had completed his studies at the Gymnasium, he went to Kiel, intending to follow the profession of the law. But in 1802 the Emperor of Russia founded the University of Dorpat, and Dr. Charles Struve being appointed Professor of Greek, recommended Schumacher to succeed him as tutor to a noble family resident in that town. He here found Pfaff, Professor of Astronomy, and under him commenced his career as an astronomical observer and calculator. He had now struck the key-note of his genius, and speedily became an enthusiast. His intention of studying under Lalande at Paris was frustrated by the death of that celebrated philosopher; he therefore perfected his scientific studies at Gottingen, under the direction of the illustrious Gauss: and in 1810 was appointed Extraordinary Professor of Astronomy at Copenhagen, having interim charge of the Observatory at Mannheim. It was not until 1815 that he occupied the Observatory at Copenhagen, and his career of independent observations may be said to have commenced. His first great practical work was his trigonometrical survey of the kingdom of Denmark, which included an arc of the meridian from Lauenburg to Skagen. To facilitate this work, it was necessary that the Professor should reside near the scene of his operations, and he accordingly occupied a house at Altona, bought for him by the King. Friederich VI. and Christian VIII. were both attached to science and personally intimate with the philosopher; and it was chiefly for his use that the Observatory of Altona was founded in 1823. Here Schumacher lived in great estimation, occupied in works of science, intimate with the learned of all countries, and superintending the astronomical operations of all the observatories in the north of Europe, of which he was confessedly one of the greatest luminaries. His philosophical works, mostly of course upon Astronomy, are of the highest value. The most celebrated is the "Astronomische Nachrichten," commenced in 1821, a

Journal or Repertory of Astronomical Science, conducted with the utmost ability; to the editing of which Schumacher brought unwearied industry, high scientific acquirements, an extensive knowledge of modern languages, and a most favourable local position. In 1829 the Royal Astronomical Society of London presented to him its gold medal, in acknowledgment of the great services he had rendered to science, and especially in the conduct of this work. The "Astronomische Nachrichten," in fact, contains the history of astronomical science for the last thirty years. "This invaluable publication," says the Editor of the "Monthly Notices" of the Royal Astronomical Society (London), "has now become an astronomical necessity. We cannot contemplate the cessation of the work without dismay." For twenty-five years the life of Schumacher must be considered eminently fortunate—possessed of the friendship of his Sovereign, the love of a large circle of private friends, and the respect of Europe, and engrossed in the uninterrupted study of the sciences he loved. This state of repose was sadly disturbed by the unhappy dissensions which broke out between the Duchies and the Crown of Denmark; and the theatre of war came too near to the abodes of science. Such, however, in these days, is the love of science and respect for its professors, that almost every civilized country made the most urgent requests to the Danish Court that the Observatory of Altona and its respected Director should be protected; and Lord Palmerston, at the instance of the Royal Astronomical Society, made urgent representations to the same effect, and obtained assurances that neither the Professor nor his establishment should be affected. Although this promise was scrupulously observed, the aged philosopher was deeply affected by these unhappy events, and it is probable that his end was hastened by mental distress.

28. At his residence, in Highbury Park, near London, aged 80, Aaron Chapman, esq., a magistrate for Middlesex, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, a trustee of Ramsgate Harbour, a director of the Hudson's Bay Company, of the London Docks, and of the London Assurance office; late M.P. for Whitby.

28. At Dunstall, aged 64, Charles Arkwright, esq., of that place, a magistrate for that county and Derbyshire, fifth son of the late Richard Arkwright, esq., of Willersley.

— At Balmaghie House, Castle Douglas, in his 79th year, James Murray Gordon, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red. The deceased officer served his country in every part of the world from 1794 to 1808.

29. At Truro, aged 44, Grace, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Polwhele, of Polwhele, the historian of Cornwall and Devonshire.

— At Port of Spain, Trinidad, aged 70, the Hon. William Hardin Burnley, the Senior unofficial Member of Her Majesty's Council in that island.

— Aged 36, Mr. William Seguin. Possessed of a fine bass voice, he was a sound musician, of pure and cultivated taste, and a distinguished performer of sacred music.

30. Aged 69, Edward Gardner, esq., of Stamford-hill and Paternoster-row.

— Suddenly, aged 56, Mr. D. W. Osbaldiston, the well-known theatrical manager.

— At Pisa, aged 59, Thomas Seaton Forman, esq., of Pipbrook House, Dorking.

— At Stoke Hall, Nottinghamshire, the seat of his father, aged 35, Robert Bromley, esq., M.P. for South Nottinghamshire.

31. At Chelsea, aged 69, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Powys, Rector of Aldwinkle and Thorpe Achurch, co. Northampton, fourth son of Thomas, first Lord Lilford.

— At Llanwern, in his 67th year, Thomas Bates Rous, esq., of Court-y-rala, co. Glamorgan, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county, and high-sheriff of Glamorganshire in 1818.

— At Rome, Miss Eliza Hankey, of Connaught-square.

— At Ryde, Thomas Leach, esq., brother of the late Master of the Rolls.

Lately. William Bell, esq., of High Shield, near Hexham. He has left as his executor, and heir to a property estimated at 100,000*l.*, William Bell Walton, a poor miner, living near Aldstone.

PROMOTIONS.

1850.

JANUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

4. John Barton, esq., (Vice-Consul at Callao,) to be Consul at that port.

8. Ralph Robert Wheeler Lingen, esq., to be Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education, *vice* Sir James P. K. Shuttleworth, bart., resigned.

10. Frederick Temple, Baron Dufferin and Claneboye, created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Clandeboye, of Clandeboye, county of Down.

15. Henry Samuel Chapman and Sidney Stephen, esqs., to be Judges of the Supreme Court of New Zealand. —Joseph Michael O'Neill, esq., to be Advocate of Sierra Leone. Algernon Montagu, esq., to be Stipendiary Magistrate for the Falkland Islands.

22. Thomas Horne, esq., to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land; Valentine Fleming, esq., to be Attorney-General, Alban Charles Stonor, esq., Solicitor-General, and Francis Smith, esq., Crown Solicitor and Clerk of the Peace, in the same colony.

24. Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast to cease to be dependencies on the colony of Sierra Leone; and Sir William Winniett, Knt. Comm. R.N., now Lieut.-Governor of the said forts and settlements, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the same.

29. Thomas F. Johnston, esq., to be Colonial Secretary and Auditor of Public Accounts for Trinidad.

30. Captain Houston Stewart, C.B., to be one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, *vice* Lord John Hay.—Knighted, Thomas Noon Talfourd, esq., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

25. 3rd West India Regt., Major T. Abbott to be Lieut.-Col.; Captain A. Findlay to be Major.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

14. Vice-Admiral J. Carthew to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral Sir T. J. Cochrane, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Sir E. Lyons, bart., G.C.B., K.C.H., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Capt. the Right Hon. Kenelm Lord Somerville to be a Retired Rear-Admiral on the terms of the 1st. Sept., 1846.

16. Comm. Sidney Grenfell (1840); Comm. Richard S. Hewlett (1845), to be Captains.

20. Comm. John Charles Dalrymple Hay (1846) to be Captain.

24. Lieut. George Hancock (1844) to be Commander.—Lieut. Wm. John Samuel Pullen (1846), to be Commander.

Appointments.—Capt. John Adams (1843) to the *Gladiator* war-steamer at Devonport.—Comm. Edmund G. Fishbourne (1848), to the *Hermes*, 6, steam sloop.—Rear-Admiral of the White Charles John Austin, C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief on the East India and China station, *vice* Sir F. A. Collier, deceased.—Comm. Thomas Mathias (1837) to the *Illustrious*.—Comm. Sir William S. Wiseman (1846) to the *Excellent*.—Lieut. William Woolcock (a) (1809) to be retired Commander of 1830.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. C. Le Breton to be Dean of the Island of Jersey.

Rev. E. Emden to be Archdeacon of Norfolk.

Rev. J. A. Hessey, D.D., to the Preachership of Gray's-inn, London.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. J. A. L. Airey, Mathematical Master of the Merchant Taylors' School, London.

Rev. H. Bailey, Warden of St. Augustin's College, Canterbury.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Francis Bayley, esq., to be Judge of the Westminster County Court.

PROMOTIONS.

FEBRUARY.

Gazette Promotions.

5. Edward Woodford, esq., LL.D., to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Scotland, *vice* John Gordon, esq., resigned.

6. Thomas Maitland, esq., Her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland, to be one of the Lords of Session.

7. James Moncrieff, esq., Advocate, to be Her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland.

12. John Harford Battersby, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of Abraham Gray Harford Battersby, esq. (formerly Abraham Gray Harford), of Stoke Park, co. Gloucester, to use the surname of Harford after instead of before that of Battersby.

— To be members of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms: Charles Tyler, esq., *vice* Tyler, retired; Sir James Lawrence Cotter, bart., late 27th Regt., *vice* Ford, retired.—Robert Stephenson, esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be holden in the year 1851; Lieut.-Col. William Reed, Royal Eng., C.B., to be one of the Executive Committee of the said Commission, in the room of Robert Stephenson, esq., and to be Chairman of the said Executive Committee.

19. Aston Davoren, esq., to be Puisne Justice for the Island of St. Christopher.

20. John Crawford, esq., to be second Judge of the Supreme Court of the colony of South Australia.

27. The Hon. Gustavus Fred. Hamilton, of Burwarton, co. Salop, and Brancepeth Castle, co. Durham (only son and heir apparent of Gustavus Viscount Boyne), and Emma Maria his wife, only daughter of Matthew Russell, esq., of Brancepeth Castle, and sister and heir of William Russell, esq., to take the name of Russell after Hamilton; and the said G. F. Hamilton to bear the arms of Russell quarterly with those of Hamilton.

Army Appointments.

8. 12th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Randal Rumley, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—29th Foot, Brevet Col. the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, C.B., from half-pay 62nd Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel. — 68th Foot, Major-General Douglas Mercer, C.B., to be Colonel.—80th Foot, Major-Gen. Henry Daubeney, to be Colonel.

15. 14th Foot, Brevet Major T. H. Tidy, to be Major.—42nd Foot, Major C. Dunsmure, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. G. B. Cumberland, to be Major.—78th Foot, Major W. Hamilton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet Major T. J. Taylor, to be Major.—Brevet Capt. S. J. Hill, 2nd West India Regt., to be Major in the Army.

22. 12th Light Dragoons, Capt. W. H. Tottenham, to be Major.—69th Foot, Major J. W. L. Paxton, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. D. E. Mackirdy, to be Major.—80th Foot, Major C. Lewis, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. R. G. Hughes, to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. the Hon. W. H. S. Cotton, from the 1st Life Guards, to be Major.

Navy Promotions.

5. Lieut. the Hon. Francis Egerton (late Flag-Lieutenant to Sir Thomas Herbert), to be Commander.

15. Capt. Sir C. Sullivan, bart., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Lieut. J. S. Parsons, to be a retired Commander of 1830.

Appointments.—Capt. R. S. Robinson, to the *Arrogant*.—Lieut.-Col. C. F. Green, to be Director of the engineering and architectural works of the Admiralty.—Commander T. G. Forbes, to the *Philomel*.—Capt. George Frederick Rich (1823), to superintend the Royal William Victualling-yard and the Naval Hospital at Devonport, *vice* Capt. Toup Nicolas.—Comm. William Moorsom, (1848) to the *Excellent*: addit. for special service.—Capt. Lord John Hay, C.B., to be Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard.—Capt. Horatio Austin, C.B., to the *Resolute*.—Capt. Erasmus Ommanney to the *Assistance*.—Lieut. Sherard Osborn to the *Pioneer*.—Lieut. Robert D. Aldrich and W. H. J. Browne, to the *Resolute*.—Lieuts. F. L. M'Clintock and J. E. Elliott to the *Assistance*, for the Arctic Expedition.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. J. A. Jeremie, Regius Professorship of Divinity, Cambridge (Feb. 16),

PROMOTIONS.

to which is annexed Somersham, R. W. Colne C. and Pidley C. Hunts.

Rev. S. H. Russell, Second Classical and Assistant Mathematical Mastership, Merchant Taylors' School.

Rev. J. H. Singer, D.D., Regius Professorship of Divinity, University of Dublin.

Rev. S. Smith, Donnellan Lectureship, 1850, University of Dublin.

E. Woodford, LL.D., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.

Members to serve in Parliament.

Colchester.—Lord John Manners.

Kirkcudbright Stewartry. — John Mackie, esq., of Bargaly.

Windsor.—John Hatchell, esq., of Dublin, Solicitor-General for Ireland.

MARCH.

Gazette Promotions.

6. The Earl of Carlisle, to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

13. Falkner Hope, esq., to be Resident Magistrate at Richmond, Cape of Good Hope; George Garcia, esq., to be Solicitor-General for Trinidad. — James Tyler, esq., to be Lieut. of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Sir M. Wyatt.

15. Lothian Shefficld Dickson, esq., to be Exon of Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* Bellairs.

18. The Earl of Airlie and Lord Blantyre, elected Representative Peers for Scotland.

22. The Marquess of Westminster to be Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household (*vice* Earl Fortescue), and sworn of the Privy Council.

Army Appointments.

1. Capt. W. Driberg, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Major unattached.

8. 1st. Dragoon Guards, Captain A. Scott, to be Major.—15th Dragoons, Major M. W. Smith, to be Lieut.-Col.; Captain C. H. T. Hecker, to be Major.—72nd Foot, Captain R. P. Sharp, to be Major.—Provisional Battalion at Chatham, Major H. Jervis, from 72nd Foot, to be Lieut-Colonel.

15. 4th Light Dragoons, Captain J. T. D. Halkett, to be Major.—18th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B. from 62nd Foot, to be Colonel.—62nd Foot, Major-Gen. J. Fergusson, C.B., to be Colonel.

20. Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. R. Chapman, C.B., K.C.H., to be Colonel Commandant.

22. 1st Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. R. C. S. Clifford, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.

29. 12th Foot, Major J. M. Perceval, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain T. Brooke, to be Major.—43rd Foot, Major-General J. Fergusson, C.B., from 62nd Foot, to be Colonel.—62nd Foot, Major-General W. Smelt, C. B., to be Colonel.

Navy Promotions.

27. Rear-Adm. Sir G. F. Seymour, C.B. K.C.H. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Sir J. Marshall, C.B., K.C.H., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Captain H. Jenkinson, to be a retired Rear-Admiral, on the terms proposed 1st Sept., 1846.

Appointments. — 4. Commander Robert T. Bedford (1848), to the *Lily* 12.

Civil Appointments.

Lord Campbell, to be Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

C. J. Hare, M.D., Assistant Physician, University College Hospital, London.

Sir R. H. Inglis, bart., D.C.L., Antiquarian Professorship, Royal Academy of Arts.

Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, M.A., Professorship of Ancient History, Royal Academy of Arts.

Members Returned to Parliament.

Canterbury.—Frederick Romilly, esq.

Sligo Co.—Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.

APRIL.

Gazette Promotions.

16. Jacobus Johannes Le Sueur, esq., now Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate for the district of Swellendam, at the Cape of Good Hope, to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate for the district of Worcester, in that colony; and Richard Southey, esq.,

PROMOTIONS.

to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate for the district of Swellendam.

James Davys, esq., to be Colonial Surgeon for Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

19. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, to be one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet to Her Majesty.

25. Edward Griffiths, esq., Lieut. R.N., to be Superintendent of Liberated Africans at St. Helena.

Army Appointments.

5. 9th Light Dragoons, brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Fullerton, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain A. Little, to be Major.

12. Unattached, Captain J. Ward, from 91st Foot, to be Major.—Staff, Major-Gen. G. Brown, C.B., to be Adjutant-General to the Forces; brevet Colonel G. A. Wetherall, C.B., to be Deputy Adjutant-General.

18. 42nd Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B., from 93rd Foot, to be Colonel.—78th Foot, Major H. W. Stisted to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase; Captain H. Hamilton to be Major.—93rd Foot, Major-General W. Wemyss to be Colonel.

26. 10th Foot, Major T. Miller to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major H.E. Longden, to be Major.

Navy Promotions.

10. To be Captain, James Wilcox.

— To be Captain, Commander John Macdougall (1846).

20. P. L. Crofton, to be Commander.

25. Lieutenant Geoffry, T. P. Hornby (1844), Lieutenant John Tyssen (1832), and Lieutenant Henry Bernard (1841), to be Commanders.

Appointments. — Captain Armar L. Corry (1821), additional to the *Victory*, flag-ship at Portsmouth, for service in the Packet Office at Southampton.—Commander James N. Strange, to the *Archer*.—Captain John Macdougall to the *Amphitrite*.—Commander G. T. P. Hornby to the *Asia*.

Ecclesiastical Preferment.

Rev. H. P. Hamilton, Deanery of Salisbury.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. W. E. Buckley, Professorship of Classical Literature, East India College, Haileybury.

Rev. S. Butcher, D.D., Lord Primate's Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, Trinity College, Dublin.

Civil Preferments.

Captain Douglas W. P. Labalmondière, to be Chief Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, in the place of Captain Hay, who has succeeded Sir Charles Rowan as joint Commissioner with Mr. Mayne.

J. W. Gordon, A.R.A., to be President of the Royal Scottish Academy of Arts.

Member returned to Parliament.

Totnes.—Lord Seymour.

MAY.

Gazette Promotions.

3. The Royal Commission for promoting the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations in 1851, have appointed Professor Lyon Playfair to be a Special Commissioner to communicate with Local Committees.—Leicester Viney Smith, esq., of Ardington House, Berks, Capt. R. Eng., in compliance with the last will of Robert Vernon, esq., of Pall Mall and Ardington House, deceased, to assume the surname of Vernon alone, in lieu of that of Smith, and quarter the arms of Vernon with those of Smith.

14. Lord Howden (now Envoy Extraordinary to Brazil), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.—James Hudson, esq. (now Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.—Loftus Charles Otway, esq. (now paid Attaché), to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid.—Geo. Lowenfeld, esq., to be Receiver-General for the colony of British Guiana.—Thos. Stringfellow, esq., to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate at Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope.

18. Sir John Jervis, knt., Her Majesty's Attorney-General; Samuel Martin, esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel;

PROMOTIONS.

W. Hen. Walton, esq., barrister-at-law, and one of the Masters of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer; George William Bramwell, esq., barrister-at-law; and James Shaw Willes, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Commissioners for Inquiring into the Process, Practice, and System of Pleading in the Superior Courts of Law at Westminster and on Circuit.

31. The Hon. William Stafford Jerningham (paid Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation at the Hague), to be Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

Army Appointments.

17. 35th Foot, Capt. E. H. Hutchinson to be Major.—Cape Mounted Riflemen, brevet Lieut.-Col. G. T. C. Napier to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. H. Somerset to be Major.

21. 6th Dragoon Guards, brevet Lieut.-Col. D. Hay to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major H. R. Jones to be Major.—5th Foot, Major P. M. N. Guy to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase; Capt. W. C. Kennedy to be Major.—52nd Foot, Major H. S. Davis to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. G. Campbell to be Major.—67th Foot, Major T. J. Adair to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. S. H. Murray to be Major.

24. Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. Edw. John Stracey to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—74th Foot, Capt. Alexander Seton to be Major.

Navy Appointments.

2. Capt. Michael Quin (1837), to the *Ajax* 56, flag-ship of Rear-Adm. M. H. Dixon, at Cork.—7. Comm. Henry C. Otter (1844), to the *Comet* steam-vessel; Comm. Thomas Smith (d.) (1846), additional to the *Comet*, on surveying service.—9. Comm. Henry R. Foote (1845), to the *Prometheus* steam-sloop.—29. Capt. W. J. H. Johnstone, to the *Albion*.

Ecclesiastical Preferment.

Hon. and Rev. Robt. Plunket (Archdeacon of Killala) to be Dean of Tuam.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

E. J. Chapman, Professorship of Mineralogy, University College, London.

G. V. Ellis, esq., Professorship of Anatomy in University College, London.

Rev. James Pulling, B.D., Fellow, to the Mastership of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Civil Preferments.

Major J. A. Moore, to be a Director of the East India Company.

G. C. Cornwall, esq., to be Secretary to the Post Office for Ireland; Private Secretary to the Marquess of Clanricarde, Fred. R. Jackson, esq., to be President of the Money-Order Office in London.

JUNE.

Gazette Promotions.

1. Charles Christopher, Baron Cottenham, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, created Viscount Crowhurst, of Crowhurst, in Surrey, and Earl of Cottenham, of Cottenham, co. Cambridge.

19. Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, the Right Hon. Sir L. Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England, and Sir R. M. Rolfe, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, to be Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal.—James Scotland, esq., to be Chief Justice for the island of St. Christopher; Sir Robert Bowcher Clarke, knt., C.B. (Chief Justice of Barbados), to be also Chief Justice of St. Lucia; John George Porter Atthill, esq., to be Puisne Judge; Louis La Caze, esq., to be Attorney-General; and Cyprien Mallet Paret, esq., to be Solicitor-General for that island.

Army Appointments.

3. Royal Artillery, brevet Major T. A. Lethbridge to be Lieut.-Colonel.

5. Royal Artillery, brevet Major D. Thorndike to be Lieut.-Colonel.

7. 17th Foot, Major J. O'Grady, to be Major.—97th Foot, Major G. Hutchinson, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

14. 69th Foot, Capt. A. Cole, to be Major.

18. Royal Artillery, brevet Major W. Fraser, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

21. Unattached, Capt. the Hon. J. Colborne, from the 16th Foot, to be Major.

PROMOTIONS.

26. Royal Artillery, brevet Major C. Gostling, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

28. Scots Fusilier Guards, Major and Col. W. T. Knollys, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Col. H. Lord Rokeby, to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. F. Seymour, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—32nd Foot, Major Gen. Sir R. Armstrong, C.B., from 25th Foot, to be Colonel.—95th Foot, Major-Gen. J. Bell, C.B., to be Colonel.—Brevet Capt. M. C. Halcott, of 15th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

24. Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Poulett, to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Capt. J. E. Wemyss, to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Retired Captains, Edward Saurin, John Hardy Godby, and Christopher Strachey, to be Retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms proposed 1st Sept., 1846.

Appointments.—1. Commanders, W. Howat to the *Albion*, and H. Temple to the *Dolphin*.

JULY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

3. Knighted. Colonel the Hon. Sir Henry Dundas, C.B., 60th Royal Rifles; John Watson Gordon, esq., Limner to Her Majesty for Scotland, and President of the Royal Scottish Academy; Edwin Landseer, esq., painter; Charles Hastings, esq., M.D.; and Robert Carswell, esq., M.D., Physician to His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

13. The Right Hon. Henry Tufnell, sworn of the Privy Council.

15. The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wilde, knt., sworn Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and Ireland; and created Baron Truro, of Bowes, co. Middlesex.

19. Nathaniel Hart, esq., to be Her Majesty's Treasurer, and Robert Shany Harper, esq., to be Provost-Marshal for the island of St. Christopher.—Johannes Cornelius Schade, esq., to be Financial Accountant for the colony of British Guiana.

Sir John Jervis, to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Sir John Romilly, to be Attorney-General.

Alexander J. E. Cockburn, esq., to be Solicitor-General.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

9. 29th Foot, brevet Major A. St. G. H. Stepney, to be Major.

12. 66th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Grubbe, from 76th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

19. 72nd Foot, Capt. J. W. Gainford, to be Major.—3rd West Indian Regt., brevet Lieut.-Col. C. M. Maclean, from 72nd Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Hospital Staff, Dep. Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, Charles St. John, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals.—Brevets, to be Majors in the Army: Capt. N. T. Christie, 38th Foot; Capt. C. E. Macdonnell, 29th Foot.—To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies: Capt. H. B. Edwardes, 1st Bengal European Regt.; Capt. H. J. Stannus, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

1. Capt. Sir H. M. Blackwood, to the *Vengeance;* Comm. R. D. White, to the *Cygnet*.

5. Comm. W. R. Mends, to the *Vengeance*.

17. Capt. J. R. Lambert, to the *Fox;* Comm. Pecke H. Dyke, to the *Inflexible;* J. S. Ellman to the *Salamander*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. F. Fulford, D.D., Bishopric of Montreal.

Right Rev. G. J. Mountain, D.D., Bishopric of Quebec.

Rev. T. Jackson, D.D., Bishopric of Lyttelton, Canterbury Settlement, New Zealand.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENT.

J. Anster, LL.D., Professorship of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence, Trinity College, Dublin.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Chester.—Hon. W. O. Stanley.

Devonport.—Sir John Romilly, *re-elected*.

Southampton.—A. J. E. Cockburn, esq., *re-elected*.

PROMOTIONS.

AUGUST.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

6. George Van Buren, esq., to be Solicitor-General for Tobago.—Edwin Donald Baynes, esq., to be Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Crown for Montserrat.

14. Knighted, Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, esq., M.P., Her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

The Rev. David James Stewart, M.A., Vicar of Hillmarton, in the county of Wilts, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Thomas Southwood Smith, M.D., to be a Member of the General Board of Health.

16. The Queen having been graciously pleased to make and ordain a special statute of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for the purpose of authorizing the admission into the Military Divisions of the second and third classes such officers of the Commissariat and Medical Departments of the Army and Navy, and of the East India Company's Armies and Navy, as by their meritorious services have already or may hereafter be deemed by Her Majesty to have deserved such distinction:—Sir John Bisset, knt., Commissary-General; Sir James M'Grigor, bart., M.D., Director-General of the Medical Department of the Army; Sir William Burnett, knt., M.D., Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy; and James Thomson, esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals on the Bengal Establishment, to be ordinary members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Order.—To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Hon. Order, viz.: Duncan M'Arthur, esq., M.D., Retired Physician of the Fleet; Sir John Webb, knt., Director-General of the Medical Department of the Ordnance; Thomas Dunmore, esq., Commissary-General; Sir James Robert Grant, knt., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals; John Gunning, esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals; John Robert Hunte, esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals; Gregory Haines, esq., Commissary-General; William Filder, esq., Commissary-General; William Booth, esq., Deputy Commissary-General; Sir John Richardson, knt., M.D., Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets; Benjamin Fonseca Outram, esq., M.D., Retired Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets; Robert Perkins Hillyar, esq., Retired Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets; Sir George Magrath, knt., M.D., Retired Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets; Sir John Liddell, knt., M.D., Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets; Henry Franklin, esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals; James French, esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals; Stephen Woolriche, esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals; Charles Rennie, esq., Superintending-Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment; B. W. Macleod, esq., M.D., Superintending-Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment; John Wylie, esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals on the Madras Establishment; and Charles Doyle Straker, esq., M.D., Superintending-Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment.—Colonel Hugh Massey Wheeler, C.B., of the Bengal Inf., to be Knight Commander of the said Order.—Lieut.-Cols. H. Paynter, 24th Foot, E. Lugard, 29th Foot, H. T. Tucker, Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, and J. Hallett, 3rd Bombay Nat. Inf., to be Companions of the said Order.

19. Knighted, Benjamin Fonseca Outram, M.D., of Hanover-square, Retired Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, and C.B.

23. Augustus William Hanson to be Her Majesty's Consul in the Republic of Liberia. — Henry John Murray, esq., late British Vice-Consul at Tangier, to be Her Majesty's Consul in the Canary Islands.

24. Henry Thomas, Earl of Chichester, to be First Church Estates Commissioner, and John George Shaw Lefevre, esq., to be Second Church Estates Commissioner.

27. Arthur R. Hollingsworth, esq., to be Assistant Receiver-General of Berbice.

28. Lord Seymour, Charles Alexander Gore, esq., and the Right Hon. Thomas Francis Kennedy, to be Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, &c.

31. Field-Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G. and G.C.B., to be Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde Park and St. James's Park.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich; the Very Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, D.C.L., Dean of Carlisle; the Rev. Francis

Jeune, D.C.L., Master of Pembroke College, in the University of Oxford; the Rev. Henry George Liddell, M.A., Head Master of St. Peter's College, Westminster; John Lucius Dampier, esq., M.A., Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall; the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A., Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford; and the Rev. George Henry Sacheverell Johnson, M.A., of Queen's College, in the University of Oxford, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University and Colleges of Oxford.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester; the Very Rev. George Peacock, D.D., Dean of Ely; Sir John Frederick William Herschell, bart.; Sir John Romilly, knt., Her Majesty's Attorney-General; and the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, M.A., Woodwardian Professor of Geology in the University of Cambridge, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University and Colleges of Cambridge.

H.R.H. Prince Albert to be High Steward of Windsor.

Francis Warden, esq., to be a Director of the East India Company.

Corry Cornellan, esq. (private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant), to be Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland, *vice* F. B. Long, deceased.

Army Appointments.

2. Staff Surgeon of the First Class, D. Scott, to be Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals; Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, J. Mair, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class.—To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army: Lieut.-Colonels F. Markham, C.B., 32nd Regt.; G. H. Lockwood, C.B., 3rd Light Dragoons; and J. B. Gough, C.B., 3rd Light Dragoons, Quarter-Master-Gen. to Her Majesty's Forces serving in India.—To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army: Majors J. L. Dennis, 94th Regt.; C. R. S. L. West, 21st Foot; and F. P. Haines, 21st Foot.—To be Majors in the Army: Captains J. Ramsay, 22nd Regt.; and E. A. Holditch, 80th Regt.—To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army in the East Indies: Lieut.-Colonels W. Garden, C.B., 36th Bengal N. Inf., late Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army; P. Grant, C.B., 59th Bengal N. Inf., late Adj.-Gen. of the Bengal Army.—To be Lieut.-Col. in the Army in the East Indies: Major J. B. Bellasis, 9th Bombay N. Inf.—To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies: Captains W. C. Campbell, 30th Bengal N. Inf.; C. Cheape, 51st Bengal N. Inf.; and W. E. Mulcaster, 64th Bengal N. Inf.

9. 7th Foot, Major L. W. Yea to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Thomas St. Vincent H. C. Troubridge to be Major.—13th Foot, Capt. A. E. F. Holcombe to be Major.—51st Foot, Capt. W. H. Hare to be Major.—70th Foot, Capt. G. Durnford to be Major.

16. Coldstream Guards, General John Earl of Strafford, G.C.B., from 29th Foot, to be Col.—29th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Lord Downes, K.C.B., from 54th Foot, to be Col.—54th Foot, Major-Gen. W. A. Gordon, C.B., to be Col.—60th Foot, Field Marshal H.R.H. Prince Albert to be Colonel-in-Chief.—74th Foot, Major-Gen. A. Thomson, C.B., to be Col.—Brevet Major H. C. Rawlinson, C.B., of the Hon. East India Company's service to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Ottoman dominions.

Navy Promotions.

Commander Hugh Dunlop (1842), to the rank of Captain; Lieutenants Edward R. Power (1839), and James H. Bridges (1838), to be Commanders.

Appointments.—Capt. Hon. Montagu Stopford, to the *Trafalgar* 120; Comm. C. J. F. Ewart, to be Second Captain.—Capt. G. R. Lambert, to the *Fox* 42; Capt. H. W. Giffard, to the *Dragon* steam-frigate; Comm. H. Lysaght, to the *Phœnix* steam-sloop.

Members returned to Parliament.

Lambeth.—William Williams, esq.
Mayo.—G. G. Ouseley Higgins, esq.
Tamworth.—Sir Robert Peel, bart.

SEPTEMBER.

Gazette Promotions.

10. Brevet Major John Jacob, Bombay Artillery, to be Companion of the Bath.

PROMOTIONS.

23. Daniel O'Connell, esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Pará.

30. Sir Denis Le Marchant, bart., to be Under-Clerk of the Parliament, to attend upon the Commons in Parliament assembled.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

3. 10th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. C. Wellesley, from the 81st Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel T. Miller, who exchanges.

13. Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Slade, to be Colonel.

17. 14th Light Dragoons, Major C. Steuart, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain J. H. Goddard, to be Major—78th Foot, Captain C. C. M'Intyre, to be Major; Brevet Capt. E. Mortimer, of the 31st Foot, to be Major in the Army.

24. Brevet Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., to have the local rank of General in the East Indies; Major James Roxburgh, on the Bengal retired list, to have temporary local rank of Major in the Army.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

2. Vice-Adm. Sir T. Briggs, G.C.M.G., to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Sir W. B. Proctor, bart., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. F. E. Loch, to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Captains, A. Adderley and Sir R. O'Conor, K.C.H., to be Retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms proposed 1st Sept., 1846.

4. Lieut. Edward F. N. K. Wassey, to be Commander.

Appointments.—Commander G. A. Seymour, to the *Firefly*.—Commander George Sumner Hand (1841), to command the *Hecate*, 6, steam-sloop, at Portsmouth.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. H. Browne, Deanery of Lismore, and Burnchurch R. Kilkenny.

Very Rev. T. S. Townsend, Deanery of Waterford.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, to be an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

The Right Hon. Fox Maule, to be a Governor of the Charter House.

Henry Thoby Prinsep, esq., to be a Director of the East India Company.

Philip Hardwick, esq., to be Treasurer of the Royal Academy, *vice* Sir R. Smirke, resigned.

OCTOBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. Sir G. W. Anderson, knt., C.B. (now Governor of the Mauritius), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon.—James Macaulay Higginson, esq. (now Governor of the Leeward Islands), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius.—Robert J. Mackintosh, esq. (now Lieut.-Governor of St. Christopher), to be Governor and Commander of Antigua, Montserrat, Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica; Edward Hay Drummond Hay, esq. (now President and Senior Member of Council of the Virgin Islands), to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. Christopher.

9. George Deas, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of the Shires of Ross and Cromarty.

17. Peter Laurie, esq., of Park-square, Regent's Park, and Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, in compliance with a request contained in the last will of Catherine Jack, spinster, late of Sloane-street, to take the name of Northall before that of Laurie, and bear the arms of Northall quarterly with those of Laurie.

24. The Right Hon. R. L. Sheil, to be Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

30. The Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, to be Ranger and Keeper of the New Park, near Richmond.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

1. 93rd Foot, Captain W. B. Ainslie, to be Major.

5. Royal Artillery, brevet Major C. H. Mee, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Tylden, to be Colonel; brevet Lieut.-Col. G. C. Du Plat, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major T. Budgen, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

8. 9th Light Dragoons, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. H. Grant, C.B., to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. A. Spottiswoode, to be Major.

15. 47th Foot, Major J. Gordon, to

be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. Sutton, to be Major.—69th Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon A. B. Cleland, M.D., to be Surgeon. — Hospital Staff, Assistant-Surgeon J. R. M. Lewis, M.D., from the Rifle Brigade, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon.

22. 71st Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon W. Simpson, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* Assistant-Surgeon M. A. Jane, who exchanges.—Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Major P. W. Taylor, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. P. Hill, to be Major.

25. Brevet Major-Gen. Sir J. Grey, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieut.-General in the East Indies.

Navy Promotions.

1. Capt. E. Collier, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Captains T. B. Sullivan, C.B., and D. Scott, to be retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms proposed Sept. 1, 1846.

Ecclesiastical Preferments and Appointments.

Very Rev. Viscount Mount-Morres, LL.D., Deanery of Achonry.

Very Rev. E. N. Hoare, Deanery of Waterford.

Very Rev. T. Townsend, Bishopric of Meath.

Chaplaincies.

Rev. A. P. Stanley, to be Secretary of the Oxford Commission of University Inquiry.

Rev. D. H. Weir, Professorship of Oriental Languages, University of Glasgow.

Rev. J. Wilson, B.D., Presidentship of Trinity College, Oxford.

Civil Preferments.

Right Hon. J. H. Monahan, to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland; John Hatchell, esq., to be Attorney-General; and Henry George Hughes, esq., Q.C., to be Solicitor-General.

Right Hon. J. A. Stuart Wortley, Q.C., to be Recorder of London.

Members returned to Parliament.

Herefordshire. — Thomas William Booker, esq.

Montgomeryshire. — Herbert W. W. Wynn, esq.

Poole.—Henry Danby Seymour, esq.

NOVEMBER.

Gazette Promotions.

5. Charles Mann, esq., to be Crown Solicitor, and Henry Jickling, esq., to be Master of the Supreme Court for the Colony of South Australia.

12. Patrick Burns, esq., to be Provost Marshal for the island of Montserrat.

13. Knighted, Sir Samuel Martin, Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert M. Rolfe, Vice-Chancellor of England, sworn of the Privy Council.

The Rev. George Robinson Moncreiff, M.A., Rector of Tattenhall, and William Parsons Warburton, esq., B.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, to be Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

14. Dr. Townsend, Lord Bishop of Meath, and John Hatchell, esq., Attorney-General, sworn of the Privy Council for Ireland.

21. Alfred Tennyson, esq., to be Poet Laureate in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

To be Inspectors of Coal Mines in Great Britain: J. Kenyon Blackwell, Joseph Dickinson, Matthias Dunn, and Charles Morton, esqs.

22. Samuel George Bonham, esq., C.B., Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong, and Sir George William Anderson, knt., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon, to be Civil Knights Commanders of the Bath; John Beverly Robinson, esq., Chief Justice for Canada West, and Sir Thomas Hastings, knt., Captain R.N., Storekeeper, of the Ordnance, to be Companions of the Bath.

25. Hon. Mary Frederica Seymour to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Hon. E. F. Lennox.

Baron Dunsany, elected a Representative Peer for Ireland.

George Arbuthnot, esq., to be Auditor of the Civil List.

Charles Norris Wilde, esq., to be Secretary of Lunatics.

Charles Lock Eastlake, esq., to be

PROMOTIONS.

President of the Royal Academy; and Mr. James Clarke Hook, to be an Associate.

Army Appointments.

5. Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Captain Lord J. C. P. Murray, to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.

8. 13th Foot, Captain R. G. Burslem, to be Major.—16th Foot, Major W. Cockell, from half-pay unattached, to be Major, *vice* C. Murray, who exchanges.

15. 1st Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. J. A. Lambert, to be Captain and Lieut-Colonel.

18. Royal Artillery, brevet Major T. Desbrisay, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

25. Lieutenant-Gen. Sir John Grey, K.C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

29. 15th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir H. Watson, C.B., from 33rd Foot, to be Colonel.—20th Foot, Lieut-Gen. Sir A. Pilkington, K.C.B., from 82nd Foot, to be Colonel. — 48th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir J. H. Reynett, to be Colonel.—50th Foot, Major H. E. De Burgh Sidly, from 86th Foot, to be Major.—63rd Foot, Major-Gen. T. Kenah, C.B., to be Colonel. —82nd Foot, Major-Gen. F. M. Milman, to be Colonel.—86th Foot, Major W. L. Tudor, from 50th Foot, to be Major.

Navy Promotions.

6. Rear-Adm. C. J. Johnston, to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. D. Price, to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms of 1st Sept., 1846: N. L. Patcshall, R. Money, C. B. J. Sheridan, Sir H. L. Baker, bart., C.B., G. W. H. D'Aeth, R. Ramsey, C.B., and J. C. G. Roberts, C.B.

7. Commander A. P. Eardley Wilmot, to the *Britomart* 8.

11. Rear-Adm. E. Ratsey to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Captain his Grace Algernon Duke of Northumberland to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Captains A. Tisdall and J. G. Garland, to be retired Rear-Admirals on the terms of 1st Sept., 1846.

13. To be Captains: Commanders T. S. Brock, J. A. Stevens, T. F. Birch.

Ecclesiastical Preferments and Appointments.

Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton (R. of Hagley), Honorary Canon, Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. D. Bagot, Deanery of Dromore.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. W. H. Bateson, Secretary to Commission, Cambridge University Inquiry.

Rev. G. E. Corrie, B.D., Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, Vice-Chancellor of that University, 1850-1.

Rev. Richard Okes, D.D., Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

Professor A. J. Scott, M.A., Principalship of Owen's College, Manchester, and Professorship of Logic, English Language, &c.

DECEMBER.

Gazette Promotions.

3. A. Bannerman, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

6. The Hon. George Sulyarde Stafford Jerningham (now Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople), to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris.

13. The Right Hon. Sir R. M. Rolfe (Vice-Chancellor), created Baron Cranworth, of Cranworth, co. Norfolk.—Sir John Fred. William Herschel, bart., to be Master and Worker of Her Majesty's Mint.

17. George Grey Sullivan, esq. (now Consul at Ning-po), to be Consul at Amoy.

19. Sir John Romilly, knt., Attorney-General, George James Turner, esq., Q.C., Richard Bethell, esq., Q.C., James Parker, esq., Q.C., William Page Wood, esq., Q.C., Charles Crompton, esq., barrister, and William Melbourne James, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the Process, Practice, and System of Pleading in the Court of Chancery.

20. James Carter, esq. (one of the Puisne Judges of New Brunswick), to be Chief Justice for that province.

24. W. C. Brackenbury, esq. (now Consular Assistant to the British Mission at Madrid), to be Her Majesty's Consul at that capital.

31. To be Baronets of the United Kingdom:—Major-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, G.C.B.; James Matheson, esq., of the Lews, co. Ross, and of Achany, co. Sutherland; and Richard

PROMOTIONS.

Tufton, esq., of Appleby Castle, co. Westmoreland, Skipton Castle, co. York, and Hothfield Place, in the county of Kent.

Sir James Emerson Tennent, knt., to be Governor of St. Helena.—James Vickery Drysdale, esq., to be Colonial Secretary, and Robt. G. M'Hugh, esq., to be Her Majesty's Treasurer for the Island of St. Lucia.

The Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, Mr. Falconer, and Dr. Twiss, of Doctors' Commons, arbitrators to determine the boundary between the provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

Army Appointments.

6. 44th Foot, Capt. C. W. D. Stavely, to be Major.

15. 16th Light Dragoons, Captain T. Pattle, to be Major.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. and brevet Major C. A. F. Berkeley, to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—Unattached, Capt. F. L. Arthur, from 40th Foot, to be Major.

27. Grenadier Guards, Major and Col. Sir O. Honyman, bart., to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. and brevet Col. J. J. W. Angerstein, to be Major.—41st Foot, Major G. Carpenter, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. A. J. W. Northey, to be Major.—47th Foot, Major W. O'Grady Haly, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. R. T. Farren, to be Major.—77th Foot, Major T. G. Egerton, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. G. Dixon, to be Major.

Navy Promotions.

Commander Charles Barker (in command of *Serpent*), to the rank of Captain.—Lieut. W. G. Luard (First of *Hastings* 72), George Western, Sir G. Webster, bart., and Thomas Heard, to be Commanders.—Capt. Andrew Drew, to be Naval Storekeeper at the Cape of Good Hope.

30. Capt. J. T. Nicolas, C.B., K.H., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. W. S. Lovell, K.H., to be a retired Rear-Admiral under the terms of Sept. 1, 1846.

Appointments.—Capt. Sir J. Everard Home to the *Calliope* 26 (for New Zealand); Capt. Charles Frederick to the *Amphitrite* 24; Capt. L. T. Jones to the *Sampson* steam-frigate.—Commander Byron Drury to the *Pandora* 6; Commander J. H. Genneys to the *Fantome* 12, at Portsmouth; Commander G. H. Gardner to the *Blenheim* screw guard-ship at Portsmouth; Commander T. Etheridge to the *Penguin* 6, at Devonport; Commander W. T. Rivers to the *Volcano* steam-sloop (for Africa).—Lieut. W. A. R. Pearce to command the *Atholl* 2.—Vice-Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour, C.B., G.C.H., to be Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, North American and Halifax stations, and his son, Capt. G. H. Seymour, his flag-Capt.—Captain L. T. Jones to the *Sampson*.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. J. T. Bennet (V. of Barling, Essex), Sub-Deanery and First Canonry in St. Paul's.

Rev. T. F. H. Bridge (R. of St. John's, Newfoundland), Archdeacon of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Rev. A. Clive, Pyon Parva Canonry in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. R. M. Master, Hon. Canon in Manchester Cathedral.

Rev. E. J. Moor, Hon. Canonry in Norwich Cathedral.

Rev. W. C. F. Webber, Minor Canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Collegiate Appointment.

A. H. Clough, M.A., Professorship of English Language and Literature, University College, London.

Members returned to Parliament.

Limerick Co.—Wyndham Goold, esq.

St. Alban's.—Jacob Bell, jun.

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL CAUSES.—THE GORHAM CASE.

BY the wisdom of the fathers of the Protestant Church in England, to whom at the Reformation fell the momentous duty of framing a scheme of Church polity, the Articles, Formularies, and Rubrics of our Church were made large and comprehensive enough in matters of doctrine, and sufficiently open in respect of forms, to include within her pale all who, protesting against the corruptions of the Church of Rome, were agreed upon the leading points of the Christian faith, although they might differ upon some matters, doctrinal and formular, to which the minds of men have attached great importance:—and thus it has happened that at all times, in the history of our Church, there have been found large bodies of the laity, and ministers of undoubted learning and piety, who hold contrary opinions in relation to some given points of doctrine. In the nature of things it has also occurred that prelates of the Church (many of them held in succeeding times in almost apostolic reverence) have been freely charged, by those whose views upon some points of teaching were diverse, with holding opinions not perfectly orthodox. In recent times the great division of Churchmen has been into High Church and Low Church, although the precise line of demarcation is not easily defined; these divisions containing within themselves various subdivisions, each approaching more or less the boundaries of their own party.

Of late years, as is well known, a large, most learned, and most exemplary section of the High Church party, who have been popularly designated "Puseyites," or "Tractarians," have become very prominent, from the extreme views they have enunciated in respect of many points relating to the Sacraments of the Church, the sacred elements of the Communion, confession, and absolution, the authority of the Church, Church ceremonials, and religious life. The extreme zeal and earnestness with which the Tractarians have pushed their doctrines and practices have caused them to be viewed with suspicion by the large body of members of the Church, and with absolute aversion by the Low Church party, and by the Protestant Dissenters generally, all of whom charged them with being in their hearts no other than Roman Catholics—a charge to which the secession to that Church of many clergymen and laymen, who had adopted their views, gave unhappy countenance. To these grounds of distrust is to be added the evident extent to which the Roman Catholics now exercise

their worship in this country, which, though perhaps not more than they are entitled to in the enjoyment of their civil and religious liberties, yet they certainly have exercised with a degree of openness, and, in some cases, of obtrusiveness, which could not fail to alarm timid Churchmen, and exasperate those who retained the somewhat old-fashioned horror of Popery in every form. There existed, therefore, at this time in the Church very strong and uneasy feelings—on the part of the Tractarians, in respect of the laxity of view to which they held the Church of England to have fallen in many of its doctrines and practices, and of their desire to inculcate their own more exalted opinions—on the part of the rest of the Church (a feeling experienced still more strongly by the Dissenting bodies), of alarm and distrust as to the extent to which the Tractarians were (as they alleged) endeavouring to Romanize the Church by their teaching and practices, wherever they had gained a footing. To these causes of disquiet and uneasiness a new controversy was now added, by which the moderate party in the Church was equally disturbed, and by which parties, and, to some extent, principles, were reversed, and fresh elements of discord introduced. A doctrine respecting baptismal regeneration, predestination, and election, unequivocally assignable to the views of the Low Church party, was put forward by a clergyman of the Church of England, in answer to his diocesan (a prelate who was known to hold High Church views), who was worsted in the issue, the obnoxious minister instituted to a benefice in his own diocese, and the self-contained authority asserted for the Church set at nought by the supreme jurisdiction of a temporal tribunal, whose decision overruled and reversed that of the Ecclesiastical Court. It was now the turn of the Tractarian party to feel the alarm. Not only had the civil power interfered in a subject on which they held the Church to have inherent and exclusive authority, but it had decided in opposition to one of their most cherished dogmas. They accordingly made strenuous endeavours to enlist on their side those Churchmen who viewed with suspicion the interference of the temporal Court in matters ecclesiastical, and who held the controverted doctrine to be Calvinistic, and contrary to what is taught by the Church of England. The consequences of these events were very unhappy, leading to violent controversy, with its usual accompaniments of misunderstanding, uncharitableness, and doubt. Some of the most zealous disputants of the High Church party, exasperated at the interposition of the civil authority in Church matters, and at the powerlessness of the Church, unable to rely on their own strength of faith and judgment, sought refuge in the Church of Rome, which not only recognises no secular interference, but arrogates to itself and exercises dogmatic and infallible authority in matters of faith and discipline. Thus there existed at the opposite extremes of the Church causes of discontent and uncertainty, and the minds of men no longer rested in quiet assurance of the efficacy of the doctrines and polity of the Church, under which, with God's blessing, the faith of Christ has for three

centuries been exercised in purity and simplicity, in freedom alike of body and mind, with the ample enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, within these realms. It is necessary to dwell upon these unhappy circumstances at some length, since they appear to have been among the principal incentives to the open avowal of the designs of the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church which produced such startling effects upon the people of England towards the close of the year.

As far as this subject is matter of theological controversy it is not the province of this work to deal with it, but to record simply the facts of the case, and here only in the form in which they were presented before the constituted tribunals.

The controversy was followed up from Court to Court with such tenacity, and the proceedings extended to such length, that no more than an abstract can be given in these pages. This is compiled from the recognised reports. It professes to be a fair digest of those documents, and not in any degree an expression of opinion.

Gorham *v.* The Bishop of Exeter.

The first appearance of this case was in the Court of Arches, in which the Reverend George Cornelius Gorham instituted a proceeding in the form of a *duplex querela*, as his remedy against the Bishop of Exeter for refusing to institute him to a benefice within his diocese. The *duplex querela* is the form in which the patron or clerk seeks his remedy against a Bishop who has refused to institute the presentee, by an appeal to the Archbishop, and if he also refuses, then to the Queen in Council. This form of proceeding is so antiquated that there has been no instance of it for 130 years; and the form upon which the monition in this case was drawn was older still, being in Latin, and of date between 1662 and 1670. A monition calling on the Bishop to show cause why he refused so to institute Mr. Gorham was issued on the 15th of June, 1848. The return to that monition, made on behalf of the Bishop, alleged, in substance, that in August, 1847, Mr. Gorham was presented by the Crown to the benefice of Brampford Speke, and applied to the Bishop for institution, who thereupon proceeded to examine him as to his sufficiency and fitness, as of right entitled and of duty bound to do; and it appearing, in the course of the examination, that Mr. Gorham was of unsound doctrine respecting the efficacy of the sacrament of baptism, inasmuch as he held that spiritual regeneration is not given or conferred in that holy sacrament—in particular that infants are not made therein members of Christ and children of God, contrary to the plain teaching of the Church of England in her Articles and Liturgy, and especially contrary to the divers Offices of Baptism, the Office of Confirmation, and the Catechism, severally contained in the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the United Church of England and Ireland—the Bishop refused on that account to institute him to the vicarage. To this Mr. Gorham put in a technical objection, denying the right of the Bishop to examine him at all, the twenty-

eight days after presentation tendered, limited by the 95th Canon, having expired; denying unsoundness of doctrine in respect of baptism; and denying the particular doctrine imputed. This preliminary objection was overruled, and the Court proceeded to the whole merits of the cause, which was argued at great length, on several days, between the 17th of February and the 1st of August, 1849.

From the judgment delivered by Sir H. Jenner Fust it appeared that the history of the case was this:—That in January, 1846, the Rev. Mr. Gorham, an ordained minister of the Church of England, a Bachelor of Divinity, was presented to the vicarage of St. Just by the Lord Chancellor. On that occasion Mr. Gorham, on presenting himself for institution by the Bishop, produced such testimonials as to his learning, ability, moral conduct, and sound religious principles, that the Bishop did not think it necessary to subject him to any personal examination, and he was accordingly instituted. In 1847 Mr. Gorham was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of Brampford Speke (in lieu of that of St. Just), and on the 2nd of December applied to the Bishop, requesting an early appointment for admission to the benefice. A correspondence took place between Mr. Gorham and the Bishop's secretary, and in consequence of some expressions contained in the letters of the former the Bishop declined to institute Mr. Gorham without examination; at the same time the Bishop refused to countersign the testimonial of three beneficed clergymen as to the qualifications of the presentee, which is the very proper formula required by the Lord Chancellor, preliminary to his bestowal of the patronage within his gift;—and, indeed, added to his refusal a memorandum, assigning as his reason that Mr. Gorham had maintained what is contrary to the discipline, and, he apprehended, held also what is contrary to the doctrine, of the Church. The Lord Chancellor, notwithstanding this refusal, issued his fiat for Mr. Gorham's presentation. Mr. Gorham submitted to the examination required by the Bishop, under protest. It commenced on the 17th of December, 1847, and was continued on the 18th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd of December, and on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of March. On the 11th of March Mr. Gorham was informed that the Bishop would decline to institute him, and on the 20th the formal notice was delivered to him assigning for reasons for that refusal that Mr. Gorham held unsound doctrines. There the matter rested until June, 1848, when the monition issued out of the Court of Arches, on behalf of Mr. Gorham, and those proceedings were had in the matter, on which judgment was now delivered.

Sir H. Jenner Fust (Dean of the Arches, or Judge of the Archbishop of Canterbury), in pronouncing judgment, first repeated the facts of the case, and then complained of the mode of proceeding which had been adopted. The evidence was most unsatisfactory, and the manner in which it was brought in was still more unsatisfactory. It consisted of two short affidavits, and a book annexed to the act on petition, containing 149 questions addressed to Mr. Gorham, together with his answers to them, on which the whole question before the Court

turned*. The Court was to labour through this book, and find its way among these questions and answers, in order to come to a decision whether Mr. Gorham's opinion was contrary to the doctrines of the Church. Upon the whole the conclusion drawn was, that the question between the parties was as to the efficacy of baptismal regeneration in the case of infants only. The Court was not called upon to pronounce an opinion whether the doctrine of baptismal regeneration is or is not a clearly Christian doctrine; all the Court was called upon to do was to endeavour to ascertain whether the Church had determined anything on this subject, and, having done so, to pronounce its decision accordingly. Now, the first question which presented itself to the observation of the Court was, whether the Church had pronounced any opinion on the point, and if so, what? And this gave rise to another question—from what source was the Court to derive information as to the doctrines of the Church of England? The Bishop of Exeter imputed to Mr. Gorham that he held and avowed opinions on the subject of the efficacy of baptism which were opposed to the doctrines of the Church of England as contained in the Articles and Formulæ. Mr. Gorham denied this, and contended that his opinions were in exact conformity with those of the Church, as contained in her Articles, and in perfect accordance with the intentions of the Formulæ of the Church. Mr. Gorham declared that he took his stand principally on the Articles, and that he would not be driven from them; that he would go so far only as the Church had expressed an opinion, and that when the Church was silent he would not speak. *Prima facie* the Thirty-nine Articles were the standard of doctrine. They were framed for the express purpose of preventing diversity of opinion, and certainly they were first to be considered and applied to in endeavouring to ascertain the doctrine of the Church. But if they fell short or were silent upon any particular point, what then should be resorted to? Should we resort to the opinions of those by whom the Articles had been framed, or to other declarations of the Church? The best authorities showed that the public declarations of the Church are to be the test, and that the private opinions of individuals, however eminent for their piety, learning, and station, were not to have any weight with the Court. The learned Judge proceeded to examine the Articles.

The 25th Article was that into which the Court was now about to inquire. This Article, which relates to the sacrament, says, "and in such only as worthily receive the same they have a wholesome effect or operation;" but the Article left it doubtful what a worthy reception was. This must, therefore, be sought elsewhere. The 27th Article left the point equally unexplained. It was upon a comparison of these two Articles that the doubt arose; and this doubt was to be solved by a reference to some other authority. What, then, was that authority to be? The first authority was undoubtedly the Public Office of Baptism for Infants. The declarations in the Public Office of Baptism for Infants are clear and distinct. A prayer is

* This was a volume containing the examination, which Mr. Gorham had published.

offered for the regeneration of the Holy Spirit, and a declaration is also made that the child has been and is regenerate. The Court, therefore, upon this part of the case, entertained no doubt that the infant is regenerated in and through the medium of baptism. Now, this being so, what was the next question to be considered by the Court? The learned Judge proceeded to examine Mr. Gorham's opinion as to predestination and election. The 17th Article relates to predestination and election; but it asserts nothing with regard to these subjects—the question is left open—the Reformers declare nothing—they do not declare it to be an article of faith, and leave the matter undecided. It was said that they were not to take the declarations of the Church in their general sense, but ought to construe them as speaking only of the elect, to whom alone the grace of repentance and faith could be extended. But this went to the root of religion altogether; for if the doctrines of election, predestination, and reprobation are to be the faith of the Church, what necessity is there for prayer? It appeared to him to be a contradiction to the whole structure of our Common Prayer, the whole drift of which is to encourage faith and repentance, with the hope of forgiveness of sins. In regard of these points, the learned Judge refused to entertain the arguments urged on behalf of Mr. Gorham, that the Reformers were, for the most part, inclined to Calvinistic views, holding that the opinions of Ridley, Cranmer, and Latimer and others, might have been, and probably were, Calvinistic; but if so, most clearly and decidedly they had not so declared them in any of their services, or in the Articles, or in any part of the Book of Common Prayer. The 17th Article does not determine the question. "Upon this part of the case," observed the learned Judge, "I am of opinion that the private opinions of these parties are not to be taken; they have no public bearing, and can have no public effect—they can throw no light upon the subject. If the words to be considered were doubtful and ambiguous, and could not be construed by reference to any other of the services of the Church, or by any other of the public acts of the Church, then, indeed, it would be right and proper to advert to those persons; but so long as the Articles and services of the Church are reconcileable, and not only reconcileable, but necessarily consistent with the literal interpretation of the words, you are not at liberty to put any private interpretation upon them. I am not aware that it is necessary for me to occupy much more time upon the questions which have arisen here. One point to be ascertained is, whether the doctrine of the Church of England is that of baptismal regeneration in the case of infants or not. Another point is, does Mr. Gorham oppose, as it is quite clear, from the passages I have read from his evidence, and from the whole tenor of his examination, and the learned Counsel's argument upon it, that he does oppose, baptismal regeneration in infants? He says, 'The child may receive, and must receive, an act of grace before he receive the sacrament to good effect, but that is an act of grace not conferred in or by baptism, though it may take place before baptism, at baptism, or after baptism.' But I say, undoubtedly the Church has

declared it to be so; because, though the words may appear to have a reference to the Romish doctrine—to the *opus operatum*—yet it is plain that children receive spiritual regeneration, according to the words of the formulary of the Church. Spiritual regeneration is prayed for, and thanks are given for spiritual regeneration. Therefore, I say, if this be the doctrine of the Church of England, as undoubtedly it is declared to be, that children are regenerated at baptism, and are saved if they die without committing actual sin, Mr. Gorham does not hold it. Then has the Bishop showed cause why he should not institute him to the benefice? I am clearly of opinion that he has showed sufficient cause why he should not institute him to the benefice; consequently the rule against the Bishop must be dismissed, with costs."

From the decision of the Court of Arches an appeal was prosecuted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before whom the question was argued on several days. The judgment of the Judicial Committee was delivered on the 8th of March, by Lord Langdale. After giving a history of the case, his Lordship complained of the manner in which the question had been brought before the Court. That, instead of their attention being directed to specific propositions distinctly stated, and to the evidence directly applicable to those propositions, they were called upon minutely and accurately to examine a long series of questions and answers—of questions upon a subject of a very abstruse nature, intricate, perplexing, entangling, and many of them not admitting of distinct and explicit answers—of answers not given plainly and directly, but in a guarded and cautious manner, with the apparent view of escaping from some apprehended consequence of plain and direct answers. The doctrine held by Mr. Gorham appeared to be this:—That baptism is a sacrament generally necessary to salvation, but that the grace of regeneration does not so necessarily accompany the act of baptism that regeneration invariably takes place in baptism. That the grace may be granted before, in, or after baptism. That baptism is an effectual sign of grace, by which God works invisibly in us; but only in such as worthily receive it, in them alone it has a wholesome effect; and that, without reference to the qualification of the recipient, it is not in itself an effectual sign of grace. That infants baptized, and dying before actual sin, are certainly saved; but that in no case is regeneration in baptism unconditional. These being, as we collect them, the opinions of Mr. Gorham, the question which we have to decide is, not whether they are theologically sound or unsound, not whether, upon some of the doctrines comprised in the opinions, other opinions opposite to them may or may not be held with equal or even greater reason, by other learned and pious ministers of the Church; but whether these opinions now under our consideration are contrary or repugnant to the doctrines which the Church of England, by its Articles, Formularies, and Rubrics, requires to be held by its ministers, so that, upon the ground of those opinions, the appellant can lawfully be excluded from the benefice to which he has been presented. This question

must be decided by the Articles and Liturgy; and we must apply to the construction of those books the same rules which have long been established, and are by law applicable to the construction of all written instruments.

The judgment proceeded to point out that there were different doctrines or opinions prevalent, or under discussion at the times when the Articles and Liturgy were framed. That it appears by the resolutions and discussions of the Church itself, and from the history of the times, that from the first dawn of the Reformation until the final settlement of the Articles and Formularies, the Church was harassed by a great variety of opinions respecting baptism and its effect, as well as upon other matters of doctrine. That in framing the Articles of Faith it was not intended to attempt the determination of all the questions which had arisen, or might arise, or to include in the Articles an authoritative statement of all Christian doctrine; but regard was had to those points deemed most important to be made known to the members of the Church, and to those questions upon which the members of the Church could agree. Under these circumstances it would have been impossible to employ language which would not admit of some latitude of interpretation. The possibility of probable difference of interpretation may have been designedly intended even by the framers of the Articles themselves; and in all cases in which the Articles, considered as a test, admit of different interpretations, it must be held that any sense of which the words fairly admit may be allowed, if that sense be not contradictory to something which the Church has elsewhere allowed or required; and, in such cases, it seems perfectly right to conclude that those who impose the test command no more than the form of the words employed, in their literal and grammatical sense, conveys or implies; and that those who agree to them are entitled to such latitude or diversity of interpretation as the form admits. If there be any doctrine on which the Articles are silent or ambiguously expressed, so as to be capable of two meanings, we must suppose that it was intended to leave that doctrine to private judgment, unless the Rubrics and Formularies clearly and distinctly decide it. If they do, we must conclude that the doctrine so decided is the doctrine of the Church. If they are ambiguous, it is not to be concluded that the Church meant to establish indirectly as a doctrine that which it did not establish directly as such by the Articles of Faith. The judgment proceeded to examine the Articles with great minuteness, critically comparing the several variations made in them in 1536, 1552, and 1562. The 25th Article of 1562 distinctly states that, in such only as worthily receive the same, the sacraments have a wholesome effect or operation. What is signified by right reception is not determined by the Articles; nor is it particularly declared what is the distinct meaning and effect of the grace of regeneration, whether it is a change of nature, a change of condition, or a change of the relation subsisting between sinful man and his Creator.

If, then, the Articles which constitute the code of faith, and from which any differences are prohibited, nevertheless contain expres-

sions which unavoidably admit of different constructions, and members of the Church are allowed to exercise their private judgments in matters of faith not expressly decided, such differences of opinion are reasonably allowable in the interpretation of the devotional services, which were framed, not for the purpose of determining points of faith, but of establishing an uniform order of common prayer, and of the administration of the sacraments, rites, and ceremonies of the Church of England. In considering the Book of Common Prayer, some parts of it are strictly dogmatical, declaring what is to be believed or not doubted, some parts are instructional, and some consist of devotional exercises and services. Those parts which are in their nature dogmatical must be considered declaratory of doctrine; but as to those parts which are devotional (and so the judgment considered those passages which had been cited in reference to the point at issue), it seems manifest that devotional expressions, involving assertions, must not as of course be taken to bear an absolute and unconditional sense; the meaning must be ascertained by a careful consideration of the nature of the subject, and of the true doctrine applicable to it. It is unnecessary for us to go through the formularies in the Prayer Book. The services abound with expressions which must be construed in a charitable and qualified sense, and cannot, with any appearance of reason, be taken as proofs of doctrine. Our principal attention has been given to the Baptismal Services; and those who are strongly impressed with the earnest prayers which are offered for the Divine blessing, and the grace of God, may not unreasonably suppose that the grace is not necessarily tied to the rite, but that it ought to be earnestly and devoutly prayed for, in order that it may then, or when God pleases, be present to make the rite beneficial. One of the points left open by the Articles is determined by the Rubric—that children baptized, and dying without actual sin, are certainly saved; but the Rubric does not say they are saved by baptism, and nothing is declared as to the case of infants dying without having been baptized. There are other points of doctrine respecting the sacrament of baptism, which are, by the Rubrics and Formularies, as well as by the Articles, capable of being honestly understood in different senses; and we think that upon theso points all ministers of the Church, having duly made the subscription required by law, and taking Holy Scripture for their guide, are at liberty honestly to exercise their private judgment without offence or censure. Upright and conscientious men cannot in all respects agree upon subjects so difficult; and the only question for us to decide is, whether Mr. Gorham's doctrine is contrary or repugnant to the doctrine of the Church of England, as by law established; and if Mr. Gorham's doctrine is not so contrary or repugnant, it cannot afford a legal ground for refusing him institution to the living to which he has been lawfully presented.

This Court, constituted for the purpose of advising Her Majesty in matters which come within its competency, has no jurisdiction or authority to settle matters of faith, or to determine what ought, in any particular, to be the doctrine of the

Church of England: its duty extends only to the consideration of that which is by law established to be the doctrine of the Church of England, upon the true and legal construction of her Articles and Formularies. It appears that opinions, which we cannot in any important particular distinguish from those entertained by Mr. Gorham, have been propounded and maintained, without censure or reproach, by many eminent and illustrious prelates and divines, who have adorned the Church from the time when the Articles were first established. The mere fact that such opinions have been propounded and maintained by persons so eminent and so much respected, as well as by very many others, appears to us sufficiently to prove that the liberty which was left by the Articles and Formularies has been actually enjoyed and exercised by the members and ministers of the Church of England. All the other members of the Judicial Committee who were present, except his Honour the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, were unanimously agreed in opinion that the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham is not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England, as by law established, and that Mr. Gorham ought not, by reason of the doctrine held by him, to have been refused admission to the vicarage of Brampford Speke.

Sentence pronounced in the Court of Arches reversed.

The members of the Judicial Committee who were present were—

The Master of the Rolls (Lord Langdale).

The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Campbell).

Mr. Baron Parke.

Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Knight Bruce.

The Right Hon. Dr. Lushington.

The Right Hon. Pemberton Leigh.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Archbishop of York.

The Bishop of London.

According to the declaration of the Judicial Committee, the case was remitted (by an Order of Council, founded on their report) to the Court of Arches, who granted a monition to the Registrar of the Bishop of Exeter to transmit the presentation of Mr. Gorham to that Court, in order that right and justice might be done pursuant to that declaration.

But the passions of the parties were now fully aroused; the large party in the Church who view the doctrine in respect of baptism held by Mr. Gorham as utterly unsound, were alarmed at the judicial opinion thus given in favour of the rights of the holder; and a very large party, comprising persons of all views, beheld the interference of a temporal tribunal in a matter touching doctrine, and, as they thought, deciding on the discipline and authority of the Church in a purely spiritual point, with undisguised apprehension and alarm. The matter was not allowed to rest here.

On the 15th of April Sir Fitzroy Kelly moved, in the Court of Queen's Bench, for a rule calling on Sir H. Jenner Fust, Dean of the Arches Court, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, to show cause why a prohibition should not issue to prohibit them from monishing the Bishop of Exeter to return the presentation to the Arches Court, from admitting or instituting Mr. Gorham to the be-

nefice, and from carrying out the Order in Council. Sir Fitzroy Kelly said, that the Court of Arches having pronounced judgment in the cause of "Gorham *v.* The Bishop of Exeter," and an appeal having been made from that judgment to Her Majesty in Council, that judgment had been reversed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. But it would appear that by certain Acts of Parliament the appeal in matters of this kind lies not to Her Majesty in Council, but to the Upper House of Convocation. Any proceeding, therefore, upon the Order in Council was null and void, and consequently the Court of Arches, in giving effect to that judgment, was exceeding its authority and must be restrained. The two Acts cited were the 24th of Henry VIII., c. 12, and the 25th of Henry VIII., c. 19. By the first Act appeals to the Pope of Rome were forbidden and punishable, in causes testamentary, in matrimony and divorce, and in tithes, obventions, and oblations. In causes relating to either of these matters the appeal was made to lie, in the first place, from the Archdeacon to the Bishop of the diocese, and from the Bishop to the Archbishop of the province; and if any matters so in dispute should touch the King or his successors the appeal was given from any of the said Courts to the Upper House of Convocation. By the latter statute the appeal was given in all manner of causes ecclesiastical in the manner pointed out in the first statute in causes of matrimony, tithes, oblations, and obventions. Consequently the appeal now lay from the Archdeacon to the Bishop, and from the Bishop to the Archbishop; and thence, in all matters in which the Crown was interested, to the Upper House of Convocation. Sir F. Kelly then argued that this was a case in which the Crown was directly interested, as being seised of the advowson of the vicarage.

The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Campbell) delivered the judgment of the Court on the 25th of April, and said—

"But, after a very attentive and anxious consideration of the statutes and authorities relied upon, we are all of opinion that the objection to the jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee is unfounded, and that the course taken by Mr. Gorham, upon judgment being given against him in the Court of Arches, was a course which it was perfectly competent to him to take for the purpose of having that judgment reviewed. The case turns almost entirely upon the two statutes, 24th Henry VIII., c. 12, and 25th Henry VIII., c. 19. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, in his lucid argument, contended that, according to the just construction of these statutes, in all cases which touch the Queen, the only appeal given from the Archbishop's Court is to the Upper House of Convocation; and that this cause between Mr. Gorham and the Bishop of Exeter touches the Queen, because Her Majesty is patron of the living of Brampford Speke. Upon this last point we do not feel it necessary to give any opinion, as we clearly think that if the Queen really had an interest in the question whether Mr. Gorham is or is not of unsound doctrine, her right to present a fit clerk to the living of Brampford Speke not being in controversy, still that there never was given by the Legislature a power to appeal in such a cause to the

Upper House of Convocation. Sir Fitzroy Kelly very properly admits that the appeal he contends for was not given by 24th Henry VIII., c. 12. That statute was passed when Sir Thomas More, a rigid Roman Catholic, was Lord Chancellor, and when Henry had not yet broken with the see of Rome. Therefore it still allows an appeal to the Pope in all spiritual suits, and was framed upon the principle that, while all temporal matters which were discussed in the Ecclesiastical Courts should be finally determined by courts sitting within the realm, the spiritual jurisdiction which belonged to the Pope, as supreme head of the Western Church, should remain unaffected. Accordingly, this statute is confined to causes about wills, to causes about matrimony and divorce, and to causes about tithes and oblations. Respecting these three classes of causes, it is enacted that the appeal should be from the Archdeacon to the Bishop, and from the Bishop to the Archbishop, whose judgment was to be final, cutting off the appeal to Rome, which otherwise would have lain. The 9th section of the Act provides that, 'if in the causes before rehearsed there shall be matter in contention which may touch the King, the party aggrieved shall or may appeal to the spiritual prelates and other abbots and priors of the Upper House assembled in Convocation,' whose determination is to be final. But an appeal from the Archbishop's Court in a suit upon *duplex querela*, involving the question whether the clerk presented to a living by the King was of unsound doctrine, would still have gone to Rome. In the following year Henry, finding that there was no chance of succeeding in his divorce suit with the sanction of the Pope, and being impatient to marry Anne Boleyn, resolved to break with Rome altogether; and, preserving all the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith, to vest in himself the jurisdiction which the Pope had hitherto exercised in England. Sir T. More had now resigned the Great Seal, and it was held by the pliant Lord Audley, who was ready to adopt the new doctrines in religion, or to adhere to the old, as suited his interests. In a new Session of Parliament several statutes were passed, which, in addition to further regulating appeals, put a stop to the payment of first-fruits and Peter-pence to the Bishop of Rome; forbade the investiture of English Bishops or Archbishops by the Bishop of Rome; gave power to the King to nominate Bishops in default of election by the Dean and Chapter, under a *congé d'élire;* prohibited dispensations or licences from the Bishop of Rome; and declared the King to be supreme head of the Church, with power to 'repress, redress, reform, order, correct, restrain, and amend all such heresies, abuses, offences, contempts, and enormities, which by any manner of spiritual authority or jurisdiction ought or might lawfully be reformed, repressed, ordered, redressed, corrected, restrained, or amended, for the conservation of the peace, unity, and tranquillity of the realm.'" The statute lastly referred to, which put an end to all appeal to Rome in all cases whatsoever, was passed in consequence, and appeals from the Archbishop in all causes, without the exception of causes which touched the King, was made to His

Majesty in the High Court of Chancery, whence Commissioners are appointed, known in common language as the High Court of Delegates. The Chief Justice proceeded to fortify this view with instances, citing the case of the Deanery of Wells, known as *Goodman's Case*, in the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, where the appeal was to the High Court of Chancery, not to the Upper House of Convocation; and a case in which, a party dying intestate, and without next of kin, in the Duchy of Lancaster, it became a question whether his goods belonged to the Sovereign, in right of her Crown, or in right of her Duchy of Lancaster: the court of the diocesan decided in favour of the Crown; on appeal to the Archbishop the decision was reversed, and the appeal from the Archbishop was made to the Privy Council, to whom by statute the powers of the High Court of Delegates had been transferred as to the King in Council; but as this was unquestionably a cause which touched the Crown, if the argument of Sir Fitzroy Kelly should prevail, the appeal should have been to the Upper House of Convocation. The Court therefore refused the rule.

The Counsel for the Bishop of Exeter perceived that the learned Chief Justice, in bringing the history of the times to bear upon the construction of the statute, had made an important slip, of which, though it certainly could not affect the law of the question, they took prompt advantage, probably for the purpose of casting some shade over a temporal tribunal intermeddling in a spiritual matter. The same able Counsel, therefore, made a similar application for a rule *nisi* to the Court of Common Pleas, availing himself of the opportunity to pass a severe criticism on the historical learning of the Lord Chief Justice of the other Court. He said—

"The judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench was founded upon a construction of Acts of Parliament which was wholly unsupported by any judicial decision, and entirely at variance with a long and unbroken series of the highest and greatest authorities in the compass of the law; but which, nevertheless, the Court of Queen's Bench had overruled and nullified *sub silentio*, by refusing the rule *nisi* he had sought for. It would also be necessary for him to call the attention of the Court particularly to one ground on which the Court of Queen's Bench based their exposition of the statutes, namely, the view that Court took of the history of the times; and if he showed, as he was prepared to do, that that view was, from the beginning to the end, delusive and erroneous in fact, he hoped he should have done enough, upon the whole, to entitle him to a rule to show cause, so that this great and important question might be considered with the calmness which he humbly ventured to submit it deserved. But he could not leave the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench without calling their Lordships' attention to the references made by that Court to the circumstances of the times, and to contemporaneous history. It would throw a strong light upon the exposition of this Act of Parliament by the Court of Queen's Bench, for in that their Lordships would find that, if contemporaneous history were of use in construing these statutes, every reference that had been

made to it by the Court of Queen's Bench was delusive, false, and erroneous."

Sir Fitzroy Kelly read the words of the Lord Chief Justice, quoted above, and proceeded—

"He must say, with the greatest respect, that that language was utterly incomprehensible. Why, it was not unknown that, so far from seeking to continue the Pope as the head of the Western Church, both Houses of Convocation, only three years before, had solemnly declared that the King of England was sole head of that Church, to the exclusion of every other, and yet this Act was said by the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench to have been passed to secure the authority of the Pope as supreme head of the Western Church.

"Now, as regarded the Lord Chancellors, he (Sir F. Kelly) certainly should, on any point of this nature, be willing, not only to distrust his own research, but even the evidence of his own senses, rather than attribute the possibility of error to the noble and learned biographer of the Lord Chancellors. But the whole construction of this statute was based upon historical assumptions; and the fact was, so far from Sir Thomas More having been Lord Chancellor when the 24th of Henry VIII. was passed, that Sir Thomas More had ceased to be Chancellor at that time, and 'the pliant Lord Audley' had already succeeded him. Their Lordships would recollect that the Parliament in which this Act was passed began in February and ended in April, 1533, but Sir Thomas More ceased to be Chancellor in the month of May, 1532. In that same month of May 'the pliant Lord Audley' succeeded him as Lord Keeper, and as Lord Chancellor in the following month of January. Their Lordships would recollect, though the Lord Chief Justice of England did not seem to have remembered it, that there had been a change of style since that time, and the consequence was, that February, in the 24th year of King Henry VIII. was in the year 1533; but, whether it was February 1532 or 1533, it was sufficient for his purpose that the Act had passed after Lord Audley had succeeded to the Great Seal. It was no doubt one of those accidental mistakes which any one might have fallen into; but one lamented to see that in a judgment during which, without unbecoming interference, no Counsel could make any observation—in a final judgment on a rule to show cause—so great an error as this should have crept in; whereas, if that rule to show cause had been granted, the mistake might, and would have been rectified. The question was when the Session of Parliament began in which this Act passed, and it began, their Lordships would find, on the 4th of February, in the 24th of King Henry VIII., and lasted until the 7th of April. Now, when was the 24th year of King Henry VIII.? He did not care whether it was then called the year 1532-3 or 1533; no matter which, it was the February after the month of May, 1532, when Lord Chancellor More resigned. Therefore, so far from there being this distinction between the Lord Chancellors and the principles of action under them, both statutes were passed under the auspices of one and the same Chancellor. But the Lord Chief Justice went on to say that

before the second Act passed King Henry VIII., being impatient to marry Anne Boleyn, resolved to break with the See of Rome, to avoid the danger of going through their courts with his divorce, and that, thereupon, the second Act, the 25th Henry VIII., was passed under the auspices of the 'pliant Lord Audley.' Their Lordships would be surprised to hear that, before the Session of Parliament began in which this Act was passed, as it was said, from the King's impatience to marry Anne Boleyn, King Henry had not only married Anne Boleyn, but the issue of that marriage, Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of England, was then actually born. And this was the way in which contemporaneous history was brought to bear on the construction of this statute on a rule to show cause in a matter wherein thousands and tens of thousands of Her Majesty's subjects felt the deepest interest; and when, whatever might be the interests at stake, the lips of Counsel were sealed, and they could not, without impropriety, have offered a word in explanation, though of a most mischievous error. In order that there might be no doubt about the marriage of Anne Boleyn at that time, he would remind their Lordships (this Act having been passed between the 15th of January and the 30th of March, 1534) that the marriage of King Henry to Anne Boleyn took place, according to Protestant historians, about the close of the year 1532. According to Roman Catholic historians, who wished to throw a stain on that alliance, from which the Protestant Queen Elizabeth issued, it did not take place till February, 1533, as we called it now. But be that as it might, Queen Elizabeth was born in August, 1533, and, at all events, this Act did not pass until four months after the birth of Elizabeth."

The learned Counsel then reviewed and answered the cases cited by the Lord Chief Justice.

The Court, warned by the example of the Queen's Bench, delivered a carefully considered and elaborate judgment, coming to the conclusion that further discussion would not furnish additional light or information on the subject, and founding their decision on the simple construction of the ancient statutes, as supported by usage, and, therefore, that it would not be consistent with the due discharge of their duty, but would only prolong an useless litigation, to grant any rule. The judgment of the Court, therefore, was, that there should not be any rule in this case.

Not satisfied with this double decision, the Bishop of Exeter made a similar attempt upon the Court of Exchequer, in which Sir Fitzroy Kelly moved for a rule to show cause on the 6th of June. He reiterated the grounds on which he had urged his motion in the other Courts. It was now near the end of Trinity Term, and the Court, considering that there would be no time to look into the authorities and maturely weigh their judgment before the vacation, with some reluctance granted the rule *nisi*. Cause was shown, accordingly, on behalf of Mr. Gorham, by the Attorney-General, Mr. Greenwood, and Mr. Cowling, with great ability and research. They showed the jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee in all causes whatsoever, and argued that this was not a cause in which

the Queen was concerned, but was a personal objection to the presentee—and this was the point to which the arguments of counsel and the judgment of the Court were chiefly directed.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Badeley supported the rule with equal learning.

On the 8th of July the Court of Exchequer delivered its judgment, reviewing the arguments which had been advanced on either side. The question now is, whether the rule is to be made absolute or to be discharged. "This involves two points. 1. Whether this is a case which touches the Crown; for, if it do not touch the Crown, it is admitted the appeal to the Queen in Council is well founded. 2. Whether, in all cases (touching or not touching the Crown), there is an appeal from the Archbishop's Court to the Queen in Council? If there be, then also the appeal to Her Majesty in Council is authorized by law, and this rule cannot be made absolute. In the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas the judgment was founded entirely on the second point. We directed the attention of counsel to the first point also, entertaining, as we then did, and still do, considerable doubt whether the matter touches the Crown or not; but we have thought it unnecessary to decide this point, as we are clearly of opinion that, whether a cause of *duplex querela* before the Archbishop be one which touches the Crown or not, there was an appeal given by the 25th Henry VIII., c. 19, to the King in Chancery; and, therefore, now there is an appeal to the Queen in Council." The judgment concluded, "Entertaining, as we do, no doubt upon the question before us, and concurring with the other Courts of Westminster Hall, and, as far as we know, with every Judge of all the Courts, we do not think that we should be justified in creating the delay and expense of further proceedings with a view to take the opinion of the House of Lords, and our judgment is that the rule be discharged with costs."

No further opposition was attempted to the presentation of Mr. Gorham, who was instituted to the vicarage of Brampford Speke on the 6th of August, by Sir H. Jenner Fust.

Law of Divorce.—The Church of Rome.

Connelly *v.* Connelly. — A very singular cause referring to the law of marriage and divorce, and the relation of the Church of Rome to the institutions of this country, was decided in the Court of Arches, by Sir H. Jenner Fust (March 23).

This was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights. It was promoted by the Rev. Pierce Connelly, of Albury, in the county of Surrey, against his wife, Mrs. Cornelia Augusta Connelly, of Hastings. The libel pleaded, in substance, that the parties were married on the 1st of December, 1831, in the city of Philadelphia, Mr. Connelly being at that time a clergyman of the Episcopal Church in America. Five children were born, and the parties continued to cohabit together until October, 1847, when Mrs. Connelly left her husband, and had ever since lived separate and apart from him. An allegation was offered on behalf of Mrs. Connelly, which alleged that in 1836 Mr. and Mrs. Connelly visited Rome, and, abjuring the Protestant faith, were received

into the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Connelly subsequently took holy orders in that Church, and Mrs. Connelly became the superioress of a community of religious women founded by her at Derby, and afterwards removed to Hastings, both parties having previously taken a solemn vow of perpetual chastity. In December, 1847, Mrs. Connelly also took the vows of poverty and obedience, her husband having in the first instance given his assent, but afterwards protested against it, on the ground that he was responsible for any debts which she might contract. In January, 1848, Mr. Connelly went to Hastings, where he demanded an interview with his wife, who declined to see him, whereupon the present proceedings were instituted. The laws of the Roman Church applicable to the case were stated by Mrs. Connelly to be applicable to the question at issue between the parties in this cause, derived from and regulated by its written laws or canons in that behalf, and of which the principal are to be found in the *Decretals*, liber 3, title 32. That a husband and wife *post matrimonium consummatum* may lawfully separate by mutual consent, in order that they may enter into religion. That a separation founded on such mutual consent and for such purpose, though not annulling such *matrimonium consummatum*, debars the parties *in perpetuum ab omni usu ejusdem*, and from that time forth *alter alterum repetere non potest*. That such separation must be approved of and allowed by the Pope, and his rescript, being a conditional sentence in the first instance, has all the force of a judicial sentence when the conditions are fulfilled. Admitting such to be the law by which the Roman Catholic subjects of Rome were governed, what was the effect of it as applicable to American subjects being Protestants at the time of marriage, and afterwards abjuring that faith, and being admitted members of the Roman Catholic Church, the husband taking orders in that Church? In order to make that law binding in this country it must be shown that it had been received here. In questions of marriage contract the *lex loci contractus* was that which was to determine the *status* of the parties, but it was not known, nor had cases been cited to show, that those laws which were applicable to a particular state, and were not part of the *jus gentium*, were necessarily taken notice of by other countries. It was not sufficient, therefore, to say that the law of Rome had decided so and so; it must be shown that the law of Rome for that purpose was the law of this country. The Court must not look to the law of Rome, nor to the law of the United States of America, but to the law of England for the rights, obligations, and duties which proceeded from the relation of husband and wife. What was the law of this country with respect to the rights, duties, and obligations arising from the contraction of marriage? One obligation undoubtedly was the cohabitation of the parties. The law would not permit them voluntarily to separate themselves from each other. Separation could only be effected by a judicial sentence. Ecclesiastical Courts paid no attention to deeds of separation, but set them aside and pronounced for that restitution of conjugal rights which was sought either by the one party or the other. What was the distinction attempted to be made in the present case? It was said the

parties were bound by a vow of perpetual chastity; but they were not on that account entitled to separate themselves from each other. Indeed, it appeared that they had resided together in the same house for a considerable period after that vow had been taken. He (the learned Judge) could find no authority by which the Court would be justified in stating that parties coming to this country and residing here were not subject to its matrimonial regulations and municipal laws. He was not at liberty to attend to those municipal and peculiar regulations, which were only binding upon the subjects of Rome resident in the territories of that country, or in those countries where its laws were respected and treated as part of the laws of the State. Would it be an answer to a person suing Mr. Connelly for debts contracted by his wife for necessaries supplied to her, to plead that she was professed in religion—that she was the head of a religious community in this country, and was therefore empowered by the law of Rome to live separate from her husband? If all the facts pleaded in the defensive allegation were proved he (Sir H. J. Fust) was of opinion that they would not form a bar to the suit which had been instituted by Mr. Connelly for the restitution of conjugal rights. The allegation was not entitled to be admitted, and therefore it must be rejected.

The Proctor for Mrs. Connelly gave notice of appeal.

LANCASTER ASSIZES, *March* 27.

LAW OF MARRIAGE.—The Rev. Moorhouse James, perpetual curate of Bedford, in the parish of Leigh, in this county, was indicted for having on the 14th of August last unlawfully refused to marry Henry Fisher and Ann Hardman, on the production of the certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of the district that they had given the requisite notices, and complied with the forms of the Act of Parliament in that behalf.

The Attorney-General said this was an indictment charging the defendant, a clergyman of the Church of England, with a misdemeanour in refusing to solemnize a marriage between two persons who had presented themselves to him for that purpose, and who had previously complied with the requirements of the Marriage Act (6 and 7 William IV., c. 85), and had obtained a certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in the place of bans. The case was one of some importance, not on account of any special difficulties which it might involve, because he believed, when the point was fairly looked at, it would not be found to involve any, but because he was informed that the defendant and other clergymen had conscientious scruples as to the line of duty which they were called on to follow; and it was therefore desirable that those scruples should be settled by the right interpretation of the law, and the defendant and others would then, no doubt, act according to what was decided to be the law.

The Attorney-General then detailed the provisions of the various marriage Acts. In this case the parties had complied with the prescribed forms, and had obtained a certificate, in which the church in which the ceremony was to be performed was specified, and on the production of which the officiating minister of such church is bound to perform the ceremony. Fisher then called on the defen-

dant and gave him notice that he wished to be married the next morning. The defendant inquired of Fisher if he had been baptized, to which he answered that he had. The defendant then inquired if he had been asked in church? Fisher said "No, at the board of guardians." The defendant then asked if he had been confirmed? Fisher said no, he had not, and then the defendant said he would have nothing to do with him, and that, as he had been asked at the board of guardians, the board of guardians might marry him. Prior to the expiring of the time during which the certificate is valid, formal application was made to the defendant, who still refused, saying, "I will marry you when you have expressed a desire to be confirmed, not otherwise." This was a denial of the ceremony to him, and the parties were still unmarried. Taking, then, these to be the facts, he understood the refusal of the defendant was thus grounded—that according to the marriage service in the Book of Common Prayer they would see that the rubric at the end of it admonished or recommended parties to partake of the holy communion at a "convenient" time, or as soon as they conveniently could; and he believed the argument for the defendant would be, that inasmuch as a person not confirmed was not in a state to partake of the holy communion, Mr. James considered this declaration of the rubric as an injunction addressed to him, and that it was his duty not to marry parties who were not in a state to become partakers of the holy communion. Could such a doctrine contravene the express direction of an Act of Parliament? How could a Dissenter get married at all prior to the marriage Acts? They were not confirmed.

The facts were proved in evidence. Fisher it appeared was a Methodist, and was not married "because they wanted this case to be tried on."

Anne Hardman, a good-looking girl, very young, was sworn, but not examined.

Cross-examined.—Her child was born on the 18th of October. She was not married yet. She had been confirmed about six years ago.

His Lordship.—Why were you not married, my poor girl? Are you under orders from anybody not to be married till this cause is tried?

Witness.—Yes, till this is tried.

His Lordship.—So then you are living in a state of sin, in order that this cause may be tried? Are you living with the young man now?

Witness.—Yes.

His Lordship.—So they have kept you in a state of sin in order to try this cause. Very well; if that is not a sin, I don't know what is. It is disgraceful. At the present day there is a determination to drive everything to extremities. Perhaps the young man won't marry you now.

Witness.—Yes, he will.

Henry Fisher was recalled, and, in answer to the learned counsel for the prosecution, said, he was living with the girl and had not married her until this cause was tried because of his own personal feeling in one sense, and because it was ordered he should not be married till this was settled.

The Attorney-General.—Who ordered you?

Witness.—Why, I had warning from the Registration-Office.

Mr. Bliss, for the defence, entered at great length into the theological and rubrical grounds which he conceived justified the defendant in his refusal; but under the direction of the learned Judge, the jury found the defendant "Guilty," and he was bound over to appear and receive judgment when called upon, it being the intention of the zealots on both sides to carry the question before another tribunal.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.
June 19.

CHARGE OF FALSE REGISTRATION — REGINA *v.* LORD DUNBOYNE.—The following singular charge of making a false registration of marriage was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench.

The indictment was framed on the 41st section of the Act for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in England, the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 86, which enacted that every person who should wilfully make or cause to be made, for the purpose of being inserted in any register of birth, death, or marriage, any false statement touching any of the particulars by the Act required to be known and registered, shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as if he were guilty of perjury. It appeared from the evidence that Lord Dunboyne, who was about 80 years of age, was privately married, on the 27th of August, 1842, to Mrs. Mary Anne Vincent Vaughan, the widow of a Mr. Vincent Vaughan. Previous to that time, Mrs. Vaughan was living at Bell Hatch, with her grandmother, who was 85 years of age, and after the marriage, which took place by licence at Paddington Church, she continued to live at Bell Hatch as before, and to pass as Mrs. Vaughan, the marriage for some cause being kept quite secret. In the next year, however, a marriage publicly took place, and Lord Dunboyne, on the 19th of December, 1843, married Mrs. Vaughan by licence at St. George's, Hanover-square. The marriage was duly advertised the next day in the public journals, and from that time Lady Dunboyne was publicly recognised as Lord Dunboyne's wife. It further appeared that on both occasions, when Lord Dunboyne applied for the marriage licence, he represented himself as a widower, and Mrs. Vaughan as a widow; and that when the marriages took place he made similar representations to the clergyman who registered the marriages. The indictment contained several counts, charging the defendant with wilfully making a false statement respecting his marriage, for the purpose of its being inserted in the marriage register; and the false statement consisted in his representing himself as a widower and Lady Dunboyne as a widow, when in point of fact they were at the time man and wife.

Sir F. Kelly interrupted the case to call the attention of the Court to the provision of the statute that every prosecution under the Act should commence within three years after the offence was committed—in this case six years had elapsed.—But Lord Campbell, though he had great doubt that the indictment could be sustained, refused to stop the case.

Mr. Cockburn addressed the jury for the defendant, and contended that there was no evidence to show that he had wilfully or corruptly made the statement for which he was now indicted. In

the absence of any evidence to show that he had been actuated by any corrupt or fraudulent motive, he was entitled to assume that the defendant's motives had been of an honourable character. Second marriages of a kind like the one now in question were not at all rare, and it would be too harsh to say that every person who for an honourable purpose shall be married a second time, and should represent himself and his wife as single persons, could be convicted under the Act of wilfully making a false statement for the purpose of causing the marriage to be inserted in the register. The learned counsel instanced the case of Lord Eldon, who, having been married in Scotland, was again married in England, according to the rites of the church of England, and represented himself on that occasion as John Scott, bachelor; and his wife as Elizabeth Surtees, spinster.

Lord Campbell, in summing up, said it was for the jury to say whether, upon the evidence, they were prepared to come to the conclusion that the defendant had made the statement wilfully, within the meaning of the Act of Parliament. Before the jury could find the defendant guilty they must be persuaded that he was not actuated by good motives. If the defendant did what he did without any intention to injure any human being—if for some reason he wanted to have the marriage solemnized and registered a second time, and was acting fairly towards all the world, the mistake which he made would not subject him to this indictment. The false statement which the defendant was charged with making was that he himself was a widower, and that Lady Dunboyne was a widow, when, in point of fact, they were man and wife. If a second marriage was to take place at all, he (Lord Campbell) was at a loss to know how the marriage was to be registered in any other fashion, for the parties could not be described as Lord and Lady Dunboyne. If there had been any motive to defraud any human being, or to injure any children who might have been born, the case might have been different; but no bad motive was suggested. If the jury should be of opinion that Lord Dunboyne, for any good motive, wished to be married a second time and to have the marriage registered, and at the time had no notion that he was doing wrong, the jury were at liberty to say that he was not guilty upon this indictment.

The Jury found the defendant "Not Guilty."

CIVIL CAUSES.

SUMMER ASSIZES—STAFFORD.

July 30.

DOE DEM. BAINBRIGGE *v.* BAINBRIGGE.—This was one of those extraordinary cases which, from the circumstances in which they originate, the value of the property in dispute, and the contrariety of the evidence, divide the opinions of the soundest-thinking men, constitute a faith in the villagers of the locality, and have their place in collections of *causes célèbres*.

The cause occupied the Court for five long days. The most eminent counsel were engaged on either side, and the Court was crowded by the local gentry anxious to hear the great cause. The case was an issue, in the form of an action of ejectment, directed

by the Court of Chancery to try the validity of a will made in 1818, under circumstances of imputed fraud, and during the alleged insanity of the testator. The circumstances of the case, as stated by the Solicitor-General, were these:—

Mr. Thomas Bainbrigge, the testator, was the representative of a very ancient family, and possessed of large ancestral estates in Derbyshire, Warwickshire, and Staffordshire. He was a man of great intellectual capacity and accomplishments, and of refined taste and polished manners, and moved in the best society both in London and the country. He became attached to a young lady; but some difference arose upon the marriage settlement, and his father would not consent to the marriage. Soon afterwards the young lady died. These events worked a great change in his temper and habits. He became less fond of mixing in society, and when his father's death put him in possession of large estates, he retired to a seat on the borders of Sherwood Forest. His housekeeper was a handsome woman; an illicit connection took place, and he became, or supposed himself to be, the parent of a daughter, to whom he became much attached. His housekeeper proved faithless, and she was banished; but the child was educated in a most careful manner, sent to the best boarding-schools, and as she grew up was brought to his residence at Woodseat, introduced into society, and well received, as his own daughter. At her age of thirteen, viz., in 1803, he made a will, entailing his estates on her and her issue, and in default of such issue, to his own nephews, and requiring that her husband should assume the name of Bainbrigge. Before, however, she was seventeen, she became with child by her father's coachman. At this Mr. Bainbrigge was deeply annoyed, and he made another will, on the 15th of October, 1808, by which he left his estates to three trustees to sell, out of the proceeds to pay his daughter an annuity of 200*l.* per annum, and one of 100*l.* to his sister, Mrs. James, and to divide the surplus in three equal portions between the children of his brother Joseph, of his brother Colonel Philip Bainbrigge, and of his sister, Mrs. James. The child was born in his house, and was named Marianne; his daughter was not forgiven, but the child attracted his eccentric affections. The daughter speedily gave deeper offence. In the neighbourhood lived a farmer, named Arnold, who had given him offence by some dispute respecting game. This man's son made up to the daughter. When he heard of it he sent her out of the way, and positively prohibited any communication between them; but she eluded his vigilance, proved pregnant, eloped with and married Arnold. This made him furious. He said he would have forgiven her if she had married the coachman, but never would forgive her for marrying Arnold, and vowed he would never speak to her, and that no child of hers by Arnold should ever inherit a penny of his money. Under these feelings he made another will on the 4th of August, 1812, whereby he conveyed his estates to two trustees, of whom Mr. Blair, an attorney, of Uttoxeter, who had framed the former will, and been one of the trustees under it, was one, in

trust, to secure to his granddaughter, instead of his daughter, to whom he left nothing, an estate for life, with remainder to her issue in tail, and, in default of such issue, for sale and division amongst his nephews and nieces. Of the daughter he never took the slightest notice, and her name was not allowed to be mentioned by the servants. In 1815 he came to live in Green Lane, Derby. Being still fond of racing and horses, he went in August to the Derby races, and was there thrown from his horse, and so severely injured in the head that he was supposed to be dying. His daughter then made several attempts to see him; but he would not see her, saying he knew her object was to get his money, and that if she wanted his forgiveness she had it, but if she wanted his money she should not have a penny of it. When he was recovering from these injuries he sent for Mr. Blair, who was then considered one of the most respectable solicitors in Staffordshire, to make alterations in his will. A codicil to the will of 1812 was hastily drawn. By that will he had left his estates, in default of issue to his granddaughter, to his nephews and nieces generally; but by this codicil he left them to Thomas Parker Bainbrigge, the eldest son of his second brother, in fee simple for ever. Mr. Blair caused a more formal will to be executed on the 15th of August. By that will, after directing the payment of an annuity of 400*l.* a year to his sister, Mrs. James, and of 50*l.* to Mrs. Arnold for her life, and making provision for the education of his granddaughter, he left to the latter his estates for life, with remainder in tail to her issue, and in default of such issue to Thomas P. Bainbrigge, the lessor of the plaintiff, for ever. There was a direction in it, as in the will of 1803, that her husband should assume the name of Bainbrigge, and another as to the legacy to be paid to Mrs. Arnold, which showed how deeply her transgressions had wounded his affection, and the determination he had formed that she should never derive from him more than would suffice for maintenance in emergency. On this will of 1815 the lessor of the plaintiff took his stand, and claimed the estates. Marianne was now dead; the last of her children died in 1845; and the issue in that line being extinct, the question now arose who was entitled to the estates. Mr. T. P. Bainbrigge said that in default of the issue of Marianne the estates came to him. That the testator was sane in 1815 could be proved beyond question. At that time he mixed in society, kept his house in order, his servants in livery; was in the habit of going out to dinner; was distinguished by activity and intelligence as a magistrate; his manners were polished, his language refined, and he was in every respect a highly-educated gentleman. He had always a slight tendency to eccentricity and irritability, which greatly increased after the accident at Derby Races, and was aggravated much by habits of living high, and drinking a great deal of liquor. At the close of 1815 he removed to another residence, and shortly afterwards a decided change in his mind and habits became apparent. From having been a man of elegant exterior, with a most precise as well as sumptuous household, he became neglectful of his person even to filthiness, and his household ar-

rangements became revolutionized. He never washed himself; his clothes were stinking rags; his house was filled with vermin of all kinds. The carriage in which he drove out was covered with the dirt of fowls that roosted in it; his driver was only a labourer in a smock, immediately from the farm-yard and dung-heap; he carried home the carcase of an ox on the roof of his carriage; a calf's head and pluck on his saddlebow; pigeons gained access to his library, and built among costly books—"a capital place for them," said he; and a horse that offended him he tried, convicted, and sentenced to transportation, but, by commutation of the punishment, kept it in solitary dark confinement seven years, skilfully allowing exactly that modicum of food which would keep it alive. His granddaughter Marianne, for whose proper education he had hitherto taken such great pains, was taught the most depraved language and obscene conduct, and encouraged by him to exhibit this in public—her notorieties giving him great delight, and eliciting the remark that she was a "chip of the old block." His conduct to his servants was ludicrously violent. Seeing a servant on her knees toasting bread, he crept up to her and stuck a fork into her posteriors with such effect that she did not recover for a month. His servants, on being threatened, would lock him up for an hour or two, and on his promising to be good would release him, when they would sit down and have some drink together. Finally he refused to keep women servants at all, alleging the filthiest reasons for it. Nevertheless, during the height of this extravagant and almost maniacal conduct, it was proved by his brother magistrates that he was a keen and sagacious magistrate, and to all appearance, in their society, no more than an extravagantly eccentric gentleman. On the 15th of June, 1818, after an excessive bout of brandy drinking, to which he was addicted, Mr. Bainbrigge lay on his death-bed. The Arnolds were aware of his condition, and, though refused all access, contrived to surround the death-bed with their creatures. By these, Mr. Blair, the usual legal adviser of Mr. Bainbrigge, was sent for. As the case seemed urgent he drew a codicil to the will of 1815, which the dying man executed; but on the following day a formal will was executed, which, with the preceding codicil, were the instruments now sought to be set aside. It made no reference whatever to the will of 1815, or any former wills, and entirely reversed all that the testator had hitherto directed, giving the reversion of the estates to Mrs. Arnold and her children by Arnold, and excluding the representative of the family, increasing Mrs. Arnold's present interest, and in every respect bettering the position of those to whom the testator had expressed such unmitigated aversion. It further placed the management of the property in Mr. Blair's hands during a probable succession of minorities, and gave him an exclusive right of sporting over the estates. The testator died a day or two after executing this will.

At the age of sixteen the granddaughter had followed the example of her mother; had eloped, and had had two children; but the mother and her children were all dead, and the contest now was whether the will of 1815, which gave the Bainbrigges, the legitimate repre-

sentatives of the family, the reversion of the estates, or that of 1818, which gave them to Mrs. Arnold and her children by Arnold, should take effect.

For the will of 1815 it was shown that the testator was at that time of full testamentary capacity; that the dispositions of that will were in perfect accordance with what the testator had uniformly declared to be his determination; that at the time of executing the will of 1818 the testator was totally insensible and incapable of knowing what he was doing; that, although the Bainbrigges had attempted to see the dying man, they were refused access; no clergyman was sent for: that, whereas no one but Mr. Blair knew of any former wills, it was most important for Blair and his associates to draw up the formal will without allusion to previous wills; and that Blair had drawn the will with blanks, which were not filled up till after the testator's death: that so soon as the testator was dead the Arnolds took possession of the house, which they ransacked in the most improper manner. When the will was read by Mr. Blair he carefully prevented the Bainbrigges from seeing it, but not so but that General Bainbrigge caught sight of it, and saw that it was full of blanks, spaces, and chasms, and pencil interlineations. That on General Bainbrigge inspecting the will at Doctors' Commons, after many years' absence, the document there was so perfect and complete that he perceived at once that it was not the will which Mr. Blair had read, but a substitution. As Mr. Blair was the usual legal adviser of the deceased, and had enjoyed the very highest reputation, his evidence was impugned by showing that he had since become a bankrupt, owing 100,000*l.*; that he had paid no dividend whatever on the unsecured debts, and that some part of the debt was trust money: but the most serious charge was in direct connection with this will. There was a family mansion at Derby which Mr. J. Bainbrigge, the heir-at-law, wished to secure in the family. Mr. Blair knew this. There was a debt of 1500*l.* or 1600*l.* due from the testator to his brother Joseph, which the latter did not like to enforce, lest he might offend him, and it became consequently barred by lapse of time. Blair saw that this was a good opportunity of getting the heir-at-law to confirm the will, and entered into a correspondence with him for this purpose, getting him to confirm the will on the terms of the trustees selling him the mansion for the amount of the debt, and setting off the debt against the price. Blair, in that correspondence, artfully warned him that this purchase would afterwards prevent him from disputing the will, but told him, at the same time, that it would be useless to attempt to upset the last will on the ground of insanity, unless he could prove that the testator was insane and incapable of making a will for the preceding thirty years of his life, as he (Mr. Blair) had got wills in his possession, prepared by himself and others, leaving the property away from the family. Mr. Joseph Bainbrigge fell into the trap, and executed a deed of confirmation of the will, the trustees agreeing to convey the house to him. This conveyance they had not yet made.

At the death of Mr. Bainbrigge the trustees of the will of 1818 entered into possession of the

estates; but on Blair's bankruptcy new trustees were substituted, and finally the Court of Chancery directed this action to be brought to try the validity of this will.

Mr. A. Fox, a medical attendant of the testator during his illness in 1818, deposed to his being in such a state as to be incapable of doing anything. He was a dying man, in a state of collapse.

Adam Roe, a labourer, was at the testator's bedside during his fatal illness. Saw Mr. Blair writing in a room leading to the Squire's. The Squire was then insensible. Mr. Blair brought a paper and read it over to him, and asked him if it was right? The answer was only a groan. Mr. Blair asked him several questions, but the answer was only a groan. Mr. Blair dipped the pen in an inkstand, put it in the Squire's hand, and he put his hand under the Squire's arm, and the Squire wrote something. Allen signed the paper. Witness put his mark to it. Always considered him a madman—a dangerous madman. He was insensible from Monday; incapable of making his will, or doing any business. Saw Mr. Blair dip the pen in the ink, put the pen into Mr. Bainbrigge's hand, and guide it; held his hand below the wrist. He was at that time insensible and speechless.

The deposition of Mary Roe, which had been taken on her deathbed, under the statute, was read. She stated that on the testator being taken ill she was sent for to attend him, and that he lay in a dying and apparently unconscious state from the Monday to the Saturday. During all that time she never heard him speak coherently, and he was incapable of holding conversation, and when spoken to answered only by groaning.

Major-General Bainbrigge deposed to the existence of blank spaces, pencil marks, and interlineations in the will which Mr. Blair had read to the family. There were several long lines of interlineations in the body of the will, and gaps and openings, as he conceived, to be filled up at some future period. Went afterwards to Doctors' Commons to see the will. It was not then in the same state as when he saw it in Mr. Blair's hands.

The case for the defendant was that, though Mr. Bainbrigge had always acted under control when mixing in the society of his equals, when at home he threw off all restraint, and indulged in those low and dirty habits which were not uncommon in the state of society in his youth; but that no man had, up to the last, been more shrewd in matters of business. He was a most active and intelligent magistrate, and had shown himself to be such within a fortnight of his death. His brother magistrates deposed that, although he was dirty and eccentric, they had always considered him perfectly sane. At dinners and evening parties he dressed like other gentlemen, and was altogether of a superior habit of intellect. Up to the 12th of June, a few days before his death, he kept a regular diary of all his proceedings. As to the granddaughter's practices, she had learned them from depraved servants, and was careful to keep them from the knowledge of her grandfather. What motive had Mr. Blair and the other witnesses for entering into this conspiracy? Mr. Blair was, at the time of this

alleged crime, one of the most eminent and respectable solicitors in the county. The only motive that could be imputed to him was a desire to obtain the exclusive right of sporting over the manors, instead of dividing it with two co-trustees. The testator had been to some degree reconciled to Arnold before his death. Excepting this relating to Mr. Blair there was not another blank in the will. It was on thirteen closely-written pages, and, with the exception of this one passage, all was in one hand; there was not the slightest reason for supposing there was any blank in it when it was read after the funeral. It was seen by Mr. Rushton, a solicitor, then an articled clerk to Mr. Blair, and he would prove that it was in the same state it was then, and that he, before the funeral, had made two copies of it, one of which would be produced to the jury. It was, therefore, contended that General Bainbrigge must be mistaken in what he fancied he saw at the funeral; and on the very day of the funeral one copy of the will was given by Mr. Blair to Joseph, the elder brother, and heir-at-law to the testator.

As to the alleged reconciliation with Arnold, the evidence was very contradictory. Arnold himself was examined, and swore to an amicable interview; but he could not tell when his wife (the testator's daughter) died, and denied that he was at the testator's house during his illness except on the last day. His wife did not see him during his illness. "If the estate goes, I will have no means of support." Allen, one of the witnesses to the will, and who had been with Mr. Bainbrigge above a week before his death, swore that he considered him of sound mind, memory, and understanding. That he sat up in bed to sign the will, and spoke several times to witness respecting it, and ordered refreshments to be given to him. Other witnesses also swore to the competency of the testator at the time of executing the will, but their evidence was impeached on various grounds.

Mr. Blair, the solicitor, who prepared the codicil and will, said he prepared the will of 1815 and the codicil to it. During Mr. Bainbrigge's last illness was called up in the night of the Wednesday, the 17th of June, and rode over to him. He said he was very ill, and wanted to make an alteration in his will. Received his instructions and prepared the codicil immediately in an adjoining room. Read it over to him. He required several alterations to be made. They were accordingly made, and they now appear in it. In one of these he (Mr. Blair) had limited the remainder to Mrs. Arnold's heirs male, and he ordered "male" to be struck out. After it had been altered he signed it. The codicil was only a temporary precaution. Went home to prepare a formal will, and did it by altering the will of 1815 in pencil, and adding clauses by way of rider. It was then engrossed. A blank was left at the bottom of the second page for the purpose of asking directions as to the right of sporting over the estates. "I know of no other blank in the will. Having received the instructions, I filled up the blank at the bottom of the second page. I explained the heads of the will to him, and read over that clause, and he executed it. Dr. Fox, Mrs. Rawlins, and John Allan were present. Mr. Bainbrigge understood it as well as

I did. In reading over the parcels to be sold he directed this addition — "and my estate in the county of Derby." Those words were interlined, and he initialled them. He did not direct other alterations. It was executed at 10 A. M., or a little after. He sent for me again on the Friday, and gave me instructions to prepare a settlement of part of his personal estate, for the purpose of saving probate and legacy duty. I went home, got it prepared, and came back with it on the Saturday; but Mr. Bainbrigge was in a state of stupor, and could not execute it. He died at 3 o'clock on that day. After the funeral the two brothers and his or their nephews retired to Woodseat. I either read the will or went through it. The document before me is what I then read. At the funeral I delivered to Mr. Joseph Bainbrigge a copy of the will."

Cross-examined. — "Testator said 'Blair, I want to make some alterations in my will. I wish, if Marianne dies, that Mrs. Arnold's children should have the estate, and that Mrs. Arnold should have 100*l.* a year at once, and 300*l.* a year after her husband's death.' To every alteration in the will there are his initials, but not to those in the codicil, because it was only a temporary precaution. The will was engrossed by a clerk of mine, named Stringer, who has been since prosecuted by me for embezzlement, and sentenced to transportation. The testator did not read over the will himself, but I told him its provisions from it. Testator was weaker on Friday, but he was quite collected, and gave his instructions for a settlement quite clearly. I read the will most probably altogether. I did not intentionally turn my shoulder, so as to prevent General Bainbrigge from seeing the will. I swear that the blank was filled up before it was executed. I frequently make pencil notes in the margin of original documents, but cannot say whether I had made them in this document, but there were no pencil interlineations. I agreed with Mr. Joseph Bainbrigge that the purchase money of the house in Derby should be allowed out of such claims on the estate as he could establish. He was to file a friendly bill, and I was to offer no opposition. I became bankrupt in 1836. My debts amounted to 100,000*l.* I have paid no dividend on unsecured debts. There was some trust money included."

Mr. Rushton proved that he took the will on the morning of the funeral from Uttoxeter to Woodseat, and read the whole of it, and made two copies of it, and that it was in the same state as now.

Lord Campbell summed up the evidence at great length, and, among other things, observed that, in arriving at their verdict, the jury would have to say whether or not Major-General Bainbrigge was labouring under some hallucination as to what he saw after the funeral. It did not appear by the will, as it now stood, that there ever was more than one blank in it, and for that Mr. Blair accounted in a very probable manner, as he thought, for he virtually had all the same advantages by the will of 1815 as by that of 1818, except the exclusive right of sporting. The evidence of Mr. Rushton also, who saw the will before the General, and made two copies of it, went a great way to show that the gallant General had fallen into some

mistake. A strong improbability against the will of 1818 was, that in that of 1808 he left his sister, Mrs. James, an annuity of 100*l.* a year, and by that of 1815 one of 400*l.*; and a short time before his death he wrote affectionately to her, enclosing a cheque for 120*l.*, and yet cut her off by this without a penny. This change of feeling, too, with regard to the Arnolds, was remarkable; but it was possible that at the last moment his heart relented, and his natural feelings returned.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, thus rejecting the will of 1818, and establishing that of 1815.

A rule for a new trial was obtained, and the litigation seemed about to be endlessly protracted. A compromise, however, took place, which put an end to this great will case.

CRIMINAL CAUSES.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, *July* 11.

THE ASSAULT UPON HER MAJESTY.

Robert Pate was indicted for an assault upon Her Majesty on the 27th May (see CHRONICLE, p. 73).

The indictment, in the first count, charged the prisoner with having with a certain offensive weapon, that is to say, a stick, unlawfully and maliciously struck at the person of our Lady the Queen with intent to injure the person of our Lady the Queen.

In a second count the intent of the prisoner was laid to be to alarm our Lady the Queen.

In a third count the prisoner was charged with intending to break the public peace.

The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Welsby, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Clerk appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., and Mr. Huddleston.

The Attorney-General stated the case very briefly. He said it had been his misfortune, since he had had the honour of filling his present office, to appear in that court as the public prosecutor in many cases of importance. This was at all times a most painful duty, but he assured them, with all sincerity, that he never stood in his present position with feelings of greater regret than he did on this occasion. When he considered, on the one hand, that the object of the attack of the prisoner was a lady and a Sovereign who had endeared herself to her subjects by her great virtues, and that, on the other, the person charged with the commission of the offence filled the position of a gentleman and a man of education, and who had also at one time held Her Majesty's commission, he could not but feel that these were circumstances which very greatly aggravated the offence imputed to the prisoner; and this he considered warranted him in imploring them to dismiss from their minds all they had read or heard in reference to this matter, and that they would be guided in their decision solely by the evidence that would be laid before them, and that they would enter into the consideration of this case in the same manner as though it was one of the most ordinary character. It appeared to him that he should exceed his duty if he were to dilate upon the motives that might have actuated the prisoner to commit this offence. As the public pro-

secutor, all he had to do was to state the facts impartially to the jury, and unhappily those facts were short, clear, and conclusive. The prisoner was the son of a gentleman of fortune and station residing at Wisbeach, and who had filled the office of high sheriff for the county of Cambridge, and the prisoner had for some years been cornet and lieutenant in the 10th Hussars. For some time, however, he had retired from the army, and it would appear that after this he had resided in London, and for a considerable time had led a life of complete quiet and retirement. The Attorney-General then proceeded very briefly to state the circumstances of the assault upon Her Majesty, as related in the CHRONICLE, p. 73. It was not for him to speculate as to the motives that had led to the commission of the act—motives might be suggested, but he did not think it would be discreet to do so. He could not tell what excuse was to be offered for the prisoner, but he had heard that the unfortunate gentleman, or his friends acting for him, intended to endeavour to establish that he was not in such a state of mind as to render him accountable for his actions. If this should turn out to be the case, the jury would permit him to suggest that they ought not to give effect to such a defence unless it was made out by strict and complete proof, and that they should not permit the law to be evaded upon slight grounds.

The witnesses were then called, who proved the assault and its attendant circumstances.

Mr. Cockburn addressed the jury for the prisoner. His learned friend the Attorney-General had truly anticipated the nature of the defence he should offer. He would not attempt to trifle with the understanding of the jury by any endeavour to deny that the prisoner had actually committed the act with which he was charged, but he trusted to be able to satisfy them that at the time he committed it he was in such a state of mind as not to render him responsible. He would, in the first place, ask the jury whether the act in itself was one likely to be committed by a sane person? Without any motive —for none such could possibly exist—the prisoner had inflicted a blow upon his Sovereign—upon a Sovereign whose private virtues, whose Royal dignity, and whose public conduct, had justly endeared her to her subjects. Could they believe that in open day a sane man could have committed such an act? He submitted that it was impossible he should do so, and he hoped to be able to satisfy the jury that the prisoner was suffering from an aberration of mind, and that he really was not aware of the nature of the act he was committing. He agreed with the Attorney-General that the rules of law in such cases ought to be strictly adhered to, and if the evidence he should lay before them did not satisfy them of the fact, he would not for a moment think of asking them to stretch those rules, which were necessary for the protection of them all, for a particular purpose. He would now give some further account of the prisoner. They had heard that he was the son of a gentleman of fortune in Cambridgeshire, a magistrate, and formerly high sheriff of the county. The prisoner entered the army in 1841. At that time there was something eccentric and extraordinary in his

conduct, but it appeared that no particular notice was taken of it, and he discharged all his duties in the regiment to the satisfaction of his superior officers, and was esteemed by them and everybody belonging to the regiment. Things continued in this state for a considerable time, the prisoner exhibiting a peculiarity of manner which excited attention, but did not lead to a belief that the prisoner was suffering from any aberration of mind. In 1842, however, a circumstance occurred which materially tended to aggravate the symptoms that had before appeared, and to increase the excitement under which the prisoner was suffering. It appeared that the prisoner had three favourite horses, and also a very fine Newfoundland dog, to which he was particularly attached, and it seemed that a dog belonging to another officer in the regiment had bitten this dog and also the horses, and they afterwards exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia, and it was found necessary to destroy all the animals. This circumstance had a great effect upon the prisoner; he lay down by one of the horses and shed tears, and for a long time he was in a state of great excitement, and there was no doubt that his mind, which was already weakened, sustained a great shock. He became reserved and morose, and ceased to take any pleasure in the discharge of his duties; and upon one occasion, when he was sent to Dublin with a detachment of his regiment, he set off for England without leave, and went to his father, to whom he represented that he had been compelled to go away from Ireland because persons were there who were conspiring against his life. At this time the prisoner was labouring under the most extraordinary delusions. He fancied that the cook and messman of the regiment intended to poison him, and he complained to the colonel of his regiment that he was suffering from having bricks and stones in his stomach, and that the surgeon of the regiment was unable to give him any relief. The learned counsel then detailed a variety of extraordinary acts committed by the prisoner. If a Commission of Lunacy had been issued against the prisoner under these circumstances, he asked the jury whether they would have hesitated for a moment in coming to the conclusion that he was insane? And he therefore thought he was justified in asking them to come to the same conclusion in the present case. He again repeated that the act itself was the act of an insane man. The act was the act of a madman. It was motiveless and objectless. He knew it had been said that a morbid desire for notoriety frequently actuated persons in the commission of acts of this character, and it had also been suggested that persons in desperate circumstances resorted to such acts in the hope of being provided for during the rest of their lives; but there were no such motives that could possibly have actuated the prisoner. It could be shown that he was a man fond of solitude, and that he shrank from society; and it was not at all likely, therefore, that he should seek a hideous notoriety by committing an act of this description. Then, as to the other suggestion, that want of means might lead to such an act in the hope of being provided for; that was equally improbable, as the prisoner was the son of a man of fortune who had ample means of

providing for his wants. What motive could there, then, be for the commission of the offence? As to any traitorous design, that was quite out of the question. A man did not attempt to carry out traitorous views of that character with a small cane such as the one that had been produced. Was there any political motive? Nothing of the sort could be attributed to this unfortunate gentleman. To what, then, could this act by possibility be referred but to the sudden impulse of a disordered mind? Since the proceeding the prisoner had been asked how he came to commit the act, and he was unable to give the least explanation; all he could say was that the act was the result of a momentary impulse which he was unable to control. He felt it his duty, however, to call the witnesses who would depose to the facts he had stated. He considered it was due to the country, whose feelings had been outraged by the commission of such an act towards the person of their Sovereign; and he trusted that the jury would express by their verdict the belief they entertained that no sane man in Her Majesty's dominions could have been guilty of such an act as the one imputed to the prisoner.

Colonel John Vandeleur.—I was lieutenant-colonel of the 10th Hussars when Mr. Pate joined the regiment in 1841 as cornet. He afterwards became lieutenant. He remained in the regiment till March, 1846, and during that time the regiment was quartered in England and Ireland. While we were stationed at Cahir I remember an accident happening to the prisoner's horses and dog. From the moment the prisoner joined the regiment I thought there was something strange in his conduct. His hair was cut very short, and I fancied his head had been shaved. He discharged his duties as an officer very well; and as to his being a gentleman, there is no doubt about that. He was a person of mild demeanour, and very much respected in the regiment. He had three horses and a Newfoundland dog, and he was very much attached to them. The prisoner's horses and dog were bitten by a mad dog belonging to another officer, and they were all destroyed. From this period I observed a great change in his conduct, and he appeared very much excited in consequence of a correspondence that took place between his father and the Duke of Wellington upon the subject of these horses. A claim was made upon Captain Wallington, to whom the dog that bit the prisoner's horses belonged, through the Duke of Wellington, and the prisoner seemed hurt that his friends should have made such a claim. He appeared to avoid company, and used to take long, solitary walks by himself, and he complained to me that he was ill just before he returned to England. He said he had applied to the doctor of the regiment, and he could give him no relief. I asked him what was the matter with him, and he said his stomach and bowels were full of bricks, and that the doctor had not the skill to remove them. To the best of my knowledge the prisoner never replaced the horses that were killed, except one. The prisoner was constantly on the sick list after this. I considered he was labouring under a delusion. I sent him

in command of a detachment from Newbridge to Dublin in 1845, and he had orders to return the next day, but he left his detachment at Dublin without leave, and returned to England. This was a serious military offence, and I communicated with General Wyndham upon the subject. He returned in ten days. He was not brought to a court-martial. When he came back he appeared very well, and he gave no explanation for his going away. I communicated with his father in as delicate a manner as I could, and the prisoner left the regiment two months afterwards.

By the Attorney-General.—I asked the prisoner where he had been, and he said he had been to England, but entered into no further particulars. He was put in arrest for the military offence, and after he was released he continued to perform his military duties as before. I am not certain whether he was on the sick list at the time he made this extraordinary statement to me, but he was shortly afterwards, and I have no doubt that he was really sick. A claim was made upon Captain Wallington to pay for the horses, as his dog had been the cause of their being killed. I think it right to say that Captain Wallington made honourable compensation.

Re-examined.—The General ordered that he should resume his duty, and he did so, but not with the same zeal as formerly.

By the Court.—If I had thought the prisoner was of sound mind I should not have ordered him, as the General did, to resume his duty; and I presume the General acted upon the same suspicion that his mind was affected.

Other officers and men of the regiment confirmed these statements and gave further instances of the prisoner's strange conduct.

Mr. Robert Francis Pate said, the prisoner is my son. I remember his leaving the regiment in Ireland without leave. He came down to my residence at Wisbeach, and I ascertained he had not got leave of absence. I told him I was astonished and hurt at his conduct, and asked for an explanation; and he said he had been hunted about Dublin streets by people, and he had seen the same people at the barracks, and he had even seen them about the hotels in London, and he said he had made his escape from Dublin in a vessel coming to Liverpool. I told him I could not let him remain with me, and that he must return immediately to his regiment, and he promised to go back the next morning. The prisoner did go away, and rejoined his regiment, and I afterwards received a letter from his colonel, advising me to take him out of the regiment. He had leave of absence afterwards, and I met him in London, and he then sold his commission, without my leave or knowledge. I understood from the prisoner that, after paying his debts, he had 1200*l.* left. Application was afterwards made to me by persons to whom he was indebted, and I went up to London and saw the prisoner, and his appearance was so extraordinary that I was alarmed at it, and consulted Dr. Conolly, and he thought that the presence of the prisoner's sister might make him more comfortable, and advised that any treatment should be postponed for the present. The prisoner told me he had gone away from his

regiment without leave, and I told him that he was liable perhaps to be shot; and he replied that he could not help it. The prisoner never visited me at Wisbeach after he sold his commission. He was always very temperate in his habits. After I had consulted Dr. Conolly I made inquiry respecting the prisoner from time to time. I did not know what to do about putting him in an asylum, but I thought he must eventually go to one. I took no steps to control him in any way.

Charles Dodman said, that he was servant to the prisoner while he was in the 10th Hussars. His conduct was always strange and eccentric. After the prisoner left the regiment witness was again engaged as his servant. At this time he was living in Jermyn Street. His habits were very regular. He rose at 7 o'clock and first put his head into a large basin of water, and then he had a bath in which he placed whiskey and camphor. A pint and a half of whiskey and two ounces of camphor were the allowance for three mornings, and while he was in the bath he used to shout violently and sometimes he would sing. He never mixed with society, and always kept his blinds drawn down. It was also his custom when St. James's clock chimed a quarter past 3 to go out in a cab, and nothing could stop him from going at that precise moment. He gave 9*s*. for a ride, and would always pay in shillings, and witness had to provide a sixpence and a large penny to pay the gates and the bridge, and he would not use any other coins. The prisoner's dress was always the same, winter and summer. The riding in the cab continued for a period of eighteen months, and during that period he only once received company. He paid his bills very regularly, and kept the receipts and put them away. With the exception of the eccentricity to which he had alluded, he was very regular in his habits.

Edward Lee, a cab-driver, said he was in the habit of driving the prisoner from November, 1847, and he fetched him regularly every day at one time—a quarter past 3. We always went the same route, over Putney Bridge to Putney Heath, and to one particular spot. The prisoner used to get out of the cab and walk through the thickest of the furze bushes and gorse, and he was out of my sight for about ten minutes. Used to meet him again at one particular spot near a pond, and had seen him stand and look at the pond a few minutes and then jump into the cab. Sometimes the prisoner would tell him to gallop, and then he would pull him up and make him go at a foot pace. They used then to go to a particular place, as Barnes Common, where he got out again and walked through all the furze bushes, and then they went home by Hammersmith Bridge. Witness always thought he was not right in his mind, and in the winter time he was alarmed at him. In all weathers, rain, hail, or snow, he used to get out and walk through the furze bushes, and he did so when it was quite dark. He was continually flourishing his stick while he was in the cab, but sometimes he would sit quite still, and people had asked him if the gentleman was right in his mind. What he had stated took place every day for eighteen months and in all weathers. He at first received 10*s*. for the journey, but afterwards Mr. Pate gave him 9*s*.,

and he was always paid in shillings, and the heads of the shillings were always uppermost and always turned one way.

Inspector Squire, of the metropolitan police, deposed that his attention had been attracted to the prisoner by his extraordinary demeanour and conduct in the street. He never saw him without a stick, and he was in the habit of flourishing it about backwards and forwards, and witness used to call him "cut and thrust."

The O'Gorman Mahon.—I have known the prisoner for eleven months. From the first day I ever saw him I was under the impression that he was not a sane man, and my opinion was confirmed at the subsequent interviews I had with him. He is a man very much alive to the feelings of a gentleman, and I think he would shrink from doing a dishonourable or ungentlemanly act.

Mr. Cockburn.—Do you think he would do a disloyal act?

The O'Gorman Mahon.—He is the last man I should suspect to be capable of committing a disloyal act.

Dr. Conolly.—I am the head physician of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, and have paid great attention to the malady of insanity. I was applied to by the prisoner's father respecting him in November last, and from what was told me I had reason to believe that he was improving, and fearing, if I was introduced to him, it might irritate him, I advised that nothing should be done at that time. I have conversed with the prisoner since this transaction, and in my opinion he is a person of unsound mind. I am not aware that he suffers from any particular delusion. He is well aware that he has done wrong, and regrets it.

Dr. Munro said,—I have had five interviews with Mr. Pate since this transaction, and from my own observation I believe him to be of unsound mind. I agree with Dr. Conolly that he is not labouring under any specific delusion. I think he may have known very well what he was doing, and have known that it was very wrong; but it frequently happens with persons of diseased mind that they will perversely do what they know to be wrong.

The Attorney-General replied. It appeared to him that his learned friend felt the difficulty in which he was placed by the nature of the defence, and his object appeared to be to endeavour to obtain a lenient sentence upon the prisoner on the ground that he was a person of weak mind, rather than that he should be acquitted upon the ground of insanity, the effect of which would be that he would be imprisoned for the rest of his life. The whole question for the jury was this:—Did the prisoner at the time he struck the blow know he was doing wrong? If he did, he was guilty of the offence imputed to him, and no consideration on earth ought to induce them to swerve from the strict rule of law and from saying so by their verdict. Such a person was responsible for his act, and the law required that he should be punished for it. He would not deny that the gentleman had exhibited great eccentricity, and that his conduct upon some occasions had been most extraordinary, but these circumstances were very far from justifying the jury in acquitting him upon the ground of insanity.

Nothing more had been proved than that he was eccentric, and that he was very much affected at the loss of his dogs and horses. Had he ever been treated like an insane person? He was always allowed to manage his own affairs; he sold his commission and appropriated the proceeds to his own purposes, and he had been always allowed to conduct his own business. His proceedings subsequent to his arrest plainly showed that he knew well what he had done and that it was a wrong act, and it put an end to the defence altogether; and this was in reality the only question the jury had to decide, and he felt satisfied they would return a verdict that would be satisfactory to their own consciences and to the country.

Mr. Baron Alderson summed up. He said they would have no difficulty with regard to the fact of the prisoner having struck Her Majesty, or that his intention was one of those mentioned in the indictment. He would not waste their time by going through the evidence for the prosecution, because it was admitted that the prisoner had committed the act, and that if he was a man of sound mind and understanding he was responsible; and whether he was so or not, was the only question they had to decide. It was clear that at the present time the prisoner was perfectly sane—they began with that fact, and the law threw upon the prisoner the onus of proving that he was in a different state at the time the offence was committed, and the jury would say whether that had been done, after he had explained to them what was his opinion of the law upon the subject. In the first place, they must clearly understand that it was not because a man was insane that he was unpunishable, and he must say that upon this point there was generally a very grievous delusion in the minds of medical men. The only insanity which excused a man for his acts was that species of delusion which conduced to and drove a man to commit the act alleged against him. These were the principles which ought to govern the decision of juries in such cases. They ought to have proof of a formed disease of the mind—a disease existing before the act was committed, and which made the person accused incapable of knowing, at the time he did the act, that it was a wrong act for him to do. This was the rule he should direct them to be governed by. Let them try it by this test. Did this unfortunate gentleman know it was wrong to strike the Queen on the forehead? Now, there was no doubt that he was very eccentric in his conduct, but did that eccentricity disable him to judge whether it was right or wrong to strike the Queen? Was eccentricity to excuse a man for any crime he might afterwards commit? It was true that, after the prisoner had committed a breach of military discipline by going away from his regiment without leave, he had been excused on account of his supposed weak state of mind, but that was no criterion for the jury, and they must adhere to the law in its strictness. The prisoner was proved to have been perfectly well aware what he had done immediately afterwards, and in the interview which he had had since with one of the medical gentlemen, he admitted that he knew

perfectly well what he had done, and ascribed his conduct to some momentary uncontrollable impulse. The law did not acknowledge such an impulse if the person was aware that it was a wrong act he was about to commit, and he was answerable for the consequences. A man might say that he picked a pocket from some uncontrollable impulse, and in that case the law would have an uncontrollable impulse to punish him for it. What evidence was there then in the case to justify them in coming to the conclusion, that when the prisoner struck the Queen, he did not know it was a wrong act—in fact, that what he was doing was wrong? The learned Judge then read over the whole of the evidence for the defence, commenting upon it as he proceeded. He went on to say, that the prisoner was an object of commiseration was quite clear; and that he should also have been taken better care of, was equally true; but the question they had here to decide was, were they satisfied that he was suffering from a disease of the mind which rendered him incapable of judging whether the act he committed towards the Queen was a right or a wrong act for him to do? If they were not satisfied of this fact, they must say that he was guilty; but, on the contrary, if they thought he was not aware what he was about, or not capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, they would then say that he was not guilty on the ground of insanity.

The jury consulted nearly four hours, when they returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The learned Judge passed sentence, commenting in severe terms on the enormity of the offence, greatly aggravated by the circumstance that the prisoner was a soldier, and had borne Her Majesty's commission. "Considering the station of your family and your own position, the Court will not inflict the disgraceful punishment of whipping upon you. The Court has some respect for you, though you had no respect for others. It will still, however, be its duty to pass such a sentence upon you as will prevent you, at all events for a long period, from doing any further mischief. Under all the circumstances the sentence that I feel it my duty to pronounce upon you is, that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years."

This sentence was carried into effect.

STAFFORD, *July* 26.

POISONING CASE. — William Chadwick, potter, was tried for the murder of Samuel Tunnicliffe, at Bloore, by aiding and abetting in the administration of poison to him on many days before the 9th of February, when he died. The case made much local excitement, and it is generally interesting "as affording a proof of the scientific manner in which plain and apparently ignorant people now poison each other in these parts," the Pottery districts.

The prisoner married in April, 1848, the grandniece of Tunnicliffe, the deceased, who was a hale old man of 70, living at Bullerton, and possessed of some little freehold and other property. In January they persuaded Tunnicliffe to go to Brinscombe, to live with them. He went on the 10th of January, taking a cow and some other property with him. Two

days after the old man's removal to Brinscombe the prisoner called on an attorney at Ashbourne, and employed him to prepare a deed of gift of the old man's property in favour of him and his wife. On the 24th of January the prisoner was in Ashbourne endeavouring to purchase arsenic. It did not clearly appear that he succeeded. He bought, however, some sugar of lead, stating that it was to cure his mother's bad leg; but he had no mother. He subsequently bought arsenic, and a woman with whom he was in concert, and who was believed to be his wife, was proved to have gone into a shop and obtained sixty drops of croton oil and some ounces of linseed oil. The old man became ill, and took to his bed. The prisoner, with great kindness and solicitude, went to a neighbouring surgeon and begged him to come in and see him. That gentleman would not come at once; but, on inquiring what was the matter, was told that the old man was suffering from cold and diarrhœa, and accordingly sent him some colocynth and aromatic confection pills, and on visiting him the next day, found him complaining of a cough, debility, and swelling of the legs. He did not think the old man would recover, and was not surprised when he heard of his death; and when the prisoner asked him for a certificate of the cause of death did not suspect foul play. On the 9th of February a neighbour was summoned to the bedside of the deceased; he found him dead, but with a pen in his hand, and the deed of gift before him. The next day the prisoner went to take possession of the property; but the persons who had the custody of it refused to give it up; and, in consequence of suspicions created by the haste of the prisoner to get the property, the body was exhumed on the 25th of February. The stomach and bowels were analyzed, and found to contain from eight to ten grains of arsenic. An inquest was held, at which the prisoner was voluntarily present. He was then taken into custody, and made a long statement before the magistrate, on which the case mainly turned. According to this statement, his wife prevailed upon him to allow the old man to live with them, saying that he had told her they should have his property if they kept him while he lived. His wife then added that the mother of the deceased had lived to the age of 104 years. [His brother had lived to nearly 99.] The prisoner answered, "If he lives so long we shall be troubled all our lives." She replied, "If he comes to us he will not trouble us long." After the old man had lived with them some time he said he should leave them, and take his property, which much vexed his (the prisoner's) wife. She often used threats against him. She gave him some coffee and would not let the prisoner drink it. The deceased was taken very ill the next day. The prisoner went to a doctor, and told him the deceased was suffering from a cold and diarrhœa. The doctor sent some pills, one of which the deceased attempted to swallow but could not. The wife took the remainder and mixed some drugs with them, and made him take them. Before that she had sent the prisoner to Ashbourne to buy some drugs. She told him to procure arsenic, with which she might kill rats and mice, and also bring laudanum, of which she would give some to the old man to lull his

pain. The next morning she gave the deceased some coffee, and beckoned the prisoner out of the house and told him he must never drink what was intended for the old man. He asked why, and she said she had put arsenic in his coffee and biscuits. After that time, however, coffee and biscuits were still given to the deceased. His wife subsequently told him to get sugar of lead, as it would do the old man good if given him to drink. He bought sixpenny-worth, and gave it to his wife. She continually gave it to the old man. After the old man's death he saw his wife burning papers; and he emptied and threw away a bottle in the garden, according to her directions. His wife, on hearing that an inquest was to be held, left him, and afterwards told him to go to Ireland, and say nothing about it. She told him to disguise himself. He went as far as Manchester, but then returned to his wife. She still persuaded him to go. Neither she nor her father would let him into his house. He went to the inquest, but was not called. When taken into custody he did not like for a long time to charge his wife, as she was so near her confinement. In statements made to policemen, too, he confessed buying the arsenic, and charged his wife as the guiltier party.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to be hanged.

He was a man of most imposing appearance, being six feet five inches high, with an immense hand. He seemed quite unconcerned during the trial, but twice fainted while the jury were considering their verdict.

In consequence of the statements made by the prisoner he was respited during Her Majesty's pleasure, for the purpose of instituting further inquiry. The result was, that circumstances appeared which seemed to corroborate the assertions of Chadwick, and his wife, and her mother, Ann Tunnicliffe, were apprehended and committed to take their trial. At the Assizes, however, the Grand Jury threw out the indictment; and the prisoner, having thus attempted to save his own life by incriminating innocent persons, justly forfeited his life on the scaffold.

BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

Murder of Dr. Parkman.

The murder of Dr. Parkman, by Dr. Webster, a Professor of the University, a man enjoying the highest repute, is recorded in the Chronicle of the Annual Register for 1849, p. 180.

Such a crime naturally caused the very highest interest among the Americans, and the proceedings of the criminal courts were watched with intense anxiety. The trial was made to extend over twelve days, although the evidence was so conclusive that an English court would have got through it in one. In addition to the facts stated in the previous account, and which were proved by evidence, other important points were established.

A dentist proved that Dr. Parkman's mouth was so deformed that in preparing the cast for his artificial teeth his attention was forcibly engaged. He produced his own model, and the teeth found in Dr. Webster's laboratory furnace, and they were perfectly fitted to each other, to the smallest and

most unusual points of peculiarity. The securities for Dr. Webster's debt to Dr. Parkman were found in the possession of the accused, and he was wholly unable to show how he could have redeemed them. Letters and messages were proved to have been dispatched by him which were ingeniously contrived to put the missing man's relations off the real scent in their hunt for him after he was first missed.

The jury deliberated only ten minutes, and gave a verdict of "Guilty." Sentence of death was immediately passed. Up to that time the prisoner had maintained a marvellous coolness and intellectual self-possession; at that juncture he broke down, and exhibited a piteous prostration.

For some inexplicable reasons no less than five months were allowed to elapse between the conviction and execution of the criminal. This long period was passed in acts of devotion, and professions of repentance for his past sins; but repeated denials of the murder. The lapse of time deluded the murderer into the belief that he would be spared. As this hope passed away, he made a confession, by which he sought to lessen the degree of criminality. It was of enormous length. The point of it was briefly that the homicide was wholly unpremeditated, but provoked on the instant by Dr. Parkman's bitter speeches and violent menacing gestures. Dr. Parkman produced an old letter from Dr. Hossack, written many years ago, complimenting him on his success in getting Dr. Webster appointed to his office; and, thrusting that letter in the debtor's face, Dr. Parkman exclaimed, "You see I got you into your office, and now I'll get you out of it!" Pushing his fist in Dr. Webster's face, and taunting him with opprobrious epithets, Dr. Parkman exasperated the other beyond control. In this state Dr. Webster seized the first thing at hand—a large and heavy piece of a grape-vine trunk—and struck Dr. Parkman with all his force a blow on the side of the head. It killed him on the spot. The dismembering, and attempted destruction of the body by fire, were the only means of concealment, prompted by horror and the overwhelming fear of infamy and destruction. All the details which appeared at the trial were interwoven into the narrative of confession, and made to bear an interpretation consistent with this version; and the document closed with a solemn avowal, in reply to questions put, as to a dying man, by the Reverend Dr. Putnam, Dr. Webster's spiritual adviser.

The Executive Council of State caused this document to be carefully examined, and came to the conclusion that the facts disclosed by the evidence were inconsistent with the statement.

Professor Webster was executed on *August* 30. The spectacle seems to have excited even more morbid curiosity than similar tragedies call forth in England, and the American papers gloat over the details with shocking minuteness. Some particulars are in singular contrast to our own proceedings upon these occasions.

For the last three or four weeks the murderer gave up all hopes of averting his doom; he became calm and resigned, slept soundly, ate with appetite, and enjoyed his constant cigar. "All he hoped for in the world was, that his family should be kept ignorant of the day on which he was to

die." This wish was so strictly complied with that on the last evening that he saw his wife and children they went from him with the same hopefulness as before, quite unconscious that they would never again see him alive. On the morning of the 30th of August, his last day, he engaged earnestly in devotional exercises. From the roofs of the adjacent houses the scaffold could be seen, and many paid considerable sums for the "privilege" of sharing this commanding view. Some residents, however, left home to avoid countenancing the spectacle. One hundred and twenty-five persons were admitted into the gaol yard, as spectators, by passes from the Sheriff. "At half-past 9 o'clock Sheriff Eveleth summoned to the rear office of the gaol those gentlemen whom he had requested to be present as witnesses. He stated to the gentlemen present that they had assembled, by invitation from him, as lawful witnesses of the execution of John White Webster, for the crime of murder, for which he had been convicted and sentenced. He detailed to them the order in which the proceedings would take place, and expressed his hope that the utmost quiet and good order would be maintained, as consistent with the solemnity of the occasion. He hoped that he should not hear any loud talking, not a voice during the progress of the proceedings." The Sheriff, "the witnesses," "the reporters for the press," and "the spectators," then proceeded to the prisoner's cell. Religious offices were impressively performed, the prisoner devoutly kneeling, and seeming absorbed in his prayers. In the procession to the scaffold the prisoner walked firmly, but with profound dejection of face. "Deputy-Sheriffs Rugg and Freeman adjusted the rope. Before the cap was drawn over his eyes he shook hands with Gaoler Andrews, Mr. Holmes, and last with the Sheriff, and thanked them for their kind treatment to him. Sheriff Eveleth then said,—

"'In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and in accordance with the warrant of the Chief Executive, I now, before these witnesses, proceed to execute the sentence of the law upon John White Webster, convicted, at the March Term of the Supreme Judicial Court, of the murder of Dr. George Parkman.'

"This said, the Sheriff placed his foot upon the fatal spring, and in an instant more the victim was launched into eternity. After remaining some thirty minutes, Drs. Stedman and Clark pronounced the body lifeless, when it was lowered into a black coffin, and conveyed back into the cell. It would be delivered to the family that afternoon."

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.
II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.
III. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

I.—PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.	Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties in the Nature of Drawbacks; and Allowances for Paper and Parchment to stamp on.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.
ORDINARY REVENUES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	22,194,142 1 2	174,358 1 7	22,019,783 19 7
Excise	15,984,405 14 1	723,766 3 1½	15,260,639 10 11½
Stamps	6,913,866 0 1½	207,084 18 7½	6,706,761 1 6½
Taxes, Land and Assessed	4,540,308 8 3½	4,597 18 11½	4,535,710 9 4
—— Income and Property	5,617,275 16 2½	106,415 18 2½	5,510,859 17 11½
Post Office	2,451,932 0 4½	190,670 5 7	2,261,261 14 9½
One Shilling in the Pound, and Sixpence in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions	4,853 16 6	.. ..	4,853 16 6
Crown Lands	365,809 14 2	.. ..	365,809 14 2
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	16,330 15 11	.. ..	16,330 15 11
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	116,946 6 9	.. ..	116,946 6 9
TOTALS of Ordinary Revenues	58,905,160 13 6½	1,406,903 6 1	56,798,257 7 5½
OTHER RESOURCES.			
Money received from the East India Company, on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's Forces serving in India, per Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 71	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
From the Trustees of the King of the Belgians, the Amount repaid into the Exchequer for the use of the Consolidated Fund out of the Annuity granted to Prince Leopold	36,000 0 0	.. ..	36,000 0 0
Imprest Monies repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public	65,144 11 8	.. ..	65,144 11 8
Money arising from the Sale of Old Stores	472,394 17 0	.. ..	472,394 17 0
TOTALS of the Public Income of the United Kingdom	58,838,700 2 2½	1,406,903 6 1	57,431,796 16 1½

FOR THE YEAR 1850.

CLASS IV. UNFUNDED DEBT.
V. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.
VI. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1851.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	TOTAL Payments out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding on 5th Jan. 1851.	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22,471,502 14 1	1,589,481 2 9	20,442,170 1 7	429,851 9 9	22,471,502 14 1
15,543,711 13 9½	982,123 19 11	14,316,083 15 10	245,503 18 0½	15,543,711 13 9½
6,851,018 12 8½	130,846 9 1½	6,538,332 10 0	181,839 13 7½	6,851,018 12 8½
10,126,472 6 5½	343,295 13 3	4,360,178 13 3 5,383,036 17 7	39,861 2 4½	10,126,472 6 5½
2,530,649 10 0½	1,457,363 3 4½	820,000 0 0	253,286 6 8½	2,530,649 10 0½
4,853 16 6	91 14 5	4,762 2 1	.. ..	4,853 16 6
479,098 12 2 1/12	193,368 8 0½	160,000 0 0	125,740 3 11 7/12	479,098 12 2 1/12
16,330 15 11	.. ..	16,330 15 11	.. ..	16,330 15 11
116,946 6 9	.. ..	116,946 6 9	.. ..	116,946 6 9
58,149,884 8 4 10/12	4,706,680 11 0½	53,177,141 3 0	1,266,082 14 4 7/12	58,149,884 8 4 10/12
60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
36,000 0 0	.. ..	36,000 0 0	.. ..	36,000 0 0
65,144 11 8	.. ..	65,144 11 8	.. ..	65,144 11 8
472,394 17 0	.. ..	472,394 17 0	.. ..	472,394 17 0
58,783,423 17 0 10/12	4,706,680 11 0½	53,810,680 11 8	1,266,082 14 4 7/12	58,783,423 17 0 10/12

II.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Of the UNITED KINGDOM, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the NATIONAL DEBT, in the Year ended 5th January, 1851.

Payments out of the Income in its Progress to the Exchequer.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges of Collection	4,103,959	3	11			
Other Payments	602,701	7	1½			
Total Payments out of the Income in its progress to the Exchequer				4,706,660	11	0½
Funded Debt.						
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,950,558	18	0			
Terminable Annuities	3,737,325	8	1			
Total Charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of the Interest on Donations and Bequests	27,687,884	6	1			
Unfunded Debt.						
Interest on Exchequer Bills	403,705	11	6			
				28,091,589	17	7
Civil List	369,481	2	2			
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, and Military Services, &c., charged by various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	334,694	0	11			
Salaries and Allowances	284,662	19	6			
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	159,285	5	8			
Courts of Justice	1,089,893	15	11			
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund (including 248,550*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* discharge of debt to Equivalent Company	559,443	1	5			
				2,864,460	5	7
Army	6,401,883	0	0			
Navy	6,487,883	3	7			
Ordnance	2,553,177	18	1			
Civil Services charged on the Annual Grants of Parliament	3,856,886	5	6	19,249,830	7	2
Money paid to the Bank of England to supply deficiencies on the Balance reserved for Unclaimed Dividends, per Act 56 Geo. III. c. 97				25,993	18	1
				54,938,534	19	5½
Excess of Income over Expenditure				2,578,806	3	3
				57,517,341	2	8½

III.

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

An Account showing how the Monies given for the Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Year 1850 have been disposed of; distinguished under the several Heads; to the 5th January, 1851.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Navy	6,883,747	3	7	4,901,159	3	7
Army	6,628,929	0	0	4,565,000	0	0
Ordnance	2,434,417	0	0	1,745,000	0	0
To defray the charge for Civil Contingencies, to the 31st day of March, 1851 .	100,000	0	0	3,400	0	0
Class I.—Public Works and Buildings.						
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1851, the Charge of the Works at the New Houses of Parliament	153,610	0	0	100,000	0	0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1851, the Expense of Maintenance and Repair of Royal Palaces and Public Buildings; for providing the necessary Supply of Water for the same; for the Rents of Houses taken for occasional and temporary accommodation of the Public Service; for the Purchase and Repair of Furniture required at the various Public Departments, and for Services connected with the Lighting, Watching, and general Protection of the Public Offices . .	83,160	0	0	40,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of Additions, Alterations and Fittings at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, in the year 1850-51 .	22,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of providing temporary accommodation for the Houses of Parliament, Committee Rooms, Offices, and temporary official Residences for the Speaker of the House of Commons, and						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
other Officers of the House; to the 31st day of March, 1851	8,129	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expense of Works at certain Buildings in the Isle of Man; to the 31st day of March, 1851	300	0	0	...	...	
On account of the Works at the New Packet Harbour and Harbour of Refuge at Holyhead; to the 31st day of March, 1851	92,874	0	0	41,887	8	7
To defray the Expense of maintaining the several Public Buildings in the Department of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland; also the Expense of Inland Navigation, and other Services under the direction of the said Commissioners; to the 31st day of March, 1851	18,093	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expense of Works and Repairs at Kingstown Harbour, and to provide for the Harbour Establishment; to the 31st day of March, 1851	10,788	0	0	6,000	0	0
Towards defraying, in the year ending the 31st day of March, 1851, the Expense of the Erection of a General Repository for Public Records	30,000	0	0	...	...	
To defray, in the year 1850, the Expense of making an Enclosure in front of Buckingham Palace, and for removing the Marble Arch	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
To defray, in the year 1850, the Expense of constructing Harbours of Refuge	151,500	0	0	28,431	7	11
To defray the Expense of repairing and fitting-up Apartments in Holyrood Palace for the reception of Her Majesty	1,650	0	0	...	...	
To defray, in the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1851, the Expense of making Alterations in the New House of Commons	9,400	0	0	...	...	
Class 2.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.						
To defray the Expense of Stationery, Printing, and Binding for the several Public Departments, including the Expense of the Stationery Office; to the 31st day of March, 1851	260,877	0	0	61,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Two Houses of Parliament, and Allowances to Retired Officers of the Two Houses; to the 31st day of March, 1851	92,300	0	0	44,800	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of Her Majesty's Treasury; to the 31st day of March 1851	56,100	0	0	39,796	7	9
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department; to the 31st day of March, 1851	26,000	0	0	11,662	6	1
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	*s.*	*d.*	SUMS Paid. £	*s.*	*d.*
Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and also of the Queen's Messengers and Extra Couriers attached to that Department; to the 31st day of March, 1851 . . .	71,000	0	0	39,698	13	5
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; to the 31st day of March, 1851	37,400	0	0	21,354	7	4
To pay the Salary of the Lord Privy Seal; to the 31st day of March 1851 . .	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0
To pay the Salaries, Contingent and other Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General; to the 31st day of March, 1851	24,100	0	0	17,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer; to the 31st day of March, 1851	6,576	0	0	1,300	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the State Paper Office; to the 31st day of March, 1851	2,700	0	0	1,420	2	4
To defray Expenses connected with the Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor; to the 31st day of March 1851 .	227,500	0	0	35,814	4	10
To defray the Expenditure of the Mint; to the 31st day of March, 1851 . . .	35,000	0	0	4,306	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses connected with the Public Records, and Compensations to Keepers of Records, and others whose Offices have been abolished; to the 31st day of March, 1851	12,678	0	0	2,143	10	4
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Inspectors of Factories, Mines, &c.; to the 31st day of March, 1851 . . .	10,994	0	0	1,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries of certain Officers in Scotland, and other Charges formerly paid from the Hereditary Revenues; to the 31st day of March, 1851 . .	1,610	0	0	...	...	
To pay the Salaries of the Officers and Attendants of the Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1851	6,464	0	0	1,780	7	6
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Dublin and London, and the Privy Council Office in Ireland; to the 31st day of March 1851 .	24,250	0	0	8,923	14	9
To defray the Charge of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1851 . .	5,646	9	0	4,050	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Committee of Privy Council for Trade; to the 31st day of March, 1851 . . .	43,000	0	0	33,765	3	9

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
To defray a Portion of the Expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; to the 31st day of March, 1851 .	3,640	0	0	700	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Office of the Commissioners of Railways; to the 31st day of March, 1851	7,946	0	0	4,500	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Public Works in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1851	37,606	0	0	25,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of Her Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services; to the 31st day of March, 1851 . . .	35,000	0	0	9,838	0	0
Class 3.—Law and Justice.						
To defray Law Charges, and the Salaries, Allowances and Incidental Expenses in the Offices of the Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury; to the 31st day of March, 1851	17,000	0	0	9,000	0	0
To defray the Expenses connected with the Prosecution of Offenders against the Laws relating to the Coin; to the 31st day of March, 1851	8,555	0	0	4,000	0	0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1851, the Expenses incurred by Sheriffs, the Deficiency in the Fees in the Office of the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, the Salaries and Annual Allowances to certain Officers of the Court of Exchequer, and certain Expenses of the Queen's Prison	17,700	0	0	14,440	0	1
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court; to the 31st day of March, 1851 .	10,330	0	0	4,000	0	0
To defray Law Expenses in Scotland; to the 31st day of March, 1851 . . .	84,324	0	0	38,719	19	4
To defray the Charge of Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Charges in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1851 . .	63,761	0	0	25,299	2	9
Towards defraying the Expense of the Metropolitan Police of Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1851	35,500	0	0	32,000	0	0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1851, certain Charges formerly paid out of County Rates, &c.	240,000	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of Inspection and General Superintendence over all the Prisons in the United Kingdom; to the 31st day of March, 1851	14,550	0	0	7,528	5	0
To defray the Charge of the Government Prisons and Convict Establishments at Home; to the 31st day of March, 1851 .	237,224	0	0	87,540	3	8
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1851, the Expense of the Maintenance of Prisoners in County Gaols and Lunatic						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
Asylums, and the Expenses of the Removal of Convicts	135,848	0	0	43,161	5	5
To defray Expenses connected with the Transportation of Convicts; to the 31st day of March, 1851	119,230	0	0	20,660	8	0
To defray the Expense of the Convict Establishments in the Colonies; to the 31st day of March, 1851	200,147	0	0	130,825	16	9
Class 4.—Education, Science, and Art.						
For Public Education in Great Britain; to the 31st day of March, 1851	125,000	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expenses of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1851	125,000	0	0	85,000	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the School of Design, and for Aid to Provincial Schools; to the 31st day of March, 1851	14,755	0	0	11,066	5	0
To defray the Charge of Salaries and Allowances to certain Professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; to the 31st day of March, 1851	2,006	0	0	2,006	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the University of London; to the 31st day of March, 1851	3,967	0	0	...	...	
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1851, Grants to Scottish Universities, formerly defrayed from the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown	7,480	0	0	2,005	6	3
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Irish Academy; to the 31st day of March, 1851	300	0	0	300	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Hibernian Academy; to the 31st day of March, 1851	300	0	0	300	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Dublin Society; to the 31st day of March, 1851	6,500	0	0	4,750	0	0
To pay the Salaries of Theological Professors at Belfast, and Compensations to Professors of the Belfast Academical Institution; to the 31st day of March, 1851	4,100	0	0	3,275	0	0
To defray the Expense of New Buildings and Fittings at the British Museum; to the 31st day of March, 1851	88,569	0	0	10,000	0	0
To enable the Trustees of the British Museum to defray, in the year 1850, the Expenses incurred in procuring Antiquities and purchasing Coins for the Museum	3,050	0	0	3,050	0	0
To defray, in the year 1850, the Expenses of the National Gallery	1,500	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expenses of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, the Museum of Practical Geology in London,						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
and the Museum of Irish Industry in Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1851 .	19,000	0	0	19,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of Magnetic Observatories at Toronto, the Cape of Good Hope, and Van Diemen's Land; also for Observations and Services carrying on under the direction of the Astronomer Royal, and other Scientific Works and Publications; to the 31st day of March, 1851	2,696	0	0	...	...	
To defray the charge of the British Museum, for the year ending on the 25th day of March, 1851	45,329	0	0	33,996	15	0
To defray the Expense of erecting a Monument to the Memory of the late Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Baronet .	5,250	0	0	...	...	
Towards defraying, in the year 1850, the Expense of erecting Buildings for a National Gallery, and other purposes connected therewith, and with the Promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland . .	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Class 5.—Colonial and Consular Services.						
Towards defraying the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bermudas; to the 31st day of March, 1851	4,049	0	0	2,088	0	0
Towards defraying the charge of Prince Edward's Island; to the 31st day of March, 1851	2,000	0	0	500	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the British North American Provinces; to the 31st day of March, 1851	11,228	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Indian Department in Canada; to the 31st day of March, 1851	14,102	0	0	...	...	
Towards defraying the Charge of the Bahama Islands; to the 31st day of March, 1851	290	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Salaries of the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and others in the West India Colonies; to the 31st day of March, 1851	18,028	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Salaries, Allowances, and Contingencies of the Stipendiary Justices in the West India Colonies and the Mauritius; to the 31st day of March, 1851	41,150	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishments on the Western Coast of Africa, to the 31st day of March, 1851; also for the purchase of Stores, &c., on the Gold Coast, from the Danish Government . . .	24,080	0	0	10,000	0	0
To defray Charges connected with the						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
Island of St. Helena; to the 31st day of March, 1851	10,875	0	0	...		...
Towards defraying the Charge of Western Australia; to the 31st day of March, 1851	7,379	0	0	...		...
To defray the Charge of the Settlement at Port Essington; to the 31st day of March, 1851	1,284	0	0	1,284	0	0
To defray the Charge of Heligoland; to the 31st day of March, 1851	1,486	0	0	...		...
To defray the Charge of the Falkland Islands; to the 31st day of March, 1851.	5,000	0	0	...		...
To defray the Charge of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, and other Expenses connected with Emigration; to the 31st day of March, 1851	13,296	0	0	2,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of New Zealand; to the 31st day of March, 1851	41,730	0	0	...		...
To defray the Charge of Hong Kong; to the 31st day of March, 1851	20,000	0	0	...		...
To defray the Charge of Labuan; to the 31st day of March, 1851	6,914	0	0	5,000	0	0
To defray Expenses incurred for the Support of Captured Negroes and Liberated Africans, and other Charges under the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; to the 31st day of March, 1851	30,000	0	0	14,000	0	0
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1851, the Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Mixed Commissions established under Treaties with Foreign Powers for suppressing the Traffic in Slaves	16,350	0	0	...		...
To defray the Charge of the Consular Establishments Abroad; to the 31st day of March, 1851	155,486	0	0	61,000	0	0
For the Extraordinary Disbursements of Her Majesty's Missions Abroad; to the 31st day of March, 1851	16,800	0	0	9,000	0	0
Class 6.—Superannuations and Charities.						
To defray the Charges of Superannuation Allowances and Compensations to Persons formerly employed in the Public Service; to the 31st day of March, 1851.	108,768	0	0	59,413	0	0
To grant Relief, to the 31st day of March, 1851, to Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, Saint Domingo Sufferers, American Loyalists, and others who have heretofore received Allowances from Her Majesty	3,750	0	0	400	0	0
To defray the Charge of the National Vaccine Establishment; in the year 1850.	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Towards the Support of the Refuge for the Destitute; in the year 1850	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
For payment of the Subsistence of the						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUM Paid. £	s.	d.
Polish Refugees, and Allowances to Distressed Spaniards; to the 31st day of March, 1851	5,346	0	0	...		...
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1851, Miscellaneous Allowances formerly defrayed from the Civil List, the Hereditary Revenue, &c., for which no permanent provision has been made by Parliament	6,318	0	0	389	14	5
Towards defraying the Expense of the House of Industry, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1851	8,500	0	0	5,038	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Female Orphan House, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1851	700	0	0	400	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1851	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1851	700	0	0	700	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of Dr. Stevens' Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1851	1,350	0	0	1,350	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Fever Hospital and House of Recovery, Cork-street, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1851	3,420	0	0	2,270	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Hospital for Incurables, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1851	450	0	0	450	0	0
To defray the Expense of Nonconforming, Seceding, and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1851	37,698	0	0	18,486	0	0
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1851, Charitable Allowances charged on the Concordatum Fund in Ireland, and other Allowances and Bounties formerly defrayed from the Grants for the Lord Lieutenant's Household, Civil Contingencies, &c.	6,790	0	0	5,747	4	3
Class 7.—SPECIAL AND TEMPORARY OBJECTS.						
To defray the Expense of the General Board of Health; to the 31st day of March, 1851	20,700	0	0	15,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Incidental Expenses of the Central Board of Health in Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1851	2,346	0	0	323	14	6
To defray the Charge of the Salaries and Expenses of the Incumbered Estates Commission in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1851	13,552	0	0	12,269	10	8

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1851, one Moiety of the Cost of certain Works of Navigation connected with Drainage in Ireland	15,000	0	0	...		...
To defray, in the year 1850, the Expense of the Completion of the Ambassador's Residence at Constantinople	14,765	0	0	7,782	11	9
To defray, to the 30th day of April, 1850, the Expense of Militia and Volunteers in Canada	1,000	0	0	...		...
Towards defraying, in the year 1850, the Expense of repairing the Harbour of Lybster as a Place of Refuge for Fishing-boats on the East Coast of Scotland	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of erecting certain Lighthouses Abroad, also of the Establishment of Sable Island for the Relief of Shipwrecked Persons	18,100	0	0	...		...
To enable Her Majesty to afford Relief to the Depositors in the late Cuffe-street Savings Bank in Dublin	30,000	0	0	16,000	0	0
	20,012,735	3	7	12,684,547	1	0
To pay off and discharge Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies for the year 1850	17,758,700	0	0	9,170,900	0	0
	37,771,435	3	7	21,855,447	1	0

PAYMENTS FOR OTHER SERVICES,

NOT BEING PART OF THE SUPPLIES GRANTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR.

	PAID.			Estimated further Payments.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenses of the Office of the Commissioners for building additional Churches, per Act 58 Geo. III. c. 45	6,000	0	0			
For Interest on Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies	208,221	13	0	194,121	4	0
	214,221	13	0	194,121	4	0
				214,221	13	0
Total Services not voted				408,342	17	0
Amount of Sums voted				37,771,435	3	7
				38,179,778	0	7

WAYS AND MEANS

FOR ANSWERING THE FOREGOING SERVICES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sums to be brought from the Consolidated Fund, per Act 13 Vict., c. 3	.....			8,000,000	0	0
Ditto, per Act 13 & 14 Vict., c. 107	.....			12,341,726	11	7
Surplus of Ways and Means . .	.....			76,008	12	0
				20,417,735	3	7
Exchequer Bills voted in Ways and Means, per Act 13 Vict., c. 10 and c. 20	.....			17,758,700	0	0
				38,176,435	3	7
Total Grants and other Services not voted .				38,179,778	0	7
Deficiency of Ways and Means				3,342	17	0

IV.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the Unfunded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Demands Outstanding on the 5th January, 1851.

	Provided.	Unprovided.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Exchequer Bills	.....	17,756,600 0 0	17,756,600 0 0
Sums remaining unpaid charged upon Aids granted by Parliament	7,429,354 18 1	.....	7,429,354 18 1
Total Unfunded Debt and Demands Outstanding	7,429,354 18 1	17,756,600 0 0	25,185,954 18 1
Ways and Means	7,874,560 0 10		
Surplus of Ways and Means	445,205 2 9		
Deduct the Amount of Exchequer Bills paid off out of Ways and Means, Money Grants, but which it is not proposed to replace by the issue of Exchequer Bills	2,100 0 0		
Surplus of Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Parliament	443,105 2 9		
Exchequer Bills to be issued to complete the Charge upon the Consolidated Fund		.....	.....

V.—PUBLIC

Of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and the

DEBT.

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS Transferred to the Commissioners.	CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.
GREAT BRITAIN.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Debt due to the South Sea Company . . at 3 per cent.	3,662,784 8 6½	.. ..	3,662,784 8 6½
Old South Sea Annuities ditto.	3,010,378 9 10	11,067 12 1	2,999,310 17 9
New South Sea Annuities ditto.	2,137,984 9 5	11,815 13 5	2,126,168 16 0
South Sea Annuities, 1751 ditto.	480,200 0 0	3,219 8 3	476,980 11 9
Debt due to the Bank of England . . . . . ditto.	11,015,100 0 0	.. ..	11,015,100 0 0
Bank Annuities created in 1726 . . . . . ditto.	709,298 18 7	931 2 7	708,361 16 0
Consolidated Annuities . ditto.	373,860,894 7 4½	988,398 8 3	372,932,495 19 1½
Reduced Annuities . . . ditto.	120,327,630 10 7	1,367,998 1 11	118,879,632 8 8
Total at 3 per cent. . . .	515,114,215 4 3½	2,313,430 6 6	512,800,784 17 9½
Annuities at 3½ per cent.	215,777,916 6 2	380,605 7 7	215,397,310 18 7
New 5 per cent. Annuities	431,076 3 2	694 15 0	430,451 8 2
Total, Great Britain . . .	731,323,207 13 7½	2,694,660 9 1	728,628,547 4 6½
IRELAND.			
Irish Consolidated Annuities . . . . at 3 per cent.	5,578,579 0 7	.. ..	5,578,579 0 7
Irish reduced Annuities . ditto.	106,290 12 5	.. ..	106,290 12 5
Annuities at 3½ per cent.	32,325,702 7 7	.. ..	32,325,702 7 7
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 3½ per cent.	2,630,769 4 8	.. ..	2,630,769 4 8
New 5 per cent. Annuities	2,673 11 2	.. ..	2,673 11 2
Total, Ireland	40,644,014 16 5	.. ..	40,644,014 16 5
Total, United Kingdom .	771,967,222 10 0½	2,694,660 9 1	769,272,562 0 11½

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1829, enacts, "That the Sum thenceforth annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the Sum which shall appear to be the Amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom; and the following sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, including Sums on account of Donations and Bequests," viz.:—

ON ACCOUNT OF

	The Sinking Fund.	Donations and Bequests.
Applicable between	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5th April and 5th July, 1850	524,531 10 6	2,230 5 11
5th July and 10th October, 1850	634,697 17 9	3,787 3 7
10th October, 1850, and 5th January, 1851	859,589 14 4	2,118 14 2
5th January and 5th April, 1851	865,788 13 3	3,818 10 11
	2,884,607 15 10	11,954 14 7

FUNDED DEBT

Charge thereupon, at the 5th January, 1851.

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 on unredeemed Capital	22,405,956 14 5	1,313,342 0 3½	
Long Annuities, expire 1860	1,227,963 11 4	65,494 18 10	
Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, expire 1867	385,740 0 0		
Annuities for a limited term of years, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, which expire at various periods	343,398 13 4	51,200 0 0	
Payable at the National Debt Office. Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14	979,143 16 6		
Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts — English	15,946 5 7		
Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts — Irish	34,230 8 7	6,294 2 3	
	26,091,671 9 9	1,436,491 1 4½	
Management	92,287 6 7		
Total Annual Charge	26,183,958 16 4	1,436,491 1 4½	27,620,449 17

ABSTRACT.

*** *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to the Commissioners.	CAPITALS unredeemed.	ANNUAL CHARGE. Due to the Public Creditor.	ANNUAL CHARGE. Management.	ANNUAL CHARGE. TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	731,323,207	2,694,660	728,628,547	26,091,671	92,287	26,183,958
Ireland	40,644,014	..	40,644,014	1,436,491	..	1,436,491
Total	771,967,222	*2,694,660	769,272,562	27,528,162	92,287	27,620,449

		£ s. d.
* On account of Donations and Bequests		390,435 11 1
Ditto of Stock Unclaimed 10 years or upwards	Bank	494,696 6 5
	South Sea	26,102 13 9
Ditto of Unclaimed Dividends	Bank	1,734,190 0 0
	South Sea	49,256 17 10
		£2,694,660 9 1

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN Account of the VALUE of the IMPORTS into, and of the EXPORTS from, the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, during each of the three Years ending the 5th of January, 1851; 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 Merchandize Exported:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS into the United Kingdom, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	VALUE OF EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1849	93,547,184	132,617,681	18,368,113	150,985,794	52,849,445
1850	105,874,607	164,539,504	25,561,890	190,101,394	63,596,025
1851	100,460,433	175,416,709	21,893,167	197,309,876	71,359,184

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH FOREIGN PARTS.

AN Account of the VALUE of the IMPORTS into, and of the EXPORTS from, GREAT BRITAIN, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th of January, 1851; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and stated exclusively of the Trade with Ireland; distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Great Britain, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS into Great Britain, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	VALUE OF EXPORTS from GREAT BRITAIN, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, Exported from Great Britain, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1849	89,253,156	132,330,955	18,360,026	150,690,981	52,615,546
1850	99,843,038	164,275,454	25,557,329	189,832,783	63,319,937
1851	95,252,084	175,126,706	21,882,977	197,009,683	71,102,669

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

New Vessels Built.—An Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, that were Built and Registered in the several Ports of the British Empire, in the Years ending 5th January, 1849, 1850, and 1851 respectively.

	Year ending 5th January, 1849.		Year ending 5th January, 1850.		Year ending 5th January, 1851.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	847	122,552	730	117,953	689	133,695
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	31	3,388	41	3,313	36	3,835
British Plantations	655	101,988	691	123,864	540	100,759
Total	1,533	227,928	1,462	245,130	1,265	238,289

Note.—The Account rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending 5th January, 1850, is now corrected; and, as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last Year, a similar correction will be necessary when the next Account is made up.

Vessels Registered.—An Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the British Empire, on the 31st December, 1848, 1849, and 1850 respectively.

	On the 31st December, 1848.			On the 31st December, 1849.			On the 31st December, 1850.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
United Kingdom	24,832	3,344,764	185,826	25,071	3,427,140	186,959	25,131	3,504,944	187,160
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	806	56,045	5,651	831	58,818	5,941	846	60,189	6,010
British Plantations	8,034	651,351	44,592	8,188	658,157	45,071	8,304	667,829	46,118
Total	33,672	4,052,160	236,069	34,090	4,144,115	237,971	34,281	4,232,962	239,288

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS employed in Navigating the same (including their repeated voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of Great Britain from and to all parts of the World, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th of January, 1851:—Also showing the Number and Tonnage of Shipping entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, during the same Period, exclusive of the Intercourse with IRELAND.

Years ending 5th Jan.	Shipping entered Inwards in Great Britain, from all parts of the World.									Shipping entered Inwards in Great Britain, from all parts, except Ireland.								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.			British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1849 ..	29,550	5,751,648	306,634	12,498	1,850,255	98,006	42,048	7,601,903	404,640	20,441	4,981,339	221,299	12,498	1,850,255	98,006	32,939	6,131,594	319,298
1850 ..	30,576	6,044,562	317,810	12,657	1,889,263	99,439	43,233	7,933,825	417,249	21,969	4,566,503	231,970	12,657	1,889,263	99,439	34,626	6,455,766	331,409
1851 ..	29,940	6,039,064	323,531	14,259	2,233,860	115,395	44,199	8,272,924	448,926	21,371	4,454,007	230,142	14,259	2,233,860	115,395	35,630	6,687,867	345,537
	Shipping cleared Outwards from Great Britain, to all parts of the World.									Shipping cleared Outwards from Great Britain, to all parts, except Ireland.								
1849 ..	39,301	6,645,242	360,360	13,208	1,977,791	102,801	52,509	8,623,033	463,161	20,360	4,492,187	235,028	13,208	1,977,791	102,801	33,568	6,469,978	337,829
1850 ..	39,412	6,705,761	355,857	14,605	2,174,698	113,767	54,017	8,880,459	469,624	21,412	4,545,807	237,676	14,605	2,174,698	113,767	36,017	6,720,505	351,443
1851 ..	39,576	6,932,398	379,209	16,139	2,515,573	127,423	55,715	9,447,971	506,632	21,308	4,577,229	241,610	16,139	2,515,573	127,423	37,447	7,092,795	369,033

THE SAME RETURN FOR IRELAND.

Years ending 5th Jan.	Shipping entered Inwards in Ireland, from all parts of the World.									Shipping entered Inwards in Ireland, from all parts, except Great Britain.								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.			British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1849 ..	20,338	2,460,247	133,608	602	110,157	5,596	20,940	2,570,404	139,134	1,342	284,194	12,640	602	110,157	5,596	1,944	394,351	18,166
1850 ..	19,683	2,436,522	128,307	769	146,427	7,240	20,452	2,582,949	135,547	1,677	317,707	13,743	769	146,427	7,240	2,446	464,134	20,983
1851 ..	19,300	2,525,369	142,379	886	166,417	8,169	20,186	2,691,786	150,548	1,338	246,192	10,838	886	166,417	8,169	2,224	412,609	19,007
	Shipping cleared Outwards from Ireland, to all parts of the World.									Shipping cleared Outwards from Ireland, to all parts, except Great Britain.								
1849 ..	10,506	1,720,296	93,567	437	78,863	4,021	10,943	1,799,159	97,588	817	231,840	9,943	437	78,863	4,021	1,254	310,703	13,964
1850 ..	9,998	1,739,951	96,974	670	124,362	6,968	10,668	1,864,313	103,942	916	239,621	10,302	670	124,362	6,968	1,586	363,983	16,630
1851 ..	9,710	1,737,022	97,759	761	146,670	6,986	10,471	1,883,692	104,745	681	165,123	7,308	761	146,670	6,986	1,442	311,793	14,294

A TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

Passed in the THIRD *Session of the* FIFTEENTH *Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

13° & 14° *VICT.*

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

I. AN Act to amend an Act of the last Session, for making Provision for the Collection of County Cess in *Ireland*, and for the Remuneration of the Collectors thereof.

II. An Act to restrain Party Processions in *Ireland*.

III. An Act to apply the Sum of Eight Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty.

IV. An Act for requiring the Transmission of annual Abstracts of Accounts and Statements of Trustees or Commissioners of Turnpike Roads and Bridges in *Ireland* to the Lord Lieutenant to be laid before Parliament.

V. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

VI. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.

VII. An Act for consolidating the Office of the Registrar of Metropolitan Public Carriages with the Office of Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis, and making other Provisions in regard to the Consolidated Offices.

VIII. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of the Fifth Annual General Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*, and to confirm the Proceedings in the Matter of the Common Wood Inclosure.

IX. An Act to repeal the Duties and Drawbacks of Excise on Bricks.

X. An Act for raising the Sum of Nine millions two hundred thousand Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty.

XI. An Act to make better Provision for the Contributions of Unions and Parishes in School Districts to the common Funds of the respective Districts.

XII. An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those Purposes respectively.

XIII. An Act to render more simple and effectual the Titles by which Congregations or Societies associated for Purposes of Religious Worship or Education in *Scotland* hold Real Property required for such Purposes.

XIV. An Act to authorize a further Advance of Money to certain distressed Poor Law Unions, and to make Provision for the Repayment of Advances made and authorized to be made to Poor Law Unions and other Districts in *Ireland*.

XV. An Act to authorize the Establishment of Courts of Appeal for certain of Her Majesty's *West India* Colonies.

XVI. An Act to enable the Judges of the Courts of Common Law at *Westminster* to alter the Forms of Pleading.

XVII. An Act to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament for granting Relief against Defects in Leases made under Powers of Leasing.

XVIII. An Act for the Regulation of Process and Practice in the Superior Courts of Common Law in *Ireland*.

XIX. An Act to explain and amend an Act for the Regulation of Process and Practice in the Superior Courts of Common Law in *Ireland*.

XX. An Act to amend an Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of Her present Majesty, for the Appointment and Payment of Parish Constables.

XXI. An Act for shortening the Language used in Acts of Parliament.

XXII. An Act for raising the Sum of Eight millions five hundred and fifty-eight thousand seven hundred Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of

the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty.

XXIII. An Act to repeal an Exception in an Act of the Twenty-seventh Year of King *Henry* the Sixth concerning the Days whereon Fairs and Markets ought not to be kept.

XXIV. An Act to enable the Commissioners of *Greenwich* Hospital to improve the said Hospital, and also to enlarge and improve the *Billingsgate Dock*, and widen *Billingsgate Street*, in *Greenwich*; and for other Purposes.

XXV. An Act to enable Queen's Counsel and others, not being of the Degree of the Coif, to act as Judges of Assize.

XXVI. An Act to repeal an Act of the Sixth Year of King *George* the Fourth, for encouraging the Capture or Destruction of Piratical Ships and Vessels; and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

XXVII. An Act to provide for the Commencement of an Act of the present Session, intituled *An Act to repeal an Act of the Sixth Year of King* George *the Fourth, for encouraging the Capture or Destruction of Piratical Ships and Vessels, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.*

XXVIII. An Act to render more simple and effectual the Titles by which Congregations or Societies for Purposes of Religious Worship or Education in *England* and *Ireland* hold Property for such Purposes.

XXIX. An Act to amend the Laws concerning Judgments in *Ireland*.

XXX. An Act to provide for the Appointment of Sheriff of the County of *Westmoreland*.

XXXI. An Act to authorize further Advances of Money for Drainage and the Improvement of Landed Property in the United Kingdom, and to amend the Acts relating to such Advances.

XXXII. An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health.

XXXIII. An Act to make more effectual Provision for regulating the Police of Towns and populous Places in *Scotland*, and for paving, draining, cleansing, lighting, and improving the same.

XXXIV. An Act to continue certain Acts for regulating Turnpike Roads in *Ireland*.

XXXV. An Act to diminish the Delay and Expense of Proceedings in the High Court of Chancery in *England*.

XXXVI. An Act to facilitate Procedure in the Court of Session in *Scotland*.

XXXVII. An Act for the further Extension of Summary Jurisdiction in Cases of Larceny.

XXXVIII. An Act to render valid certain Marriages solemnized in the new Church at *Upton cum Chalvey* in the County of *Buckingham* and Diocese of *Oxford*.

XXXIX. An Act for the better Government of Convict Prisons.

XL. An Act to regulate the Disposition of the Naval Prize Balance.

XLI. An Act to authorize the Division of the Parish of *Manchester* into several Parishes, and for the Application of the Revenues of the Collegiate and Parish Church, and for other Purposes.

XLII. An Act to confirm the Incorporation of certain Boroughs, and to provide for the Payment of the Expenses of the Incorporation of new Boroughs.

XLIII. An Act to amend the Practice and Proceedings of the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

XLIV. An Act for taking an Account of the Population of *Ireland*.

XLV. An Act to continue an Act to amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies.

XLVI. An Act to suspend the making of Lists and the Ballots and Enrolments for the Militia of the United Kingdom.

XLVII. An Act for further continuing certain temporary Provisions concerning Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in *England*.

XLVIII. An Act to continue certain Acts relating to Linen, Hempen, and other Manufactures in *Ireland*.

XLIX. An Act to defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; to grant allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Surgeons' Mates, and Serjeant Majors of the Militia; and to authorize the Employment of the Non-commissioned Officers.

L. An Act to continue the Exemption of inhabitants from Liability to be rated as such in respect of Stock in Trade or other Property to the Relief of the Poor.

LI. An Act for the Transfer of the Equitable Jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer to the Court of Chancery in *Ireland*.

LII. An Act to make better Provision for the Interment of the Dead in and near the Metropolis.

LIII. An Act for taking account of the Population of *Great Britain*.

LIV. An Act to amend the Acts relating to Labour in Factories.

LV. An Act to amend an Act of the last Session for amending an Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in *Ireland* so far as relates to the Borough of *Dublin*.

LVI. An Act to continue the Act for exempting certain Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes from the Operation of the Usury Laws.

LVII. An Act to prevent the holding of Vestry or other Meetings in Churches, and for regulating the Appointment of Vestry Clerks.

LVIII. An Act to continue an Act for authorizing the Application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads.

LIX. An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's *Australian* Colonies.

LX. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Conveyance and Transfer of Real and Personal Property vested in Mortgagees and Trustees.

LXI. An Act to extend the Act for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands in *England*, and to amend the same.

LXII. An Act to alter and extend an Act passed in the Eleventh Year of King *George* the Fourth, for amending and consolidating the Laws relating to the Pay of the Royal Navy.

LXIII. An Act to provide for the Redemption of an Annuity of Ten thousand Pounds payable to the "Equivalent Company."

LXIV. An Act to provide for more effectually maintaining, repairing, improving and rebuilding Bridges in Cities and Boroughs.

LXV. An Act for enabling Town Councils to establish Public Libraries and Museums.

LXVI. An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

LXVII. An Act to reduce the Duty of Excise on Sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom, and to impose a countervailing Duty on Sugar used in the brewing of Beer for Sale; and also to amend the Laws relating to the Licences granted to Brewers and Distillers.

LXVIII. An Act to shorten the Duration of Elections in *Ireland*, and for establishing additional Places for taking the Poll thereat.

LXIX. An Act to amend the Laws which regulate the Qualification and Registration of Parliamentary Voters in *Ireland*, and to alter the Law for rating Immediate Lessors of Premises to the Poor Rate in certain Boroughs.

LXX. An Act empowering the *Canterbury* Association to dispose of certain Lands in *New Zealand*.

LXXI. An Act to continue an Act of the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to prevent, until the First day of* September *One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals.*

LXXII. An Act to amend the Laws for the Registration of Assurances of Lands in *Ireland*.

LXXIII. An Act to amend the Law relating to Proceedings by Process of Attachment of Goods in the Borough and other Courts of Record in *Ireland*.

LXXIV. An Act for the better Regulation of the Office of Registrar of Judgments in *Ireland*.

LXXV. An Act to regulate the Receipt and Amount of Fees receivable by certain Officers in the Court of Common Pleas.

LXXVI. An Act to provide for the Division of the Deanery of *Saint Burian* into Three Rectories, and for abolishing the Royal Peculiar of *Saint Burian*.

LXXVII. An Act to enable Her Majesty to make a suitable Provision for His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cambridge*, and also for Her Royal Highness the Princess *Mary* of *Cambridge*.

LXXVIII. An Act to enable Her Majesty to make Provision for the Residence of His Royal Highness *Albert Edward* Prince of *Wales* in *Marlborough House* during the joint Lives of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness.

LXXIX. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in *Great Britain*, and to make further Provisions respecting Turnpike Roads in *England*.

LXXX. An Act to repeal Part of an Act of the Fifteenth Year of King *George* the Third, for the Encouragement of the Fisheries carried on from *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and the *British* Dominions in *Europe*, and for securing the Return of the Fishermen, Sailors, and others employed in the said Fisheries to the Ports thereof at the End of the Fishing Season.

LXXXI. An Act to explain an Act of the last Session for amending an Act for the

Regulation of Municipal Corporations in *Ireland* so far as relates to the Borough of *Dublin*.

LXXXII. An Act to extend the Remedies for the Collection of Grand Jury Cess in *Ireland*.

LXXXIII. An Act to facilitate the Abandonment of Railways, and the Dissolution of Railway Companies, in certain Cases.

LXXXIV. An Act to enable the Council of the Borough of *Manchester* to determine their Liability to defray the Expenses of Customs in respect of Goods warehoused in the said Borough, and to authorize the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to direct the Discontinuance of the further warehousing of Goods in such Warehouses without Payment of Duty.

LXXXV. An Act to provide for holding the Assizes of certain Counties of Cities and Towns in *Ireland* in the Assize Towns of the adjoining Counties at large in certain Cases; and to make Provision as to Gaols in case of the Change of Assize Towns.

LXXXVI. An Act for the Erection on the Earthen Mound in the City of *Edinburgh* of Buildings for a National Gallery, and other Purposes connected therewith and with the Promotion of the Fine Arts in *Scotland*.

LXXXVII. An Act for Payment of a Moiety of certain Penalties towards Police Superannuation Funds.

LXXXVIII. An Act to amend the Law relating to Engines used in the Rivers and on the Sea Coasts of *Ireland* for the taking of Fish.

LXXXIX. An Act to regulate the Proceedings in the High Court of Chancery in *Ireland*.

XC. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health, and for certain other Purposes in relation to the Public Health Act, 1848.

XCI. An Act to authorize Justices of any Borough having a separate Gaol to commit Assize Prisoners to such Gaol, and to extend the Jurisdiction of Borough Justices to all Offences and Matters arising within the Borough for which they act.

XCII. An Act for the more effectual Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in *Scotland*.

XCIII. An Act for improving the Condition of Masters, Mates, and Seamen, and maintaining Discipline in the Merchant Service.

XCIV. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for *England*.

XCV. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.

XCVI. An Act to continue and amend the Acts for authorizing a Composition for Assessed Taxes.

XCVII. An Act to repeal certain Stamp Duties, and to grant others in lieu thereof; and to amend the Laws relating to the Stamp Duties.

XCVIII. An Act to amend the Law relating to the holding of Benefices in Plurality.

XCIX. An Act for the better assessing and collecting the Poor Rates and Highway Rates in respect of Small Tenements.

C. An Act for Inspection of Coal Mines in *Great Britain*.

CI. An Act to continue Two Acts passed in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Years of the Reign of Her Majesty, for charging the Maintenance of certain poor Persons in Unions in *England* and *Wales* upon the Common Fund; and to make certain Amendments in the Laws for the Relief of the Poor.

CII. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to certain Offences and other Matters as to which Justices of the Peace exercise a summary Jurisdiction in *Ireland*.

CIII. An Act to authorize further Charges on "The *London Bridge* Approaches Fund" for the Completion of certain Improvements in the Metropolis.

CIV. An Act to extend and amend the Acts relating to the Copyright of Designs.

CV. An Act for facilitating the Union of Liberties with the Counties in which they are situate.

CVI. An Act to continue, for a Time to be limited, an Act of the Eleventh Year of Her present Majesty, for the better Prevention of Crime and Outrage in certain Parts of *Ireland*.

CVII. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund, and certain other Sums, to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty; and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

CVIII. An Act for confirming certain further Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health.

CIX. An Act to enlarge and extend the Powers of an Act of the Ninth and Tenth Years of Her present Majesty,

intituled *An Act to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to construct a new Street from* Spitalfields *to* Shoreditch.

CX. An Act to continue the Act for amending the Laws relating to Savings Banks in *Ireland*.

CXI. An Act to relieve the *Chester and Holyhead* Railway Company from contributing towards the Expense of the proposed new Harbour at *Holyhead*, and to take away the Powers of the said Company in relation to such Harbour.

CXII. An Act to vest in the Commissioners of Public Works in *Ireland* certain Works and Rights of the *Lough Corrib* Improvement Company, and to compensate such Company for the same.

CXIII. An Act to authorise the Transfer of Loans for the Improvement of Land in *Ireland* to other Land.

CXIV. An Act to repeal the Stamp Duties on proceedings in the Courts of Law in *Ireland*, and to grant certain other Stamp Duties in lieu thereof.

CXV. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Friendly Societies.

CXVI. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Tenth Year of Her present Majesty's Reign, for empowering the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to purchase Land for a Harbour of Refuge and Breakwater in the *Isle of Portland*; and to make further Provisions for the Division and Application of the Purchase Money.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

i. AN Act for carrying into effect an Agreement entered into between "The *Suffolk and General Country Amicable* Insurance Office" and "The *Alliance British and Foreign* Life and Fire Assurance Company."

ii. An Act to authorise the *Bristol* Waterworks Company to raise a further Sum of Money.

iii. An Act to give further Powers to the *Birkenhead* Improvement Commissioners for purchasing the *Woodside Ferry*, and for regulating their Mortgage Debt and facilitating the Sale of their Lands at *Birkenhead*.

iv. An Act for better assessing and collecting the Poor's Rates, Highway Rates, the County, Shire Hall, Police, and other County Rates in the Parish of *West Bromwich* in the County of *Stafford*, and the Township of *Oldbury* in the Parish of *Hales Owen* in the County of *Worcester*, and which Parish of *West Bromwich* and Township of *Oldbury* are situate within the *West Bromwich* Poor Law Union.

v. An Act to enable the Commissioners acting under an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, for better regulating, paving, improving, and managing the Town of *Brighthelmston* in the County of *Sussex*, and the Poor thereof, to purchase, improve, and manage the Royal Pavilion at *Brighton*, and the Grounds thereof, and to enlarge, extend, and apply the Powers and Provisions of the same Act with reference thereto.

vi. An Act to authorize an Alteration in the Line of the *Buckinghamshire* Railways at *Oxford*.

vii. An Act to extend the Time for the Purchase of certain Lands required for the *South Wales* Railway, and to amend the Acts relating thereto.

viii. An Act to authorize the *Wakefield* Borough Market Company to purchase certain Lands for a Market Place, and to make Approaches thereto.

ix. An Act for better enabling the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance Society to sue and be sued; and to alter certain Provisions of their Deed of Constitution; and to give further Powers to the Society.

x. An Act to change the Name of "The Architects, Civil Engineers, Builders, and General Fire and Life Insurance, Annuity and Reversionary Interest Company;" and for other Purposes relating to the Company.

xi. An Act to extend the Time for the Purchase of Lands required for the Completion of the *Dublin and Belfast Junction* Railway, and to amend the Acts relating to such Railway.

xii. An Act for the more effectual Drainage and Improvement of certain Lands in the Parishes of *Ramsey*, *Upwood*, and *Great Raveley*, all in the County of *Huntingdon*.

xiii. An Act for improving the *Glasgow and Shotts* Turnpike Roads.

xiv. An Act to enable the *Londonderry*

and Enniskillen Railway Company to extend their Line of Railway from *Strabane* to *Omagh;* and to amend the Acts relating to the said Company.

xv. An Act to amend the *Walsall* Improvement and Market Act, 1848, and for other Purposes.

xvi. An Act for extinguishing the Vicarial Tithes in the Parishes of *Kew* and *Petersham* in the County of *Surrey;* for confirming and regulating the Pew Rents of the Churches of the said Parishes; for authorizing the Division of the Vicarage of *Kew* and *Petersham;* and for other Purposes relating to such Vicarage.

xvii. An Act for completing the Line of the *Londonderry and Coleraine* Railway, with Branch to *Newtownlimavady,* and for amending the Acts relating thereto.

xviii. An Act to change the Name of the Licensed Victuallers and General Fire and Life Assurance Company to the *Monarch* Fire and Life Assurance Company, and for better enabling the said Company to sue and be sued; and to give additional Powers to the said Company.

xix. An Act to authorize a Transfer of the Undertaking and Powers of "The *Carlisle* Gaslight and Coke Company" to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of *Carlisle;* to enable them to light the said City and the Environs thereof, and to raise Money for such Purposes; to repeal or amend and extend the Powers of the several Acts for lighting the said City and Environs; and for other Purposes.

xx. An Act for better regulating the Privileges of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of *Glasgow,* and amending their Charter of Incorporation.

xxi. An Act for incorporating the Colonization Assurance Company, and conferring certain Privileges on the said Company.

xxii. An Act to incorporate the Society of the Guildry Fund of *Elgin;* to enable the said Society to sue and be sued; to regulate the said Society; and for other Purposes relating thereto.

xxiii. An Act for enabling Her Majesty to grant a new Charter to the Royal College of Surgeons of *Edinburgh,* and for conferring further Powers on the said College.

xxiv. An Act to enable the *Exeter and Crediton* Railway Company to enlarge their *Cowley Bridge* Station, and to raise a further Amount of Capital.

xxv. An Act for better enabling the *Guardian* Fire and Life Assurance Company to sue and be sued, and to alter certain Provisions of their Deed of Settlement, and to give further Powers to the Company.

xxvi. An Act to amend the Act relating to the *Shrewsbury and Hereford* Railway Company.

xxvii. An Act to extend the Time for the Sale of such Lands belonging to the Company of Proprietors of the *Forth and Clyde* Navigation as may not be required for the Purposes of the said Navigation, and to amend the Acts relating thereto.

xxviii. An Act for better supplying *Childwell, Thingwall, Little Woolton, Much Woolton,* and *Gateacre,* all in the County of *Lancaster,* with Water.

xxix. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Waterford and Limerick* Railway, and for other Purposes.

xxx. An Act for granting Facilities for the Use of certain Portions of the *Eastern Counties* Railways by the *London and Blackwall* Railway Company; and for amending the Acts relating to the *London and Blackwall* Railway.

xxxi. An Act to enable the *South-eastern* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money.

xxxii. An Act to explain and amend the *New North Road* Act, 1849.

xxxiii. An Act for regulating legal Proceedings by or against the Committee of Railway Companies associated under the Railway Clearing System, and for other Purposes.

xxxiv. An Act for supplying the Burghs of *Dumfries* and *Maxwelltown* and Suburbs with Water.

xxxv. An Act to authorize Deviations in the Line of the *South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole* Railway, the Extension of the *Elsecar* Branch of the said Railway to *Tankersley,* and the Amendment of the Acts relating to the said Railway.

xxxvi. An Act to enable the *East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction* Railway Company to make certain Branch Railways, and to amend the Act relating to the said Company, and to authorize the Lease of the said Undertaking, and for other Purposes.

xxxvii. An Act for regulating the Markets and Fairs held within the Borough of *Cambridge,* and at *Reach* in the County of *Cambridge,* and for enlarging the Market Place, and for rebuilding or alter-

ing the Guildhall of the said Borough, and for the Improvement of the said Borough, and the better Regulation of the Police within the same.

xxxviii. An Act to alter the Terms of Issue of the Shares in the Capital of the *York and North Midland* Railway Company, called the "*Hull and Selby* Purchase, &c., Shares;" to enable the said Company to hold Shares in the *Hull and Selby* Railway Company and in the *Malton and Driffield Junction* Railway Company; to alter, amend, and extend the Acts relating to the *York and North Midland* Railway Company; and for other purposes.

xxxix. An Act to enable the *Dundee and Perth and Aberdeen* Railway Junction Company to raise a further Sum of Money, and for other Purposes.

xl. An Act for establishing Markets in and otherwise improving the Borough of *Bolton* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and for extending the Provisions of the Acts relating to the *Bolton* Waterworks, and for other Purposes.

xli. An Act to enable the Corporation of *Swansea*, with the Consent of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to subscribe for Shares in the *Swansea* Dock Company, and to raise Money for that Purpose, and to purchase the Interests of certain Lessees of Property belonging to the said Corporation; and for other Purposes.

xlii. An Act for providing, regulating, and maintaining a Cattle Market in the Borough of *Reading* in the County of *Berks*, and for constructing a convenient Market Place therein.

xliii. An Act to amend the Act relating to the Harbour of *Montrose*, and to enable the Trustees to borrow a further Sum of Money.

xliv. An Act to grant further Powers to the *South Wales* Railway Company with reference to the Creation of Shares and the Regulation of their Capital, and for other Purposes.

xlv. An Act to grant further Powers to the *Dublin and Drogheda* Railway Company for raising Money by the Creation of Shares, in lieu of borrowing on Mortgage; and to amend the Acts relating to the *Dublin and Drogheda* Railway.

xlvi. An Act for better assessing and collecting the Poor Rates, Highway Rates, and other Parochial Rates, the County, Shirehall, Police, and other County and local Rates, on small Tenements, in the several Parishes, Townships, and Hamlets of *Stourbridge*, *Upper Swinford*, *Wollaston*, the *Lye*, *Wollescote*, *Cradley*, the Borough of *Halesowen*, *Hawn*, *Hasbury*, *Illy*, *Lutley*, the *Hill*, *Cakemore*, *Ridgacre*, and *Lapal*, in the County of *Worcester*, and *Kingswinford* and *Amblecote* in the County of *Stafford*, situate within and forming the *Stourbridge* Poor Law Union.

xlvii. An Act for extending the Time limited by "The *Swansea* Dock Act, 1847," for the compulsory Purchase of Lands and Execution of Works, and for other Purposes.

xlviii. An Act for uniting the Townships of *Snaith* and *Cowick* in the Parish of *Snaith* in the West Riding of the County of *York*, and for other Parochial or Township Purposes.

xlix. An Act for managing and repairing the Road leading from *Foxley Hatch* in the Parish of *Croydon* to the Town of *Reigate* in the County of *Surrey*.

l. An Act for lighting with Gas the Town of *Pontypridd* and the Neighbourhood thereof in the County of *Glamorgan*.

li. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Dock on the North Side of the River *Thames*, to be called "The *Victoria* (*London*) Dock."

lii. An Act for supplying the City of *Norwich* and the Neighbourhood thereof with Water.

liii. An Act to amend "The *Great North of England* Railway Purchase Act, 1846," and to enable the *York, Newcastle, and Berwick* Railway Company to complete the Purchase of the said Railway.

liv. An Act for extending the Time and continuing the Powers granted by "The *Eastern Union and Harwich* Railway and Pier Act, 1847," for the compulsory Purchase of Lands and Houses, and for the Completion of Works, and for enabling "The *Eastern Union* Railway Company" to create new Shares, with certain Privileges attached, for paying off their Mortgage Debt; and for other Purposes.

lv. An Act to extend the Time for the Purchase of Lands required for certain Branches of the *North Staffordshire* Railway to *Newcastle-under-Lyme*, *Silverdale*, and the *Apedale* Ironworks.

lvi. An Act for making a new Street from the West Side of *Queen Street* to the South Side of *Saint Paul's Churchyard*, in continuation of the new Street from *Cannon Street* to the East Side of *Queen*

Street, and for effecting other Improvements in the City of *London*.

lvii. An Act to authorize the abandoning of certain Portions of the *South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole* Railway, a Deviation thereof near *Doncaster*, and the Amendment of the Acts relating thereto.

lviii. An Act to enable the *South Staffordshire* Railway Company to lease their Undertaking; and for other Purposes.

lix. An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the *Kent* Waterworks to raise a further Sum of Money; and to alter and amend the former Acts relating thereto.

lx. An Act for amending and extending the Powers and Provisions of the Act of the seventh Year of the Reign of King *William* the Fourth, relating to the *Southampton* Waterworks, and for other Purposes.

lxi. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Great Northern* Railway, to authorize a Deviation at *Doncaster* and Two short Curves at *Peterborough*, and to alter the Tolls of the *Great Northern* and *East Lincolnshire* Railways.

lxii. An Act to enable the *Waterford and Kilkenny* Railway Company to raise further Capital; and for other Purposes.

lxiii. An Act for the Improvement and Regulation of the River *Tyne* and the Navigation thereof, and for other Purposes.

lxiv. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of the Reign of King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act for more effectually repairing the Road leading from* Heronsyke *to* Kirkby in Kendal, *and from thence through* Shap *to* Ramont Bridge, *in the County of* Westmoreland, *and for making a new Road from the said Road at a Place called* Far Cross Bank *near* Kirkby in Kendal, *to communicate with the intended Canal from* Lancaster *to* Kirkby in Kendal, *and to join the said Road at or near a place called the* Lound *near* Kirkby in Kendal *aforesaid;* and to continue the Term by the same Act granted.

lxv. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Fifty-eighth Year of the Reign of King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act for making and maintaining a Turnpike Road from the Turnpike Road leading from* Ulverstone *to* Kendal *into the Turnpike Road leading from* Millthorp *to* Kendal, *and a Continuation of the said Road from the last-mentioned Turnpike Road to join the Turnpike Road leading from* Lancaster *to* Kendal, and to continue the Term thereby granted.

lxvi. An Act for continuing the Term of an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for building a Bridge over the River* Severn, *at or near to the* Mythe Hill *within the Parish and near to the Town of* Tewkesbury *in the County of* Gloucester, *to the opposite Side of the said River in the Parish of* Bushley *in the County of Worcester, and for making convenient Roads and Avenues to communicate with such Bridge, within the Counties of* Gloucester *and* Worcester, and of another Act passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for altering, amending, and enlarging the Powers and Provisions of an Act relating to the* Tewkesbury Severn *Bridge and Roads*, for the purpose of paying off the Debt now due on the said Bridge and Roads.

lxvii. An Act for continuing and enlarging the Term and Powers of Three Acts passed in the Reign of his Majesty King *George* the Third, for repairing and widening several Roads leading to and from the Towns of *Bala* and *Dolgelley* in the County of *Merioneth*, and other Roads therein mentioned, in the Counties of *Montgomery, Denbigh*, and *Salop*, and for repairing several other Roads in the Counties of *Merioneth* and *Denbigh*.

lxviii. An Act for the better supplying with Water the Town of *Reading* and the Hamlet of *Whitley* in the County of *Berks*.

lxix. An Act for supplying with Water the Town and Port of *Cardiff* and the Neighbourhood thereof, in the County of *Glamorgan*.

lxx. An Act to provide for the Erection of public Slaughter-houses for the City of *Edinburgh*, and for the Regulation of the same.

lxxi. An Act to amend and extend the Provisions of the Act relating to the *Garstang and Heiring Syke* Turnpike Road.

lxxii. An Act to extend the Powers of the *Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle* Railway Company, and to amend Acts relating to their Railway.

lxxiii. An Act to incorporate the Members of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Ma-

rinera Royal Benevolent Society, and to enable them better to carry into effect their charitable Designs.

lxxiv. An Act to extend the *Wolverhampton* Waterworks, and to amend the Act relating thereto.

lxxv. An Act for better supplying with Water the Borough of *Salford*, and for the further Improvement of the said Borough.

lxxvi. An Act to extend the Powers of the *Dundalk and Enniskillen* Railway Company for the Purchase of Lands and Completion of Works on Part of their Railway; and for other Purposes.

lxxvii. An Act for extending and amending the Acts for regulating and improving the Borough of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*.

lxxviii. An Act for enabling the *Aberdeen* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money, and to alter their Station and the Levels of their Railway at and near *Aberdeen*; for repealing "The *Great North of Scotland* Railway Act, 1847;" for altering, amending, and extending the Acts relating to the *Aberdeen* Railway; and for other Purposes.

lxxix. An Act for repealing an Act relating to the Borough of *Bradford* in the County of *York*, and for better paving, lighting, watching, draining, and otherwise improving the said Borough, and for the better Regulation and Management thereof.

lxxx. An Act to extend the Time limited by the *Liverpool* Corporation Waterworks Act, 1847, for purchasing Lands and constructing the Works authorized by such Act, and for other Purposes.

lxxxi. An Act for continuing the Term of the *Cromford and Newhaven* Turnpike Road Act, and for other Purposes.

lxxxii. An Act for confirming an Agreement for the Sale of the Freehold and Leasehold Hereditaments and Premises, Works, Property, Gear, and Fixtures, of the *Poplar* Gaslight Company, to the *Commercial* Gas Company, and for the Dissolution of the *Poplar* Gaslight Company.

lxxxiii. An Act to enlarge the Powers of the *Lancashire and Yorkshire* Railway Company, and to amend the Acts relating to their Undertakings.

lxxxiv. An Act for continuing the *Godstone and Highgate* Turnpike Trust for a limited Period, for the Purpose of paying off the Mortgage Debt.

lxxxv. An Act for repairing the road leading from a certain Point in the *Kennington Road* in the Parish of *Saint Mary Lambeth* in the County of *Surrey* to *Highgate* in the County of *Sussex*, and thence to *Witchcross* in the same County, and several other Roads therein mentioned.

lxxxvi. An Act for forming and regulating the *British* Electric Telegraph Company, and to enable the said Company to work certain Letters Patent.

lxxxvii. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the Road from *Rochdale*, through *Bamford* and *Birtle*, to *Bury*, and several other Roads therein mentioned, all in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

lxxxviii. An Act to enable the *Midland Great Western* Railway of *Ireland* Company to make certain Deviations in the Line of their Railway, and for other purposes.

lxxxix. An Act for extending and amending the Powers of the Timber Preserving Company's Acts; and to enable the Company to buy, improve, and sell Substances to be preserved, and to work Mills and Machinery.

xc. An Act for continuing the Term of "The *Birmingham and Pershore* Turnpike Road Act," and for other Purposes.

xci. An Act for constructing a Bridge across the River *Clyde*, opposite to *South Portland Street*, *Laurieston*, *Glasgow*.

xcii. An Act to amend "The *Gorbals* Gravitation Water Company Act, 1846," to authorize the Extension of the Works, and the Construction of new Works to supply the Town or Royal Burgh of *Rutherglen* and other Places with Water.

xciii. An Act for better paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise regulating and improving the City and Township of *Peterborough* in the Liberty of *Peterborough* in the County of *Northampton*, and for establishing a Cemetery therein.

xciv. An Act to make better Provision for raising Funds to complete the Railway and Dock Undertakings of the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire* Railway Company, and for other Purposes.

xcv. An Act to authorize certain Alterations in the Line of the *Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport* Railway, and for other Purposes.

xcvi. An Act for paving, draining, cleansing, lighting, and otherwise improving the Township of *Bilston* in the County

of *Stafford*, and for establishing a Local Board of Health in that Township; and also for better supplying with Water and Gas the said Township of *Bilston*, and for constructing Cemeteries there, and for purchasing, improving, maintaining, and regulating the Market and Market Place therein, and for other Purposes.

xcvii. An Act for the Dissolution of the *East of Fife* Railway Company, and for the Abandonment of the Railway.

xcviii. An Act to enable the *West Cornwall* Railway Company to make a Deviation in and a Branch Railway from their authorized Line of Railway, and for other Purposes.

xcix. An Act to enable the *Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport* Railway Company to sell or lease their Railway to the *Lancashire and Yorkshire* Railway Company.

c. An Act to carry into effect Arrangements made between the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and the Trustees of the *Birkenhead* Docks; to amend the Acts relating to the said Docks, and to extend the Time for Completion of Works, and for other Purposes.

ci. An Act for the Extension and better Regulation and Management of the Markets and Slaughter-houses in the City of *Glasgow*.

cii. An Act for amending and enlarging the Powers and Provisions of "The *Westminster* Improvement Act, 1845," and "The *Westminster* Improvement Act, 1847," to extend the Time for the compulsory Purchase of Lands, and for other Purposes.

ciii. An Act for continuing the Term of an Act passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for making a Turnpike Road from* Saint John's *Chapel in the Parish of* Saint Marylebone *to the North-east End of* Ballard's Lane, *abutting upon the* North Road *in the Parish of* Finchley, *with a Branch therefrom, in the County of* Middlesex, for the Purpose of paying off the Debt now due on the said Roads, and for providing for the future Management thereof.

civ. An Act for better constituting the District Church of *St. Michael, Chester Square*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

cv. An Act to give Effect to certain Securities upon the Rates authorized to be levied under the *Wolverhampton* Improvement Act.

cvi. An Act for incorporating "The Class A. Shareholders of the *St. Andrew's and Quebec* Railroad Company," and conferring on them certain Powers.

cvii. An Act for facilitating the Erection of a Church to be called "*St. Gabriel's*" in the District Parish of *St. Peter Pimlico* in the County of *Middlesex*, and for other Purposes.

cviii. An Act for better improving the Borough of *Belfast*.

cix. An Act to alter and amend the Acts relating to the Navigation of the River *Lee* in the Counties of *Hertford, Essex*, and *Middlesex;* and to enable the Trustees further to improve the Navigation and to dispose of the surplus Water; and for other Purposes.

cx. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Oxford, Worcester*, and *Wolverhampton* Railway Company, and to confer additional Powers upon the same Company and upon certain other Companies, and for other Purposes.

cxi. An Act to enable the *Hartlepool* West Harbour and Dock Company to alter and improve their Harbour and construct additional Works; and for amending an Act passed in the Tenth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, called "The *Hartlepool* West Harbour and Dock Act, 1847."

cxii. An Act to enable the Commissioners of *Westminster Bridge* to build a temporary Bridge across the River *Thames* from *Bridge Street* in the City of *Westminster* to the opposite Shore in the County of *Surrey*.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the Printed Copies may be given in Evidence.

1. AN Act for the Management of the Allotments made to the Freemen of *Nottingham* by virtue of certain Acts for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *St. Mary* in the Town and County of the Town of *Nottingham*.
2. An Act to authorize the granting of Building and Improvement Leases of the settled Estates of *Elizabeth Lydia Brigstocke*, situate in the Town of *Ryde* in the *Isle of Wight*.
3. An Act to authorize the Purchase by the *Prussian* Minister of a Residence in *England* for the Use of the *Prussian* Legation, and to regulate the future holding of the same.

4. An Act to authorise the Sale of certain Real Estates situate at *Hoddesdon* in the County of *Hertford*, and in the Parish of *Saint James Westminster* in the County of *Middlesex*, and in *Tottenham Court Road* in the said County of *Middlesex*, which belonged to the late *René Briand* deceased.
5. An Act for authorizing certain Agreements between the Chancellor and Council of Her Majesty's Duchy of *Lancaster* and Sir *Peter Hesketh Fleetwood* Baronet to be carried into effect; and for other Purposes.
6. An Act for confirming and carrying into effect an Exchange heretofore made or attempted to be made between the Right Honourable *George* late Earl of *Shrewsbury* and *John Grace* of *Whitby* in the County of *Chester*, deceased.
7. An Act for confirming certain Leases granted by the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospital of *Edward* late King of *England* the Sixth, of *St. Thomas the Apostle*, commonly called *St. Thomas's* Hospital, and for enabling them to grant Building and other Leases of their Estates.
8. An Act for carrying into effect a Contract for the Sale of Messuages and Lands situate in the Parish of *Barford* in the County of *Warwick* belonging to the Rectory of the same Parish, and for vesting in Trustees certain Cottages and Lands situate in the Parish of *Barford* aforesaid, being Part of the Real Estate devised by the Will of *Jane Mills* Widow, deceased, upon trust to complete a Contract for the Sale thereof.
9. An Act for creating Powers of Sale in the Freehold and Copyhold Estates comprised in the Marriage Settlement of *William Bernard Harcourt*, deceased, with *Elizabeth Georgiana Harriet* his Wife.
10. An Act for establishing a School for Orphans of Freemen of the City of *London*.
11. An Act to authorize the Trustees of certain Estates called the *Chandos* Estates, settled by a Deed dated the Third Day of *May* One thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight on the Most Noble *Richard Plantagenet* Duke of *Buckingham and Chandos* and his Issue, to lay out the Monies produced by Sales of Parts of the same Estates in the Purchase of the Family Estates of the said Duke of *Buckingham and Chandos* called the *Buckingham* Estates, notwithstanding certain Family Charges thereon, either with an Indemnity against such Charges, to be approved by the Court of Chancery, or with a proportionate Deduction from the Purchase Money; to extend the Powers of re-investing a Part of the same Monies; and to authorize the granting of Building Leases of Parts of the first-mentioned Estates; and for other Purposes.
12. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Will of the late Sir *John Lowther Johnstone* Baronet, deceased, to grant Building and Repairing Leases for Ninety-nine Years of the Estate devised by the said Will situate in the Boroughs of *Weymouth* and *Melcombe Regis* and in the Parish of *Radipole* in the County of *Dorset*; and for other Purposes.
13. An Act for giving Effect to a Compromise relating to the Estate of the Right Honourable *George Alan* Viscount *Midleton*, deceased, and, with a view thereto, for vesting the Estates in *England* and *Ireland* late of the said Viscount *Midleton* in Trustees; and for other Purposes.
14. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Will of the Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Thanet* deceased to raise Money upon the Security of his Estates, for the Repair and Improvement of the Buildings thereon.
15. An Act to enable the Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Effingham* and others to grant Building, Mining, and other Leases of certain Freehold Estates in the Townships of *Rotherham* and *Kimberworth* in the County of *York*, devised by the Will of the Right Honourable *Richard* late Earl of *Effingham*; and for other Purposes.
16. An Act for authorizing the Sale of Estates in the County of *York* devised by the Will of Sir *Henry Maghul Mervin Vavasour* Baronet, deceased; and for other Purposes.
17. An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Will of *William Mellish* Esquire, deceased, to invest a Portion of the Funds subject to the Trusts of the Will of the said *William Mellish* in the Purchase of the Family Estates in *Ireland* of the Right Honourable *Richard* Earl of *Glengall*.
18. An Act to enlarge and consolidate the Provisions of Two Acts of Parliament relating to the Estates of *John Bowes* late Earl of *Strathmore*.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Not printed.

19. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *John Bernard Hartley* Esquire with *Harriet Say Hartley* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
20. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Thomas Cobbe* Esquire with *Axelie Anne Cobbe* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
21. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel *Proby Thomas Cautley* and *Frances* (his now Wife), and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
22. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *William Chippindall* with *Mary Anne Chippindall* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
23. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of the Reverend *Edward Quenby Ashby* with *Elizabeth Sophia* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
24. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of the Right Honourable *Henry Pelham Pelham Clinton*, commonly called Earl of *Lincoln*, with the Honourable Lady *Susan Harriet Catherine Pelham Clinton*, commonly called Countess of Lincoln, his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.
25. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Georgina Hall* with *Henry Foley Hall* her now Husband, and to enable the said *Georgina Hall* to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

STATE PAPERS.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and COMMERCE between HER MAJESTY and the REPUBLIC of LIBERIA.

(Signed at London, *November* 21, 1848.—Ratifications exchanged at London, *August* 1, 1849.)

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Liberia, being desirous to conclude a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, and to regulate thereby the commercial intercourse between the dominions and subjects of Her Majesty and the territories and citizens of the Republic; Her Majesty has for this purpose named as her Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And the Republic of Liberia having, by resolutions of the Legislature, bearing date the 4th of February, 1848, authorized and empowered Joseph Jenkins Roberts, the President of the Republic, to conclude such treaty on behalf of the Republic;

The Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty, and the said President of the Republic, after having communicated to each other their respective powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, and the Republic of Liberia, and between their respective subjects and citizens.

Art. II.—There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the Republic of Liberia. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside in, and trade to, any part of the territories of the Republic to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties; they shall be allowed to buy from and to sell to whom they like, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive

privilege of sale or purchase whatever; and they shall moreover enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. The citizens of the Republic of Liberia shall, in return, enjoy similar protection and privileges in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty.

Art. III.—No tonnage, import, or other duties or charges, shall be levied in the Republic of Liberia on British vessels, or on goods imported or exported in British vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels; and in like manner, no tonnage, import, or other duties or charges, shall be levied in the British dominions on vessels of the Republic, or on goods imported or exported in those vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels.

Art. IV.—Merchandize or goods coming from the British dominions in any vessel, or imported in British vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the Republic of Liberia, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandize or goods coming from any other foreign country, or imported in any other vessels.

All articles the produce of the Republic may be exported therefrom by British subjects and British vessels, on as favourable terms as by the subjects and vessels of any other foreign country.

Art. V.—It being the intention of the Government of the Republic of Liberia to trade in certain articles of import, with a view to raising a revenue by selling them at a fixed advance upon the cost price, it is hereby agreed that in no case shall private merchants be absolutely prohibited from importing any of such articles, or any article in which the Government of the Republic may at any time see fit to trade; nor shall such articles, or any article in which the Government of the Republic may at any time see fit to trade, be subject to a duty of a greater amount than the amount of the advance upon the cost price at which the Government may from time to time be bound to sell the same.

In case the Government of the Republic shall at any time fix the price of any article of native produce, with a view to such article being taken in payment for any articles in which the Government may trade, such article of native produce shall be received into the Treasury at the same fixed price in payment of taxes, from all persons trading with the Republic.

Art. VI.—The protection of the Government of the Republic shall be afforded to all British vessels, their officers and crews. If any such vessels should be wrecked on the coast of the Republic, the local authorities shall succour them, and shall secure them from plunder, and shall cause all articles saved from the wreck to be restored to their lawful owners. The amount of salvage dues in such cases shall be regulated, in the event of dispute, by arbitrators chosen by both parties.

Art. VII.—It being the intention of the two contracting parties to bind themselves by the present treaty to treat each other on the footing of the most favoured nation, it is hereby agreed between them, that any favour, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of

commerce and navigation, which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other contracting party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

Art. VIII.—Each contracting party may appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions of the other; but no such Consul shall enter upon the exercise of his functions until he shall have been approved and admitted, in the usual form, by the Government of the country to which he is sent.

Art. IX.—Slavery and the Slave Trade being perpetually abolished in the Republic of Liberia, the Republic engages that a law shall be passed, declaring it to be piracy for any Liberian citizen or vessel to be engaged or concerned in the Slave Trade.

The Republic engages to permit any British vessel of war which may be furnished with special instructions under the treaties between Great Britain and Foreign Powers for the prevention of the Slave Trade, to visit any vessels sailing under the Liberian flag, which may, on reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade; and if, by the result of the visit, it should appear to the officer in command of such British vessel of war that the suspicions which led thereto are well grounded, the vessel shall be sent without delay to a Liberian port, and shall be delivered up to the Liberian authorities, to be proceeded against according to the laws of the Republic.

Art. X.—The Republic of Liberia further engages to permit any British vessel of war which may be furnished with special instructions as aforesaid, to visit, on the coast within the jurisdiction of the Republic, or in the ports of the same, any vessel which may be suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, and which shall be found sailing under any flag whatever, or without any flag; and if the suspicions which led to the visit should appear to the officer in command of such British vessel of war to be well grounded, to detain such vessel, in order to send it as soon as possible before the competent court for adjudication.

Duly constituted ports of entry in the Republic of Liberia shall be excepted from the operation of the stipulations of the present Article; and no vessel shall be visited by a British cruizer within the limits of such ports, except on permission specially granted by the local authorities.

Art. XI.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within the space of twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty, and the President of the Republic of Liberia, have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at London, the twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) H. LABOUCHERE.
(L.S.) J. J. ROBERTS.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, and NAVIGATION, between HER MAJESTY and the REPUBLIC of COSTARICA.

(Signed at San José, *November* 27, 1849.—Ratifications exchanged at London, *February* 20, 1850.)

In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity.

Extensive commercial intercourse having been established for some time between the territories, dominions, and settlements of Her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Costarica, it seems good for the security as well as the encouragement of such commercial intercourse, and for the maintenance of good understanding between Her said Britannic Majesty and the said Republic, that the relations now subsisting between them should be regularly acknowledged and confirmed by the signature of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation;

For this purpose they have named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Frederick Chatfield, Esq., Chargé d'Affaires of Her Britannic Majesty at Guatemala;

And his Excellency the President of the Republic of Costarica, Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Minister of State and for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual amity between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, and her and their subjects, and the Government of the Republic of Costarica and its citizens.

Art. II.—There shall be between all the territories, dominions, and settlements of Her Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the Republic of Costarica, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories, dominions, and settlements aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come; to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part thereof, respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively.

In like manner, the respective ships of war and post office packets of the two countries shall have liberty freely and securely to come to all harbours, rivers, and places, to which other foreign ships of war and packets are or may be permitted to come; to enter into the same, to anchor, and to remain there and refit, subject always to

the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively.

By the right of entering the places, ports, and rivers mentioned in this Article, the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood, in which trade national vessels only are permitted to engage.

Art. III.—Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages further, that the inhabitants of the Republic of Costarica shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding Article, in all her territories, dominions, and settlements situated out of Europe, to the full extent to which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation.

Art. IV.—It being the intention of the two high contracting parties to bind themselves by the two preceding Articles to treat each other on the footing of the most favoured nation, it is hereby agreed between them, that any favour, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other high contracting party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other nation shall have been gratuitous; or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

Art. V.—No higher nor other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories, dominions, or settlements of Her Britannic Majesty of any article being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Costarica, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Costarica of any articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories, dominions, and settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories, dominions, or settlements of either of the high contracting parties, on the exportation of any articles to the territories, dominions, or settlements of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories, dominions, or settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, or of the Republic of Costarica, to or from the said territories, dominions, or settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, or to or from the Republic of Costarica, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Art. VI.—No higher nor other duties or payments on account of tonnage, of light or harbour dues, of pilotage, of salvage in case either of damage or shipwreck, or on account of any other local charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of the Republic of Costarica on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by Costarican vessels; nor in any of the territories, dominions, or settle-

ments of Her Britannic Majesty on Costarican vessels, than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

Art. VII.—The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Costarica, of any article being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories, dominions, or settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, whether such importation shall be made in Costarican or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories, dominions, or settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, of any article, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Costarica, whether such importation shall be made in British or in Costarican vessels.

The same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation to the Republic of Costarica of any articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories, dominions, or settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, whether such exportation shall be made in Costarican or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Costarica, to the territories, dominions, or settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, whether such exportation shall be made in British or in Costarican vessels.

Art. VIII.—All merchants, commanders of ships, and others, the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, shall have full liberty in all the territories of the Republic of Costarica, to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons in those capacities than those employed by Costaricans, nor to pay them any other salary or remuneration than such as is paid in like cases by Costarican citizens; and absolute freedom shall be allowed in all cases to the buyer and seller to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandize imported into, or exported from, the Republic of Costarica, as they shall see good, observing the laws and established customs of the country. The same privileges shall be enjoyed in the territories, dominions, and settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, by the citizens of the Republic of Costarica, under the same conditions.

The subjects and citizens of the high contracting parties shall reciprocally receive and enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property, and shall have free and open access to the courts of justice in the said countries, respectively, for the prosecution and defence of their just rights; and they shall be at liberty to employ in all causes the advocates, attorneys, or agents of whatever description, whom they may think proper; and they shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges therein as native subjects or citizens.

Art IX.—In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandize, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange, testa-

ment, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice; the subjects and citizens of the two high contracting parties shall reciprocally enjoy the same privileges, liberties, and rights, as native subjects or citizens; and they shall not be charged in any of these respects with any higher imposts or duties than those which are paid, or may be paid, by native subjects or citizens; submitting of course to the local laws and regulations of each country, respectively.

If any subject or citizen of either of the two high contracting parties shall die without will or testament in any of the territories, dominions, or settlements of the other, the Consul-General or Consul of the nation to which the deceased belonged, or the representative of such Consul-General or Consul, in his absence, shall have the right to nominate curators to take charge of the property of the deceased, so far as the laws of the country will permit, for the benefit of the lawful heirs and creditors of the deceased; giving proper notice of such nomination to the authorities of the country.

Art. X.—The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in the Republic of Costarica, and the citizens of the Republic of Costarica residing in any of the territories, dominions, or settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, either by sea or by land, and from all forced loans or military exactions or requisitions; and they shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay other ordinary charges, requisitions, or taxes, greater than those that are paid by native subjects or citizens of the contracting parties, respectively.

Art. XI.—It shall be free for each of the two high contracting parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in any of the territories, dominions, and settlements 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 high contracting parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as they judge fit to be excepted. The Costarican diplomatic agents and consuls shall enjoy, in the territories, dominions, and settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, whatever privileges, exceptions, and immunities are or shall be granted to agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation; and in like manner, the diplomatic agents and consuls of Her Britannic Majesty in the Costarican territories shall enjoy, according to the strictest reciprocity, whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may be granted in the territories of the Republic of Costarica, to the diplomatic agents and consuls of the most favoured nation.

Art. XII.—For the better security of commerce between the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and the citizens of the Republic of Costarica, it is agreed, that if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture, should unfortunately take place between the two high contracting parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the two high contracting parties who may be within any of the territories, dominions, or settlements of the other, shall, if residing upon the coasts, be allowed six months, and if in the interior, a whole year, to wind up their accounts and dis-

pose of their property; and a safe conduct shall be given them to embark at the port which they themselves shall select; and even in the event of a rupture, all such subjects or citizens of either of the two high contracting parties who are established in any of the territories, dominions, and settlements of the other, in the exercise of any trade or special employment, shall have the privilege of remaining and of continuing such trade and employment therein, without any manner of interruption, in the full enjoyment of their liberty and property, as long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against 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, nor to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native subjects or citizens of the country in which such subjects or citizens may reside. In the same case, debts between individuals, property in public funds, and shares of companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered, nor detained.

Art. XIII.—The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and the citizens of the Republic of Costarica, respectively, residing in any of the territories, dominions, or settlements of the other party, shall enjoy, in their houses, persons, and properties, the protection of the Government, and shall continue in possession of the guarantees which they now enjoy. They shall not be disturbed, molested, or annoyed in any manner on account of their religious belief, nor in the proper exercise of their religion, either within their own private houses, or in the places of worship destined for that purpose, agreeably to the system of tolerance established in the territories, dominions, and settlements of the two high contracting parties; provided they respect the religion of the nation in which they reside, as well as the constitution, laws, and customs of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the subjects or citizens of either of the two high contracting parties who may die in the territories, dominions, or settlements aforesaid, in burial-places of their own, which in the same manner may be freely established and maintained; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Art. XIV.—The Government of the Republic of Costarica, in order to co-operate with Her Britannic Majesty for the total abolition of the Slave Trade, engages to execute perfectly the laws of the said Republic, which prohibit in the most effectual manner all persons inhabiting within the territories of the Republic of Costarica, or in places subject to their jurisdiction, from taking any share in such trade.

Art. XV.—In order that the two high contracting parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects and citizens, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, either of the high contracting parties shall have the right of giving to the other party notice of

its intention to terminate Articles V., VI., and VII. of the present treaty; and that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, the said Articles, and all the stipulations contained therein, shall cease to be binding on the two high contracting parties.

Art. XVI.—The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London or at San José de Costarica, within the space of eight months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at San José, this twenty-sevénth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

(L.S.) FREDK. CHATFIELD.
(L.S.) JQ. BERNARDO CALVO.

TREATY of PEACE, AMITY, COMMERCE, and NAVIGATION, between HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; with an Additional Article thereunto annexed.

(Signed at Santo Domingo, *March* 6, 1850.—Ratifications exchanged at Santo Domingo, *September* 10, 1850.)

In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the Dominican Republic, being desirous to consecrate the formal recognition of the independence of the same, and to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship, and to regulate thereby the commercial intercourse between the dominions and subjects of Her Majesty and the territories and citizens of the Republic, they have for this purpose named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Robert Hermann Schomburgk, Knight, Doctor of Philosophy, Knight of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle; of the Royal Saxon Order of Merit; of the Legion of Honour of the French Republic; her Consul to the Dominican Republic;

And the President of the Dominican Republic, Señor José Maria Medrano, Minister Secretary of State for the Departments of Police and the Interior, and charged with those of Justice, Public Instruction, and Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, and the Dominican Republic, and between their respective subjects and citizens.

Art. II.—There shall be re-

ciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the Dominican Republic. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside in and trade to any part of the territories of the Republic, to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties. They shall be allowed to buy from and to sell to whom they like, without being restrained or affected by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatever; and they shall moreover enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

The citizens of the Dominican Republic shall, in return, enjoy similar protection and privileges in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty.

Art. III.—No tonnage, import, or other duties or charges shall be levied in the Dominican Republic on British vessels, or on goods imported or exported in British vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels to and from the open ports; and in like manner no tonnage, import, or other duties or charges shall be levied in the British dominions on vessels of the Republic, or on goods imported or exported in those vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels to or from the ports open to commerce; without prejudice whatever to the coasting trade, which remains exclusively reserved to national vessels of each of the two contracting parties.

Art. IV.—Merchandize or goods coming from the British dominions in any vessel, or imported in British vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the Dominican Republic, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandize or goods coming from any other foreign country, or imported in any other vessels.

All articles the produce of the Republic may be exported therefrom by British subjects and British vessels, on as favourable terms as by the subjects or citizens and vessels of any other foreign country.

Art. V.—The protection of the Government of the Republic shall be afforded to all British vessels, their officers and crews. If any such vessels should be wrecked on the coast of the Republic, the local authorities shall succour them, and shall secure them from plunder, and shall cause all articles saved from the wreck to be restored to their lawful owners. The amount of salvage dues in such cases shall be regulated, in case of dispute, by arbitrators chosen by both parties.

Art. VI.—It being the intention of the two contracting parties to bind themselves by the present treaty to treat each other on the footing of the most favoured nation, it is hereby agreed between them, that any favour, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other state, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other contracting party,

gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

Art. VII.—Each contracting party may appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions or territories of the other; but no such consul shall enter upon the exercise of his functions until he shall have been approved and admitted, in the usual form, by the Government of the country to which he is sent.

The diplomatic agents and consuls of each of the two contracting parties, residing within the dominions or territories of the other, shall enjoy the same rights, immunities, privileges, and exemptions which are or may be granted to the diplomatic agents or consuls of equal rank of the most favoured nation.

Art. VIII.—The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, residing in the Dominican Republic, shall not be disturbed, persecuted, or annoyed on account of their religion, but they shall have perfect liberty of conscience therein, and exercise their creed either within their own private houses, or in their own particular chapels. Liberty shall also be granted to them to bury in burial places, which in the same manner they may freely establish and maintain, such subjects of Her Britannic Majesty who may die in the territories of the said Republic. In like manner the citizens of the Dominican Republic shall enjoy, within all the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and shall be allowed to exercise their religion, publicly or privately, within their own dwelling-houses, or in the chapels and places of worship appointed for that purpose.

Art. IX.—Slavery being perpetually abolished in the Dominican Republic, and having been already declared by her an act of piracy punishable with the pain of death, the Dominican Republic engages to permit any British vessel of war which may be furnished with special instructions under the treaties between Great Britain and foreign powers, and with the formalities as are provided for in such cases by the said treaties relative to the prevention of the infamous slave trade, to visit any vessels sailing under the Dominican flag which may, on reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in this vile trade in slaves; it being understood that the distances and places between which the right of visit shall be exercised, as moreover expressed in the treaties with other powers for Cuba and Porto Rico, shall likewise refer to the same distance of twenty leagues from the coasts of the Dominican Republic; and if by the result of the visit it should appear to the officer in command of such British vessel of war, that the suspicions which led thereto are well grounded, the vessel shall be sent without delay to the port of Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic, and shall be delivered up to the local authorities to be proceeded against according to the laws of the Republic.

It is understood that the present article shall not be extended to other cases which might occasion detentions and inconveniences to the Dominican vessels in their

voyages and commercial enterprises, during which, on the contrary, they are authorized to expect protection and assistance; hence, if the case should arise, which however is not to be supposed, that the Dominican Republic should consider to receive by this concession any vexatious molestations, it rests with her to withdraw it, after having given a year's previous due notice thereof.

Art. X.—In order that the two contracting parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects and citizens, it is agreed that the present treaty shall remain in force and vigour for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications; and either of the contracting parties shall have the right of giving to the other party notice of its intention to terminate, at the expiration of the said ten years, the stipulations relating to commerce and navigation, which shall cease to be binding after ten years; and all those that relate to peace and amity shall remain obligatory to both nations.

Art. XI.—The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Santo Domingo within the space of eight months, to be accounted from the date of this treaty, or sooner, if such be possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Santo Domingo, the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

(L.S.) Robert H. Schomburgk.
(L.S.) Jose Maria Medrano.

Additional Article.—As the circumstances of the existing war with the Haytian nation might oblige the Dominican Republic to recur to extraordinary measures, it is specially understood and agreed between the two contracting parties, that the Dominican Republic shall have perfect liberty of making, during the same, such laws as may place her in a state to secure her defence, notwithstanding the stipulation contained in Art. II. that the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall not be restrained or affected by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of purchase or sale; and as her disposition is constant to attract and protect commerce, it does not enter into her views to adopt any measures of limiting it, except in the case that the existing war should continue.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time. And, in consequence of the exception it contains, it is equally understood that the sanction or disapprobation of the treaty is specially reserved to Her Britannic Majesty.

In testimony whereof the undersigned have, in virtue of their full powers, signed and sealed the present Article.

Done at Santo Domingo, the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

(L.S.) Robert H. Schomburgk.
(L.S.) Jose Maria Medrano.

CONVENTION between HER MAJESTY and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, relative to the Establishment of a Communication by Ship-Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

(Signed at Washington, *April* 19, 1850.—Ratifications exchanged at Washington, *July* 4, 1850.)

HER Britannic Majesty and the United States of America being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them, by setting forth and fixing in a convention their views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by ship-canal, which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by the way of the river St. Juan de Nicaragua, and either or both of the lakes of Nicaragua or Managua, to any port or place on the Pacific Ocean;

Her Britannic Majesty has conferred full powers on the Right Honourable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the United States; and the President of the United States, on John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, for the aforesaid purpose; and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I.—The Governments of Great Britain and the United States hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship-canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor will neither make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has, or may have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same. Nor will Great Britain or the United States take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection, or influence that either may possess with any State or Government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the subjects or citizens of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal, which shall not be offered, on the same terms, to the subjects or citizens of the other.

Art. II.—Vessels of Great Britain or the United States traversing the said canal shall, in case of

war between the contracting parties, be exempted from blockade, detention, or capture by either of the belligerents; and this provision shall extend to such a distance from the two ends of the said canal as it may hereafter be found expedient to establish.

Art. III.—In order to secure the construction of the said canal, the contracting parties engage that if any such canal shall be undertaken upon fair and equitable terms by any parties having the authority of the local government or governments through whose territory the same may pass, then the persons employed in making the said canal, and their property used or to be used for that object, shall be protected, from the commencement of the said canal to its completion, by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, from unjust detention, confiscation, seizure, or any violence whatsoever.

Art. IV.—The contracting parties will use whatever influence they respectively exercise with any State, States, or Governments possessing, or claiming to possess, any jurisdiction or right over the territory which the said canal shall traverse, or which shall be near the waters applicable thereto, in order to induce such States or Governments to facilitate the construction of the said canal by every means in their power; and furthermore, Great Britain and the United States agree to use their good offices, wherever or however it may be most expedient, in order to procure the establishment of two free ports, one at each end of the said canal.

Art. V.—The contracting parties further engage that when the said canal shall have been completed, they will protect it from interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation, and that they will guarantee the neutrality thereof, so that the said canal may for ever be open and free, and the capital invested therein secure. Nevertheless, the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, in according their protection to the construction of the said canal, and guaranteeing its neutrality and security when completed, always understand that this protection and guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn by both Governments, or either Government, if both Governments or either Government 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 Convention—either by making unfair discriminations in favour of the commerce of one of the contracting parties over the commerce of the other, or by imposing oppressive exactions, or unreasonable tolls upon passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandize, or other articles. Neither party, however, shall withdraw the aforesaid protection and guarantee, without first giving six months' notice to the other.

Art. VI.—The contracting parties in this Convention engage to invite every State with which both or either have friendly intercourse, to enter into stipulations with them similar to those which they have entered into with each other, to the end that all other States may share in the honour and advantage of having contributed to a work of such general interest and importance as the canal herein contemplated; and the contracting

parties likewise agree that each shall enter into treaty stipulations with such of the Central American States as they may deem advisable, for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the great design of this Convention; namely, that of constructing and maintaining the said canal as a ship communication between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and of protecting the same; and they also agree that the good offices of either shall be employed, when requested by the other, in aiding and assisting the negotiation of such treaty stipulations; and should any differences arise, as to right or property over the territory through which the said canal shall pass, between the States or Governments of Central America, and such differences should in any way impede or obstruct the execution of the said canal, the Governments of Great Britain and the United States will use their good offices to settle such differences in the manner best suited to promote the interests of the said canal, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance which exist between the contracting parties.

Art. VII.—It being desirable that no time should be unnecessarily lost in commencing and constructing the said canal, the Governments of Great Britain and the United States determine to give their support and encouragement to such persons or company as may first offer to commence the same, with the necessary capital, the consent of the local authorities, and on such principles as accord with the spirit and intention of this Convention; and if any persons or company should already have, with any State through which the proposed ship-canal may pass, a contract for the construction of such a canal as that specified in this Convention—to the stipulations of which contract neither of the contracting parties in this Convention have any just cause to object, and the said persons or company shall, moreover, have made preparations and expended time, money, and trouble on the faith of such contract—it is hereby agreed, that such persons or company shall have a priority of claim over every other person, persons, or company, to the protection of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, and be allowed a year, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention, for concluding their arrangements, and presenting evidence of sufficient capital subscribed to accomplish the contemplated undertaking; it being understood that if, at the expiration of the aforesaid period, such persons or company be not able to commence and carry out the proposed enterprise, then the Governments of Great Britain and the United States shall be free to afford their protection to any other persons or company that shall be prepared to commence and proceed with the construction of the canal in question.

Art. VIII.—The Governments of Great Britain and the United States having not only desired, in entering into this Convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection by treaty stipulations to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America; and especially to the interoceanic

communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama. In granting, however, their joint protection to any such canals or railways as are by this Article specified, it is always understood by Great Britain and the United States, that the parties constructing or owning the same shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than the aforesaid Governments shall approve of as just and equitable; and that the same canals or railways, being open to the subjects and citizens of Great Britain and the United States on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the subjects and citizens of every other State which is willing to grant thereto such protection as Great Britain and the United States engage to afford.

Art. IX.—The ratifications of this Convention shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from this day, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

(Signed)

HENRY LYTTON BULWER. (L.S.)
JOHN M. CLAYTON. (L.S.)

CONVENTION between HER MAJESTY and the KING OF DENMARK, for the Cession of the Danish Possessions on the Coast of Africa to Great Britain.

(Signed at London, *August* 17, 1850.—Ratifications exchanged at London, *September* 11, 1850.)

HIS Majesty the King of Denmark having offered to cede to Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, all the forts and possessions belonging to the Crown of Denmark, situated on that part of the coast of Africa which is called the Gold Coast or the Coast of Guinea; and Her Britannic Majesty having resolved to accept that offer; their said Majesties have named as their plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for carrying such cession into effect, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the King of Denmark, the Count Frederick Detlev de Reventlow, his Privy

Councillor of Conferences and Chamberlain, Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog with the decoration of the Silver Cross, and Commander of the Order of St. Bento d'Aviz of Portugal, His Danish Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Art. I.—In consideration of the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling, to be paid by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to His Majesty the King of Denmark, on the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, His Danish Majesty cedes to Her Britannic Majesty, to be possessed by Her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors, in full property and sovereignty, all the forts belonging to the Crown of Denmark, which are situated on that part of the coast of Africa called the Gold Coast or the Coast of Guinea, and which comprise Fort Christiansborg, Fort Augustaborg, Fort Fredensborg, Fort Kongensteen, and Fort Prindsensteen, with their appurtenances and all the guns and stores contained therein; together with all other possessions, property, and territorial rights whatever belonging to His Danish Majesty on the said coast.

Art II.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) REVENTLOW.

AN ACT for the BETTER GOVERNMENT of HER MAJESTY'S AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

(*5th August*, 1850.)

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land," it was enacted, that there should be within the Colony of New South Wales a Legislative Council, to consist of thirty-six members, and that twelve of the members of the said Council should from time to time, in the manner therein mentioned, be appointed by Her Majesty, and that twenty-four of the members of the said Council should from time to time, in the manner therein mentioned, be elected by the inhabitants of the said colony: and whereas an Act was passed in the eighth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to clear up Doubts as to the Regulation and Audit of the Accounts of the Customs in New South Wales," and another Act was passed in the same year, intituled "An Act to

explain and amend the Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land:" and whereas by an Act passed in the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to provide for the Administration of Justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual Government thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto," His said Majesty, his heirs and successors, were empowered to appoint in Van Diemen's Land a Legislative Council, to consist of such persons resident in the said colony, not exceeding fifteen nor less than ten, as His Majesty, his heirs and successors, should be pleased to nominate: and whereas the provisions of the last-mentioned Act, so far as respects the Council of Van Diemen's Land, have been made permanent by the said Act of the sixth year of Her Majesty: and whereas by an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to provide for the better Government of South Australia," Her Majesty is empowered, in manner therein mentioned, to constitute within the said Colony of South Australia a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor and seven other persons at the least: and whereas by an Act passed in the tenth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to provide until the 31st day of December, 1834, for the Government of His Majesty's Settlements in Western Australia on the Western Coast of New Holland," His said Majesty, his heirs and successors, with the advice of his or their Privy Council, were empowered to make, ordain, (subject to such conditions and restrictions as to him or them should seem meet) authorize and empower any three or more persons resident and being within the said settlements to make, ordain, and constitute laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of His Majesty's subjects and others within the said settlements: and whereas the last-mentioned Act has been from time to time continued, and ultimately, by an Act of the tenth year of Her Majesty, was continued until the 31st day of December, 1848, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament: and whereas it is expedient that the district of Port Philip, now part of the Colony of New South Wales, should be erected into a separate colony, and that further provision should be made for the government of Her Majesty's Australian colonies: be it enacted, therefore, by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That after such provisions as hereinafter mentioned shall have been made by the Governor and Council of New South Wales, and upon the issuing of the writs for the first election in pursuance thereof, as hereinafter mentioned, the territories now comprised within the said district of Port Philip, including the town of Melbourne, and bounded on the north and north-east by a straight line drawn from Cape How to the nearest source of the river Murray, and thence by the course of that river to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia, shall be separated

from the Colony of New South Wales, and shall cease to return members to the Legislative Council of such colony, and shall be erected into and thenceforth form a separate colony, to be known and designated as the Colony of Victoria.

II. And be it enacted, That the number of members of which, after such separation as aforesaid, the Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales shall consist, shall, in manner hereinafter mentioned, be determined by the Governor and Council of New South Wales; and there shall be within and for the Colony of Victoria a separate Legislative Council, to consist of such number of members as shall in like manner be determined by the said Governor and Council; and such number of the members of the Legislative Council of each of the said colonies respectively as is equal to one-third part of the whole number of members of such Council, or, if such whole number be not exactly divisible by three, one-third of the next greater number which is divisible by three, shall be appointed by Her Majesty, and the remaining members of the Council of each of the said colonies shall be elected by the inhabitants of such colony.

III. And be it enacted, That after the proclamation of this Act in the Colony of New South Wales it shall be lawful for the Governor and Legislative Council of such colony, by an Act to be for that purpose made and enacted in the manner and subject to the conditions now by law required in respect of Acts made and enacted by the said Governor and Council, to determine the number of members of which, after such separation as aforesaid of the said district of Port Philip therefrom, the Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales shall consist, and also to determine the number of members of which the Legislative Council of the said Colony of Victoria shall consist; and also to make all necessary provisions for dividing the territories which after such separation will be comprised within the Colony of New South Wales into convenient electoral districts, or for continuing such of the existing electoral districts as shall be deemed convenient, and for appointing and declaring the number of members of the Council of the Colony of New South Wales after such separation to be elected for each such district; and for dividing the territories to be comprised in the Colony of Victoria into convenient electoral districts, and for appointing and declaring the number of members of the Council of the Colony of Victoria to be elected for each such district, and for the compilation and revision of lists of all persons qualified to vote at the elections to be holden within the several districts of the said colonies respectively, and for the appointing of returning officers, and for the issuing, executing, and returning of the necessary writs for such elections, and for taking the poll thereat, and for determining the validity of all disputed returns, and otherwise for ensuring the orderly, effective, and impartial conduct of such elections; provided that the writs to be issued for the first election of members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Victoria shall be issued by the Governor of New South Wales or by such person as Her Majesty for that purpose, by warrant under

such districts, and for the appointing of returning officers, and for the issuing, executing and returning of the necessary writs for such elections, and for taking the poll thereat, and for determining the validity of all disputed returns, and otherwise ensuring the orderly, effective and impartial conduct of such elections; provided that no law or ordinance establishing such Legislative Council within the said Colony of Western Australia shall have any force or effect unless provision be thereby made for permanently granting to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, out of the revenues of the said colony, towards defraying such of the expenses of the establishments of the said colony as may have been previously defrayed in whole or in part by Parliamentary grants, a yearly sum not less in amount than the sum which may have been lastly before the making of such law or ordinance authorized by Parliament to be issued and applied out of the aids or supplies granted by Parliament to defray the charge for one year of the said colony, and for raising the yearly sum so granted by means of sufficient taxes, duties, rates or imposts to be levied on Her Majesty's subjects within such colony.

X. *Provisions of* 10 *Geo.* 4, *c.* 22, *to continue in force till the issue of the first writs for the Council in Western Australia.*

XI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor and Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales, after the separation of the Colony of Victoria therefrom, and also for the Governors and Legislative Councils of the said Colonies of Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and Western Australia respectively, after the establishment of Legislative Councils therein under this Act, from time to time by any Act or Acts to establish new electoral districts in any parts of the said colonies respectively, and to alter the divisions and extent of the electoral districts of the said colonies, and to alter and appoint the number of members of Council to be chosen by the said districts, and to increase the whole number of members of such Legislative Councils respectively, and to alter and regulate the appointment of returning officers, and to make provision in such manner as they may deem expedient for the issue and return of writs for the election of members to serve in such Legislative Councils respectively, and the time and place for holding such elections: provided always, that where the whole number of members of Council shall be increased, such number of the additional Councillors as is equal to one-third part of the whole increase, or if such whole increase shall not be exactly divisible by three, such number as is next greater than one-third of the whole increase, shall be appointed by Her Majesty, and the remaining additional members of Council shall be elected by the inhabitants of the colony.

XII. And be it enacted, That all the provisions herein contained concerning the qualification and disqualification of electors in New South Wales, and subject to the provisions herein contained; all the provisions of the said firstly-recited Act of the sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty, as explained and amended by the said secondly-recited Act of the eighth year of Her Majesty, concerning the election of the elective members of the

Legislative Council of New South Wales; the qualification and disqualification of elective members; the appointment of the non-elective members of such Council, and the tenure of their seats, and their holding of offices; the resignation of members of such Council, and the causes by which their seats may be vacated; the authority of the Governor upon and in respect of vacancies; the hearing and determination of questions respecting vacancies; the places and times of holding such Council; the duration, prorogation, and dissolution thereof; the election, allowance, and disallowance of the speaker; the number or portion of members competent to the dispatch of business; the decision of questions; the oath or affirmation to be taken or made and subscribed, and the declaration of qualification to be made by members; the preparation, adoption, approval, and confirmation or disallowance of standing rules and orders; the issue of writs for elections upon vacancies and upon a dissolution or other determination of such Council; the proposal of drafts of laws and amendments to such Council; the giving and withholding of Her Majesty's assent to Bills, and the reservation of Bills for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, and the Bills so reserved; the instructions to be conveyed to the Governor for his guidance in relation to the matters aforesaid; and the disallowance of Bills by Her Majesty, shall apply to and be in force in the Colony of Victoria, and in each of the said Colonies of Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and Western Australia, in which a Legislative Council shall be established under this Act, as if all such provisions were here repeated, the name of such respective colony being substituted for the name of the Colony of New South Wales.

XIII. *Repeal of so much of* 5 & 6 *Vict. c.* 76, *as requires all Bills altering judges' salaries to be reserved.*

XIV. And be it enacted, That the Governors of the said Colonies of Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and Western Australia respectively, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils to be established in the said colonies under this Act, shall have authority to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the said colonies respectively, and, with the deductions and subject to the provisions herein contained, by such laws to appropriate to the public service within the said colonies respectively the whole of Her Majesty's revenue within such colonies arising from taxes, duties, rates and imposts levied on Her Majesty's subjects within such colonies: provided always, that no such law shall be repugnant to the law of England, or interfere in any manner with the sale or other appropriation of the lands belonging to the Crown within any of the said colonies, or with the revenue thence arising; and that it shall not be lawful for any such Council to pass, or for any such Governor to assent to, any Bill appropriating to the public service any sums or sum of money, unless the Governor on Her Majesty's behalf shall first have recommended to the Council to make provision for the specific public service towards which such money is to be appropriated; and that no part of Her Majesty's revenue in any of the said colonies arising from the sources aforesaid

shall be issued, or shall be made by any such law issuable, except in pursuance of warrants under the hand of the Governor of the colony, directed to the public treasurer thereof.

XV. *Revenues to be charged with expenses of collection and management.*

XVI. *Provisions of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 76, concerning grants for civil and judicial services repealed.*

XVII. And be it enacted, That there shall be payable to Her Majesty, every year, out of the revenue funds arising from taxes, duties, rates and imposts levied within the said Colony of New South Wales after the establishment of the Colony of Victoria, the several sums mentioned in the Schedule (A) to this Act; and out of the like revenue fund levied within the said Colony of Victoria after the establishment thereof, the several sums mentioned in the Schedule (B) to this Act; and out of the like revenue fund levied within the Colony of Van Diemen's Land after the establishment of a Legislative Council therein under this Act, the several sums mentioned in the Schedule (C) to this Act; and out of the like revenue fund levied within the Colony of South Australia after the establishment of a Legislative Council therein under this Act, the several sums mentioned in the Schedule (D) to this Act; such several payments to be made for defraying the expenses of the services and purposes mentioned in the said Schedules respectively, and the said several sums to be issued by the treasurers of the said colonies respectively in discharge of such warrants as shall be from time to time directed to them under the hands and seals of the Governors of such colonies; and the said treasurers shall account to Her Majesty for the same through the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in such manner and form as Her Majesty shall be graciously pleased to direct.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governors and Legislative Councils of the said Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, and South Australia respectively, by any Act or Acts, to alter all or any of the sums mentioned in the said Schedules respectively, and the appropriation of such sums to the services and purposes therein mentioned, but every Bill which shall be passed by the Council in any of the said colonies altering the salary of the Governor, or altering the sums mentioned in the third part of any of the said Schedules (A), (B), and (C), shall be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, and until and subject to such alteration by Act or Acts as aforesaid the salaries of the Governors and Judges shall be those respectively set against their several offices in the first parts of the said several Schedules; and accounts in detail of the expenditure of the several sums for the time being appropriated under this Act, or such Act or Acts as aforesaid of the Governor and Legislative Council, to the several services and purposes mentioned in the said Schedules, shall be laid before the Legislative Councils of such colonies respectively within thirty days next after the beginning of the session after such expenditure shall have been made:

Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the Governor and Legislative Council of any of the said colonies, by any such Act as aforesaid, to make any diminution in the salary of any judge to take effect during the continuance in office of any person being such judge at the time of the passing of such Act; and provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Governors of the said colonies respectively (either before or after such sums have been altered by Act or Acts of the Governor and Legislative Council as aforesaid) to alter from time to time the sums appropriated to any of the services and purposes mentioned in the first parts of the said Schedules, except the salaries of the governors and judges, and also the sums appropriated to any of the services and purposes mentioned in the second parts of the said Schedules, but such Governors respectively shall not by such alteration increase the total amount for the time being appropriated under this Act, or such Act or Acts of the Governor and Legislative Council, to the services and purposes mentioned in either of such parts of the said Schedules, nor contravene any provision made by any Act or Acts of the Governor and Legislative Council for the permanent appropriation of any sum to any of such services and purposes.

XIX. And be it enacted, That within thirty days after the beginning of the first session in each year of the Legislative Councils of the said Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, and South Australia, the Governors of such colonies respectively shall make known by message to such Legislative Councils the amount of the sums intended to be appropriated out of the sums applicable thereto to the several services and purposes named in the second parts of the said several schedules for the service of the year then next ensuing.

XX. And whereas by the said firstly-recited Act of the sixth year of Her Majesty it was enacted, that it should be lawful for the Governor, by letters patent under the great seal of the Colony of New South Wales, to incorporate the inhabitants of every county within the said colony, or of such parts of counties or other divisions as to him should seem fit, to form districts for the purposes of that Act, and by such letters patent to establish a Council in every such district for the local government thereof, subject to certain provisions in the same Act contained: Be it enacted, That where under any letters patent issued under the provision lastly hereinbefore recited there has not been before the proclamation of this Act in the said colony of New South Wales any election of councillors for the district formed by such letters patent, such letters patent shall from and after such proclamation be void; and where before such proclamation there has been an election of councillors for the district formed by any such letters patent, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Colony of New South Wales, and after the establishment of the Colony of Victoria in the case of a district within the territories comprised in such colony, for the Governor of such colony, upon the petition of the Council in such district, or if there be no such Council existing, then upon the petition of the inhabitant householders of such district, by letters patent under the

great seal of the said Colony of New South Wales or of the said Colony of Victoria (as the case may require), wholly to revoke the letters patent forming such district; and it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Colony of New South Wales or of the said Colony of Victoria (as the case may require), upon the petition of the inhabitant householders of any district heretofore formed by any such letters patent as aforesaid which shall become void or be revoked under this Act, or of any county, part of a county, or other division comprised in any such district, or in more than one such district, or of any other county, part of a county, or other division not comprised in any district formed by any such letters patent as aforesaid which shall continue in force, or by any letters patent to be issued as hereinafter mentioned, by letters patent under the great seal of the said Colony of New South Wales or of the said Colony of Victoria (as the case may require), to incorporate the inhabitants of such district, or of such county, part of a county, or other division to form a district for the purposes of the said firstly-recited Act of the sixth year of Her Majesty, and of this Act, and by such letters patent to establish a Council in every such district for the local government thereof; provided always, that notice of every such petition for the grant of such letters patent for forming a district and establishing a Council therein, and of the time when the Governor intends to take the same into consideration, shall be published by proclamation one month at least before the consideration of such petition; and the provisions of the said firstly-recited Act of the sixth year of Her Majesty, concerning the provisions to be contained in letters patent issued under that Act for forming districts and establishing a Council in every such district, shall extend and be applicable to all letters patent issued under this Act for forming districts and establishing district Councils as if such provisions of the said Act were here repeated; the name of the Colony of Victoria, where the case may require, being substituted for the name of the Colony of New South Wales; and, save as herein provided, it shall not be lawful for the Governor of the said Colony of New South Wales to form districts and establish Councils in such districts as by the lastly hereinbefore recited enactment are authorized or required.

XXI. *Provision of* 6 *Vict. c.* 76, *as to forming districts, &c., extended to Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and Western Australia, after establishment of Legislative Councils.*

XXII. *Provisions of* 5 *&* 6 *Vict. c.* 76, *containing district Councils, &c., extended to district Councils established under this Act.*

XXIII. *Certain provisions of* 5 *&* 6 *Vict. c.* 76, *requiring half the expense of the police establishment to be borne by the several districts, repealed.*

XXIV. And be it enacted, That, notwithstanding any letters patent issued under the said firstly-recited Act of the sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty, or to be issued under this Act, or anything in either of such Acts contained, it shall be lawful for the Governors and Councils of the said Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and Western Australia

respectively by any Act or Acts to make such regulations and provisions for or concerning the raising, assessing, and levying of tolls, rates, and assessments within or on or in respect of any public works or any property within districts formed in such colonies respectively under the said Act or this Act, and the appropriation of such tolls, rates, and assessments, and to make such alterations and provisions in and concerning the constitution, duties, and powers of district Councils, and such alterations in the number and boundaries of districts, and such provisions for establishing district Councils in new or altered districts, as to such respective Governors and Councils may seem meet.

XXV. And be it enacted, That all laws and ordinances made under the provisions hereby repealed or otherwise, and which shall be in force in the territories comprised in the said Colony of Victoria, and in the said Colonies of Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and Western Australia respectively, at the time of the issue of the writs for the first election of Legislative Councils in the said colonies respectively under this Act, so far as the same are consistent with the provisions of this Act, shall continue in force in the said colonies respectively, subject, as to such laws or ordinances as would then have remained subject to be disallowed by Her Majesty, to the authority of Her Majesty to disallow the same within the time within which such disallowance might have been signified in case this Act had not been passed, and subject to the power of the Governors and Legislative Councils of the said respective colonies, in the manner and subject to the rules and restrictions herein prescribed, to repeal or vary such laws or ordinances; and where under any law which shall be in force at the time aforesaid in the territories to be comprised in the Colony of Victoria any powers are vested in or may be delegated to the Governor of New South Wales, the same, so far as respects all territories to be comprised within the Colony of Victoria, and so far as the same are consistent with the provisions of this Act, shall thenceforth be vested in and may be delegated to the Governor of the said Colony of Victoria.

XXVI. *Removing doubts as to certain taxes imposed by Governor and Council of Van Diemen's Land.*

XXVII. And be it enacted, That, subject to the provisions of this Act, and notwithstanding any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force to the contrary, it shall be lawful for the Governor and Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales, and after the establishment of Legislative Councils therein respectively under this Act for the respective Governors and Legislative Councils of the Colonies of Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and Western Australia, to impose and levy such duties of customs as to such respective Governors and Councils may seem fit on the importation into such respective colonies of any goods, wares, and merchandize whatsoever, whether the produce or manufacture of or imported from the United Kingdom, or any of the colonies or dependencies of the United Kingdom, or any foreign country: provided always, that no new duty shall be so imposed upon the importation into any of the said colonies of any

article the produce or manufacture of or imported from any particular country or place which shall not be equally imposed on the importation into the same colony of the like article the produce or manufacture of or imported from all other countries and places whatsoever.

XXVIII. And whereas under an Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to provide for the more effectual Administration of Justice in New South Wales and its Dependencies," the number of the judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales constituted under the said Act of the ninth year of King George the Fourth has been increased to five, and one of such judges is resident, and has such power, jurisdiction, and authority within the district of Port Philip, subject to such appeal to the said Supreme Court, as by the said Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales is provided: Be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by letters patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to erect and appoint a Court of Judicature in the said Colony of Victoria, which shall be styled "The Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria;" and such court shall be holden by one or more judge or judges, and shall have such ministerial and other officers as shall be necessary for the administration of justice in the said Court, and for the execution of the judgments, decrees, orders, and process thereof; and all the provisions of the said Act of the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, concerning the appointment and removal of judges and officers of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and for appointing persons to act in the place and stead of judges being absent, resigning, dying, or becoming incapable to act, and concerning appeals to Her Majesty in Council from judgments, decrees, orders, or sentences of such Court, shall apply to the said Supreme Court to be erected in the said Colony of Victoria, but so that the powers of the Governor of New South Wales in relation to the matters aforesaid shall be vested in the Governor of the Colony of Victoria; and from such time as shall be mentioned in such letters patent all the authorities, powers, and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and of any judge thereof, over or to be exercised within or in relation to the said colony of Victoria, including all Admiralty jurisdiction exercisable within the limits thereof, shall cease to be had and exercised by such last-mentioned Supreme Court and Judge respectively, and shall thenceforth be vested in and exercisable by the Supreme Court erected by such letters patent; provided that in the meantime the said authorities, powers, and jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court of New South Wales and of the judges thereof, within and in respect of the said Colony of Victoria shall remain as if this Act had not been passed, unless or until the same shall be varied by Act of the Governor and Council of the said Colony of Victoria.

XXIX. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governors and Councils of the said Colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Victoria re-

spectively, from time to time, by any Act or Acts, to make such provision as to them may seem meet for the better administration of justice, and for defining the constitution of the Courts of Law and Equity and of Juries within the said colonies respectively, or within any present or future dependencies thereof respectively, anything in the said Act of the ninth year of King George the Fourth, or in this Act, or in any charter of justice or Order in Council made or issued in pursuance thereof respectively, or in any law, statute, or usage, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

XXX. And be it enacted, That in case at any time hereafter the Legislative Councils of the said Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, or the Legislative Council of one of the said colonies, shall petition Her Majesty to alter the boundaries of the said Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, so as to transfer to one of such colonies a portion of the territories which, after the separation authorized by this Act, shall be comprised in the other of them, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she shall think fit, by any order to be made with the advice of her Privy Council, to alter such boundaries in pursuance of the prayer of such petitions or petition, or in such varied manner as Her Majesty with such advice shall think fit: provided always, that unless the Councils of both the said colonies shall petition for an alteration of such boundaries, notice of the petition, and of the intenion of Her Majesty to order the same to be taken into consideration by her Privy Council, shall be given in such manner as Her Majesty shall direct to the Legislative Council which shall not have petitioned, six months at least before such petition shall be so considered.

XXXI. Provided also, and be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Legislatures of any of the said colonies to levy any duty upon articles imported for the supply of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, nor to levy any duty, impose any prohibition or restriction, or grant any exemption, bounty, drawback, or other privilege, upon the importation or exportation of any articles, nor to impose any dues or charges upon shipping, contrary to or at variance with any treaty or treaties concluded by Her Majesty with any Foreign Power.

XXXII. And be it enacted, That, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Governor and Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales, after the separation therefrom of the Colony of Victoria, and for the Governors and Legislative Councils of the said Colonies of Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and Western Australia respectively, after the establishment of Legislative Councils therein under this Act, from time to time, by any Act or Acts, to alter the provisions or laws for the time being in force under this Act, or otherwise, concerning the election of the elective members of such Legislative Councils respectively, the qualification of electors and elective members, or to establish in the said colonies respectively, instead of the Legislative Council, a Council and a House of Representatives, or other separate Legislative Houses, to consist respectively of such members to be appointed or elected respectively by such persons and in such manner

as by such Act or Acts shall be determined, and to vest in such Council and House of Representatives or other separate Legislative Houses the powers and functions of the Legislative Council for which the same may be substituted: provided always, that every Bill which shall be passed by the Council in any of the said colonies for any of such purposes shall be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon; and a copy of such Bill shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament for the space of thirty days at the least before Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall be signified.

XXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the provisions of the said firstly-recited Act of the sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty, as explained and amended by the said secondly-recited Act of the eighth year of the reign of Her Majesty, concerning Bills reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, shall be applicable to every Bill so reserved under the provisions of this Act.

XXXIV. And whereas by the said firstly-recited Act of the sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty power is reserved to Her Majesty by letters patent to be from time to time issued under the great seal of Great Britain and Ireland to define the limits of the said Colony of New South Wales, and to erect into a separate colony or colonies any territories which then were or were reputed to be or thereafter might be comprised within the said Colony of New South Wales, provided that no part of the territories lying southward of the 26th degree of south latitude in the said Colony of New South Wales should by any such letters patent as aforesaid be detached from the said colony: and whereas it is expedient that the power reserved to Her Majesty as aforesaid should be extended over certain parts of the said territories lying southward of the 26th degree of south latitude, upon the application of the inhabitants thereof: Be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time, upon the petition of the inhabitant householders of any such of the territories in the said recited proviso mentioned as lie northward of the 30th degree of south latitude, to detach such territories from the Colony of New South Wales, and to erect such territories into a separate colony or colonies, or to include the same in any colony or colonies to be established under the powers of the last-mentioned Act; and all the powers and provisions of the last-mentioned Act in respect to any new colony or colonies to be established under such Act shall extend to any new colony or colonies to be established under this enactment.

XXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Legislature which may be constituted according to the provisions of the last-mentioned Act in any colony established under such Act, or under the enactment hereinbefore contained, by any ordinance or ordinances to be made for that purpose, subject to the conditions and restrictions to which ordinances to be made by such Legislature may by law be subject, to establish a Legislative Council within such colony, to consist of such number of members as they shall think fit; and such number of the members of such Council as is equal to one-third part of the

whole number of members of such Council, or if such number be not exactly divisible by three, one-third of the next greater number which is divisible by three, shall be appointed by Her Majesty, and the remaining members of the Council shall be elected by the inhabitants of such colony; and it shall be lawful for such Legislature, by such law or ordinance as aforesaid, to make all necessary provisions for dividing such colony into convenient electoral districts, and for appointing and declaring the number of members of Council to be elected for each such district, and for the compilation and revision of lists of all persons qualified to vote at the elections to be holden within such districts, and for the appointing of returning officers, and for the issuing, executing, and returning of the necessary writs for such elections, and for taking the poll thereat, and for determining the validity of all disputed returns, and otherwise ensuring the orderly, effective, and impartial conduct of such elections; and upon the establishment in such colony of a Legislative Council under this provision, all the provisions of this Act and of the said firstly-recited Act of the sixth year of Her Majesty, and of the said secondly-recited Act of the eighth year of Her Majesty, which are hereby made applicable to the Colony of Western Australia, after the establishment under this Act of a Legislative Council therein, shall become applicable to the colony in which a Legislative Council is established under this provision, as if all such provisions were here repeated and applied to every such colony.

XXXVI. *Interpretation of "Governor."*

XXXVII. *Commencement of this Act.*

XXXVIII. *Act may be amended, &c*

THE PAPAL BRIEF, AND DR. WISEMAN'S PASTORAL.

*** These two documents are not derived from the official State Papers, but are reprinted from versions stated to be published "By Authority."

PAPAL BRIEF.

PIUS PP. IX.

For a perpetual remembrance.

The power of governing the Universal Church, committed by our Lord Jesus Christ, to the Roman Pontiff, in the person of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, has maintained in every age, a noble solicitude in the Apostolic See, which has been thereby moved to attend studiously to the well-being of the Catholic religion, and to its diffusion over the whole earth. And thus has been worked

out the design of her Divine Founder, who, with wonderful wisdom, provided by the appointment of one Head, for the safety of His Church to the end of the world. The benefits of that solicitude of the Apostolic See were felt, in common with other nations, by the illustrious kingdom of England, the historical records whereof attest that Christianity was introduced in the very first ages of the Church into Britain, where it flourished exceedingly; but that about the middle of the fifth century, after the Angles and Saxons had been called into the island, the public weal and religion also suffered many calamities. It is further attested that our most saintly Predecessor Gregory the Great, by sending Augustine the Monk, and by raising him and several others to the episcopal dignity, and furnishing him with a numerous body of monks invested with the priestly character, led the Anglo-Saxons to embrace Christianity, and his zeal was so successful, that the Catholic religion was restored and exalted in every part of Britain, which began to bear the name of England. But to pass to events of more recent date, we think that nothing is more evident in the entire history of the Anglican Schism, which was stirred up in the sixteenth century, than the earnest and unceasing care of the Popes our predecessors, to aid and support the Catholic religion, in the difficulties and extreme peril to which it had been reduced in England. Amongst the proofs of this zeal appear the measures planned and executed by the Sovereign Pontiffs, or under their direction and approval, in order to secure to England a constant supply of men qualified to attend to the interests of religion, and to provide education and training, especially in the sciences suitable for ecclesiastics, for young men of promising dispositions, who, coming to the Continent, might receive Holy Orders, and might, upon their return to their own country, devote themselves to the defence and preaching of the true faith, and to the work of helping their fellow-countrymen by the ministry of the Word and of the Sacraments. Still more convincing proofs of their zeal may perhaps be found in the anxiety of our predecessors to give to the English prelates adorned with the episcopal character, after the fierce and cruel tempest of persecution had deprived them of the presence and pastoral care of their bishops. The Letters Apostolic, *Ecclesiæ Romanæ*, issued by Gregory XV. on the 23rd day of March, 1623, show that he had taken the earliest opportunity of appointing William Bishop, consecrated to the see of Chalcedon, and furnished with ample faculties and with the power of a bishop in ordinary, to the government of the Catholics of England and Scotland; and a similar appointment was made by Urban VIII. upon the demise of Bishop, by means of letters directed on the 4th day of February, 1625, to Richard Smith, who received, together with the Bishopric of Chalcedon, a renewal of the faculties originally granted to Bishop. When James II. mounted the throne of England, better times seemed to be at hand for Catholicity, and Innocent XI. in 1685 availed himself thereof to depute John Leyburn, Bishop of Adrumetum, as Vicar Apostolic over the whole kingdom of England. And by Letters Apostolic,

dated on the 30th day of January, 1688, beginning with the words *Super Cathedram*, be joined with Leyburn three other Bishops of Sees situated in the regions of the infidels, as Vicars Apostolic; and upon their nomination the same Pontiff, through the agency of the Nuncio Apostolic in England, Ferdinand Archbishop of Amasia, divided England into four districts, the London, Western, Midland, and Northern, over all of which Vicars Apostolic thenceforward presided, with suitable powers and with the authority of local ordinaries. Rules for their guidance and aid in the discharge of their high office were afforded in the prudent and authoritative replies, given by Benedict XIV. in his Constitution *Apostolicum Ministerium*, published on the 30th day of May, 1753, and by other Popes our predecessors, and by our Congregation of Propaganda. This division of England into four Vicariates was maintained until the reign of Gregory XVI., who taking into consideration how much Catholicism had already advanced in that kingdom, by letters dated on the 3rd day of July, 1840, beginning with the words *Muneris Apostolici*, ordained a new ecclesiastical division of the provinces, and, doubling the number of vicariates, entrusted the spiritual government of all England to the Vicars Apostolic of the London, Western, Eastern, Central, Welsh, Lancastrian, York, and Northern districts. These facts, which, passing over many others, we have stated, prove incontestably that our predecessors employed their energy and authority in endeavouring to restore and revive the Church in England, after the grievous sufferings through which she had passed. Keeping their noble example before our eyes, and being anxious in the discharge of our Apostolic duty to imitate it, and following the impulse of our feelings towards that beloved portion of the Lord's vineyard, we have resolved to complete the work so well begun, and to direct our most zealous efforts to advancing each day more and more the good of the Church in that kingdom. Wherefore, after diligently weighing the state of Catholicity in England at the time that now is, and after reflecting upon the increase which in various places is manifest in the already large number of Catholics, and after considering how the hindrances which stood in the way of the spreading of the Catholic faith are daily being removed, we have judged that the time has come in which that form of ecclesiastical government may be restored in England which freely prevails in other countries, where no special cause requires the extraordinary ministry of the Vicars Apostolic. In forming this judgment, we felt that the circumstances of times and things had rendered the government of the Catholics of England by Vicars Apostolic no longer necessary, and indeed that such a change had taken place that called for the establishment of the ordinary form of episcopal rule in that kingdom. Hereunto was added the fact that the Vicars Apostolic of England themselves had unanimously prayed for it; that petitions in the same sense had been presented to us by very many amongst the clergy and by laymen, distinguished by their virtues and birth; and that a desire for the hierarchy was entertained by the greater number of the Catholics of England. Duly con-

sidering these things, we did not fail to implore the aid of Almighty God to the end that, in deciding a matter of such importance, we might clearly understand and rightly work out what should be most conducive to the good of the Church. We invoked the Most Blessed Virgin Mary Mother of God, and the Saints, who shed the lustre of their virtues upon England, that they would aid us by their intercession before God, in bringing this matter to a happy issue. We then referred the whole question to the careful and serious consideration of our venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, belonging to our Congregation of Propaganda Fide. Their opinion was in accordance with our own desires, and we have resolved to confirm and carry it into execution. Wherefore, after having duly considered the whole matter, of our own motion and certain knowledge, and of the plenitude of our Apostolical authority, we decree and ordain that in the kingdom of England shall again flourish, according to the common laws of the Church, the hierarchy of bishops in ordinary, who shall take their titles from the sees which we appoint by these presents in the districts of the several Vicars Apostolic. And in the first place, in the London district there shall be two sees, the first of Westminster, which we raise to the degree of the Metropolitan or Archiepiscopal dignity; and the second of Southwark, which, together with the others hereinafter to be enumerated, we assign as suffragan to the same. And the diocese of Westminster shall have that part of the district before named which lies to the north of the river Thames, and comprises the counties of Middlesex, Essex, and Hertford; and the diocese of Southwark shall have the remaining portion of it, which lies to the south of the same river, and includes the counties of Berks, Hants, Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, together with the Isles of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, and the others lying near them. In the Northern district there shall be one Episcopal See only, taking its title from the city of Hexham, the limits of which diocese shall be those of the Northern district aforesaid. In like manner, the district of York shall form one diocese only, the Bishop whereof shall have his see in the city of Beverley. In the Lancastrian district there shall be two bishops; the first to be styled of the see of Liverpool, whose diocese shall be composed of the Isle of Man, and of the hundreds of Lonsdale, Amounderness, and West Derby; and the second, whose see shall be named from the city of Salford, shall have for his diocese the hundreds of Salford, Blackburn, and Leyland. And although the county of Chester belongs to the same district, we intend to unite it to another diocese. In the district of Wales, there shall be two Episcopal Sees, that of Shrewsbury to wit, and the united sees of Newport and Menevia; the diocese of Shrewsbury shall comprise the counties lying in the northern part of the district, namely, Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery, to which we join the county of Chester from the Lancastrian district, and the county of Salop from the central district: to the Bishop of Newport and Menevia, we assign as his diocese the counties lying in the southern part of the district aforesaid, namely,

Brecknock, Caermarthen, Cardigan, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor, together with the two English counties of Monmouth and Hereford. In the western district, we establish two Episcopal Sees, Clifton to wit, and Plymouth, to the first whereof we assign the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts; and to the second, the counties of Devon, Dorset, and Cornwall. The central district, from which we have already taken the county of Salop, shall have two Episcopal Sees, Nottingham and Birmingham, to the first of which we assign the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, and the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, which we take from the eastern district; and to the second, we give the counties of Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, and Oxford, And in the eastern district there shall be one see only, which shall take its name from the city of Northampton, and shall have for its diocese the counties of the present eastern district, with the exception of the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, which we have united to the see of Nottingham. And thus in the most flourishing kingdom of England there will be only one ecclesiastical province, composed of one Archbishop or Metropolitan, and of twelve Bishops, his suffragans, through whose zeal and pastoral care we trust that Catholicity will, by the favour of Almighty God, receive daily fresh increase. Wherefore, we reserve now to ourselves and to the Roman Pontiffs, our successors, the right of dividing the said province into several, and of increasing the number of dioceses as circumstances shall require, and of ordering, as may appear wise in the Lord, new boundaries of the dioceses. Meanwhile, we command that the Archbishop and Bishops above mentioned shall transmit relations upon the state of their churches to our Congregation of Propaganda, and shall give information to the same Congregation of all things which they may consider advantageous to their flock, in their spiritual necessities. For in matters regarding the Churches of England, we shall continue to avail ourselves of the assistance of the said Congregation. And in the spiritual government of the clergy and people, and in all matters appertaining to the pastoral office, the Archbishop and Bishops of England shall henceforward enjoy all the rights and privileges which the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in other states have and use, according to the common ordinances of the sacred canons and Apostolic Constitutions; and they shall be bound by all those obligations by which other Archbishops and Bishops are bound, according to the same common discipline of the Catholic Church. And all things which have hitherto been in force either in the ancient system of the Churches of England, or in the subsequent state of the missions on account of special constitutions, or privileges, or of peculiar customs, inasmuch as the temporary causes which gave rise to them no longer subsist, shall not induce hereafter any right or obligation: and to the end that no doubt may remain upon this head, we, of the plenitude of our Apostolical authority, take away and abrogate any force of binding, or making law, which may belong to such special Constitutions and privileges of every kind, and to any usages descending from the most ancient times, even beyond the

memory of man. Hence, it shall be lawful for the Archbishop and Bishops of England to decree all those things which belong to the execution of the Common Law of the Church, or which are allowed by the general discipline of the Church to the jurisdiction of Bishops. We will not fail to aid them with our Apostolical authority, and we will readily further their wishes in all things that may appear conducive to the greater glory of the Divine name, and the salvation of souls. For, in the restoration of the ordinary hierarchy of Bishops, and in decreeing by these presents the observance of the Common Law of the Church, we have chiefly had in view the well-being and advancement of Catholicity throughout England, and at the same time we have been willing to assent to the requests of our venerable brethren, who have held the spiritual government of that kingdom with vicarial authority derived from the Apostolic See, and of the very many of our beloved children amongst the clergy and people, from whom we have received most earnest petitions to this effect. The same request had been more than once made by their forefathers to our predecessors, who adopted the plan of appointing Vicars Apostolic, when Catholic Bishops holding their sees by ordinary right could no longer stay in England; and hence their design in multiplying again and again the number of Vicars and of vicarial districts was not assuredly to ordain for Catholicism in England the perpetual maintenance of an extraordinary form of government, but providing for its advancement as far as was possible in their day, they studied rather to prepare the way for the restoration of the ordinary hierarchy at a future period. Wherefore, we, to whom the infinite goodness of Almighty God has granted the completion of this great work, wish to declare in this place, that it is far from our mind and intention that the prelates of England, invested with the name and rights of bishops in ordinary, be deprived of any of the advantages in other respects which they have enjoyed heretofore, with the title of Vicars Apostolic. For it is not reasonable that they should be prejudiced by any of the decrees which, in accordance with the wishes of the English Catholics, we have made for the good of religion amongst them. Wherefore, we confidently hope that our beloved children in Christ, above described, who have never ceased in the eventful years that have passed to aid religion and its ministers with alms and gifts, will display still more abundant liberality towards Bishops bound to the Churches of England by a more lasting tie, furnishing temporal help towards maintaining the splendour of the churches and of the divine worship, towards the support of the clergy and the poor, and for other Catholic wants.

In the last place, lifting up our eyes to the hills whence will come help to us from Almighty God in all prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, we earnestly pray that he may be pleased to confirm by the power of his Divine assistance whatever we have decreed for the good of his Church; and that he may add the strength of his grace to those upon whom chiefly depends the execution of our decrees, that they may feed the flock of God, which is in them, and may be each day more and more

zealous for the greater glory of his name. And in order to obtain for them more abundant streams of heavenly grace, we again invoke as intercessors before the throne of God, the ever blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, with the other holy patrons of England, and especially St. Gregory the Great, to the end that, since it has been given to us unworthy, to renew the Episcopal Sees in England, as he renewed them in his age with immense advantage to the Church, in like manner this restoration of the Episcopal Dioceses ordained by us in the same kingdom, may be profitable to the Catholic religion.

We decree that these our letters Apostolic shall never be noted or impugned on the plea of subreptitiousness or obreptitiousness, or of the want of our intention, or of any other defect, but shall always be valid and binding, and shall have their effect in all things, and be inviolably observed; any decrees, general or special, issued by Apostolical authority, or made in Synodal, provincial, or universal Councils, and the rights and privileges, even confirmed upon oath, or by Apostolic decree or in any other form of the ancient Sees of England, or of the missions and Vicariates Apostolic afterwards established, and of any churches and religious establishments, or any other thing to the contrary, notwithstanding; for we derogate to all of these, so far as they are opposed to the provisions hereinbefore expressed, even although, for the purpose of the derogation, special mention ought to be made of them, or any other particular form ought to be observed. We decree that whatever may be attempted by whomsoever and by whatsoever authority, wittingly, or in ignorance to set aside the matters hereinbefore contained, shall be void and of no effect. We will that the same faith which would be given to this expression of our will, if this original instrument were produced, shall be given to copies even printed of the same, provided they be signed by a notary public, and sealed by a person constituted in ecclesiastical dignity with his seal.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's, under the Ring of the Fisherman, on the 30th day of September, in the year 1850, of our Pontificate the fifth.

A. Card. Lambruschini.

PASTORAL.

Nicholas, by the Divine Mercy, of the Holy Roman Church by the title of St. Pudentiana, Cardinal Priest, Archbishop of Westminster, and Administrator Apostolic of the Diocese of Southwark.

To our Dearly Beloved in Christ, the Clergy Secular and Regular, and the Faithful of the said Archdiocese and Diocese.

Health and Benediction in the Lord:

1. If this day we greet you under a new title, it is not, dearly beloved, with an altered affection. If in words we seem to divide those who till now have formed, under our rule, a single flock, our heart is as undivided as ever in your regard. For now truly do we feel closely bound to you by new and stronger ties of charity; now do we embrace you, in our Lord Christ Jesus, with more tender emotions

of paternal love; now doth our soul yearn, and our mouth is open to you; though words must fail to express what we feel on being once again permitted to address you. For if our parting was in sorrow, and we durst not hope that we should again face to face behold you, our beloved flock; so much the greater is now our consolation and our joy, when we find ourselves, not so much permitted, as commissioned, to return to you, by the Supreme Ruler of the Church of Christ.

2. But how can we for one moment indulge in selfish feelings when, through that loving Father's generous and wise counsels, the greatest of blessings has just been bestowed upon our country, by the restoration of its true Catholic hierarchical government, in communion with the See of St. Peter.

3. For on the 29th day of last month, on the Feast of the Archangel St. Michael, Prince of the Heavenly Host, his Holiness Pope Pius IX. was graciously pleased to issue his Letters Apostolic, under the Fisherman's Ring, conceived in terms of great weight and dignity, wherein he substituted, for the eight Apostolic Vicariates heretofore existing, one Archiepiscopal or Metropolitan and twelve Episcopal Sees: repealing at the same time, and annulling, all dispositions and enactments made for England by the Holy See with reference to its late form of ecclesiastical government.

4. And by a Brief dated the same day, his Holiness was further pleased to appoint us, though most unworthy, to the Archiepiscopal See of Westminster, established by the above-mentioned Letters Apostolic, giving us at the same time the administration of the Episcopal See of Southwark. So that at present, and till such time as the Holy See shall think fit otherwise to provide, we govern and shall continue to govern the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, and Essex, as Ordinary thereof, and those of Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Berkshire, and Hampshire, with the islands annexed, as Administrator with Ordinary jurisdiction.

5. Further we have to announce to you, dearly beloved in Christ, that, as if still further to add solemnity and honour before the Church to this noble act of Apostolic authority, and to give an additional mark of paternal benevolence towards the Catholics of England, his Holiness was pleased to raise us, in the private Consistory of Monday the 30th of September, to the rank of Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church. And on the Thursday next ensuing, being the 3rd day of this month of October, in public Consistory, he delivered to us the insignia of this dignity, the Cardinalitial Hat; assigning us afterwards for our title in the private Consistory which we attended, the Church of St. Pudentiana, in which St. Peter is groundedly believed to have enjoyed the hospitality of the noble and partly British family of the Senator Pudens.

6. In the same Consistory we were enabled ourselves to ask for the Archiepiscopal pallium, for our new See of Westminster; and this day we have been invested, by the hands of the Supreme Pastor and Pontiff himself, with this badge of metropolitan jurisdiction.

7. The great work, then, is complete; what you have long desired and prayed for is granted.

Your beloved country has received a place among the fair Churches which, normally constituted, form the splendid aggregate of Catholic communion: Catholic England has been restored to its orbit in the ecclesiastical firmament, from which its light had long vanished, and begins now anew its course of regularly adjusted action round the centre of unity, the source of jurisdiction, of light, and of vigour. How wonderfully all this has been brought about, how clearly the hand of God has been shown in every step, we have not now leisure to relate; but we may hope soon to recount to you by word of mouth. In the meantime we will content ourselves with assuring you that, if the concordant voices of those venerable and most eminent Counsellors to whom the Holy See commits the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs in missionary countries, of the overruling of every variety of interests and designs, to the rendering of this measure almost necessary, if the earnest prayers of our holy Pontiff and his most sacred oblation of the Divine Sacrifice, added to his own deep and earnest reflection, can form to the Catholic heart an earnest of heavenly direction, an assurance that the Spirit of truth, who guides the Church, has here inspired its Supreme Head, we cannot desire stronger or more consoling evidence that this most important measure is from God, has His sanction and blessing, and will consequently prosper.

8. Then truly is this day to us a day of joy and exaltation of spirit, the crowning day of long hopes, and the opening day of bright prospects. How must the saints of our country, whether Roman or British, Saxon or Norman, look down from their seats of bliss with beaming glance upon this new evidence of the faith and Church which led them to glory, sympathising with those who have faithfully adhered to them through centuries of ill repute, for the truth's sake, and now reap the fruit of their patience and long-suffering. And all those blessed martyrs of these later ages, who have fought the battles of the faith under such discouragement, who mourned, more than over their own fetters or their own pain, over the desolate ways of their own Sion and the departure of England's religious glory; oh! how must they bless God, who hath again visited His people, how take part in our joy, as they see the lamp of the temple again enkindled and re-brightening, as they behold the silver links of that chain which has connected their country with the See of Peter in its Vicarial government changed into burnished gold; not stronger nor more closely knit, but more beautifully wrought and more brightly arrayed.

9. And in nothing will it be fairer or brighter than in this, that the glow of more fervent love will be upon it. Whatever our sincere attachment and unflinching devotion to the Holy See till now, there is a new ingredient cast into these feelings; a warmer gratitude, a tenderer affection, a profounder admiration, a boundless and endless sense of obligation, for so new, so great, so sublime a gift, will be added to past sentiments of loyalty and fidelity to the supreme See of Peter. Our venerable Pontiff has shown himself a true Shepherd, a true Father; and we cannot but express our gratitude to him in our most

fervent language, in the language of prayer. For when we raise our voices, as is meet, in loud and fervent thanksgiving to the Almighty for the precious gifts bestowed upon our portion of Christ's vineyard, we will also implore every choice blessing on him who has been so signally the divine instrument in procuring it. We will pray that his rule over the Church may be prolonged to many years, for its welfare; that health and strength may be preserved to him for the discharge of his arduous duties; that light and grace may be granted to him proportioned to the sublimity of his office; and that consolations, temporal and spiritual, may be poured out upon him abundantly, in compensation for past sorrows and past ingratitude. And of these consolations may one of the most sweet to his paternal heart be the propagation of holy religion in our country, the advancement of his spiritual children there in true piety and devotion, and our ever increasing affection and attachment to the See of St. Peter.

10. In order, therefore, that our thanksgiving may be made with all becoming solemnity, we hereby enjoin as follows:—

1. That our Pastoral Letter shall be publicly read in all the churches and chapels of the archdiocese of Westminster and the diocese of Southwark, on the Sunday after its being received.

2. On the following Sunday there shall be in every church or chapel a solemn benediction of the blessed Sacrament, at which shall be sung [the *Te Deum*, with the usual versicles and prayers, with the prayer also *Fidelium Deus Pastor et Rector*, for the Pope.

3. The Collect *Pro Gratiarum Actione*, or thanksgiving, and that for the Pope shall be recited in the Mass of that day and for two days following.

4. Where benediction is never given, the *Te Deum*, with its prayers, shall be recited or sung after Mass, and the Collects abovenamed shall be added as enjoined.

And at the same time, earnestly entreating for ourselves also a place in your fervent prayers, we lovingly implore for you and bestow on you the blessing of Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen.

Given out of the Flaminian Gate of Rome, this 7th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1850.

(Signed) NICHOLAS,
Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster

PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1850.

Highest and Lowest.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Redd.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	O. S. S. Annuities.	S. S. Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.	Bank of England. Bullion.	Bank of England. Note Circ.
											£	£
January .	209	97⅞	97¾	100	8⅞	97	107⅞	269	101 pm.	63 pm.	16,784,201	19,705,815
	203	96⅝	96¼	97⅞	8⅝	96⅛	105½	263	88 pm.	57 pm.		
February .	207½	96⅝	96¼	98¾	8¼	95¼	106⅝	268	93 pm.	61 pm.	17,122,221	18,888,555
	206	95⅛	94¾	97½	8⅝	94	104½	265	84 pm.	54 pm.		
March . .	207½	96¾	96¼	99	8⅝	95⅝	106¼	268	90 pm.	67 pm.	17,078,935	19,451,900
	206½	95⅝	95⅛	97¾	...	...	105¼	267½	84 pm.	54 pm.		
April . .	207½	95¼	96⅝	97⅜	8¼	94⅝	105⅝	268	95 pm.	71 pm.	16,646,835	20,296,275
	205	94¾	95⅝	96⅞	8⅛	94⅛	105⅛	266	88 pm.	64 pm.		
May . .	207½	95½	96½	97⅜	8¼	94⅝	106¾	269	93 pm.	71 pm.	16,701,949	19,042,565
	206	94⅝	95½	96⅝	...	...	105	265	86 pm.	67 pm.		
June . .	209½	96⅞	97⅝	98⅝	8¼	95⅝	107¼	270	90 pm.	71 pm.	16,957,103	19,300,845
	207½	95¾	96¾	97⅝	...	95¼	...	269	84 pm.	66 pm.		
July . .	212½	97¾	97	99¼	8⅝	97⅛	107⅝	271	92 pm.	70 pm.	16,841,721	20,760,775
	210	97	96⅝	98¼	8¼	96⅝	106⅛	265½	87 pm.	66 pm.		
August .	216	97¾	97	99½	8⅝	96⅝	107⅝	270	92 pm.	70 pm.	16,769,573	19,682,745
	211	96⅞	96¼	98⅞	8¼	96	105¾	264	85 pm.	64 pm.		
September	215½	97½	96¾	99½	8⅝	96⅝	...	268	87 pm.	67 pm.	16,707,224	19,033,300
	214	97	96¼	99	...	95⅝	...	265	83 pm.	63 pm.		
October .	212½	97	97¾	99¼	7⅞	...	108	270	91 pm.	71 pm.	16,973,669	19,819,700
	210	96	96⅝	98¼	7¾	...	107¾	265	84 pm.	63 pm.		
November	214½	96⅞	97⅝	98¼	7⅞	96⅝	107¾	271	91 pm.	71 pm.	16,009,871	18,607,450
	211	95⅝	96½	97½	7¾	94⅝	106¾	268½	84 pm.	64 pm.		
December	214	97⅞	98½	99½	7⅞	97¼	108½	271	88 pm.	68 pm.	15,359,376	18,496,020
	212	96⅝	97½	98¼	7¾	96	108	...	70 pm.	56 pm.		

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	41	0	26	3	16	0	23	9	26	6	27	6
February	37	9	23	10	15	4	20	7	24	11	26	10
March	38	1	23	8	14	11	22	7	24	1	25	2
April	42	2	22	4	16	6	21	7	22	8	27	0
May	39	7	23	5	15	5	21	7	25	6	24	11
June	39	11	21	9	16	11	22	8	26	10	27	3
July	46	7	24	4	18	5	22	0	25	1	27	0
August	47	6	26	6	18	0	23	0	26	0	27	0
September	42	10	23	9	17	4	26	10	29	7	28	9
October	41	1	28	2	17	4	24	9	29	5	30	3
November	39	11	24	1	17	2	24	2	28	9	29	0
December	44	6	26	2	19	0	25	1	28	3	31	2

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, ₸ LOAD.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Hay	from	50	48	48	48	50	50	52	48	48	48	48	48
	to	70	70	72	70	72	74	70	77	75	74	78	76
Straw	from	22	22	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	21	22	22
	to	28	29	28	28	29	29	28	28	28	27	28	29
Clover	from	60	60	60	60	60	60	45	65	60	60	60	60
	to	90	88	90	90	88	90	88	90	87	84	84	82

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1850.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.			
	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	3	0	to	4	0	2 10	to	4	2	3	4	to 4	0	3	4	to 4	2
February	2	8	...	3	10	3	2	...	4	6	3	0	... 3	10	3	2	... 4	0
March	2	6	...	3	6	2	10	...	4	4	3	0	... 3	10	3	2	... 4	0
April	2	4	...	3	6	3	0	...	4	6	3	0	... 3	8	3	2	... 4	0
May	2	6	...	3	6	2	10	...	4	0	3	0	... 3	6	3	2	... 4	0
June	2	4	...	3	6	2	6	...	3	8	2	6	... 3	4	3	2	... 4	0
July	2	6	...	3	10	3	0	...	4	2	2	8	... 3	10	3	2	... 4	0
August	2	6	...	3	10	3	0	...	4	0	3	2	... 4	0	3	2	... 4	0
September	2	2	...	3	8	2	10	...	4	0	2	8	... 3	6	3	2	... 4	0
October	2	4	...	3	10	2	10	...	4	0	2	6	... 3	8	3	0	... 4	2
November	2	6	...	3	10	2	10	...	4	2	2	8	... 3	10	3	0	... 4	2
December	2	8	...	3	8	3	0	...	4	4	2	6	... 3	6	2	6	... 4	0

Summary of the DEATHS, BIRTHS, and MARRIAGES, in England and Wales, and of the Deaths and Births in the Metropolis, in the year 1850. —*Compiled from Tables published by the Authority of the Registrar General.*

England and Wales.

Population, 1841, 15,914,148; 1850, 17,945,000.

Total Deaths, Eng. and Wales.		Mort. per cent.	Total Births, Eng. and Wales.		Total Marriages.
				per cent.	
Winter ..	98,607	2·241	144,602	3·287	30,425
Spring ..	93,005	2·084	155,727	3·489	39,018
Summer	86,044	1·901	146,970	3·246	37,496
Autumn	92,023	2·026	146,268	3·220	45,296
		Av. 2·069		Av. 3·308	
					152,235
Males ..	187,614		Males	393,182	
Females	182,665		Females ..	290,384	
Total....	369,679		Total	593,567	

The Metropolis.

Population, 1841, 1,946,369; 1850, 2,240,289.

Districts.	Deaths in Year.	Mort. per cent.	In Quarters.	Deaths.
West		2·060	Winter ..	13,219
North ..	7,232	2·106	Spring ..	11,238
Central	9,488	2·129	Summer	11,578
East	8,256	2·287	Autumn	12,544
South ..	10,337	2·230		
	18,266	Av. 2·176		
Ages.				Births.
0 to 15	21,371	Males ..	24,449	M. 37,084
15 to 60	16,365	Females.	24,130	F. 36,153
60 & up.	10,583			
		Total...	48,579	74,317

Marriages, Births, and Deaths, returned in the Years 1840—1850.

Years.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Marriages	122,665	122,496	118,825	123,818	132,249	143,743	145,664	135,845	138,100	141,599	152,235
Births ..	502,303	512,158	517,739	527,325	540,763	543,521	572,625	529,965	563,138	578,102	593,567
Deaths ..	359,687	343,847	349,519	346,445	356,933	349,366	390,315	423,304	399,960	441,451	369,679

Total Number of BANKRUPTS.

1850.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.
January	67	6	45	118
February	84	5	35	124
March	71	6	39	116
April	79	4	39	122
May	84	4	36	124
June	72	3	28	103
July	73	2	22	97
August	62	3	25	90
September	56	1	33	90
October	38	3	26	65
November	79	4	19	102
December	74	4	24	102
Total	837	45	371	1253

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1850.—*From Tables prepared by the Astronomer Royal.*

Quarters.	Barom.	Thermometer.					Wind.			Rain
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest in the sun.	Lowest on the grass.	Mean temper. of the air.	Horizontal movement in Miles.	Pressure in lbs. on square foot.		In Inches.
								Greatest.	Mean.	
Winter ..	29·915	58·2	20·0		12·8	39·1	817	25·0	0·7	2·79
Spring ..	29·730	85·1	31·7	112·3	15·0	53·3	679	15·0	0·4	5·32
Summer .	29·846	87·0	39·0	110·0	24·0	59·8	664	8·0	0·3	5·85
Autumn .	29·763	64·5	24·2	64·0	14·0	44·8	883	19·0	0·6	4·72
Year ..		87·0	20·0	112·3	12·8			25·0		18·68
—— Mean	29·814	57·7	42·2	72·2	34·8	49·3			0·5	

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS, TERM,—PASCHAL, 1850.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Currer, Charles S. *Balliol.*
Curtler, William H. *Trinity.*
Farrar, Adam S. *St. Mary Hall.*
Kitchin, George W. *Christ Church.*

CLASSIS II.

Ambery, John. *Brasenose.*
Anstey, Henry. *University.*
Barker, Thomas. *Christ Church.*
Batty, Henry M. *Merton.*
Boase, Charles W. *Exeter.*
Brien, Robert Barnett. *Lincoln.*
Briscoe, William Kyffin Bostock. *Jesus.*
Chambers, William. *Worcester.*
Conington, F. Thirkhill. *Corpus Christi.*
Cosway, William Halliday. *Balliol.*
Day, Maurice. *University.*
Dickson, William Richard James. *Trinity.*
Downes, William Edward. *Wadham.*
Fagan, Henry Stuart. *Pembroke*
Gay, William. *Pembroke.*
Liddon, Henry Parry. *Christ Church.*
Marshall, Thomas Ansell. *New Inn Hall.*
Ogle, Octavius. *Wadham.*
Parker, Henry. *University.*
Wadham, Henry. *Corpus Christi.*
Whitehead, Henry. *Lincoln.*

CLASSIS III.

Blunt, James St. John. *Balliol.*
Bowen, Edward. *University.*
Bryant, Francis J. *Wadham.*
Burd, John. *Christ Church.*
Burnet, John Eccleston. *Oriel.*
Grignon, Montague Findlater. *Pembroke.*
Harford, William Henry. *Balliol.*
Jenkins, John D. *Jesus.*
Kaye, Joseph. *Merton.*
Latter, Arthur Simon. *Queen's.*
Pennell, Richard Lewen. *Christ Church.*
Sandys-Lumsdaine, Fran. Gordon. *Ch. Ch.*
Sketchley, Richard Foster. *Exeter.*
Snell, Charles. *Trinity.*
Wanklyn, James Hilbert. *Trinity.*

CLASSIS IV.

Branson, Robert Thompson. *Pembroke.*
Burne, John Buller. *Christ Church.*
Docker, Robert. *Queen's.*
Feilden, George Ramsay. *Christ Church.*
Fowler, Henry. *Exeter.*
James, Walter Hill. *Balliol.*
Miller, Henry. *Magdalen.*
Palmer, Francis. *Merton.*
Rice, Richard John Howard. *Exeter.*
Smith, Adam Clarke. *Worcester.*
Taylor, John Fraser. *Wadham.*
Wilkinson, Thomas Henry. *Brasenose.*

Examiners.

H. B. Wilson.
O. Gordon.
B. Jowett.
R. C. Powles.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Fagan, Henry S. *Pembroke.*
Kitchin, George W. *Christ Church.*
Markby, William. *Merton.*

CLASSIS II.

Currer, Charles S. *Balliol.*
Farrar, Adam S. *St. Mary Hall.*
Levander, Henry C. *Pembroke.*
Ogle, Octavius. *Wadham.*
Pennell, Richard L. *Christ Church.*
Polehampton, Thomas S. *Pembroke.*
Wilson, James H. *Wadham.*

CLASSIS III.

Brindle, Joseph F. *Brasenose.*
Mallard, Charles E. *Trinity.*
Taylor, John F. *Wadham.*

CLASSIS IV.

Baron, Wm. J. *Queen's.*
Fowler, Henry. *Exeter.*
Harding, David. *Exeter.*
Hughes, Reginald. *Jesus.*
Wilkinson, Thomas H. *Brasenose.*

CLASSIS V.

xc.

Examiners.

R. Walker.
N. Pocock.
S. W. Wayte.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—MICHAELMAS, 1850.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Caffin, Benjamin C. *Worcester.*
Hull, Henry M. *University.*
Phinn, Charles P. *Balliol.*
Pinder, North. *Trinity.*
Rolleston, George. *Pembroke.*
Tweed, Henry E. *Trinity.*
Woollam, John. *St. John's.*

CLASSIS II.

Bennett, James H. *Exeter.*
Byrne, John R. *University.*
Cordeux, Godfrey P. *Worcester.*
Gowring, George J. *Magdalen Hall.*
Grant-Duff, E. M. *Balliol.*
Hankin, Charles W. *Oriel.*
Lawrence, G. A. *New Inn Hall.*
Mirrielees, William W. *Queen's.*
Owen, John, M.D. *Brasenose.*
Oxenham, Henry N. *Balliol.*
Rattle, John M. *Christ Church.*
Sanderson, Robert E. *Lincoln.*
Toser, Henry F. *Exeter.*
Vance, George O. *Lincoln.*
Wade, Thomas. *Exeter.*
Weatherby, Charles. *St. Mary Hall.*

CLASSIS III.

Barras, George. *Lincoln.*
Beale, John D. *University.*
Beck, William. *Pembroke.*
Brook, Alfred. *Exeter.*
Chitty, Thomas E. *Oriel.*
Clarke, John E. *Wadham.*
Germon, Nicholas M. *Brasenose.*
Griffith, Henry I. *Pembroke.*
Hardy, John P. *Wadham.*
Harrison, Francis. *Queen's.*
Pritchard, Robert A. *Lincoln.*
Ridding, A. *New College.*
Thomas, David. *Worcester.*
Watson, William R. *Oriel.*
Wilkinson, Robert L. *Brasenose.*

CLASSIS IV.

Armitage, Frederic. *Worcester.*
Dawson, Richard. *Brasenose.*
Jackson, John C. *St. John's.*
Mallam, Benjamin. *St. John's.*
Price, Richard H. *Corpus.*
Prichard, Richard L. *Jesus.*
Rendall, Thomas E. *Trinity.*
Smith, Charles R. *Wadham.*
Taylor, Henry W. *Magdalen Hall.*
Williams, Henry. *Wadham.*
Wykeham-Martin, Philip. *Balliol.*

Examiners.

H. B. Wilson.
J. M. Wilson.
W. Linwood.
B. Jowett.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Brook, Alfred. *Exeter.*
Harrison, Francis. *Queen's.*
Hull, Henry M. *University.*
Ward, George S. *Magdalen Hall.*

CLASSIS II.

Rattle, John M. *Christ Church.*
Wilkinson, Richard H. *Pembroke.*

CLASSIS III.

Ormond, John. *Pembroke.*
Wade, Thomas. *Exeter.*

CLASSIS IV.

Blake, Vernon. *Wadham.*
Gowring, George J. *Magdalen Hall.*
Sharman, Alex. *Queen's.*

CLASSIS V.

CXVIII.

Examiners.

R. Walker. G. H. S. Johnson. S. W. Wayte.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. Mathematical Tripos, 1850.

Moderators. { Lewis Hensley, M. A., *Trinity.*
John Sykes, M. A., *Pembroke.*

Examiners. { William Bonner Hopkins, M. A., *St. Catharine's Hall.*
Archibald Sandeman, M. A., *Queen's.*

Wranglers.

Ds. Besant ..... *John's.*
Watson ..... *Trinity.*
Wolstenholme ..... *John's.*
Hayward ..... *John's.*
Cort β ..... *John's.*
Jameson .. } Æq. { *Caius.*
Westlake.. } { *Trinity.*
Irving ..... *John's.*
Lethbridge } Æq. { *John's.*
Sale ..... } { *Emmanuel.*
Liveing ..... *John's.*
Potter γ ..... *Trinity.*
Bloomfield..... *Clare.*
York ..... *Queen's.*
Harper ..... *Corpus.*
Capel ..... *Christ's.*
Lee ..... *John's.*
Harrison..... *John's.*
Clover ..... *Caius.*
Kearney ..... *John's.*
Greenwood γ ..... *Trinity.*
Boden .... } Æq. { *John's.*
Watson ... } { *Corpus.*
Bruce, Hon. T. C. γ } Æq. { *Jesus.*
Hutt..... } { *Caius.*
Jeddere-Fisher ..... *Trinity.*
Northcott ..... *Caius.*
Clark ..... *Trinity.*
Head } Æq. { *Corpus.*
Munn } { *Emmanuel.*
Walton } { *Trinity Hall.*
Smith, J. H. β ..... *Caius.*
Heywood α ..... *Trinity.*
De Liale ..... *Trinity.*
Howse ..... *Christ's.*
Stevenson ..... *Caius.*
Fairbairn ..... *Peter's.*

Senior Optimes.

Ds. Jonas ..... *John's.*
Roget ..... *Trinity.*
Williams ..... *Trinity.*
Scott ..... *Caius.*
Whiting..... *Caius.*
Cheetham α ..... *Christ's.*
Whitehead..... *Emmanuel.*
Ds. Nicolson ..... *Peter's.*
Smith, F. ..... *John's.*
Bresher } Æq. { *John's.*
Dingle } { *John's.*
Patterson ..... *Caius.*
Shedden ..... *Trinity.*
Childers ..... *Trinity.*
Irving γ ..... *Emmanuel.*
Kirkby ..... *Jesus.*
Boddy ..... *John's.*
Mackenzie α ..... *Trinity.*
Law ..... *John's.*
Craig..... *John's.*
Stokes ..... *Caius.*
Simpson ..... *Caius.*
Williams ..... *John's.*
Wallis ..... *Caius.*
Geddes ..... *Peter's.*
Durrant ..... *Emmanuel.*
Coryton..... *Trinity.*
Smyth ..... *Jesus.*
Schreiber α ..... *Trinity.*
Jenyns ..... *Emmanuel.*
Hall ..... *Christ's.*
Fisher, W. F..... *Trinity.*
Cobb..... *Christ's.*
Wiltshire ..... *Trinity.*
Moule γ ..... *Corpus.*
Smart ..... *Sidney.*
Chambers γ ..... *Trinity.*
Cheales..... *Christ's.*
Beamont α ..... *Trinity.*
Ayre..... *Emmanuel.*
Gill ..... } Æq. { *Trinity.*
Penrice ... } { *Trinity.*
Powell β ..... *John's.*
Longsdon ..... *Trinity.*
Cobb γ ..... *Trinity.*

Junior Optimes.

Ds. Beecheno ..... *Queen's.*
Anstice ..... *John's.*
Balleine..... *Trinity.*
Bagot ..... } Æq. { *Trinity.*
Holland ... } { *Trinity.*
Burnett ..... *John's.*
Prescott α ..... *Trinity.*
Whitley ..... *Queen's.*
Bence ..... *Emmanuel.*

Ds. Coates, Stallard } Æq. { John's. Trinity.
Bell α ..... Clare.
Chance α ..... Trinity.
Perowne α ..... Corpus.
Turnbull ..... Peter's.
Hubbard ..... Caius.
Collett β ..... Clare.
Ferrier ..... Pembroke.
Iggulden ..... Emmanuel.
Wilson ..... Catharine.
Harman γ ..... Caius.
Butcher γ ..... Emmanuel.
Raper ..... Trinity.
Dacre, Jackson } Æq. { Caius. Trinity.

Ds. Hodgson, T. E. γ ..... Trinity.
Kirkland ..., Whyley ... } Æq. { John's. Trinity.
Craig β ..... Trinity.
Clay α ..... Trinity.
Drake ..... Jesus.
Goodier ..... John's.
Hort α ..... Trinity.
Simpson ..... John's.
Jenkins, β ..... Magdalen.
Cholmeley ..... Catharine.
Stephenson ..... Pembroke.
Newham ..... Emmanuel.
Calvert β ..... Trinity.
Hirst ..... Clare.

Classical Tripos. 1850.

Examiners. Edward Thring, M. A., *King's.*
Edward Meredith Cope, M. A., *Trinity.*
Albert Henry Wratislaw, M. A., *Christ's.*
Rowland Williams, M. A., *King's.*

First Class.

Ds. Perowne ..... Corpus.
Schreiber ..... Trinity.
Beamont, Clay ..... Hort ..... Æq. { Trinity. Trinity. Trinity.
Westlake ..... Trinity.
Bell ..... Clare.
Cheetham ..... Christ's.
Heywood ..... Trinity.
Chance, Prescott } Æq. { Trinity. Trinity.
Mackenzie ..... Trinity.

Second Class.

Ds. Powell ..... John's.
Collett ..... Clare.
Craig ..... Trinity.
Jenkins ..... Magdalen.
Calvert ..... Trinity.
Smith ..... Caius.
Cort ..... John's.

Third Class.

Ds. Harman ..... Caius.
Cobb ..... Trinity.
Potter ..... Trinity.
Bruce ..... Jesus.
Greenwood ..... Trinity.
Irving ..... Emmanuel.
Moule ..... Corpus.
Butcher ..... Emmanuel.
Chambers ..... Trinity.
Hodgson ..... Trinity.

Chancellor's Medallists.

C. Schreiber ..... Trinity.
W. J. Beamont ..... Trinity.

Smith's Prizemen.

W. H. Besant ..... John's.
H. W. Watson ..... Trinity.

Bell's Scholars.

E. K. White ..... Trinity.
L. Craven ..... Trinity.

Porson's Prize.

W. Owen ..... John's.

Browne's Medallists.

Greek Ode, Latin Ode, Epigrams } P. Perring, W. Raynes, W. Wayte { Trinity. Clare. Kings.

Seatonian Prize.

G. Birch ..... Christ's.

Camden Medal.

J. L. Hammond ..... Trinity.

Craven's Scholar.

W. Wayte ..... King's.

Chancellor's English Medallist.

Hon. J. H. C. Fane ..... Trinity.

Members' Prizemen.

Geo. Burn ..... Trinity.
J. B. Mayor ..... John's.

THE CHOLERA.

IN the CHRONICLE of the volume of last year, p. 448, will be found an account of the ravages of the Epidemic Cholera, in the several parts of this kingdom, in the fatal years 1848 and 1849. By the statutes 11 and 12 Vic., c. 63 and 123, entitled the Public Health Act, and the Diseases Prevention Act, a public department, or General Board of Health, had been instituted, whose duty it was to devise such preventive or remedial measures as the sanitary condition of the country might demand, and who were endowed with considerable powers for carrying these Acts into execution. By the means organized by this Board, and by the valuable assistance obtained from the office of the Registrar-General, a mass of facts and observations of the phenomena accompanying the visitation was obtained, which was of the greatest value. When the pestilence had abated, it was a most important duty of the Board of Health to institute a searching inquiry in every quarter of this country, and to procure all information attainable and trustworthy from abroad, and to deduce from these crude materials general principles and rules of general practical application. The Board have accordingly issued a Report replete with large views and valuable information*, and it is from this document that the following details are chiefly derived.

All observation concurs in the fact that the original seat of the Cholera is in the East, probably in Hindostan, in which it first appeared in its epidemic form in 1817, and from some part or other of which it is never absent. In 1832 it was known to be travelling westward, and to be committing frightful ravages in Russia and in Poland, where it raged with such violence in the armies then contending in the latter, that the war was temporarily suspended, and the Russian commander-in-chief, Diebitsch, was carried off. In 1832 it reached Paris, where it proved very destructive; and in the same year it broke out at the sea-port of Sunderland, and ravaged the United Kingdom with terrible virulence. In Western Europe its force appeared to be spent, and the scourge disappeared; but it still existed in Hindostan.

In 1845 the foe commenced a new march of devastation. At the beginning of the hot season cholera broke out with great violence in Cabul; it devastated Affgha-

* Report of the General Board of Health on the Epidemic Cholera of 1848 and 1849. *Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.*

sistan and the Punjaub, and Northern India; and in November appeared in Ceylon with such destructive virulence, that at Taffrea out of 4111 persons who were first attacked 3655 perished. Early in 1846 it appeared at Madras, and travelling in a north-west direction to the Mahratta country, Poonah, Bombay, and Ahmedabad, it proved most fatal to the native population. Still progressing to the north-west, it attacked Scinde, especially Hydrabad and Sehwan. In June it broke out at Kurrachee with extraordinary violence, carrying off 725 European and native soldiers, and a tenth of the population, in sixteen days. About the same time it ravaged Persia fearfully: at Teheran, of a population of 60,000, it destroyed 12,000 persons, attacking rich and poor without distinction, some of the royal family being among its first victims; at Tabreez, of 30,000 inhabitants, 6677 perished within 20 days. In September it reached Ispahan, where it was equally destructive. Proceeding westward, it reached Bagdad, at which "City of the Plague" it destroyed 30,000 victims.

The pestilence now turned south-eastward, ravaging Cashan and Sheeraz; but this retrograde course was of short duration; for in October it appeared at Moosul and Diarbekar in Asiatic Turkey, penetrated into Syria, and extended its ravages to Damascus, Aleppo, the Upper Tigris, and the Lower Euphrates, and in January, 1847, reached Mecca, where it proved so virulent among the Moslem Pilgrims, that from 2000 to 3000 are reported to have perished in one night on their pilgrimage from Mecca to Mount Ararat. At the same period the scourge was penetrating in the opposite direction, ravaging Georgia, Derbend, and the Russian frontier.

Here its progress appears to have been stayed by the winter. In the spring, however, it re-appeared with increased virulence, proceeding now in two opposite directions:—first, retracing its steps, it passed through Persia, Asia Minor, and the Russian provinces on the Caspian, and in June reached Tiflis, Keylear, and Astrachan; in August it crossed the Don, into the government of Ekaterinoslaw, spreading so great a panic through the country that the business of the season was suspended; the crops in many districts were left standing for want of reapers, and the carriers engaged in bringing goods to the great fair at Nijni Novgorod abandoned their charge and refused to proceed. It appeared at Moscow on the 18th of September, 1847, being precisely the same day on which it broke out there in 1831. In the central districts of Russia the pestilence appears to have lingered many months, committing great ravages;—it lay nearly quiescent during the winter, but increased in intensity in the summer months, during which the mortality in most of the provinces was very great. It broke out in St. Petersburg in June, 1848. Here the people ascribed the deaths to poisoning, and great tumults occurred. At the same time the pest broke out at Constantinople, where, and at Odessa in Moldavia, and Wallachia, the deaths were so numerous that it was deemed necessary to close the public offices.

In the middle of July it broke out in Egypt, spreading rapidly over the greater part of the

country: 300 attacks occurred daily at Cairo, and from 250 to 300 deaths daily at Alexandria. At Tantah, where the pilgrims assemble, 3000 perished. Its ravages in the villages of the country were frightful.

In June, 1848, the cholera extended from St. Petersburg to Finland and Sweden in its northern, and Riga in its western course. In the same month it penetrated into Prussia, and reached its capital; in August it reached Poland, and in September Hamburg and Holland, and a few slight cases appeared at Paris.

In the beginning of October it crossed the German Ocean and broke out in Edinburgh, spreading in the course of a few days to the neighbouring towns. In the beginning of November it attacked Glasgow and the manufacturing towns of Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, and the south and west of Scotland, and soon afterwards appeared, nearly simultaneously, in many towns in Great Britain.

It thus appears that the first great epidemic outbreak, proceeding from Cabul and the north-western provinces of Hindostan, as from a centre, swept over Affghanistan, Persia, and the south-eastern portion of Asiatic Turkey, until it was arrested by the winter of 1846, in its progress towards Europe. It had, up to this date, become localized in the north-eastern parts of Asia Minor, from whence, in the spring of 1847, it again commenced its career, spreading in all directions; striking on the one hand the cities of Asia Minor, Persia, Arabia, and Egypt; and on the other, Georgia, Circassia, and the southern provinces of the Russian Empire. The northern branch of this great outbreak continued its progress until nearly the whole of the governments of European Russia were affected; after which one portion of it advanced into Finland and Sweden, where it apparently terminated its destructive course; while another branch, after sweeping round the north-eastern shores of the Black Sea, and nearly decimating the cities and towns of the Lower Danube, advanced through Austria into Germany and Hanover, and at the same time attacked the capital of the Turkish Empire. Some idea of the geographical extent of the pestilence may be formed from the circumstance that it ravaged Constantinople, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Cairo in the same month. Hamburg was attacked on the 7th of September; and within three weeks afterwards the epidemic reached the shores of Britain, where, as has been stated, it first appeared at Edinburgh in the beginning of October, 1848.

In every European city it gave distinct warning of its approach, in the great prevalence of the classes of disease which have been observed to precede it—such as influenza, intermittent fever, typhus, but particularly diarrhœa. The latter disorder was so prevalent in London in the months preceding the advent of the cholera, that the deaths from it in 1848 were seven times greater than in 1839, and nearly five times greater than in 1841. All these circumstances indicated an epidemic force extending over the metropolis, and steadily increasing, which justified the prediction of the Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners, founded on their observation of the increased crowding

of the population, its state of filth, its low sanitary condition, and the actual prevalence among the people of the diseases that precede and give warning of the approach of the pestilence—that the impending epidemic would be more severe than that of 1832. Several cases of death had occurred early in September, which were attributed to the common cholera; it was not until the 22nd of that month, when a fatal case occurred in Horsleydown, that the Asiatic form of the disease was acknowledged. Others followed with rapidity, and at the end of the month 116 deaths from cholera and 145 from diarrhœa were registered; a fearful pestilence followed, by which many thousands of all classes of society were swept away. The cities and towns of Great Britain were similarly devastated; but it is not necessary here to go into particulars; the reader is referred to the general account of the progress of the disorder over the kingdom in the volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER of last year; but some very valuable information, which could not be collected at the time that account was written, has since been obtained.

In 1832 there existed no means of obtaining an accurate return of the number of attacks and deaths, nor indeed has the excellent organization of the Registrar-General been able to obtain perfect accuracy as to the deaths by cholera in 1849; for the selfish motives of the inhabitants of many towns, especially the sea-side watering-places, induced them to suppress or pervert the truth. From the best accounts that can be obtained it appears that during the visitation of the cholera in 1832, in London, the number of attacks was 14,144, and of deaths 6,729. In 1848-9 the attacks were about 30,000, and the deaths were 14,601—showing that, both as regards attacks and deaths, the latter visitation was twice as severe as the former; in fact, making allowance for the increase in the population, in the epidemic of 1832-3 one person died in every 250 of the inhabitants, whereas in 1848-9 one died in every 151 of inhabitants.

As regards the whole country, it is estimated that in 1832-3, in England and Wales, the attacks were 71,606; the deaths, 16,437. From the Registrar-General's returns it appears that the total number of deaths in England and Wales, in the year 1849, were—from cholera, 53,293; from diarrhœa, 18,887: total, 72,180.

No registration exists in Scotland; but it has been found that in 1849, in Glasgow, 3800 persons are noted in the burial registers as having died from cholera; and it is estimated that the deaths in Scotland due to that disease amounted to between 7000 and 8000; and upon the whole the conclusion is, that in Great Britain there died of cholera, in the visi- of 1848-9 (exclusive of those who perished by diarrhœa), upwards of 60,000 persons.

The cholera of 1832-3 broke out in the metropolis on the 16th of February, 1832, and ended on Sept. 7, 1833, a period of seventeen months; there was, however, a total cessation of deaths for eight months, viz. from the 1st of December to the 1st of August. The disease was at its height in the week ending July 27, 1832, when the deaths were 445, the greatest weekly mortality recorded during that epidemic.

The cholera of 1848-9 broke out on the 22nd September, 1848, and ceased on the 22nd December, 1849, a duration of fifteen months; it advanced progressively to the end of March, 1849, when there was a lull; but there was no total cessation, as in the plague of 1832-3. From the first week in June the pestilence rapidly increased in extent and malignity, and came to its height in the week ending Sept. 8, 1849, when the deaths from cholera and diarrhœa amounted to 2298. Although, therefore, there was no interruption of the epidemic, it had two well marked periods.

The great mass of information obtained by the Board of Health has enabled them to make some interesting generalizations, as well as to suggest important preventive measures. They have found that in every town in Great Britain, where the phenomena were carefully observed, the disease makes its appearance in a country or district by isolated attacks at considerable distances as to place, and intervals as to time—that this may be considered one of the laws of the epidemic: they find also that the popular notion that cholera is sudden in its invasion of a place or district, or in its attack on the individual person, is unfounded. Experience has refuted both these opinions, and established the very opposite fact, that, in this country at least, it is gradual and even slow in its approach; that isolated cases are unequivocal and certain warnings, demanding the immediate and energetic adoption of preventive measures.

The previous observations of the medical officers as to the localization of the disease were singularly verified:—as they predicted, the cholera returned to the same countries, the same cities and towns, even to the same streets, houses, and rooms which it had ravaged in 1832. The first case that occurred in Leith in 1848 was within a few feet of the very spot whence the epidemic commenced its course in 1832. On its re-appearance at Pollockshaws it snatched its first victim from the same room and the very bed in which it broke out in 1832. Those localities which the medical officers predicted would be its strongholds actually supplied the greatest number of victims. The disease often attacked definite spots in the districts it invaded, confining its ravages to particular streets, and even to one side of a street; in some cases it pursued a definite line across parallel streets, leaving the houses on either side of the line untouched. Sometimes it attacked places in groups; that is, it seized on a certain number of courts, alleys, and streets, decimating their inhabitants; then ceased, and broke out in a similar manner, often at the opposite extremity of the district, occasionally returning again to the first locality: and this was equally its characteristic on a larger scale, for although its general progress across Asia and Europe was uniform, there was no regular continuity in its course, but its progress consisted in a succession of local outbreaks.

The condition of the atmosphere during the months preceding the arrival of the cholera and its prevalence were curiously observed; but little definite knowledge was obtained on this point. In the East, and generally in the countries most ravaged by the pestilence, the disease was in general at its height when the heat was

most intense; the temperature being everywhere unusually high. This was certainly the case in London, and it was particularly observed that the horizontal movement of the air during the six weeks that the cholera was most fatal was scarcely one-half the usual amount. The air was very close and oppressive, and the atmosphere thick and stagnant. The same phenomena were noted in other places where the cholera was most destructive. Upon the whole, the general result of observation and experience is that the natural physical condition of the air which is most conducive to the production and propagation of cholera, is a hot, moist, and stagnant atmosphere, especially when immediately preceded by the prevalence of cold and dry winds.

The cholera of 1848–9 made no distinction of age or sex. In London the larger proportion of its victims were males; in Glasgow, females: over England and Wales the males perished in the greater number. A very large proportion of the victims were in the prime of life. In some places the number of deaths between the ages of 40 and 50 were one-half the whole; in London about one-third. Observation of the cholera confirms what has been observed of typhus; that it seizes on persons in the most productive periods of life, many of them parents of young and increasing families, who are thus suddenly cut off by what has been proved to be a preventible calamity. Experience shows that no health or vigour of constitution is a security against the pestilence under exposure to powerful predisposing conditions; and on the other hand, in the absence of such condition the feeble and sickly escape as well as the strong.

There seems no foundation for the notion that the cholera is particularly prevalent and fatal among the extremely poor; on the contrary the chief sufferers in 1848–9 were not paupers, but independent labourers, artizans, and the low grade of shopkeepers; the police and soldiers; classes not destitute of food or clothing.

A large proportion of attacks, both in this country and abroad, took place at night. At Hamburg this was so marked that people were afraid to go to bed. In London the general impression is that a large proportion of the seizures took place some hours after the patient had retired to rest, after having eaten a hearty supper.

The observation of the medical officers is conclusive, that the cholera is not propagated by contagion—that it spreads epidemically and not by the contact of the sick with the healthy. A great number of alleged cases of contagion were examined, and found always explicable by some other causes; while the cases of local and individual attacks were so numerous and general as to point decisively to an epidemical character. The Board of Health say unequivocally that quarantine would not prove of the slightest avail in warding off the cholera; and add, "We submit that the law of the disease, exemplified by these and other instances, that it spreads not by continuity of time or place, but that it occurs at irregular periods, and extends by a succession of local outbreaks, is a decisive proof that it is propagated, not by contact of one infected person with another, but by

a general influence operating on particular localities and persons, according to certain localizing conditions and predisposing causes."

The experience of the recent epidemic afforded the most definite and impressive evidences of the influence of localizing conditions and predisposing causes that have yet been observed. These the Board have classified and examined. One of the principal of them is *overcrowding*. Without a certain quantity and quality of air, life cannot be preserved—in crowded rooms not only a sufficient quantity cannot be obtained, but what is admitted becomes more vitiated at every respiration. Health and strength cannot be maintained with a less breathing-space than 700 or 800 cubic feet, and to live and sleep in a less space than 400 to 500 cubic feet is not compatible with safety to life. The skin and lungs exhale at each moment a definite and measurable quantity of poisonous gas (carbonic acid), together with a certain amount of animal matter of a highly putrescent nature. This putrescent matter, if not allowed to escape, is deposited on the walls of the rooms, and clings to articles of clothing, bedding, and furniture, and is the source of the nauseous smell perceived on entering dirty and crowded dormitories, living rooms, schoolrooms, and other places of public resort. Under confinement in such places the most robust health gives way, and the result becomes manifest in an appalling manner when such a place happens to be invaded by an epidemic influence. Thus, for instance, at the Taunton workhouse a sudden and violent outbreak of cholera occurred in June, 1849. The rooms of this place were not more than 8 feet 9 inches high: the girls' schoolroom was but 7 feet 9 inches high, and into it were huddled 67 children, each child having for respiration about 68 cubic feet of air (instead of 600 or 700). Within ten minutes from the attack occurring the first victim was in a state of collapse: within 48 hours 42 cases and 19 deaths had taken place—in the course of the week 60 of the inmates perished. At Maidstone about 1000 persons were engaged in hop-picking; they slept in places which afforded about 50 cubic feet of air to each person: within four days after the first seizure there occurred 200 cases of diarrhœa, 97 of cholera, and 47 deaths. The pauper children at Tooting, whose case attracted so much attention, were a degree better off, the dormitories for the boys giving 150 cubic feet each, those for the girls 133; yet 300 of the 1000 inmates were seized with cholera within a few days, of whom 180 died.

Filth is another black item among the local and predisposing causes of the disease, inasmuch as the emanations which arise from filth, floating in the atmosphere, are respired and carried directly to the blood. Every 24 hours an adult person breathes 36 hogsheads of air; and there pass through the lungs, in the same time, to be brought into contact with this air, 24 hogsheads of blood, the velocity of the circulation being such that the whole mass of the blood is carried round the body in one minute. That enormous masses of filth are accumulated in large towns, for the purposes of manufacture, or as refuse, is well known; but the

extent of the evil is not known, and cannot be imagined,—one example must suffice. At Hull, in the suburb of Witham, is a space of about three acres extent, surrounded by houses and studded with other dwellings, so as to leave about two acres open—this is the depository of the night-soil of the town! it is interspersed among the houses, and flows round their doors. This spot was stricken with appalling violence, and in a space of not more than 200 yards 91 deaths took place. An example arising from carelessness occurred at the respectable residences forming Albion Terrace, Wandsworth Road. The houses are seventeen in number, and are commodious dwellings. Behind the terrace flows an open black ditch; the water supplied to the houses was tainted by the cesspools, and from one house was removed an enormous accumulation of most offensive rubbish—seven or eight cartloads—consisting of a disgusting compound, swarming with maggots, and exhaling a putrid effluvium. It was in this house the cholera broke out—within a fortnight 42 persons of the 120 residing in the terrace were seized with cholera, of whom 30 died.

Malaria from putrescent mud proved a very fatal cause. At Cardiff 22 houses were near an empty canal: in 117 persons there were 43 cases of diarrhœa, 33 of cholera, and 13 deaths. The foul canals and ditches in the neighbourhood of London were the favourite localities of the pest.

Dampness, whether from want of drainage or from the nature of the soil, *want of drains* or *bad drains*, *grave-yards*, *unwholesome water*, are self-evident causes of disease. In regard to *food*, improper diet was a very prevalent cause of individual attacks; or good food partaken too largely or at improper seasons. Habitual drunkards were the most easy and certain victims; but even single acts of intemperance were frequently followed by attacks; among the artizans it was observed that the attacks more frequently occurred in the first days of the week, a circumstance which probably arose from intemperance after receiving their weekly wages. Undue *fatigue* was found to be a predisposing cause; and many lives were lost by the use of *purgative medicines*, even of the mildest kind, and to which the patients were most accustomed.

After pointing out these causes of disease and death, and the localities which were most severely visited, the Board of Health point out the correlative cases, in which the inhabitants escaped, even in the midst of destruction. Especially noticeable are the Model Houses for lodging the poorer classes in comfort and decency—the inmates almost entirely escaped. The metropolitan prisons, where cleanliness is an unavoidable condition, generally escaped, notwithstanding the evil condition of their class of inmates. The great lunatic asylums enjoyed almost total immunity. In the London hospitals (apart from cholera patients) the diseased, the attendants, and nurses escaped.

The popular notion that epidemics and the mortality they produce are attended with the result of keeping down the population seems to be erroneous; in fact, the very opposite conclusion seems more correct—excessive deaths in the worst-conditioned districts being invariably followed by a more than proportionate excess in the

number of the births—where the many die the many are born. This more numerous population is not in the same material condition as the preceding, inasmuch as for those adults prematurely cut off younger persons will be substituted; hence will follow early marriages and increased births, and as the population will contain the aged survivors, the widows and orphans of the deceased, there will be on the whole a larger dependent population.

These facts, the Board of Health submit, establish a positive and invariable relation between certain conditions at present existing in towns and cities, and excessive sickness and premature mortality among large classes of the people: that these conditions do not inevitably arise out of the existence of town and city populations, but on the contrary they admit of prevention; and that their prevention is the prevention of suffering, loss of life, physical and moral deterioration, pauperism, and crime.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES*.

THE discoveries and progress of the Astronomical Science in the three years that have elapsed since the publication of the volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER for the year 1847, have been neither few nor unimportant.

During that period five new PLANETS have been added to our system. The first of these was discovered by Mr. A. Graham, director of Mr. Cooper's Observatory, Mackree Castle, on the 26th April, 1848. The discovery was due, not to any fortuitous detection, but to the steady prosecution of a search for planets in this region of the heavens, which had been for some time followed up. The new body received the name of "*Metis*" (*Counsel*, on account of its discovery having resulted from a plan of observation previously devised by Mr. Cooper), with an eye and star for its symbol. *Metis* is another of the singular group of planets between *Mars* and *Jupiter*, in which *Astraea*, *Hebe*, *Iris*, and *Flora* have been added within a few years, beside the more familiar names of *Ceres*, *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Vesta;* the period of revolution is 1346 days, or almost identical with that of *Iris;* and its orbit approaches very nearly to those of *Vesta* and *Flora*. It is not brighter than a star of the 9-10th magnitude.

On the 12th April, 1849, M. de Gasparis, of the observatory of Naples, discovered a planet of the 9–10th magnitude, to which the name of *Hygeia Borbonica* has been given, with a serpent crowned with a star for its symbol. Its period of revolution is 2014·7 mean solar days. It was found in that formerly vacant interval between *Mars* and *Jupiter*, now peopled by so many of these small bodies. "It seems destined," says the Notices of the Astronomical Society, from which these accounts are derived, "that our ideas of the structure of the planetary system should undergo a great change. It is not strange that planets beyond the furthest known, should, as time advances, be discovered; but it does appear strange that planets and satellites should be discovered intervening between those formerly known; and we may well doubt whether there are not planets whose orbits lie between those of *Venus* and the *Earth*, and whether that body which we call the moon is the only satellite of the *Earth*. The importance of these discoveries is not to be judged of merely as a matter of detail, in which new particulars are simply added to old ones of the same class. Our conceptions of the structure of our system in particular, and of the sidereal system generally, may ere long be totally altered by the discovery of

* A summary of the progress of Astronomical Discovery, and especially of the discovery of *Neptune* by Messrs. Le Verrier and Adams will be found in the ANNUAL REGISTER, 1846, p. 455; continued in the volume for 1847, p. 376.

the almost universal prevalence of planetary and cometary bodies through all the space which our instruments command."

M. de Gasparis, on the 11th May, 1850, discovered another planet belonging to the same group, which has received the name of "*Parthenope*," a graceful allusion to the place of its discovery. The period of revolution is found to be 1401 days, placing *Parthenope* between *Hebe* and *Astræa* in the order of mean distance from the sun. Its symbol is a fish crowned with a star.

On the evening of the 13th September, Mr. Hind, at Mr. Bishop's Observatory in the Regent's Park, discovered a small planet, being the third member of the ultra-zodiacal group which has been detected by the system of examination of the heavens and formation of charts pursued there. It has received the name of *Victoria*, with a star and laurel-branch for its symbol. The period of revolution is 1303 days; its place in the order of mean distance will therefore follow *Flora*.

M. de Gasparis, of Naples, found his third planet on the evening of November 2. Its place is between *Parthenope* and *Astræa*, and its periodic time 1496 days. It has received the name of *Egeria*. In acknowledgment of these discoveries, the Royal Astronomical Society have awarded M. de Gasparis its gold medal.

With these additions the group of planets or asteroids, so frequently referred to, now consists of thirteen.

While such unexampled success has attended the search for these primary bodies, observation has been no less successful in detecting the existence of attendant secondaries. The existence of one at least of the four satellites of *Uranus*, which, since their announcement by Sir W. Herschel, had been seen by no other observer, has been established by the observations of M. Lassell; it is the innermost of the series. M. Lassell has also obtained presumptive evidence of the reality of another, intermediate between the most conspicuous of those known. M. Otto Struve also has detected a secondary of the same planet; it is, however, not impossible that it may be the same as the first of those observed by M. Lassell; but if so, it is attended with the singular circumstance that the latter always saw the close satellite on the northern side of the planet only; M. Struve always on the southern.

On the 19th September, 1848, M. Lassell distinctly observed another, that is, an eighth satellite of *Saturn*, to which he gave the name of *Hyperion*. It is a singular circumstance that this minute secondary was observed simultaneously by Professor Bond at the Cambridge Observatory, U. S.

The reality of the satellite of *Neptune*, first noticed by M. Lassell in October, 1846, has been satisfactorily established, and its time of revolution round its primary calculated to be $5^{d}\ 21^{h}\ 12{\cdot}4^{m}$. M. Lassell has been further enabled to announce his strong conviction, that he has detected a second attendant on that luminary. Having on the night of the 13th August observed the first satellite towards the southern elongation of the planet, on the following night he saw what he conceives to be another satellite in the line of the northern elongation of the old one, and about two diameters of the

planet distant. Some other valuable observations on *Neptune* have been made; but the existence of its suspected ring has not been confirmed.

A considerable number of COMETS have rewarded the diligence of observers. Dr. Petersen, assistant-astronomer to Professor Schumacher, at Altona, claims the honours of no less than three of these visitors. The first he detected on the night of the 7th August, 1849, in *Auriga;* the second on the evening of the 26th October of the same year in *Draco;* the third on the 1st May, 1850.

Another comet was discovered almost simultaneously by three astronomers in three very distant parts of the globe. By M. Schweitzer on the 11th April, 1850, at Moscow; by Professor Bond at Cambridge, U. S., on the same day a few hours later; and by Mr. Graham, at Markree, on the 14th of the same month. M. Goujon, of the observatory at Paris, detected a comet on the night of the 15th April. Another comet was observed by Mr. Bond, jun., at Cambridge, U. S., on the 29th August. It was also seen by European observers a few days later.

The reappearance of Encke's periodical comet was detected on the 27th August, 1848, by Professor Bond, of Cambridge, U. S. It presented much the same appearance as in 1828 and 1838; its general outline being elliptical, with a very sensible condensation of light on the side next the sun.

The periodical comet of Faye has also reappeared in gratifying accordance with the prediction. Its ephemeris had been calculated by Lieut. Stratford, and his calculations had been examined by M. Le Verrier, who added the perturbations due to planetary attraction—a correction to the mean motion necessary to bring about a perfect accordance between theory and observation. The observations of Professor Challis, who detected it, confirm the accuracy of these calculations, and afford a gratifying proof of the progress which has been made in the theory and practice of this department of astronomy.

The disappearance of *Saturn's* ring (by its presenting its thin edge to the *Earth*), during the year 1848, was attended with some singular phenomena. Breaks or inequalities, such as would arise from irregularities in its structure were the matter of which it is composed unequally distributed in its different parts, were observed, when the edge only of the ring was visible. Hitherto these appearances have been noticed only on the illuminated side, but now on the unilluminated side also. As these irregularities always retain one fixed position in reference to the globe of Saturn, the inference is, that the breaks in the illumination of the edge do not rotate about the ball. The first disappearance of the ring took place about the 30th June, and it reappeared between Aug. 31, and Sept. 3. It disappeared a second time between Sept. 12 and Sept. 13, and reappeared between Jan. 18 and Jan. 19, 1849. Much difference of opinion exists as to the form of this planet. Sir W. Herschel was of opinion that it was not elliptical, but like a parallelogram with the corners rounded off, and that the northern and southern regions were of a different shape: in the latter opinion his son Sir J. Herschel coincided. A series of mi-

crometrical observations made by Mr. Main during the disappearance of the ring, shows that the form of *Saturn* without his ring is a perfect ellipse of considerable ellipticity. M. Lassell and Mr. Dawes have further made such observations upon the ring, that they became perfectly satisfied of its division into two distinct annuli, having obtained a perfectly clear and satisfactory view of the division. But a new and inexplicable phenomenon was added to the other marvels of this planet at the end of the year 1850. It was announced that Mr. Bond of Cambridge, U. S., had, on the night of the 15th November, discovered a third ring interior to the two others, and therefore at no great distance from the body of the planet. On the 3rd December, the Rev. Mr. Dawes and M. Lassell, examining Saturn at the private observatory of the former at Wateringbury, perceived phenomena analogous to those noticed by Mr. Bond; it appeared as though something like a *crape veil* covered a part of the sky within the inner (*i. e.* the second) ring, separated by a darker ill-defined boundary line from the solid body of the ring. Whether this be an innermost ring, or what other explanation may be assigned to it, these appearances are especially remarkable, because, in 1791 and the following years, Sir W. Herschel paid particular attention to the phenomena of this planet, and his observations amount to a negation of these of 1850 being then presented. It has been conjectured that they may be due to the total absence of sunshine from the southern side of the ring for the last fifteen years; a condition from which it has just emerged.

A transit of *Mercury* over the Sun's disc, Nov. 8–9, 1848, was very carefully observed at most of the observatories, and afforded some curious phenomena. The passage of Jupiter's fourth satellite over the disc of its primary, in like manner, called general attention, and the somewhat singular phenomena which were exhibited were carefully noted.

A total eclipse of the Moon on the night of the 19th March, 1849, was accompanied by circumstances which do not appear to have been heretofore remarked — certainly not to the same degree. At Bruges, during the whole period of the adumbration, the shaded surface presented a degree of light quite unusual; it was of a deep red or copper colour, and even during the period of total eclipse the light and dark places on the face of the moon could be almost as well made out as in an ordinary dull moonlight night. The British Consul at Ghent, who was not aware that an eclipse was expected, wrote for an explanation of the blood-red colour of the moon at 9 o'clock. In England this appearance was less marked. Professor Challis, at Cambridge, describes it as "a faint ruddy light spread over the eclipsed portion of the moon's disc." Mr. Hind, at the South Villa observatory, says, "nothing unusual was remarked; the shadow had a greenish tinge." At Killaloe the colour "was much like that of tarnished yellow." Mr. Walkley, who observed the eclipse at Collumpton, says, "that the appearances were as usual until twenty minutes to 9 o'clock; at that period, and for the space of the next hour, instead of an eclipse, the whole phase of that body became very quickly and most beau-

tifully illuminated, and assumed the appearance of the glowing heat of fire from the furnace, rather tinged with a deep red. The whole disc of the moon was as perfect with light as if there had been no eclipse whatever." During the period of the eclipse there was a bright aurora in the north, and at Bruges a most magnificent meteor descended obliquely towards the horizon about the time of the central eclipse.

Some very valuable treatises on Astronomical Science have been published within the last three years. Those which appear periodically and officially, it is not here necessary to notice; they all contain valuable contributions to the stores of the science. The reductions of the Greenwich lunar observations from 1750 to 1830 have been completed and published, a work, which, for magnitude, as directed to a special object, and for accuracy, has scarcely ever been equalled. The sixteenth volume of *Cambridge Observations*, containing the meridian observations of 1844 and 1845, and a volume of the *Edinburgh Astronomical Observations*, that for 1843, have been published. The observations of the late Mr. Fallows, made at the Cape of Good Hope in the years 1829, 1830, and 1831, have been printed at the expense of the Government. They were placed in the hands of the Astronomer Royal for reduction and exhibition in proper form; the work thus ably edited is regarded as the foundation of astronomy in the southern hemisphere.

Some additions of great importance in the instruments and mechanical appliances of the science are worthy of note. At the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, a transit circle, with a telescope of eight inches aperture, has been substituted for the transit instrument and mural circle. For this operation no ordinary science, care, and mechanical ingenuity were required. An altitude and azimuth instrument, of remarkably massive and firm construction, has also been mounted at the Royal Observatory for the express purpose of observing the moon on every day on which it is at any time visible. At the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, an heliometer, by Repsold, has been erected in a building constructed purposely to receive it. The diameter of the dividing object-glass is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with a focal length of 10 feet 4 inches. The hour-circle and declination-circle are each $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter.

A new observatory has been founded and built at Liverpool. This building is constructed and furnished with instruments chiefly by the liberality of the Town Council; besides a convenient house for the Astronomer, it contains a transit-room, an equatorial-room with a revolving dome, a chronometer-room, and a computing-room. The transit instrument has a telescope of 5 feet focus and 4 inches aperture; a transit clock and a mean-time clock by Molineux. The equatorial is a very fine instrument; the object-glass by Merz, of Munich, is 8 French inches in aperture, and about 12 feet in focal length. The clock-work is of most ingenious construction, having water for its motive power. Mr. Hartnup is appointed the first Director.

The most gigantic instrument of the present day, and that by which the period will perhaps be most distinguished to future ages

is Lord Rosse's 6-feet reflector. Some defects in the mounting of the mirror have been remedied, and this wonderful example of the love of science will now come into operation.

A very remarkable example of the connection of the sciences with each other, or at least of the manner in which each may be made available for the purposes of the other, is exhibited in America by the application of the electric telegraph to the determination of differences of terrestrial longitude. By means of this wonderful instrument, the differences of the longitudes of the cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, have been not only observed but *recorded*.

The same instrument has also been most successfully applied to observing and recording transits.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

IT is superfluous to do more than remind the reader that the great object proposed by Columbus, both to himself and to the sovereigns to whom he offered his plans, was the opening of a passage to the Indies by a voyage over the sea to the westward; and that in the course of his navigation he reached the shores of the New World. The occupation of the islands and main of central and southern America by the Spaniards and Portuguese, precluded the other nations of Europe from following this course, and drove them to the north, where the discovery of the extensive lands, bays, and gulfs of North America rewarded their adventure, and suggested the noble idea that by reaching the northern extremity of the land, and circumnavigating the coasts, a north-western passage to the Indies might be found, which should lay open the fabulous wealth of those regions to the commercial states of Europe. This notion was eagerly adopted, and produced a race of intrepid commanders and seamen, who underwent incredible hardships and dangers in the frozen seas to which their adventures led them, and was probably the cause of the great advance the modern nations have made in all that belongs to navigation. The dangers and losses which were incurred in these voyages, and the failure in which they necessarily ended, would probably have put a stop to further undertakings, had it not happened that our merchant adventurers discovered that these ungenial regions were productive of valuable merchandise in oils, furs, and teeth, which repaid their outfit, and incited to new attempts. Thus incessant and daring voyages were made by merchants and captains, who combined traffic with exploration, and our knowledge of those parts of the earth was enlarged by the discoveries of Hudson, Davis, Baffin, and other intrepid navigators. Nevertheless the one great prominent object of the recorded voyages to the north was undoubtedly the discovery of a north-west passage to the Indies; the motive which inspired Cabot and his self-seeking master, and the gallant English commanders who have for three centuries persevered in the attempt;—in our times, indeed, the commercial view has disappeared from the evident inutility of such a passage should it be found to exist, and the search is persevered in for the purpose of solving a geographical problem and for scientific purposes, and also from a dogged resolution to carry through an undertaking which has become associated with English enterprise.

Many very fearful catastrophes have marked this course of exploration, without abating the desire of knowledge or the zeal of navigators. Of these, one of the best known, from the romantic circumstances attending it, is the destruction of the brave Sir Hugh Willoughby and all his crew, in the reign of Edward VI. This commander, with Richard Chancellor as his "pilot-major," set sail from Greenwich on the 20th May, 1553. His departure was a public spectacle, and he commenced his voyage amidst the greetings of the Royal Court at the palace of Greenwich where the youthful monarch was lying on his death-bed. His squadron consisted of three vessels; one of these commanded by Chancellor parted from the Admiral in a gale off the North Cape; the two remaining vessels pushed on until they reached Nova Zembla, but being there foiled in their endeavour to get further north, they turned their course along the desolate shores of Russian Lapland, and took shelter in the mouth of the Arzina, near Kegor, from whence parties were sent out to explore the country, but returned "without finding any people or any similitude of habitation." These were the last words in Sir Hugh Willoughby's Journal, which was found lying beside the frozen corpse of the Admiral, by some Russian fishermen who landed on the coast two years afterwards. The whole crew had perished, by the severity of the cold, to the number of seventy, but their stiffened corpses were collected, and, with the ships, which were found uninjured, were sent to England; there, however, they were destined never to arrive, for on the passage "they sunk with their dead, and them also that brought them." Chancellor's voyage was as singularly successful as his Admiral's was disastrous. He pursued his course "towards that unknowen part of the world, and sailed so farre, that he came at last to the place where he found no night at all, but a continuall light and brightnesse of the sunne shining clearly upon the huge and mightie sea. And having the benefite of this perpetuall light for certaine dayes, at the length it pleased God to bring them into a certaine great bay, which was one hundedth miles or thereabout over." This great bay was the White Sea, and by this bold adventure the great Empire of Russia became known to civilized Europe.

Thirty years afterwards Sir Humphrey Gilbert (half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh) perished with his crew by the foundering of his ships off the coasts of Newfoundland. In 1619 Munk, a Danish navigator, penetrated into Chesterfield Inlet, where he was frozen in; his men perished fast by the scurvy; gradually their strength failed, to the extent that they could no longer kill the ducks, geese, and partridges which abounded around them; famine and disease speedily did their work, and when Munk, who had remained in his hut four days without food, at length had resolution to crawl out, he found that out of a crew of sixty-four men, two alone survived! These three escaped after enduring incredible hardships. In 1719 the Hudson's Bay Company fitted out an expedition consisting of a ship and a sloop, under the general command of Mr. Knight, a civil officer. The issue was utterly disastrous—the whole company perished fearfully; after the lapse of

near fifty years, their remains were found by some boats employed in the whale fishery, on Marble Island, near Chesterfield Inlet. An aged Esquimaux related their fate. In getting into harbour, one of their ships was irremediably injured. The second winter came, and sickness and famine had reduced their numbers from fifty to twenty. The summer came, and five only of the twenty were found alive. Three of these shortly died. The two survivors went frequently to the top of an adjacent height, earnestly looking in every direction for relief; they would then return, and, sitting down close together, weep bitterly. One died, and the life of the other also departed while attempting to dig his grave. Dreadful suffering and loss of life awaited the bold adventurers who, in succeeding generations, attempted the insuperable difficulties of Arctic discovery; none, however, so utterly fatal as those above noted. But in 1819 Sir John Franklin, the officer who now commands the Expedition whose absence causes so much uneasiness—then a lieutenant—conducted an Expedition overland down the Coppermine River, which after achieving the object of their voyage by reaching the Arctic Sea, endured, on the return route, sufferings and horrors almost without example. Their route up Hood's River was accomplished without disaster, though under great privation, until they reached a grand cataract, passing between insurmountable barriers of rock. After losing many days, they constructed two canoes, with which they passed the rapids. The Canadian *voyageurs* now became insubordinate; the canoes were destroyed; they threw away the fishing lines, and seemed desperate. On arriving at the Coppermine River, 190 yards wide, no means existed of crossing it. Eight whole days were lost before this could be accomplished—days of misery and starvation. On the 5th October Lieutenant Back, with three men, was sent forward to Fort Enterprise. The remainder again separated; Dr. Richardson (the same who commanded one of the expeditions in search of his old companion), Mr. Hood, and Hepburn, a seaman, remained at an encampment, twenty-four miles distant from Fort Enterprise. Sir John Franklin, with the others, eight in number, hastened forward. Next day three of the party, with the fiend Michel the Iroquois, returned to the camp. Franklin, with the four who remained to him, pushed on and reached the Fort, which to their unutterable horror they found deserted — Back had gone forward in search of sustenance. Twenty days of horrible suffering had passed, when two gaunt figures entered the Fort, and were with difficulty recognised as Richardson and Hepburn. Their harrowing tale was soon told: for two days after the separation they had had nothing whatever to eat; on the third, Michel the Iroquois entered the camp, bearing provisions, a hare and a partridge, and what he said was wolf's flesh; they looked upon him as their preserver—he was feeding them with the flesh of their three comrades, whom he had murdered! Some days had passed; Richardson was gathering *tripe de roche*, Hood and Michel were left in conversation at the fire, when the sound of a gun was heard, and Richardson hastening to the spot found poor Hood shot through the head: it was at first thought that oppressed by his

sufferings he had destroyed himself; but circumstances made it clear that he also had been murdered by Michel. Richardson and Hepburn resolved to rejoin Franklin as soon as possible, and set forward accompanied by Michel; the savage was observed to linger behind; and to put his gun in order—there could be no doubt of his intention, and when he came up Richardson shot him through the head. Fearful, indeed, and unutterable were the sufferings of the united survivors, but on the 7th November, three Indians arrived, bearing supplies from Back; by these they were tended with the greatest care, and conveyed to Moose Deer Island, where they rejoined that officer. The whole journey comprised the distance of 5550 miles, a great part of which was accompanied by miseries and horrors hardly to be paralleled; and borne with a firmness and fertility of resource, which afford the best guarantee that the lost Expedition will not want for all that experience and fortitude can accomplish.

Another Expedition, which endured great privation, under circumstances similiar to those which may now be supposed to surround that under Sir John Franklin, but which happily returned without disaster, years after they were given up for lost, afford ground for hope that similar mercies may be vouchsafed to the latter gallant band. In 1829 Captain Ross left the Thames in the *Victory*, and arrived at Lancaster Sound in August. Here they found the wreck of the *Fury* (one of the ships of Parry's Expedition in 1824–5), from which they completed their supplies of fuel and other necessaries. The results of the Expedition were considerable. They discovered the great peninsula of Boothia Felix, and Commander James Clark Ross (nephew of the Captain, and second in command), crossing the narrow neck which joins it to the main land, reached the Arctic Sea. The winter of 1830–1 was of unprecedented severity (the thermometer fell to 92° *below* the freezing point!); the *Victory* was frozen in, and it proved impossible to force her out of the ice-locked harbour. The year 1831 passed in extensive explorations, in one of which Commander Ross reached that point of the earth's surface which is considered to be the Northern Magnetic Pole—one of the grandest achievements of science. In the autumn of 1831 they succeeded in getting the *Victory* out of the harbour, but they could not force her round the east point of Boothia Felix; the winter of 1831–2 was, therefore, spent in the ice. In May, 1832, it was necessary to abandon the ship and attempt their escape. On the 1st July, they reached Fury Beach, where they obtained some relief from her stores. But further progress seemed impossible; they attempted to prosecute their journey, but were obliged to abandon their boats and to return to the *Fury*, where they passed the winter of 1832–3. In July, 1833, they again essayed the apparently hopeless task—but all was changed —where before all was ice, the sea was now open; they pushed on, and on the 25th August reached a whaling ship, "the *Isabella* of Hull, once commanded by Captain Ross," by the crew of which they were received as men risen from the dead. They had been more than four years in these terrible regions.

The continued absence of Ross's Expedition caused great alarm in England, and Captain Back was dispatched by an overland route to discover and relieve them. This gallant officer came upon and descended a magnificent stream, since called by his name, reached the Arctic Sea, and from an eminence saw the point (though of course without being aware of the peculiar interest attached to it) which was the extreme limit of Commander Ross's journey. In 1836 Captain Back was again sent out in the *Terror* to Prince Regent's Inlet; but the Expedition failed, owing to the *Terror* receiving so much injury from the ice, that she scarcely reached England afloat. In 1837 and 1838 Dease and Simpson made very extensive discoveries on the coast of the Arctic Sea, traversing the spaces hitherto unexplored, between the points reached by Franklin and Captain Beechy in the *Blossom* in 1825; and in 1839, descending the Coppermine River, they traversed the coast to Back's River, and discovered lands still further north, called Wollaston's Land and Victoria Land. Thus, by the united efforts of these daring adventurers, the whole Arctic coast of North America from Behring's Straits to Boothia Peninsula had been traversed—a glory undivided with any other nation.

This great success, so deservedly earned, made a great impression on the public mind. British enterprise alone and undivided had accomplished the passage of the Polar Sea. The exertions of the sailors of many nations had explored the oceans to the eastward of Boothia, but here, also, a very large share of the glory had been earned by the British; they alone had discovered that Boothia was a peninsula, had traversed the narrow neck at its south, and had penetrated the icy passage at its nothern extremity, and had found that both passages led to the Polar Sea. The nation considered Arctic navigation the peculiar province of the British race. In particular the recent successes fired the imagination of the "ancient mariner" Sir John Franklin—he considered, and the whole nation sympathized with him, "that it would be an intolerable disgrace to this country were the flag of any other nation to be borne through the north-west passage before our own." He willingly sacrificed the ease he had earned by a thousand dangers, and the honours which a grateful country had bestowed, to dare again the labour, perils, and privation of Arctic discovery.

The Admiralty sanctioned the enterprise, thinking that the objects to be obtained were highly important to the interests of science, more particularly to that of terrestrial magnetism, and that a final attempt to make a north-west passage would render the most important service that now remained to be performed towards the completion of the magnetic survey of the globe. The *Erebus* and *Terror*, the material veterans of Arctic campaigns, were fitted up with every means that experience and science could suggest and skill execute.

The following particulars of the expedition will prove interesting:—
The *Erebus*, 378 tons.
Captain, Sir John Franklin, Commander of the Expedition.
Commander, J. Fitzjames.
Lieutenants, G. Gore, H. T. D. Le Visconte, J. W. Fairholme.
Mates, C. T. Des Vœux, R. O. Sargent, E. Couch.

Second Master, H. F. Collins.
Surgeon, S. S. Stanley.
Assistant Surgeon, H. Goodsir.
Paymaster and Purser, H. Osmere.
Ice-master, J. Read.
And 58 Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines.

The *Terror* 326 tons.
Captain, F. R. M. Crozier (the second in command to Sir James Clark Ross in his southern voyage), second in command.
Lieutenants, E. Liddle, G. H. Hodgson, J. Irving.
Mates, F. J. Hornby, R. Thomas.
Ice-master, T. Blanky.
Second Master, G. A. Macbean.
Surgeon, J. S. Peddie.
Assistant Surgeon, A. Macdonald.
Clerk, E. J. Helpman.
And 57 Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines.

The instructions given to Sir John Franklin as to the course he was to pursue were as follows:—

"By the Commissioners, &c.

"1. Her Majesty's Government having deemed it expedient that a further attempt should be made for the accomplishment of a north-west passage by sea from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, of which passage a small portion only remains to be completed, we have thought proper to appoint you to the command of the expedition to be fitted out for that service, consisting of H.M.S. *Erebus* and *Terror;* and you are hereby required and directed, so soon as the said ships shall be in all respects ready for sea, to proceed forthwith in the *Erebus*, under your command, taking with you H.M.S. *Terror*, her Captain (Crozier) having been placed by us under your orders, taking also with you the *Barretto* junior, transport, which has been directed to be put at your disposal for the purpose of carrying out portions of your provisions, clothing, and other stores.

"2. On putting to sea, you are to proceed, in the first place, by such a route as, from the wind and weather, you may deem to be the most suitable for dispatch, to Davis's Strait, taking the transport with you to such a distance up that Strait as you may be able to proceed without impediment from ice, being careful not to risk that vessel by allowing her to be beset in the ice, or exposed to any violent contact with it; you will then avail yourself of the earliest opportunity of clearing the transport of the provisions and stores with which she is charged for the use of the expedition, and you are then to send her back to England, giving to the agent or master such directions for his guidance as may appear to you most proper, and reporting by that opportunity your proceedings to our Secretary, for our information.

"3. You will then proceed, in the execution of your orders, into Baffin's Bay, and get as soon as possible to the western side of the Strait, provided it should appear to you that the ice chiefly prevails on the eastern side, or near the middle: the object being to enter Lancaster Sound with as little delay as possible; but, as no specific directions can be given, owing to the position of the ice varying from year to year, you will, of course be guided by your own observations as to the course most eligible to be taken, in order to ensure a speedy arrival in the Sound above-mentioned.

"4. As, however, we have thought fit to cause each ship to be fitted with a small steam-engine and propeller, to be used only in pushing the ships through channels between masses of ice, when the wind is adverse, or in a calm, we trust the difficulty usually found in such cases will be much obviated; but, as the supply of fuel to be taken in the ships is necessarily small, you will use it only in cases of difficulty.

"5. Lancaster Sound, and its continuation through Barrow's Strait, having been four times navigated without any impediment by Sir Edward Parry, and since frequently by whaling ships, will probably be found without any obstacles from ice or islands; and Sir Edward Parry having also proceeded from the latter in a straight course to Melville Island, and returned without experiencing any, or very little, difficulty, it is hoped that the remaining portion of the passage, about 900 miles, to Behring's Strait, may also be found equally free from obstruction; and in proceeding to the westward, therefore, you will not stop to examine any openings either to the northward or southward in that Strait, but continue to push to the

westward, without loss of time, in the latitude of about 74½°, till you have reached the longitude of that portion of land on which Cape Walker is situated, or about 98° west. From that point, we desire that every effort be used to endeavour to penetrate to the southward and westward in a course as direct towards Behring's Strait as the position and extent of the ice, or the existence of land, at present unknown, may admit.

"6. We direct you to this particular part of the Polar Sea, as affording the best prospect of accomplishing the passage to the Pacific, in consequence of the unusual magnitude and apparently fixed state of the barrier of ice observed by the *Hecla* and *Griper*, in the year 1820, off Cape Dundas, the south-western extremity of Melville Island; and we therefore consider that loss of time would be incurred in renewing the attempt in that direction; but should your progress in the direction before ordered be arrested by ice of a permanent appearance, and that when passing the mouth of the Strait, between Devon and Cornwallis Islands, you had observed that it was open and clear of ice; we desire that you will duly consider, with reference to the time already consumed, as well as to the symptoms of a late or early close of the season, whether that channel might not offer a more practicable outlet from the Archipelago, and a more ready access to the open sea, where there would be neither islands nor banks to arrest and fix the floating masses of ice; and if you should have advanced too far to the south-westward to render it expedient to adopt this new course before the end of the present season, and if, therefore, you should have determined to winter in that neighbourhood, it will be a matter for your mature deliberation whether in the ensuing season you would proceed by the above-mentioned Strait, or whether you would persevere to the south-westward, according to the former directions.

"7. You are well aware, having yourself been one of the intelligent travellers who have traversed the American shore of the Polar Sea, that the groups of islands that stretch from that shore to the northward to a distance not yet known, do not extend to the westward further than about the 120th degree of western longitude, and that beyond this, and to Behring's Strait, no land is visible from the American shore of the Polar Sea."

[8. Should he be so fortunate as to accomplish the passage, he was to proceed to the Sandwich Islands, and afterwards land an officer at Panama, with dispatches.]

Other instructions as to conduct and discipline follow.

The *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from the Thames on the 26th of May, 1845. The ships were last seen by the whaler *Prince of Wales*, on the 26th July, in latitude 74° 48′ N., longitude 66° 13′ W., moored to an iceberg, waiting for an opening in the great body of ice which fills the middle of Baffin's Bay, in order to reach the entrance of Lancaster Sound. The crew were all well and in high spirits, and determined to succeed, if success were possible. They had provisions for three years, stores of every kind for the same period, and fuel in abundance. Since that day they have never been heard of.

The regions which are the scenes of so much profitless perseverance and useless gallantry, may be thus generally described. From Behring's Straits eastward, to Boothia Peninsula, extends a line of coast, following the curvature of the line of latitude 70° with singular exactness, from the 165th to the 95th degrees of longitude, a distance of some 1400 miles. The outfalls of two rivers of great magnitude, the Mackenzie and the Coppermine, may be considered to divide this space into three unequal portions. These rivers take their rise in the vast marshy territories which surround the Great and Little Slave Lakes, on which the most advanced posts of the Hudson's Bay Company are placed, and flow, the Mackenzie to the westward, the Coppermine to the eastward; and thus a party starting from one of these

dreary stations, passing down the Mackenzie to the sea, and then traversing the sea-coasts to the east, would reach and ascend the Coppermine, and by crossing the Great Bear Lake, and traversing some portages, would regain the post from which they started, having described a triangle. The space of coast from Behring's Strait to the mouth of the Mackenzie has, as before stated, been traversed by the several efforts of Captains Beechy and Franklin, and Messrs. Dease and Simpson. That from the mouth of the Mackenzie to the Coppermine by Dr. Richardson (Sir J. Franklin's Expedition of 1825); and that from the Coppermine to Boothia Peninsula by Captain Back and Messrs. Dease and Simpson.

So far as navigators have been enabled to explore these icy regions, the sea opposite the first two divisions of this coast is free from islands; but opposite to and running parallel at no great distance from the latter third, a line of coast has been observed which has received the name of Victoria Land and Wollaston Land. It cannot, however, be of any very great width, inasmuch as it is known that Parry's Islands and Banks's Land lie behind it, still further to the north.

From the Isthmus of Boothia to the north runs the western shore of Boothia Felix, the northern extremity of which is bounded by Barrow's Strait—a passage leading from Baffin's Bay, through which Captain Parry sailed from the eastward in 1819, when he discovered the before-mentioned Parry's Islands and Banks's Land. The eastern coast of Boothia Felix is bounded by the Gulf of Boothia, which washes on the east the shore of Cockburn Island and Melville Peninsula, and communicates with Baffin's Bay by numerous passages well known to the readers of arctic voyages as Barrow's Strait, Prince Regent's Inlet, Lancaster Sound, &c.

Thus it will be perceived that the field of operations is divisible into two great sections, separated by the Peninsula of Boothia, the one consisting of a great extent of coast bordering on seas of which very little is known or even conjectured; the other of a vast series of gulfs and bays, and an intricate network of islands, harbours, and passages, most of which have been visited and described, more or less cursorily, by preceding navigators. There is, however, a desolate region which may be considered the common province of the explorers of both these divisions; for should either of the exploring parties reach their stations in sufficient time, and find the state of the ice favourable, the voyagers who should pass through Barrow's Strait from Baffin's Bay, or traverse the long seas between Behring's Straits and Boothia Peninsula, or who should reach the coast by descending the Coppermine, or Back's River, would find themselves on the unknown regions which surround Parry's Islands and Banks's Land, and which probably consist of an endless succession of ice-bound rocks; this common territory it would no doubt be the desire of all to reach, since it would afford the greatest likelihood of finding the long lost adventurers; because, for the reason that it is unknown, it was to that quarter that the researches of Sir John Franklin would be directed, and because it was reasonable to anticipate that these experienced navigators, if existing at

all, would be detained under some circumstances unknown to previous experience, and not on any of those shores whose dangers and difficulties, and the means of overcoming them, were well known.

The physical geography of the extremities of North America being such as has been described, and the probable condition and situation of the Expedition such as is above surmised, it was evident that time was of the essence of the question; and the attention of the public and of the Government being, though after much unhappy delay, thoroughly aroused to the duty of affording prompt succour to officers probably perishing from their unlimited devotion to the service, nothing could be more energetic and comprehensive than the steps taken to perform this sacred obligation: no exertion, no expense, nothing that experience could devise or science suggest, were wanting to the emergency. The plans of the Government were put into execution with all the promptitude of zealous officials; numerous schemes for extending the area of search and communication beyond the presence of the ships and boats, and of affording succour under the most desperate circumstances were suggested, and, where practicable, adopted; above all, the zeal of the officers of the service knew no limits in the performance of the sacred duty of brotherhood, and the most experienced arctic voyagers, and the most daring and intrepid seamen sought to be employed on so heroic a service. The Hudson's Bay Company and its officers fully shared the enthusiasm, and acknowledged and nobly performed their duties.

It was, after due consideration, resolved that three independent expeditions should be hastened to the region of search with the least possible delay, in order that the probable scene of detention should be thoroughly and immediately explored. Of these one, consisting of properly-fitted ships, was to pass through Behring's Straits as far to the eastward as the ice should permit of navigation, and from the point of stoppage should detach expeditions overland and by boat until every nook and corner of the coast to the mouth of the Mackenzie should be thoroughly examined; while those remaining by the ships should explore the seas to the north, lest Franklin and his companions should have penetrated so far, and there met with disaster. The second expedition was to consist of boats and canoes, which, descending the Mackenzie from the posts of the Hudson Bay Company on the Great Slave Lake, should turn eastward at the mouth of that river, and search the coasts minutely to the mouth of the Coppermine River; and thence by detached expeditions, in canoes and on foot, examine the shores, and particularly the northern shores, of Victoria Land, and even Parry's and Melville's Islands, if circumstances should allow. The coast from the Coppermine to Boothia Peninsula was to be left unsearched, both because there was no probability that Franklin could have gone to those parts, and because if he had, and had there met with some disaster, the means of escape to the other side of the peninsula were so easy and so obvious that it was from the western side (the Gulf of Boothia), and not from the east, that discovery and succour were most practicable. The third ex-

pedition was to consist of two ships, admirably adapted for the service, and fully provisioned and stored, as well for the maintenance of their own crews as for that of the rescued navigators—for to this Expedition it was fondly expected the happiness of carrying succour to the distressed would belong. These ships were to sail to Baffin's Bay, explore by every means the numerous straits, bays, and harbours which indent its ice-bound coasts, and push through Barrow's Straits into the extreme northern seas, investigating, so far as possible, Parry's Islands and Melville's Islands, and all other seas and lands which, unknown to us, might yet have been discovered by Sir John Franklin, and among which the catastrophe, be it what it might, which had consigned the helpless voyagers to fearful captivity, had probably occurred.

The first of these exploratory squadrons, that which was to pass through Behring's Straits, consisted of the *Herald* and the *Plover*, commanded by Captain Kellett and Commander Moore. The *Plover* had been dispatched early in 1848, with orders to arrive at her station as early as possible, and to make such preparatory explorations as should leave the squadron free to push on when the *Herald* should join. So effectually were these orders performed, that when the *Herald* arrived at Petropaulski (the St. Peter and St. Paul of Captain Cook) at the end of June, the *Plover* was not there, but there was a report that a vessel had *wintered to the northward*. Here Captain Kellett found several American whalers, bound for the Arctic seas in pursuit of gain; here also he found a daring Englishman, Mr. Sheddon, who, a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, had brought his little vessel, the *Nancy Dawson*, of 30 tons, from the Thames to Petropaulski by way of Hong Kong and the Loo Choo Islands, his object being none other than to go through the straits, and as far north as possible, in search of Sir John Franklin's Expedition! This gallant fellow placed himself and his vessel at the absolute disposal of Captain Kellett. After a narrow escape from shipwreck, the *Herald* reached Cape Espenberg at midnight, during which they had uninterrupted daylight, the only difference between the light of midnight and noon being as the light of a November day in England to that of a summer one. On the 15th July the *Herald* ran into Kotzebue Sound, and under Chamisso Island found her consort the *Plover*, which had arrived from her winter quarters near Cape Tchukatsky only the day previous, and, by way of losing no time, had already dispatched two boats for the Mackenzie River under Lieut. Lee; they were not, however, out of sight, and were recalled by signal. At Chamisso Island a boat's crew were employed in digging for flour left by Captain Beechy twenty-three years before, in a position indicated by directions on a rock, which were as perfect as the day when cut. The sand was frozen so hard that it emitted sparks with every blow of the pick-axe—the cask when found was perfectly sound, and out of 396 lbs. of flour which it contained, 175 lbs. were as sweet and well-tasted as any on board the ships. Accompanied by the *Nancy Dawson*, the ships sailed northward to Cape Lisburne, where,

at midnight, the sun showed his semi-diameter above the horizon; and from this point the shores were explored by boating expeditions. On the 25th July Wainwright's Inlet was reached. This point had been selected as the winter quarters of the *Plover*, which ship was intended to act as a base of operations from which the *Herald* should proceed to the northward, and the important boat expedition to the Mackenzie River should set forth, and upon which either could fall back for refuge in case of ill-success or disaster. This design was not, however, carried into effect at the time, owing to the *Plover's* draught of water. The boat expedition was ready to start on the 25th of July. It consisted of twenty-five persons, and four boats, which were strengthened to meet the nature of the navigation, and were stowed to the full with provisions for the crews, and pemmican for the special use of Sir John Franklin's party. The expedition was placed under the command of Lieutenant Pullen. The boats shoved off under three hearty cheers from the ships, which they as heartily returned. The gallant Shedden in the *Nancy Dawson* did not shrink from carrying out his intention to the uttermost, accompanying the expedition to the furthest practicable point, undergoing great danger of being crushed in the ice, and only returning when Lieutenant Pullen sent back two of his boats as being too large for further navigation.

Having dispatched their gallant companions on their perilous mission, the ships weighed anchor and stood to the north, now encountering all the rigours of the Arctic seas. In lat. 71° 5′ they fell in with the packed ice, extending N. W. by W. to N. E. as far as the eye could see, and forbidding all further progress. Fogs, streams of loose ice, and heavy floes, endangered the navigation. The only living things seen were a pair of small divers, and two remarkable birds like the female of the man-of-war bird, of a dingy black colour, and excessively long wings. They had now attained the most northern point of their voyage, lat. 72° 51′ N., long. 168° W. The sea-water was about 35° of temperature, and so transparent, that a white plate was distinctly seen at the depth of eighty feet.

After coasting the ice line for a considerable distance, the ships returned to Wainwright's Inlet, where they met a tribe of friendly natives, who not only entertained them with dances and songs, but sold them, for a little tobacco, 800 lbs. of reindeer flesh, and afterwards 14 quarters more. The ships now separated, to take up distinct cruising grounds. Some strange natural phenomena were now observed by the *Herald*. The sea was literally covered in streams with particles of a pink colour, like wood ashes, or coarse saw-dust from cedar; on placing it under a microscope no appearance of circulation could be detected. Walrus now became numerous, grunting around in parties of eight or ten; quantities of small pieces of driftwood, all pieces, which appeared to have been washed from some beach, floated around. Flocks of phalaropes, divers, and gulls, became numerous. The temperature of the water was about 45°.

Aug. 17, at 3 A.M. the temperature of the sea suddenly fell from 40° to 36°, and the ship shortened

sail, supposing they were near ice. At $9^h\ 40^m$ the look-out at the mast head made the exciting report of "Land oh!" the tops were soon crowded, and the eager spectators could discern, through lanes of ice, a group of small islands; and soon after beyond them a very extensive and high land was made out. There was a fine clear atmosphere (such a one, says the enthusiastic officer, as can only be seen in this climate), except in the direction of this extended land, where the clouds rolled in numerous immense masses, occasionally leaving the very lofty peaks uncapped, where could be distinctly seen columns, pillars, and very broken summits. The nearest land was twenty-five miles distant; the higher land seen, not less than sixty. The ship stood in, and the captain, with his boats, forced his way through the loose ice. They reached the island, and found running on it a very heavy sea. The first lieutenant, however, landed, having backed his boat in until he could get foot-hold, without swimming, and then jumped overboard. Captain Kellett followed his example; they hoisted the union jack, and took possession of the island in due form, in the name of Queen Victoria. The extent of this addition to the possessions of the British Crown, over which two of her subjects were able to walk for an hour, was nearly thirty feet, but presented eight species of plants: the rest of the island is perfectly inaccessible, and the summit, which raises its head some 1400 feet, and would have afforded a look-out over an area which the ships could not hope to traverse, could only be gazed on in useless longing. The island is about four and a-half miles from east to west, and two and a-half from north to south—inaccessible on all sides, and a solid mass of granite. "It becomes a nervous thing," says Captain Kellett, "to report a discovery of land in these regions, without actually landing on it, after the unfortunate mistake to the southward" (where the American voyagers reported a new continent, which Captain Parry sailed some miles over a year or two afterwards), "but as far as a man can be certain who has 130 pairs of eyes to assist him, and all agreeing, I am certain we have discovered an extensive land." The weather becoming bad, the ships reluctantly made all sail they could carry from this "interesting land."

Aug. 24. The steam launch off Point Hope, sighted the *Nancy Dawson* and the *Owen* with the large boats which Lieut. Pullen had sent back, and learnt the favourable progress of that expedition. From this time the weather became very tempestuous, and the *Herald* was obliged to run for Kotzebue Sound, where she found the *Plover* at anchor.

It had been arranged, as before stated, that the *Plover* should be laid up for the winter in Wainwright's Inlet. It was, however, found to be impracticable to get her in without altogether dismantling her; it was therefore now resolved that she should take up her quarters in Kotzebue Sound, and every arrangement having been made suitable to the emergency, the *Herald* left her officers and crew to their dreary winter solitude, and sailed on the 29th September for Mazatlan, whither also the *Nancy Dawson* retired; and where, it is painful to add, her enterprising owner died.

The expedition in the boats under Lieut. Pullen, though remarkable as an undertaking of great perseverance and danger, does not present much for record. The directions given to their gallant Commander were to make the best of their way to the Mackenzie River, keeping close to the shore, carefully watching for any marks which Sir John Franklin's party might have left: on arriving at Point Separation, they were, if unsuccessful in their search, to leave every information which might prove useful should Sir John Franklin's party thereafter attain that point, and return to the *Plover;* but if that should be impracticable, they were to make for a post of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Peel River. These orders were performed with the utmost precision. The expedition parted from the ships on the 26th July, and pushed on to the eastward. On their voyage they fell in with numerous parties of natives, who were very friendly, but who gave the disheartening information that they had seen nothing like ships. The *Nancy Dawson* kept up with the expedition and afforded the utmost assistance, but the gallant owner was put to sad trouble by his mutinous crew, who, not having the same enthusiasm as their commander, were terrified at the idea of being locked up in the ice for the winter, and threatened in such case to "do for him." Lieut. Pullen seized some of the discontented and put them in irons; and as the yacht now returned with the large boats, harmony was in some degree restored. From this point (Point Barrow) Lieut. Pullen pushed on for the Mackenzie in the two whale-boats. On the 10th August they sighted low land and found themselves among large quantities of drift-wood, whence they concluded they were off the mouth of the large river Colville. Near Return Reef they had a skirmish with a pilfering tribe of natives, which happily ended without bloodshed. On the evening of the 27th August they entered the Mackenzie River, thus carrying out in the most complete manner that part of the plan of search assigned to the expedition through Behring's Straits. Every bay and inlet of the coast from the Straits to the Mackenzie had been searched, and it had been ascertained beyond doubt that no traces of Franklin were to be found on that part of the Arctic Coast. Lieut. Pullen and his boats ascended the Mackenzie, and on the 3rd of October arrrived at Fort Simpson, where he found Mr. Rae, who had been left behind by Sir John Richardson, as will next be narrated.

The overland expedition under Sir John Richardson, whose explorations were to commence at the point where Lieut. Pullen's eastward course stopped, comes next in geographical order. On the 4th June, 1847, five seamen, fifteen sappers and miners, four boats, 15,800 lbs. of pemmican, and other provisions and stores, were dispatched from England to York Factory, the chief post of the Company in Hudson's Bay. These were hurried forward by Chief Trader Bell to the distant quarters of Cumberland House, Beaver Lake, and Cedar Lake, where they passed the winter in huts, and supported themselves by hunting and fishing. The gallant chief of the expedition, Sir John Richardson, landed at New York in the middle of April;

he was accompanied by the experienced and enterprising Dr. John Rae, whose journey in the Gulf of Boothia in 1846 is recorded in the ANNUAL REGISTER of 1847, and who was destined to bear an important part in the present enterprise. These chiefs pushed on with unabating speed by the Hudson and Lake Champlain to Montreal; thence through Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, and Huron; thence through Lake Superior, Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods, and Lake Winnipeg—a preliminary journey of astonishing length and labour; reached Cumberland House on the 15th June, and overtook the advanced expedition at Methy Portage on the 20th June, 1848.

The transit over these dreary districts is of a complex and most laborious nature; sometimes the broad expanse of a vast lake conveys the travellers and their equipment in boats with little fatigue and danger; from this placid course they may suddenly find themselves caught in an impetuous torrent, which, issuing from the lake, speeds down towards the sea in a series of magnificent cataracts, or of "rapids" beset with rocks or falls, to be caught in which would be destruction; here the traveller finds his ease turned to excitement and toil—the canoes must be emptied, and every article and these embarcations themselves transported on sledges and even on the backs of the *voyageurs*, across the land until a more practicable part of the river can be struck—such passages are called portages. At other times the whole equipment of the party must be carried over dangerous swamps or broken forest ground, at others over ice or frozen snow. Such a portage was the first difficulty of Richardson's party. The whole of the boats and stores of the expedition were carried on men's shoulders across the Methy Portage, a distance of eight miles. Having on the 15th July reached the last portage on the Slave River, three boats were arranged for the sea voyage, with full loads of pemmican and eighteen men. In these Sir J. Richardson and Mr. Rae embarked, to proceed with all speed to the mouth of the Mackenzie. Mr. Bell and the rest of the party, with two boats containing the reserve stores, were sent back to the Great Bear Lake with orders to establish a fishery near Fort Franklin for the relief of the party should they be compelled to return up the Mackenzie, and to build storehouses and huts at the other extremity of the lake should the expedition, as was proposed, return up the Coppermine River.

The expedition passed rapidly down the Mackenzie, and on reaching Point Separation, the apex of the delta formed by that river, and, as will be remembered, the extreme eastern point assigned to the expedition under Lieut. Pullen, left stores and letters for that party. They reached the sea on the 4th August, and at Point Encounter fell in with 300 Esquimaux, who, as well as the tribes scattered along the coast which they subsequently met, received them joyfully, but agreed in the chilling intelligence that no ships had passed that way. On the 22nd August the expedition had reached Point Cockburn. The weather, which had hitherto been of the usual summer temperature of that region, now became very cold, with frosts and frequent snow storms. By keeping to the shallows, by cutting passages for the

boats where the packs abutted against the rocks, by dragging the boats over the smoother floes, and by occasional portages, the boats were with infinite labour and danger brought round to the mouth of the Coppermine River, a distance from the Mackenzie, including the sinuosities of the coast, of 800 miles. The boats had, however, become unseaworthy; it was apparent that the return journey must be made overland; and the boats were therefore unloaded, their contents concealed for future use, and the vessels drawn up out of the reach of danger. The party were laden with provisions for thirteen days, cooking utensils, a portable boat, and other necessaries, and set out on their painful journey on the 3rd September, and on the 15th with much labour, and traversing some large rivers, reached their destined quarters at Fort Confidence.

The results of this arduous undertaking had proved entirely negative; it was certain that neither the ships nor stragglers of Sir John Franklin's party had reached any part of this tract of coast. The state of the ice had, however, prevented the party from crossing to Wollaston Land, and thus completing in one season the instructions of the Admiralty. Sir J. Richardson appears to have been strongly impressed with the expediency of searching these shores: through the opening between Wollaston and Victoria Lands a rapid flood-tide sets in from Coronation Gulf; the fifth clause of Franklin's instructions would guide him nearly in the direction of the strait in question; and if so, Franklin's ships were probably, in Richardson's opinion, shut up in some of the passages between Victoria, Banks's, and Wollaston's Lands.

The examination of the opening in question, was entrusted to Dr. Rae, whose great powers of endurance and firmness of purpose had been repeatedly displayed. One boat only remained fit for service; this was carefully fitted for the purpose, and a crew selected who were competent to find their way back in the event of any accident befalling their leader. This expedition was to set out when the season should break up. In the meanwhile the whole party, properly hutted, and well supplied with provisions, remained in the encampment, diverting the dreary solitude of the winter months, the officers by scientific observations, and the men in hunting and fishing.

In May, 1849, when the season offered facilities for travelling, Sir John Richardson and Mr. Bell, with all of the party who were not retained to serve with Dr. Rae, left the encampment, and, retracing their outward route, regained the abodes of civilized man.

The narrative of Dr. Rae's journey is soon told. On the 8th June, 1849, the party set out from Fort Confidence for the purpose of exploring the opening between Victoria and Wollaston Lands. They descended the Dease, and entered the Coppermine, still full of ice. On this river they fell in with natives of Wollaston Land, who assured them they had seen neither white men, ships, nor boats. On the 30th July they reached Cape Krusenstern, from which point they proposed to cross over to Wollaston Land: but the channel was choked with ice, and all passage by land was impossible from the high rocks. After waiting, therefore, until the 22nd August, during which period they saw numerous other natives, who

gave them similar assurance that no ships had been seen there, the expedition was abandoned, and the party returned to Fort Confidence—losing Albert, an intelligent and faithful Esquimaux, through the mismanagement of the boatman—where they were joined by Lieut. Pullen from Behring's Straits, as before related.

Thus it will be perceived that the plans of the Government for searching for the lost Expedition by means of parties to the west of the Peninsula of Boothia Felix had been successfully carried out, and it became nearly certain that Sir John Franklin and his men were not cast away on those shores.

The third, and in respect of magnitude and equipment the most important, of the expeditions dispatched to search for Sir John Franklin, was that under the gallant and experienced captain, Sir James Clark Ross. To this party it seemed probable that the discovery and relief of the missing navigators would fall, since it was destined to perform that part of the well-devised plan of the Admiralty which consisted in exploring the Arctic seas from the westward; and as it would follow the course pursued by Franklin, should they once hit upon signs of his track, they would be enabled to follow up the search with some certainty, and it was hoped with success. Accordingly no expense was spared in preparing a squadron which should be qualified to insure, humanly speaking, a successful issue. Two fine ships, the *Enterprise*, of 470 tons, and the *Investigator* of 420 tons, with 140 officers and men, were rendered as strong as wood and iron could make them, and fitted with every appliance that experience in Polar navigation could suggest; each was provided with a launch fitted with a steam-engine and screw-propeller. The commander of the expedition was the same officer who had so much distinguished himself as second in command to his uncle Sir John Ross in Boothia Felix. His second in command was Captain E. J. Pim, who had acquired Arctic experience under Sir Edward Parry. The instructions directed Sir James Ross to proceed direct to Lancaster Sound and Barrow Straits, narrowly to search the shores of those inlets, and those of Wellington Channel, Cape Clarence, and Cape Walker: if a convenient harbour could be found near Garnier Bay, or Cape Rennell, the *Investigator* was to be laid up therein for the winter, during which exploring parties were to be dispatched in all directions to the west and along the western coast of North Somerset and Boothia, and to the southward to investigate a tract which stands blank in our maps. In the meanwhile the *Enterprise* was to push on to the westward to reach Winter Harbour or Banks's Land. From this position parties were to be dispatched to explore all the coasts and islands, one of which, after investigating the western face of Banks's Land, was to push on to the main land and join Sir John Richardson's expedition at Fort Good Hope; another was to make similar explorations on the eastern coast of Banks's Land, and thence to Cape Krusenstern, where they were to leave a depôt of provisions for Sir John Richardson, in case any of his party should have pushed on so far. The completeness of the search by this squadron was insured by sending out the *North Star* with an ample sup-

ply of stores to refit the ships. The Admiralty further stimulated the exertions of the several exploring parties, and of many private persons who had become deeply interested in the subject, by offering a reward of 20,000*l.* to such ship or ships, or to any exploring party or parties of any country as should render efficient assistance to Sir John Franklin, or to his crews. To this sum Lady Franklin added 3000*l.*

The ships sailed on the 12th June, 1848. On the 13th July they left the Danish settlement of Upernavik, and speedily got into the regions of ice. On the 23rd August they reached Pond's Bay; and on the 26th Possession Bay, where they found the paper left by Parry on his visit in 1819. On the 1st September Cape York was reached. The search had now commenced in right earnest. Every day papers were thrown overboard inclosed in casks, guns were fired in foggy weather, blue lights burned every night, and every precaution taken that they should not pass the missing men, if living, unnoticed. The purport of the information was to give Franklin an account of what was being done for his deliverance, and to recommend him to make for Port Leopold as being the surest point of succour. The squadron itself made for this point, but experienced the greatest difficulty in reaching the harbour; succeeding so critically that one day more would have cut them off from the rendezvous they had themselves appointed. It was impossible now to comply with the Admiralty instructions to lay up the *Investigator* and push on with the *Enterprise*—both vessels were fixed immovably in the ice within 200 yards of each other. The harbour was entered on the 11th Sept. The winter was passed in comparative comfort, owing to the ample means supplied by the Admiralty. Exploring parties were sent out, who placed depôts of provisions at all likely points, and a great number of white foxes were trapped and turned loose after metal collars having the position of the ships, &c., engraven upon them had been clinched round their necks, some of which it was hoped might fall into Franklin's hands. In May, 1849, Sir James Ross conducted a large exploring party who traversed the shores of North Somerset, and made very extensive explorations. Smaller expeditions were sent out at the same time under other principal officers, without obtaining the slightest trace of the object of their search. In August they commenced cutting the ships out of the ice, and on the 28th, they succeeded in getting clear of the harbour.

In order that no means of preservation should be wanting to Franklin's party should any of them succeed in reaching Port Leopold, Sir James Ross left in that harbour a house of refuge, twelve months' provisions, and the *Investigator's* steam launch, which was so lengthened as to form a fine vessel capable of conveying the whole party to the whale ships.

When about twelve miles from the harbour, the ships were closely beset with ice, which speedily formed into one dense mass from which there was no escape, and by which the ships were so crushed as to become extremely leaky. The Expedition now had the dreary prospect before them of being closed in by ice during a fearful winter of ten or eleven months' duration. It was therefore with a mixture of

hope and anxiety that they perceived that, on the wind shifting to the westward, the whole body of the ice began drifting to the eastward at the rate of eight or ten miles daily. Every effort on their part was totally unavailing, for no human power could have moved the ships a single inch; they were thus completely taken out of their hands, and in the centre of a field of ice more than fifty miles in circumference were carried along the southern shore of Lancaster Sound. They drifted thus until abreast of Pond's Bay, to the southward of which they observed a great number of icebergs stretching across their path, and presenting a fearful prospect of their worst anticipations. But when least expected, their release was almost miraculously brought about: the great field of ice was rent into innumerable fragments, as if by some unseen power! The crews now worked with energy to warp the ships clear of the floes, but it was not until the 25th of September that both ships were freed. "It is impossible to convey any idea of the sensation we experienced, when we found ourselves once more at liberty, whilst many a grateful heart poured forth its praises and thanksgivings to Almighty God for this unlooked-for deliverance." As further stay was useless, the ships bore away for England, which they reached on the 28th October, 1849.

By the first intelligence dispatched by Sir James Ross to England, he stated his intention of sending home the *Investigator*, leaving the *Enterprise* to pursue the search alone. This was deemed injudicious, and the *North Star* was immediately dispatched, as well to countermand this plan, as to supply stores, &c., to enable a continued joint search. She was placed under the command of Mr. Saunders, with orders to find the expedition if practicable, but on no account to hazard a winter in the ice. She sailed on the 16th May, 1849. For a long time no intelligence was received of this ship, and fears were entertained for her safety. It appeared, however, that she was beset by ice off Cape York on her passage out, and was obliged to take refuge in Wolstenholme Sound, where she was frozen in on the 12th October. During the winter a few natives visited the ship, and four of her crew died. These circumstances appear to have originated the reports sent home by Sir John Ross and Captain Austin, which inspired the unfounded hope that Sir John Franklin and his crews had been recovered. The *North Star* was unable to escape from her frozen prison until the 3rd August, 1850. She bore up for Lancaster Sound, but the season was one of unusual severity, and she was unable to reach Port Leopold, as instructed; provisions and stores for 100 men for twelve months were therefore landed on Wollaston Island, and the ship returned home. On her return voyage she met several of the vessels dispatched from England on a second search. The severity of the season may be conceived, when it is stated that on the 24th February and again on the 27th the thermometer marked 63½ degrees *below zero*—the coldest natural temperature ever registered, the lowest point during Sir John Ross' expedition being 60 degrees below zero.

The total failure of this well-digested and comprehensive scheme of exploration naturally excited

great feelings of disappointment in England, and indeed in the whole civilized world. But instead of annihilating the hopes of Franklin's countrymen, it seemed rather to animate them with a dogged resolution to recover them, if recovery should be within the limits of human possibility. As though by one impulse, several fresh expeditions were instantly projected. The Admiralty ordered the *Investigator* and *Enterprise*, which had just returned from Lancaster Sound, to be refitted, and to proceed under Captain Collinson and Comm. M'Clure, to join the *Plover*, which it will be remembered had been left at the entrance of Behring's Straits, and to proceed on the search beyond Point Barrow in such direction as the information received from the officers of the *Plover* should indicate, the general instructions being to reach Melville Islands if possible. These two vessels sailed from Plymouth on the 20th January, 1850, and passed through the Straits of Magellan to the Sandwich Islands, and thence made their way to Behring's Straits. The *Enterprise* made Wainwright Inlet on the 15th August, where, finding none of the vessels, she attempted to reach Point Barrow; but falling in with the ice, and being unable to find any passage, she bore away for Point Hope, and thence to Grantley Harbour, where she found the *Plover* preparing to lay up for the winter, and was soon after joined by the *Herald*. The discretional instructions given to Captain Collinson were to take the place of the *Plover* as the reserve ship and send that vessel to the southward to recruit her officers and men;—but it was found that Grantley Harbour did not afford a sufficient depth of water for a ship of the *Enterprise's* draught, that the *Plover* was already partly dismantled, and that the whaling ships were able to pass up the open water for three weeks before the harbours were free from ice; for these reasons Captain Collinson judged it expedient to alter the arrangements, to leave the *Plover* in her winter quarters, having replaced her disabled men and replenished her stores, and himself to proceed to Hong Kong, with a view of again attempting the passage of the straits at the return of the season. The *Investigator* arrived at Kotzebue Sound at the end of July.

We will now resume the narrative of the proceedings of the *Plover* during her dreary sojourn in the frozen wilderness. It has been stated that the *Herald* left the *Plover* to her solitude in Kotzebue Sound on the 29th September, 1849. Commander Moore immediately set to work to make everything snug for the winter. The ship was dismantled, made secure, and "housed in," fire-wood collected from the "drift," and arrangements for scientific observation made. On the 23rd October the ice had permanently closed in. In the months of November and December the ship was visited by a large number of natives, who bartered reindeer flesh and fish for tobacco, an addition to their supplies which enabled them to "enjoy the close of the year with something of the comfort appropriate to that time." The winter was passed in instruction, plays, and other amusements. Excursions were made into the neighbourhood, in the course of which some reports were picked up, which were deemed worthy of care-

ful investigation. In November, 1849, a native of Buckland River stated that two ships as large as the *Plover*, and resembling her in the number of masts, &c., had in the course of the summer of 1848 stood in shore to the eastward of Point Barrow, and were visited by some natives in a biadar, and that after they had been on board a short time the water shoaled, when the vessels put about to the northward, on which the natives left them; after which they were not seen again.

On the 30th April Mr. Pim, mate, returned from Michaelouski Redoubt, bringing a report from the Russian authorities at that place to the effect that in the summer of 1848 a party of people, consisting of two officers and ten men, were on the north coast of the continent, with two boats; that they were in some degree of distress, and that they had bartered their arms, &c., with the Indians for flour and other provisions. In May a somewhat similar report was received. These rumours naturally gave rise to anxious hopes that some clue to Sir John Franklin's fate had at length been obtained. Inquiries were set on foot, but nothing more could be ascertained; it appeared that there might be some degree of foundation for the reports, but on the other hand it seemed quite as likely that they were tales got up by the natives in the hope of receiving reward. The crew of the *Plover* now awaited the breaking up of the ice in great anxiety to sail to the northward, to follow up the inquiry. It was not, however, until the 4th July that the ship could be moved to Chamnisso Island, at the mouth of the harbour, receiving much injury in effecting this. On the 15th July the *Herald* arrived, when Commander Moore hastened on board and informed Captain Kellett of the reports he had received, and requested permission to sail instantly to the north. This being acceded to, the *Plover* sailed on the 17th, and arrived at Port Hope on the 20th, and at Icy Cape on the 23rd. This being the farthest point to which the ship could proceed, Commander Moore left her with an expedition in two boats, and arrived at Point Barrow on the 27th. The natives here were very friendly; but although every inquiry was made relative to the people reported to have been at Point Barrow during the past winter, nothing could be ascertained. "I then commenced my interrogatory, when I was informed that a number of people like ourselves had arrived at a river called the Ko-pak; that they had bartered their arms for food, were now dead and buried by the natives there. On my further questioning them as to the manner of their deaths, they appeared reluctant to answer me." Commander Moore now pushed on to Dease Inlet, but found the natives had all left; he therefore returned to the *Plover* for the purpose of obtaining reinforcements, in order to push on to the Mackenzie and ascertain, if possible, who those people were that were reported to have met their death near the river. On the 5th August he arrived at Wainwright Inlet, where he met a large number of natives who had just arrived from a bartering expedition to the northward, from whom he received further information respecting the boats which were said to have arrived at the Ko-pak. "They told me that the crews had quarrelled with the

natives, who then shot them with arrows and stabbed them with knives till they were all killed, after which they were buried, some on one side of the river, and the remainder on the other, and that the natives had collected the arms, which were represented as making a large pile. They also told me that one of the boats still remained at the Ko-pak, but the other had been washed away by the sea."

Commander Moore now proposed to take the most persevering steps to follow up the search, by wintering the *Plover* at Point Barrow, and making her the starting point for exploring expeditions in all directions; but Captain Kellett refused his assent to a proposal which rendered the destruction of the ship and her crew more than probable. The *Plover* therefore returned to Kotzebue Sound, but nothing being heard there of Captain Collinson, who was now the chief in command of the exploring expedition through Behring's Straits, and Kotzebue Sound having been found a dangerous winter harbour, the *Plover* sailed to Grantley Harbour, Point Clarence, where she was joined by Captain Collinson, in the *Enterprise*, on the 1st September. The officers and crew of the *Plover* suffered severely from scurvy.

It is not necessary to relate the proceedings of the *Herald*, whose duty was rather to aid the expedition than to take an active part in the search, further than to state the reasons which induced Captain Kellett, as Commander Moore's superior officer, to forbid the detention of the *Plover* at Point Barrow; which were, first, prudential reasons, as to the safety of the ship and crew; secondly, that upon investigation it appeared to Captain Kellett, that the reports of the Esquimaux had been entirely created by the anxiety of the officers and crew of the *Plover* to obtain information respecting the missing ships and white men, which had caused the cunning natives to know exactly how to frame their reports; that the whaling vessels spread the same inquiries among the natives, and fostered their reports; that other natives of the same tribes and villages, when suddenly questioned, knew nothing of the tales related by their companions; and that some of the reports told circumstances known to be false or that could be accounted for by known facts. This conclusion will probably be acquiesced in, when it is considered that Commander Pullen traversed the same shores, and that both Richardson and Rae had been in the neighbourhood, without hearing any similar reports. It is indeed most probable that the presence of these expeditions had given the foundation for the native tales—but of this Captain Collinson could know nothing. On the 23rd September, 1850, the *Plover's* house being finished, her provisions all landed and stored, and the ship dismantled, the *Herald* left Commander Moore and his unwearied crew to the severities of another Arctic winter, and sailed for the Sandwich Islands.

Although, from the known circumstance that the ice presented an almost impenetrable barrier to the passage of ships through Lancaster Sound, the dispatch of a searching expedition through Behring's Straits was a precaution not to be omitted, it was not by this course that the greatest probabilities of success were offered: it was from the

westward that the rescue was probably to be expected, and therefore the Admiralty resolved on an expedition in that direction. But from the time that had passed away it was evident that time had become a most important element, and it was determined to send four vessels to effect a simultaneous search. Two strong teak-built ships, the *Resolute* and *Assistance*, and two screw steamers, the *Pioneer* and *Intrepid*, were dispatched under the command of Captain Austin, who had sailed with Parry in 1824.

In order that nothing should be wanting to the completeness of this second search, expresses were forwarded, by the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, to Dr. Rae and Lieut. (now Commander) Pullen (for the gallant officer had received his promotion while on his expedition) to descend the Mackenzie as soon as the season of 1850 opened, and to resume their search around Banks's and Victoria Lands, and the Melville and Parry Islands. No intelligence of their proceedings has yet been received.

Private enterprise seconded the efforts of the Government. Lady Franklin, whose devotion to the cause was well worthy her noble husband, and numerous friends and sympathisers, provided large funds; and two ships, the *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia*, were dispatched under the command of Mr. Penny, an experienced whaling captain. The veteran Sir John Ross volunteered to undertake a private expedition with funds obtained by private subscription, and sailed with two small vessels, the *Felix* and *Mary* (12 tons only). The Hudson's Bay Company revigorated the land journey of Dr. Rae (the failure of which has been already narrated). A third private expedition, at the expense of Lady Franklin, was dispatched in the *Prince Albert* Captain Forsyth, to search the bottom of Prince Regent's Inlet, an unlikely spot, and omitted in the general scheme, but which it was deemed improper to overlook. The nation of the United States caught the generous flame. The state had no fit vessels and no funds—the vessels and part of the funds were found by a noble-minded merchant, Mr. Grinnell of New York, who devoted 30,000 dollars to the cause. The squadron was placed under the command of Lieut. de Haven, an officer of the United States navy.

The *Resolute* and her consorts were fitted with every appliance that could be suggested either for the comfort of their crews, the prosecution of their search, or for warning Sir John Franklin of the means adopted for rescuing him; among which may be mentioned an immense quantity of small balloons, each calculated to remain in the air twelve hours, and with a moderate wind likely to be carried 500 or 600 miles in that space of time. Thirty-two packets of printed slips of paper are connected to each balloon, to be detached at intervals of five minutes, by a slow match, each packet falling into innumerable separate slips, to be spread over a great space by the winds. The ships carried nine boats of wood, two of gutta percha, and six air-inflated india-rubber sheets, &c., and provisions for three years. Captain Austin's orders are to use every exertion to reach Melville Island, detaching two of the ships to search the shores of Wellington Channel and Cape Walker. The

squadron sailed on the 4th May, 1850.

The *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia*, under the command of Captain Penny, sailed from Aberdeen on the 13th April, and have the same fittings and stores as Captain Austin's squadron. Their instructions are to proceed first to Jones's Sound, to examine if there is any probable foundation for the rumours respecting the missing Expedition which had been received thence; they were then to try Wellington Channel and the Parry Islands, or, failing this, to examine Alderman Smith's Sound: to return in the summer of 1851.

The *Felix* and her tender sailed from Ayr, destined to touch at Holsteinburg, Whale Island, or Upernavic, for two Danish interpreters of the Esquimaux language; thence to proceed to Barrow's Strait, and to search minutely the shores of Cape Hotham, the western extremity of Wellington Channel, and Banks's Land, and, leaving the tender there, to push on as far as practicable.

The *Prince Albert* (a ketch of 89 tons) sailed from Aberdeen on the 5th June, with the intent to search the bottom of Baffin's Bay.

The American Expedition left New York in May—the vessels admirably fitted—to examine Wellington Channel, the coast to the westward of Cape Walker, Jones's and Smith's Sound,

As the time came round when it was possible to receive dispatches from the exploring ships, the public anxiety gave rise to numerous reports, which on examination proved to be baseless. One of these bore so much the semblance of truth that it received credence, and the daily journals announced the "Safety of Sir John Franklin's Expedition." In July, 1849, the *Chieftain* and *Truelove* and other whalers had, with their characteristic daring, actually got as far as Pond's Bay, when immediately some natives came on board, and without questioning, a man drew a sketch, and by signs and words stated that two ships had been frozen up for four years on the west side of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that other two had been frozen up on the east side for one year; that the two ships which had been there the longest had tried to get beyond Cape Rennell, but not being able, had come into Prince Regent's Inlet to winter, where the ice had not broken up since; that he and his companions had been on board all the four ships in March last, and they were then all safe. The native also drew a sketch of the position of the vessels, and drew paths leading from the one squadron to the other, showing that there had been intercommunication. From this information the masters of the *Chieftain* and *Truelove* nobly deemed that although they had valuable cargoes on board, they would be disgraced if the attempt were not made to render all the assistance which they were capable of doing. They accordingly pushed on to Croker's Bay and Admiralty Inlet, where, finding all their efforts unavailing, they deposited stores of provisions, and returned. From what misunderstanding this report arose has never been ascertained.

All the English vessels were congregated in Melville Bay, off Cape York, on the 13th August. Acting in the spirit of their instructions, and with the best feeling of mutual confidence, they

formed a plan of operations in which the following division of searching labour was made. Captain Austin's expedition of two ships with two attendant screw steamers was divided; and the nine assembled ships of all the commands were divided into five commands, which we will enumerate in an order corresponding to the geographical position of their region of search:—1. Captain Ommanney, with his ship *Assistance* and her steam-tender *Intrepid*, was to search the whole northern coast of Barrow's Straits—marked on the maps as North Devon—from Cape Warrender in Lancaster Sound to the Wellington Channel. 2. Captain Penny, with his two ships, the *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia*, was to proceed on his special survey of Jones's Sound, leaving such traces of his progress to the north-west, that when Captain Ommanney gained the westernmost extremity of his region he should be able to communicate with Captain Penny. 3. Sir John Ross was to proceed at once, with his two ships, the *Felix* and *Mary*, to the Wellington Channel, and search all the region from Cape Hotham to the west end of Melville Island; and if possible search down south-westwards along Banks's Land. 4. Captain Austin, with his ship *Resolute* and her steam-tender *Pioneer*, was to begin at Pond's Bay, and explore the whole southern coast of Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits; and, if possible, push along by Cape Walker, till he should have connected his southern explorations with the terminal voyagings of Sir James Ross. 5. Captain Forsyth, with his single ship, the *Prince Albert*, was to go down Regent's Inlet to Brentford Bay, to cross the isthmus, and explore the west side of Boothia Felix; and to extend his inquiries in all directions over the unknown region south of Cape Walker and Banks's Land. The Americans reached Leopard's Harbour at the same time as Sir John Ross.

The vessels started on their allotted courses on the 14th Aug.

It will be useless to trace minutely the progress of these several detachments in performance of the duty assigned to them; it will readily be believed that everything that enterprise and zeal could suggest was done without shrinking.

In October, 1850, dispatches were received from Sir John Ross and Captains Penny and Ommanney, dated Admiralty Inlet, August 22, which brought a report of another character; namely, that Franklin's ships had been wrecked at the top of Baffin's Bay in 1846, and that the exhausted crews had been overpowered and massacred by a savage tribe. On investigation there seemed to be no further foundation for this report than the presence of the *North Star* in those parts, and the death of four of her crew.

At length, however, something like authentic traces of the lost mariners appeared to be really discovered, and that of such a nature as to give rise to hopes that they might be traced and rescued.

This important intelligence was brought by the *Prince Albert*. Captain Forsyth, who finding it impracticable to perform the part assigned to him in the search, being baffled by the severity of the cold, returned home, bringing with him the dispatches of the other ships. Amongst these was a paper de-

posited by Captain Ommanney on Cape Riley, of which the following is a copy:—

"HER MAJESTY'S ARCTIC SEARCHING EXPEDITION.

"This is to certify that Captain Ommanney, with the Officers of Her Majesty's ships *Assistance* and *Intrepid*, landed at Cape Riley, on the 23rd of August, 1850, where he found traces of an encampment, and collected the remains of materials, which evidently prove that some party belonging to Her Majesty's ships have been detained on this spot; Beechey Island was also examined, where traces were found of the same party.

"This is also to give notice that a supply of provisions and fuel is at Port Leopold. Her Majesty's ships *Assistance* and *Intrepid* were detached from the squadron under Captain Austin, off Wolstenholme, on the 15th instant, since when they have examined the north shores of Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits, without meeting with any other traces. Captain Ommanney proceeds to Cape Hotham and Cape Walker in search for further traces of Sir John Franklin's Expedition.

"Dated on board Her Majesty's ship *Assistance*, off Cape Riley, 23rd August, 1850.

"(Signed) ERASMUS OMMANNEY."

Captain Forsyth landed on Cape Riley on the 24th August (the day after Captain Ommanney quitted it), and found the paper in a cairn, and adds his confirmatory evidence: "We observed five places where tents had been pitched, or stones placed, as if they had been used for keeping the lower part of the tents down; also great quantities of beef, pork, and birds' bones, a piece of rope with the Woolwich naval mark in it (yellow)." Other vessels were immediately dispatched to the spot, and the evidence carefully collected and transmitted to England.

This is the only evidence which has yet been obtained of the existence of Franklin since he was seen on the 26th July, 1845. The question is, are they relics of his party?

Captain Beechy landed on Cape Riley on the 22nd August, 1819; but a breeze sprung up almost as soon as they had landed, and they immediately re-embarked. His journal affords conclusive evidence that these marks were not left by him. The bones and rope could not have been carried by the Esquimaux from the wreck of the *Fury* (1825), for the peculiar mark was not introduced into the rope manufactured in the Royal Dockyards until after Parry's Expedition had sailed. They could not be traces of Captain Ross's parties, for it is shown that none of them approached Cape Riley within 30 miles.

A very minute and careful report on the substances found at Cape Riley was made by Sir John Richardson, of which the following are the chief points:—

Five pieces of bones were examined and found to be those of beef, pork, and sheep; they were sawn and notched, and were precisely such as would come from the provision casks supplied by the Victualling Department to Her Majesty's ships. They were evidently not more than a few years old, having lost little of their original weight, and indurated animal matter, fat, and marrow could be seen with the microscope in their structure. Sir J. Richardson concludes that they could not have been exposed *more* than four or five years; while, on the other hand, from their being somewhat worn down by attrition and the action of the elements, he infers that they could not have been exposed *less* than that period. Other portions of

bones, being those of the walrus, reindeer, and seal, were found on the Cape; these were quite divested of all animal matter, were much worn, and could not have been deposited more recently than half a century. *None* of these bones had the marks of teeth, which is conclusive proof that they had never been seen by the Esquimaux or their dogs.

The other articles picked up were, a piece of one inch and a half rope having an eye spliced in at each end, bleached on the surface, but so fresh within that in some places sufficient tar remained to soil the finger; a piece of canvas having the Queen's mark, apparently a part of a boat's swab; a chip of drift timber, the surface of a knot, which had been exposed for many years to the action of the atmosphere; but subsequent to this exposure, cut from the log by an iron axe, not a stone hatchet.

The five circles of stones were of larger diameter than the circles of the tents used in our expeditions; but this is ingeniously accounted for by the supposition that when the tents were struck, the stones were removed *outwards*, which would materially enlarge the circle.

The captain superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard reports upon the rope decisively:—1. The first supply of yellow worsted for marking rope was not received before the 11th June, 1824 (after Parry's Expedition in the *Hecla* and *Fury* had sailed), and none was issued to the ropery for use until the 14th. 2. There is very strong ground for saying that the rope in question was not manufactured until after 1841: it is of Hungarian hemp in the opinion of the store-keepers and master rope-maker, none of which was received into the yard prior to 1841.

In the opinion of Captain Parry and Colonel Sabine, the stone circles mark precisely such an occupation as would be necessary for scientific observations. For these purposes *five* tents would be required; viz., three for the magnetical instruments, each of which requires a separate tent, one for the other instruments, and one for the party. There were observed in the centre of the circles large stones as if for fireplaces, but no marks of fire on them; these were just such stones and in such positions as would be used for stands for the instruments or for steadying them.

Cape Riley is precisely the locality which Sir John Franklin would have chosen for making observations before plunging into the unknown regions of the Polar Sea. It is at the north-western point of Barrow's Strait, at the entrance to Wellington Strait, which it was a point of Franklin's instructions to explore; and there seems to be very little reason to doubt that these remains were really traces of his Expedition. Yet it seems strange that so experienced an officer left no memorandum of his visit and no depôt of provisions to retreat upon in case of necessity; both of which it is customary for the commanders of such adventures to do.

On finding these interesting relics, Captain Ommanney pushed on, endeavouring to trace up the track thus opened to him. The other ships, on receiving the intelligence, hastened to the same quarter, and commenced a diligent and minute search.

Thus, then, at this late period some traces of our unfortunate officers have been discovered, and some hopes raised that our exertions will not have been in vain.

To recapitulate the present condition of the exploring parties as they were left by the last intelligence: the *Plover* is now in winter quarters in Grantley Harbour, Kotzebue Sound, awaiting the return of the summer of 1851, to resume her search beyond Cape Barrow and the lands north of the north-west coast of America, in which she will be assisted by the *Herald*, and the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*. Dr. Rae and Commander Pullen will, in the same season, descend the Mackenzie, and explore Banks's and Victoria Lands, and Parry's and Melville Islands, and the seas and coasts westward of the Boothia Peninsula. Captains Austin and Ommanney, with their squadron of the Queen's ships, the private ships, and the American squadron, will penetrate through Barrow's Strait, and Wellington Strait, and minutely examine all the shores, islands, and channels into which that icy region is broken up. We may rest assured that nothing that individual zeal and public duty can perform will be left undone to restore our lost navigators to their country—all that national honour and private sacrifice can suggest has been cheerfully afforded to the sacred task. May God prosper the issue!

THE GREAT EXHIBITION

OF THE

INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

THE promotion of Trade and Manufactures by means of collections of works of industry and art, is not entitled to the merit of novelty. In modern times, however, the idea has been worked out with more of system and purpose, and was probably suggested by the wide effects produced by two causes of the same nature, but which had no intentional bearing upon that subject, viz. the galleries of beautiful or rare products of art or nature collected by the wealthy and educated with the object of gratifying the eye and correcting the taste; and from the exposure for sale and commerce of beautiful or useful articles in the stores of individuals, or more particularly at the great fairs or bazaars, which in former times were the chief features of commercial enterprise. These two circumstances operated powerfully upon each other, and while the wares of the manufacturer derived a higher tone of beauty and refinement from the exquisite forms or colours presented in the galleries of the noble, the latter received fresh accessions of artistic productions from the merchant, and demanded from the artizans articles of higher intellect and more cultivated taste.

The beneficial effect thus casually derived from the exposure of the works of art and skill could not escape the observation of reflecting observers. In England this knowledge was brought to practical purposes about a century ago, when (viz. in 1756–7) the Society of Arts not only offered prizes for specimens of manufactures—as carpets, tapestry, porcelain, &c., but exhibited the works offered for competition: this being also about the time that the Royal Academy had organized its exhibition of painting, sculpture, and engraving. In France these "expositions" have been adopted with marked success, being systematically pursued under the guidance of a Minister specially presiding over the *Department of Commerce and Industry;* and that of 1844 was so singularly successful as to suggest the expediency of reviving the custom in England. The Society of Arts, the first to originate, was first in resuming the design; and in 1847 their Council organized a limited exhibition of manufactures, which were placed on view in their rooms. The exhibition attracted marked attention; and in 1848 another Exhibition of the Works of Art and Manufacture was thrown open to the public, in which the beautiful specimens of pottery, porcelain, and glass, the products of our modern manufacturers, placed in contrast with the coarse uncouth vessels used by our forefathers even down to recent times, impressed the spectator at a glance with the astonishing improvements which had been made, especially in articles of general utility: while again, many exquisite examples of Faenza ware, Sêvres, and Dresden

china and other valuable articles (lent freely, be it honourably recorded, by their wealthy owners), suggested how much remained to be done. Another exhibition followed, which consisted in chief part of works in the precious metals, in which the most glorious specimens of mediæval and sixteenth century art and the clumsy articles of every-day life were placed beside the choicest efforts of modern artists and the cheap and well adapted productions of our manufacturers. The Queen placed in this display the two far-famed works of Benvenuto Cellini, the Nautilus Cup and the Shield of Achilles. It must be remarked, that hitherto these exhibitions had been confined, both in England and France, to local or national productions, with rare examples of art in the possession of private collectors, and with purposes exclusively local or national.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, being President of the Society of Arts, had taken great interest in these beautiful exhibitions, and had been mainly instrumental in carrying them into operation. To His Royal Highness is due the comprehensive idea of gathering together in one place the best examples of contemporary art and skill, of the natural productions of every soil and clime, of whatever nature, and of every degree; and as the collection was to include the whole world, so the benefits were to be open to the people of every nation and of every class; it should be a friendly rivalry of nations in the arts of peace, and strengthen the bonds of universal society by a physical perception of the means by which mankind might be knit together, by inculcating a practical sense of mutual interest and general advantage. In order further to attain that this design should be of and for all nations, and nothing national, it was resolved, in a wide spirit of reliance on the universality of the good to be worked out, that governmental assistance should be avoided; the people were appealed to to supply the funds, and it was made known (and the resolution proved as wise as it was confident) that the support of foreign people would be expected. It was also made known that prizes to the extent of 20,000*l.* would be awarded to the most meritorious exhibitors. The design was accepted with the general approbation it so well deserved. The people of England embraced the proposal as individuals and as communities. A Royal Commission was appointed to manage the undertaking, local committees were formed in most provincial towns, and a spirit of unity was obtained by an admirable organization:—the Lord Mayor of London, as the chief magistrate of the greatest commercial and manufacturing city in the world, invited the chief magistrates of all the cities and boroughs in the United Kingdom to a splendid banquet—Prince Albert and the Ambassadors representing all the states of Europe and America being also guests—at which the great design may be said, in a popular phrase of the day, to have been "inaugurated." If the project was received in England with favour, it created "a sensation" on the Continent. The manufacturers of the foreign countries made eager preparations for exhibiting the best productions of their workshops, and to enter upon the competition in their greatest strength. Commissions were appointed in most foreign

States to give organization to their efforts; Persia, Tunis, and other States considered almost beyond the pale of civilization partook of the general movement. Subscriptions to supply the funds poured in from all quarters, from individuals, from corporate bodies, and in some cases from national grants; and a sum of 75,000*l.* was collected. The design, extensive in its conception, grew beyond its projectors' expectations by the earnestness of the people; and by the grant of a charter of incorporation became one of the institutions of the land.

As it had been determined that the Exhibition should be opened on the 1st of May, 1851, it now became necessary to fix upon the place in which the collection should be exhibited. It was at once apparent that no building at present in existence would suffice to display a fifth part of the contributions announced. The Committee calculated that no edifice covering less than 16 or 18 acres would be adequate for the purpose. A temporary structure was resolved upon, and the Committee requested plans for the building, announcing at the same time, that no pecuniary reward would be given. Again the confidence of the Committee was nobly met; no less than 245 designs and specifications were sent in by architects of every country. The design which the Commissioners deemed the most suitable for the purpose, and from which the chief parts were to be composed, was the production of a Frenchman; the great feature was an enormous dome which would have diminished those of St. Peter's or St. Paul's into insignificance. It was made an indispensable condition, that the materials of the intended edifice should be such as could be removed without great loss. While the design was in this incipient state of progress, a gentleman in no way connected with architecture, though of known taste, and conversant chiefly in the pursuits of natural history, Mr. Paxton, came forward with a plan so simple and effectual, and at the same time so original, that all preceding designs were laid aside, and this adopted without hesitation. The building erected in Hyde Park on this simple plan resembles a conservatory on an enormous scale; it is composed, with slight exceptions, of the two common materials, iron and glass; wood being used only in the fittings. It is 1848 feet long, 408 broad, and 66 feet high; crossed by a transept 108 feet high, and 72 feet wide, and also 408 feet in length, for the purpose of inclosing a grove of noble elms, which the public taste would not allow to be cut down. This great breadth is divided into five buildings, rising by two steps of 72 feet each on each side to a centre or nave 120 feet wide: in the interior, the nave is subdivided into a clear unobstructed avenue the whole length of the building, 72 feet in span, and 64 feet high; and, on each side, aisles 24 feet in width, horizontally divided into galleries, which run round the whole of the nave and transept. The wings exterior to the centre or nave on each side, are 72 feet in width, and have an aisle on their outer side 24 feet in width, which likewise carries galleries at the same height as those of the nave, and as bridges or cross galleries are thrown from one to the other of these, these wings are broken up into a series of courts each 48 feet in width. These wings are 44 feet high. The outermost wings

consist of one story only, 24 feet high, and have no galleries. Ten double staircases, 8 feet wide, give access to the galleries from the nave. The building is, within 10 feet, twice the width of St. Paul's, and four times as long. The great simplicity of the plan consists in this—that the cast-iron columns are all of the same size and pattern, and the girders are also cast in the same mould—four columns and girders being placed in relative positions formed a square of 24 feet, which could be raised to any height, merely by placing other columns and girders upon them; consequently, this vast building consists of a series of multiples of 24. The sash-bars are uniform throughout, and the panes of glass are consequently of an uniform size. The number of columns used in the entire edifice is 3230; there are 2300 cast-iron girders for supporting the galleries and roofs, besides 1128 intermediate bearers or binders; 358 wrought-iron trusses for supporting the roof, 34 miles of gutters for carrying off the rain-water to the columns (which are hollow, and serve as water pipes), 202 miles of sash-bars, and 900,000 superficial feet of glass, weighing upwards of 400 tons. The weight of the wrought iron used is 550 tons; of the cast-iron 3500 tons: 600,000 cubic feet of wood are used in the fittings. The building covers about 18 acres of ground, and with the galleries gives an exhibiting surface of 21 acres; the length of the tables for laying out the goods is 8 miles. The total area of the ground-floor is 772,000 square feet, that of the galleries 217,100 square feet. The total cubical content of the building is 33,000,000 feet. The glass roof consists of a series of "ridges and valleys" 8 feet wide; and provision is made for ventilating by means of louvre or luffer boards which admit air but exclude rain; the south side and the roof are provided with a canvas covering for the purpose of tempering the heat and light. In addition to this vast erection is another apartment on the north side, 96 feet long, and 24 feet wide, containing the boilers which set the machinery in motion.

The proposal of Mr. Paxton, which resulted in this wonderful construction, was not decided upon until the 26th July, 1850, and considerable modifications were necessary, and the working drawings had also to be prepared. The tender of Messrs. Fox, Henderson and Co. for its construction was accepted at the same time—the principal terms being that they, the contractors, should erect the entire building for the sum of 79,800*l.* if the materials should remain their property, they being at the expense of removal—for 150,000*l.* if the materials became the property of the Commissioners. Messrs. Fox, Henderson and Co. further contracted to have the whole of the prodigous edifice erected and covered in, and ready to be delivered over to the Commissioners for painting and fitting on the 31st December, 1850—an undertaking scarcely less marvellous than the building itself, considering that at that moment no single piece of iron or pane of glass was prepared.

The site, a portion of Hyde Park, extending from the Cavalry Barracks to the Albert Gate, bounded on the south side by the road which skirts the Park wall, and on the north by the well-known ride called Rotten Row, was delivered over to the

contractors on the 30th July; the first column was fixed on the 26th September.

As the design was novel, so the appliances for carrying it out presented much of originality—even the first step, that of inclosing the ground, was new and ingenious: a double row of uprights, being the same timbers which were afterwards to be used as joists, were driven into the ground at suitable intervals; boards, which were to form the future flooring, were dropped into the interstices, and held in their places by iron rings dropped over the head of each pair of uprights—thus not a single nail was used in the whole enclosure, not an inch of plank was injured or wasted, and the whole underwent an admirable seasoning. The ground was next traced out, the exact position of each column being ascertained by the theodolite, and concrete foundations formed. The chief materials of the structure, the iron columns and girders, now began to pour in.

As every casting was delivered on the ground, it underwent a careful examination, and was immediately painted. The girders, upon the perfect soundness of which the stability of the galleries and roof mainly depended, were subjected to a rigorous test, in a machine arranged for the purpose. One of Mr. Henderson's patent cranes was so placed, that, on a waggon containing girders being brought beneath its range, a girder was lifted from the waggon and deposited upon a weighing apparatus. An account having been taken of its weight, the girder was again lifted by the crane, and carried forward to an extremely strong frame, the two ends of which corresponded in form and dimensions to the connecting pieces with their projections. The girder being securely confined in these clutches, a force was exerted upon it at the two points upon which the weight of the floors and roofing would have to be carried, that is to say, immediately over its vertical lines. The force thus communicated was applied by two pistons, forced upwards by a modification of the hydraulic press. A registering apparatus affixed to the pipe leading from the force-pump to the testing-machine, afforded the means of adjusting the pressure exercised by the hydraulic press. A careful observation of this apparatus conveyed the assurance, that every girder, according to its ultimate destination, was proved to a strain of either 9, 15, or 22 tons. After testing, the girder was released from its confinement, again raised by the crane, and stacked in a convenient place ready for removal. So admirably were the various arrangements made for conducting these operations, that it was possible for a girder to be lifted from its waggon, weighed, secured in the testing-machine, proved, released, again raised, and finally deposited in less than four minutes.

In order to elevate the columns to their places, what is known in technical language as a pair of shear-legs, was employed. This simple apparatus consists of two poles lashed together at their heads, and maintained in a steady position by ropes extending from the apex of the triangle formed by the base-line of the ground and the inclination of the poles to one another, to stakes driven into the ground at a considerable distance. From the apex of the triangle a series of ropes passing over pulleys

were suspended perpendicularly; and, by means of this "fall," the majority of the columns, girders, and other heavy portions of the construction, were elevated to their places. Modifications of the simple apparatus described sufficed to hoist almost every part of the necessary ironwork. A connecting-piece was attached to each column previous to its elevation; and so soon as two columns with their connecting pieces were fixed, a girder was run up, slipped between the projections of the connecting pieces, and secured in its place. An opposite pair of columns having been similarly elevated, another girder was attached to them; and thus two sides of a square were formed, and maintained in a vertical position by poles acting as supports to them. Two other girders being then hoisted, and slipped between the connecting pieces on the remaining two sides of the squares, a perfect table was constructed. The "shores" or supports were then removed, together with the shear-legs, and the whole apparatus was at liberty, for the purpose of recommencing a similar operation in an adjoining 24-feet bay.

When a sufficient number of these bays had been completed (starting from the intersection of the Nave and Transept) to warrant the addition, the hoisting of the columns for the first floor was commenced; more lofty shear-legs being of course employed. The extension of the ground-floor structure proceeding, as that of the first floor was carried on, a base was in turn afforded for the columns of the third tier; and thus the iron framework of the whole building rose from the ground, firm and secure, without involving the necessity of any scaffolding whatever.

While these operations of actual structure were being carried on, the work of preparation was yet more vigorously pushed. The Paxton gutters and sash-bars, prepared by ingenious machinery, were got ready by mile lengths. The latter were even painted by mechanical assistance.

While the various machines were busily operating in the preparation of the necessary framework to receive the glass, the makers of the glass were not less actively employed. The large size of the sheets required (4 feet 1 inch by 10 inches), and the short time within which the immense quantity necessary had to be supplied, demanded the employment of numerous additional hands, and workmen had to be sought for from abroad to assist in the completion of the order within the requisite time. The mode of manufacturing the description of glass employed is a great improvement on the old system of crown-glass making, as by it the variation of the substance occasioned by the thickness of the glass, as it approaches the bull's-eye, is completely avoided. In the manufacture of sheet glass, the workman, having taken up a lump of glass on the end of his pipe, alternately blows, swings his ball of glass to and fro, and rolls it upon a metal table until it assumes the form of a long cylinder; the ends being then taken off, and the cylinder cut in the direction of its length, the sheet of glass falls down, is flattened to a perfectly true face, and is then trimmed off and finished.

During the preparation of the materials necessary to commence

the construction of the Paxton roofing, active progress had been made in the framing of the wrought-iron trusses requisite to span the central 72-feet nave, and the 48-feet avenues on each side of it. A steam-engine of 6-horse power gave motion to drilling, punching, and cutting-machines. By means of these, the necessary pieces of bar-iron were adjusted to their requisite lengths.

While these active preparations for the construction of the roofing were in progress, the daily supplies of castings of every description were of the most abundant nature; no less than 316 girders having been cast and supplied in one week. As fast as the columns came upon the ground, they were taken to their places and immediately fixed. Up to the 20th of September, 77 columns had been supplied. By the week ending the 25th of October, the average number fixed per week amounted to nearly 200, and that rate of supply was continued for several subsequent weeks.

The attention of the contractors was next directed to the formation of the transept ribs. The choicest timber was selected for that purpose: their form was set out upon a platform erected for the purpose, and the timbers for the first rib laid down. When the rib thus commenced was completed, it was made to serve as a template for the construction of a second; and thus one was fitted upon the others, until the pile had accumulated to four. Three of these having been then laid down in other places, the remainder were constructed upon them in a similar manner.

As supplies of the smaller castings necessary to complete the various portions of the structure poured in, the work of erection and putting together proceeded with wonderful rapidity.

Towards the beginning of December, the climax of activity was arrived at, and the most trying operation in the whole construction of the building commenced, namely, the hoisting of the main ribs for the great transept-roof.

The raising of the main ribs commenced on the 4th of December, and the whole sixteen were fixed in one week. It occupied about an hour to raise a pair of ribs from the ground to the level of the lead flat, but the previous preparations involved a much longer space of time. Eleven men worked at each crab, and about sixteen were employed on the lead flat, to guide the ribs in their ascent, and see to the safe condition of the shear-legs and tackle. Considering the anxious nature of this performance, it must be regarded as a most gratifying circumstance, that the whole operation was accomplished without any untoward occurrence.

No sooner had the skeleton of the transept-roof been completed than the work of glazing the whole roof commenced. And in this, ingenious machines were employed; one variety of these was capable of accommodating two glaziers; these machines consisted of a stage of deal, about 8 feet square, with an opening in its centre sufficently large to admit of boxes of glass, and supplies of sash-bars, putty, &c., being hoisted through it. The stage rested on four small wheels, travelling in the Paxton gutters.

The dexterity acquired by the men in working the machines was very remarkable. By means of them, 80 men in one week put in upwards of 18,000 panes of glass,

being not less than 62,600 feet superficial. The greatest number of panes inserted by a man in one day was 108, being 367 feet 6 inches of glazing."

It is gratifying to be able to state that Messrs. Fox, Henderson and Co.'s astonishing contract to deliver over the building—or "the Crystal Palace," as it was now generally denominated, on account of the fairy-like beauty of the structure—to the Commissioners, on the 31st December, was punctually performed—the crystal edifice had sprung out of the ground almost with the silence and rapidity of Aladdin's Palace; and although the severity of the frost had put a stop to the operations of the glaziers, yet three-fourths, and by far the most important portion, had been covered in; and punctually on the 1st of January the Commissioners occupied the vast space with their carpenters, painters, and artizans, and urged forward the final preparation for the reception in the world's wonder in architecture of the world's wonders of art.

Among the later operations connected with the completion of the work, the most remarkable for the celerity with which it was conducted, was the ornamental painting of the nave roof. Iron straps, attached to the trusses, supported a number of scaffold poles, on which a perfect cloud of boards was laid, and as many as between 400 and 500 painters, by these means, worked their way, with extreme rapidity, from one end of the building to the other.

By the 1st of May the building was completed; the interior and a great part of the exterior were painted; the roof covered with canvas, and the crowds of workmen of all kinds, exhibitors, and their assistants, were replaced by the vast assembly collected to witness the inauguration of the Exhibition by Her Majesty, which took place punctually on that day, as determined sixteen months before.

PATENTS

From January 5th to December 28th, 1850.

*** It is frequently difficult to make an abstract of the lengthy descriptions given by the patentees of their inventions, sufficiently short for the purpose 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.

Ackroyd, *dressing fabrics*, June 19
Adorno, *cigars*, July 31
Ainslie, *bricks, tiles, &c.*, Nov. 30
Allan, *electric telegraphs*, Nov. 16
Allemand, *producing light*, Nov. 14
Amberger, *magnetic power*, Oct. 3
Anderson, *spectacles*, Nov. 30
Anderson, *soap*, April 30
Andrew, *preparing warps*, Feb. 21
Arkell, *candle wicks*, April 20
Ashe, *nautical instruments*, Nov. 14
Ashurst, *varnishes*, April 18
Ashworth, *spinning and weaving*, May 29
Atherton, *steam engines*, Feb. 7
Attwood, *tubing*, April 15
Auchterlonie, *ornamental fabrics*, Feb. 7
Auld, *steam engines*, Dec. 19
Babington, *incrustation*, Nov. 7
Bachhoffner, *light and heat*, Dec. 19
Baddeley, *ornamental earthenware*, Oct. 17
Baldwin, *generating steam*, June 19
Baldwin, *carpets*, Dec. 12
Ball, *heating ovens*, Nov. 12
Bancks, *paper*, Nov. 30
Baranowski, *counting*, April 23
Barber, *desk seals*, Nov. 30
Barbor, *artificial fuel*, Jan. 17
Barclay, *smelting and fans*, Jan. 15
Barclay, *rotary engines & fans*, Sept. 5
Barlow, *spinning cotton*, Oct. 17
Barlow, *railways*, Jan. 3
Bateman, *life-boats*, Nov. 2
Baxter, *lifting apparatus*, Dec. 12
Beadon, *decomposing smoke*, Jan. 19
Beart, *bricks and tiles*, Oct. 10
Beatson, *computing angles*, Jan. 29
Beattie, *steering vessels*, Sept. 5
Beetson, *waterclosets*, July 23
Bell, *waterclosets and air-traps*, July 25
Bell, *dressing bran, &c.*, June 6
Bendall, *agricultural implements*, Nov. 23
Bennett, *doors and blinds*, Dec. 12
Berger, *starch*, Jan. 26
Bernard, *pneumatic springs*, Oct. 3
Bernard, *boots and shoes*, Dec. 4
Bessemer, *ornamenting surfaces*, July 22
Bessemer, *centrifugal apparatus*, July 31
Bicknell, *cleaning grain*, June 7
Binns, *piercing machines*, June 24
Black, *folding machine*, Nov. 7
Blakemore, *ploughs*, Nov. 30
Blinkhorn, *glass*, Feb. 11
Boggett, *engines and pumps*, Oct. 3
Booth, *obtaining power*, July 15
Booth, *gas*, Nov. 12
Boril, *bricks*, Nov. 30
Borland, *weaving machinery*, Nov. 2
Botturi, *elevating fluids*, Dec. 19
Bower, *screws, bolts, and nails*, July 23
Bradford, *locks and fastenings*, July 22
Brisbane, *looms*, Sept. 19
Brooman, *abdominal supporters*, July 31
Brooman, *agricultural machines*, Dec. 7
Brooman, *purifying water*, Sept. 19
Brooman, *railways*, Nov. 7
Brooman, *types*, March 7
Brooman, *zinc*, April 20
Brown, *fluid meters*, June 1
Brown, *metallic casks*, July 17
Brown, *lift and force pumps*, Nov. 19
Brown, *electro-telegraphy*, March 7
Browne, *disinfecting*, Oct. 10
Browne, *weaving, &c.*, Oct. 24
Bruce, *rotary engines*, Aug. 22
Buckwell, *springs*, April 18
Budd, *coke*, June 11

Burch, *printing carpets*, Sept. 28
Burt, *window blinds*, Nov. 30
Burton, *sewers*, Jan. 11
Bury, *glazing and embossing*, Jan. 31
Bury, *preparing and spinning*, Oct. 10
Bury, *cleaning & spinning silk*, Oct. 10
Cadby, *musical instruments*, Aug. 12
Cartali, *preparing yarns*, June 4
Carte, *musical instruments*, March 7
Carter, *lighting*, March 23
Chabert, *washing & drying linen*, Nov. 30
Chameroy, *paving*, Aug. 22
Chameroy, *boilers and pipes*, April 15
Chapman, *setting up rigging*, April 20
Charpillon, *gun locks*, Dec. 29
Cheverton, *imitation ivory*, June 19
Christen, *cylinder printing*, Sept. 19
Christie, *carding and spinning*, Nov. 7
Church, *cards*, March 7
Clare, *metallic casks*, Nov. 7
Clark, *electric telegraphs*, Nov. 12
Claussen, *bleaching*, Aug. 16
Clenchard, *orchil*, March 26
Clyburn, *wheel carriages*, Nov. 2
Coates, *bolts, spikes, and nails*, June 1
Coats, *turning and cutting*, Nov. 16
Cochran, *ornamenting fabrics*, Feb. 27
Cochrane, *pistons, firebars*, Sept. 5
Cochrane, *iron pipes or tubes*, Jan. 3
Colegrave, *saddles, ships' rigging*, Jan. 29
Colegrave, *valves, &c.*, July 3
Colman, *starch*, June 8
Connop, *casting-sand*, July 10
Cooper, *steam engines*, Jan. 11
Cormack, *purifying gas*, Feb. 21
Cotgreave, *draining*, May 22
Cowing, *hydraulics*, Jan. 17
Cowper, *tiles*, Dec. 19
Cox, *aërated waters*, June 11
Crawford, *drying paper*, July 10
Cross, *textile fabrics*, Sept. 5
Croskill, *mills*, Aug. 6
Crossley, *printing yarns*, Sept. 28
Cunningham, *reefing sails*, Nov. 30
Curtis, *sugar*, March 23
Dalgleish, *printing*, May 7
Dalton, *bleaching and dyeing*, Jan. 26
D'Angely, *privies and urinals*, June 4
Davidson, *lime kilns*, Nov. 2
Deakin, *rolling metals & tubes*, June 12
De Bergue, *steam engines*, April 15
De la Barre de Nanteuil, *propellers*, Nov. 2
Dent, *compasses*, July 17
De Witte, *printing*, March 7
Dick, *steel and gas*, Aug. 22
Dixon, *moulding iron*, Oct. 24
Dimsdale, *palates and gums*, April 15
Dixon, *sinks*, May 30
Donkin, *steam engines*, Feb. 9
Dorning, *bricks and tiles*, Jan. 3
D'Orville, *thread or yarn*, Dec. 19
Douhet, *disoxygenation*, June 1
Duckworth, *chicory*, Nov. 14
Dumesk, *reflectors*, May 22
Dummler, *obtaining fibres*, Jan. 31
Dunbar, *carriages*, July 23
Dunn, *motive power*, Dec. 26
Dunnicliff, *lace*, June 11
Duron, *turntables and presses*, Nov. 19
Eccles, *looms*, Sept. 19
Edmonds, *woollen fabrics*, July 17
Edmondson, *marking tickets*, March 19
Edwards, *motive power*, Nov. 7
Elliott, *woven fabrics*, June 1
Elliott, *bricks, tiles, and pipes*, April 27
Ellis, *railway carriages*, June 11
Elmslie, *protecting powder*, Nov. 30
Erard, *pianofortes*, Sept. 12
Everest, *watercloset*s, Dec. 7
Everitt, *boiler tubes*, June 12
Fairbairn, *cranes*, Nov. 7
Fairbairn, *spinning and weaving*, July 31
Fayrer, *steering*, Jan. 11
Fernihough, *motive power*, Oct. 10
Findlay, *turning*, April 5
Fontainemoreau, *consum. smoke*, Ap. 23
Fontainemoreau, *engines*, June 8
Fontainemoreau, *soda*, June 11
Fontainemoreau, *wafers*, April 23
Foot, *boilers*, June 27
Forster, *filtering*, June 27
Ford, *obtaining power*, June 3
Fowler, *draining*, March 7
Fowler, *steam engines*, Oct. 17
Franklinsky, *public carriages*, Dec. 5
Fréche, *obtaining power*, Aug. 12
Fulljames, *raising bodies*, June 26
Gatty, *carbonates*, June 11
Gedge, *lamps and candlesticks*, March 23
Gerard, *gutta percha*, May 7
Gibbs, *mortar and cements*, May 7
Glasgow, *compressing metals*, Jan. 12
Goodall, *cutting paper*, April 5
Goodfellow, *steam engines*, March 13
Gossage, *obtaining metals*, July 17
Gossage, *sulphuric acid*, Dec. 20
Grant, *temperature*, Oct. 24
Gratrix, *piled fabrics*, Dec. 26
Gray, *supplying water*, July 31
Green, *preparation of peat*, Dec. 19
Greenough, *motive power*, July 31
Greenough, *chairs and couches*, Nov. 21
Greenway, *propelling ships*, June 19
Gurlt, *extracting silver*, Oct. 10
Gwynne, *motive power*, Aug. 5
Gwynne, *sugar*, Feb. 27
Haddan, *carriages and wheels*, July 3
Haley, *looms*, Nov. 14
Hall, *looms*, Feb. 25

Hall, *steam engines*, Aug. 12
Hamilton, *sawing and cutting*, Sept. 28
Hamilton, *ventilating*, Nov. 25
Hanson, *steam engines*, June 19
Harding, *buttons*, June 12
Harding, *heckling and carding*, Oct. 17
Hargreaves, *consuming smoke*, April 18
Harlow, *bedsteads, &c.*, May 30
Harratt, *rolling iron*, Sept. 28
Harris, *barometers*, Dec. 19
Harris, *looped fabrics*, April 18
Hartas, *motive power*, June 19
Hayden, *drawing frame*, Oct. 10
Hazeldine, *wagons and carts*, July 23
Heath, *iron*, June 19
Hediard, *propelling*, Feb. 21
Helbranner, *excluding noise*, July 31
Heycock, *finishing and dressing*, Jan. 26
Hickman, *tubes*, May 25
Hill, *ores*, March 11
Hill, *preparing cotton*, July 15
Hills, *sugar*, June 1
Highton, *electro-telegraphy*, Feb. 7
Hinley, *castors*, Dec. 5
Hoby, *railways*, July 8
Hoby, *railways*, Dec. 7
Hodge, *steam engines*, July 8
Hodgkinson, *furnaces*, Nov. 2
Holdsworth, *warping*, March 11
Holland, *umbrellas*, Aug. 22
Holliday, *lamps*, Feb. 11
Hornsby, *agricultural machines*, July 8
Horsfall, *rolling metals*, March 19
Hosking, *valves, pumps, &c.*, Nov. 19
Houldsworth, *iron and metals*, Sept. 26
Howarth, *raising pile*, Nov. 14
Howells, *gun carriages*, Dec. 12
Huddart, *cigars*, Aug. 29
Humfrey, *fatty matters*, April 23
Hunt, *moulding*, June 20
Hurry, *lubricators*, May 22
Hurwood, *grinding*, May 7
Hynam, *taper dipping*, July 31
Illingworth, *preparing*, Aug. 22
Jackson, *heckling machinery*, June 6
Jackson, *soap*, June 11
Jacobs, *printing*, Oct. 24
Jenkins, *motive power*, March 18
Jennings, *waterproofing*, July 23
Jeffreys, *medicines*, Feb. 23
Johnson, *fixing colours*, Oct. 17
Johnson, *steam engines*, Dec. 12
Kane, *chairs and castors*, Aug. 5
Keates, *cylinders*, Aug. 16
Kingsford, *refrigerating*, Nov. 9
Knowles, *charcoal*, Nov. 19
Kurtz, *dyeing*
Laird, *building ships*, Jan. 19
Laird, *life-boats*, June 24
Laird, *loading ships*, Nov. 16
Laming, *gas*, April 23
Lamport, *lifting bodies*, June 19
Lancaster, *firearms*, July 3
Leigh, *spinning*, March 26
Lenox, *windlasses*, Feb. 23
Lerew, *sewing-machines*, Nov. 7
Leroy, *locomotives*, July 31
Liebhaber, *blasting rocks*, Nov. 14
Lightfoot, *printing*, Jan. 8
Lillie, *motive power*, Sept. 5
Lister, *combing*, March 20
Long, *steering*, Jan. 24
Longdon, *looped fabrics*, Sept. 12
Lucas, *printing apparatus*, Nov. 7
Mabley, *soap*, Oct. 3
Macalpine, *washing machines*, April 23
Macfie, *sugar and charcoal*, June 24
Macintosh, *motive power*, Feb. 12
MacLardy, *finishing*, June 12
Main, *printing machinery*, Nov. 8
Mair, *figured muslins*, Nov. 11
Malo, *propelling vessels*, June 20
Manly, *nails*, June 12
Marbe, *vegetable fluid*, April 18
Marnas, *indigo*, Dec. 12
Marsden, *scissors*, Nov. 12
Martin, *cleaning grain*, Nov. 16
Mason, *preparing cotton*, Dec. 12
Mason, *spinning and weaving*, Jan. 29
Massiah, *artificial marble*, Aug. 10
Masson, *vegetable substances*, Nov. 12
Mather, *scouring*, Sept. 5
Mather, *washing and drying*, Nov. 2
Mathew, *dressing slate*, March 23
Matthews, *sizing paper*, Nov. 2
May, *agricultural machines*, April 30
Mayo, *glass pipes*, Feb. 21
McDonald, *carriage springs*, Jan. 11
McNaught, *steam engines*, March 7
McNicoll, *raising weights*, June 6
Medhurst, *gas meters*, Nov. 12
Mein, *sheeps' fleeces*, Dec. 7
Melville, *locomotives*, July 17
Mercer, *preparing cotton*, Oct. 24
Meyer, *looms*, Aug. 10
Mills, *steam engines*, July 22
Millington, *corn-cleaning*, Oct. 24
Milwain, *closing doors*, Jan. 12
Milligan, *ornamental fabrics*, March 18
Michiels, *gas*, April 30
Michiels, *potatoes for seed*, Oct. 17
Mitchell, *writing materials*, June 24
Morewood, *coating metals*, Dec. 12
Morrell, *motive power*, Nov. 7
Mortimer, *magnetic needle*, Dec. 7
Napier, *separating fluid*, June 4
Nasmyth, *calico printing*, Sept. 19
Nasmyth, *heating*, March 12
Newington, *sowing & manuring*, Jan. 11
Newton, *boots and shoes*, June 6

Newton, *caoutchouc*, July 9
Newton, *carding*, June 11
Newton, *casting type*, April 23
Newton, *coating for wood*, Nov. 19
Newton, *composition*, March 23
Newton, *cloth, cushions, &c.*, June 8
Newton, *couplings*, May 28
Newton, *coupling joints*, March 26
Newton, *cutting files*, July 23
Newton, *cutting stone*, Dec. 12
Newton, *cutting types*, Aug. 29
Newton, *dyeing yarn*, Sept. 26
Newton, *hat bodies*, Jan. 29
Newton, *heating and lighting*, June 12
Newton, *hurdles and fences*, Dec. 12
Newton, *manufacturing yarns*, Oct. 10
Newton, *railways*, June 12
Newton, *refining gold*, Aug. 22
Newton, *refrigerating*, Aug. 22
Newton, *rotary engines*, June 11
Newton, *separating bodies*, Feb. 21
Newton, *ships' magazines*, Aug. 22
Newton, *ships and boilers*, Aug. 22
Newton, *ventilating*, May 22
Newton, *steam engines*, Dec. 7
Newton, *zinc and oxides*, July 23
Nickels, *fabrics*, Jan. 23
Nickels, *woollen fabrics*, Nov. 22
Nind, *sugar*, Dec. 19
Nye, *hydraulic machinery*, Nov. 12
Nye, *hydraulics*, Jan. 17
Omerond, *turntables*, Feb. 7
Ommanney, *steel*, Dec. 19
Page, *cleansing sewers*, June 1
Palmer, *candle wicks*, May 22
Palmer, *candles and lamps*, Dec. 29
Palmer, *night lights*, Nov. 9
Palmer, *gas holders*, Feb. 21
Panwells, *gas meters*, April 23
Pape, *musical instruments*, Dec. 20
Papps, *bedsteads*, Dec. 7
Parkes, *metals*, June 11
Pascal, *smoky chimneys*, Oct. 24
Paterson, *textile materials*, Sept. 12
Paxton, *roofs*, July 22
Peppe, *time-keepers*, Feb. 28
Percy, *alloys*, June 24
Pettitt, *glass and furnaces*, May 25
Phillips, *cutting turnips*, July 3
Phipps, *propelling*, April 5
Pim, *boilers and funnels*, July 3
Pincoffs, *printing and dyeing*, May 23
Pirsson, *steam machinery*, July 31
Pittar, *umbrellas and parasols*, Aug. 13
Platt, *spinning and doubling*, Dec. 2
Platt, *spinning*, April 11
Preece, *threshing*, March 26
Price, *filters*, Sept. 12
Prosser, *supplying water*, Aug. 22
Prosser, *tubes*, April 11
Protheroe, *oxide of zinc*, April 30
Pole, *steam engines*, June 11
Poole, *punching*, June 1
Radley, *fatty bodies*, May 25
Ramsbotham, *combing*, March 23
Rayner, *paving*, Dec. 7
Read, *compressing*, Dec. 29
Reid, *propelling*, April 15
Reinhard, *filtering oil*, Jan. 24
Remond, *envelopes*, April 15
Rennie, *gas retorts*, Sept. 5
Richards, *rollers*, March 2
Richardson, *magnesian salts*, Jan. 26
Riepe, *steel*, Jan. 29
Riepe, *refining steel*, Dec. 5
Ripley, *finishing cloth*, Nov. 19
Rishton, *urinals*, July 31
Ritchie, *tubes*, April 23
Ritchie, *carding*, Oct. 10
Ritchie, *stoves*, Nov. 30
Robbins, *railway carriages*, May 7
Roberts, *clogs and pattens*, June 19
Roberts, *textile fabrics*, Jan. 29
Robertson, *spinning*, June 6
Robinson, *lifting fluids*, Nov. 7
Rock, *carriages*, Nov. 9
Rodham, *purifying smoke*, Dec. 16
Rogers, *peat fuel*, Sept. 19
Rose, *gun-barrels*, Oct. 24
Roseleur, *tinning metals*, March 26
Rosenborg, *sawing*, March 7
Ross, *raising pile*, April 18
Rotch, *separating matters*, March 26
Rotch, *soap*, July 31
Rotch, *separating matters*, June 24
Rotch, *saltpetre*, Aug. 22
Rowley, *fastenings*, Nov. 30
Royce, *grinding corn*, Dec. 12
Russell, *war steamers*, Oct. 10
Samuel, *steam engines*, April 8
Saul, *spinning and twisting*, Sept. 5
Saunders, *sawing*, June 20
Schofield, *cutting pile*, Jan. 26
Scoffern, *sugar and valves*, Feb. 21
Scott, *pigments*, July 24
Scott, *docks, slips, &c.*, Nov. 9
Sears, *guns and cannons*, Jan. 11
Seely, *grinding*, April 5
Serionne, *buttons*, Feb. 9
Sharpe, *railway carriages*, June 4
Shaw, *railways*, Aug. 3
Shears, *refining sugar*, Oct. 17
Shepard, *elect. mag. apparatus*, Oct. 24
Shepherd, *telegraphs*, Nov. 23
Shiers, *textile fabrics*, Dec. 2
Shore, *dressing flour*, Nov. 12
Siddeley, *ships' fittings*, March 23
Sidebottom, *steam engines*, Jan. 3
Sidebottom, *looms*, June 11
Siemens, *electro-telegraphy*, April 23
Silvester, *setting steel*, July 17
Simpson, *raising bodies*, Jan. 19

Slack, *textile fabrics*, Feb. 21
Slate, *canal navigation*, Nov. 2
Slate, *stoves and furnaces*, Nov. 2
Smith, *folding paper*, July 17
Smith, *steam engines*, Sept. 5
Smith, *looms*, Jan. 17
Spence, *volatile liquids*, Nov. 12
Spiller, *cleaning wheat*, Jan. 29
Staite, *smoking pipes*, March 4
Starr, *bookbinding*, July 3
Steele, *coating metals*, Aug. 9
Stephens, *everpointed pens*, June 24
Stevenson, *spinning*, March 23
Stones, *peat*, March 7
Stopperton, *propelling*, June 12
Swindells, *products from ores*, Nov. 14
Sykes, *fibrous substances*, June 4
Sykes, *candles and wicks*, March 2
Tatham, *fibrous materials*, Nov. 2
Tatham, *fibrous substances*, May 7
Taunton, *motive power*, Jan. 17
Tayler, *looms*, March 7
Taylor, *fastenings*, Dec. 19
Tebay, *meters*, March 7
Templeton, *figured fabrics*, Jan. 29
Thomson, *hydraulics*, July 3
Thomson, *staining glass*, Aug. 22
Thompson, *digging earth*, Aug. 12
Thorneycroft, *crank axles*, Dec. 12
Tissereau, *hydraulic clocks*, Oct. 3
Todd, *sulphuric acid*, Feb. 27
Tolstoy, *dredging machines*, Nov. 19
Towling, *fuel and manure*, March 7
Trattles, *mallets and sawsets*, July 31
Traux de Wardin, *weaving*, Jan. 26
Tucker, *steam boilers*, June 1
Turner, *generating heat*, Dec. 7
Turner, *steam boilers*, April 15
Tuxford, *steam engines*, July 4
Valck, *grinding*, Jan. 31
Varillat, *colouring matters*, July 17
Varley, *steam engines*, March 23
Vidie, *liquid meters*, Nov. 9
Voyez, *paper hangings*, Dec. 7
Vries, *atmospheric engines*, June 11
Waddell, *steam engines*, June 11
Walker, *sheet iron*, March 28
Warmont, *dyeing wool*, Nov. 2
Warwick, *knitting machinery*, June 8
Waterlow, *copying*, Jan. 3
Watson, *dyeing*, June 4
Watson, *hat plush*, Dec. 2
Watt, *inland navigation*, Sept. 5
Weare, *galvanic batteries*, June 19
Webster, *gas*, Feb. 12
Welch, *fire-places*, March 23
Westrup, *cleaning meal*, Jan. 24
Whiffen, *registering machinery*, Feb. 21
White, *expressing juice*, July 31
White, *ballasting*, Jan. 8
Wild, *retaining water*, Aug. 17
Wilkins, *heat and light*, March 11
Wilkins, *lighting*, Nov. 7
Williams, *buttons*, Oct. 17
Williams, *furnaces*, Dec. 7
Wilson, *ventilator*, March 23
Wilson, *alum and ammonia*, Dec. 7
Wimshurst, *steam engines*, Nov. 12
Winter, *metallic vessels*, July 3
Wood, *carpets*, Oct. 10
Wood, *carpets*, Jan. 23
Wood, *fuel*, Dec. 7
Wood, *woven fabrics*, Dec. 11
Woodbridge, *rivets and bolts*, Sept. 5
Woods, *paving*, Nov. 30
Woolrich, *obtaining metals*, Feb. 21
Youil, *corking bottles*, May 8
Young, *minerals*, Oct. 17

POETRY.

THE PRELUDE.

(By William Wordsworth.)

INTRODUCTION.

AH! better far than this, to stray about
Voluptuously through fields and rural walks,
And ask no record of the hours, resigned
To vacant musing, unreproved neglect
Of all things, and deliberate holiday.
Far better never to have heard the name
Of zeal and just ambition, than to live
Baffled and plagued by a mind that every hour
Turns recreant to her task; takes heart again,
Then feels immediately some hollow thought
Hang like an interdict upon her hopes.
This is my lot; for either still I find
Some imperfection in the chosen theme,
Or see of absolute accomplishment
Much wanting, so much wanting, in myself,
That I recoil and droop, and seek repose
In listlessness from vain perplexity,
Unprofitably travelling toward the grave,
Like a false steward who hath much received
And renders nothing back.
Was it for this
That one, the fairest of all rivers, loved
To blend his murmurs with my nurse's song,
And from his alder shades and rocky falls,
And from his fords and shallows, sent a voice
That flowed along my dreams? For this, didst thou,
O Derwent! winding among grassy holms
Where I was looking on, a babe in arms,
Make ceaseless music that composed my thoughts
To more than infant softness, giving me
Amid the fretful dwellings of mankind
A foretaste, a dim earnest, of the calm
That Nature breathes among the hills and groves?

CHILDHOOD AND SCHOOL-TIME.

Fair seed-time had my soul, and I grew up
Fostered alike by beauty and by fear:
Much favoured in my birth-place, and no less
In that beloved Vale to which ere long
We were transplanted—There were we let loose
For sports of wider range.

* * * * *

Dust as we are, the immortal spirit grows
Like harmony in music; there is a dark
Inscrutable workmanship that reconciles
Discordant elements, makes them cling together
In one society. How strange that all
The terrors, pains, and early miseries,
Regrets, vexations, lassitudes interfused
Within my mind, should e'er have borne a part,
And that a needful part, in making up
The calm existence that is mine when I
Am worthy of myself! Praise to the end!
Thanks to the means which Nature deigned to employ;
Whether her fearless visitings, or those
That came with soft alarm, like hurtless light
Opening the peaceful clouds; or she may use
Severer interventions, ministry
More palpable, as best might suit her aim.

* * * * *

Wisdom and Spirit of the universe!
Thou Soul that art the eternity of thought;
That givest to forms and images a breath
And everlasting motion, not in vain
By day or star-light thus from my first dawn
Of childhood didst thou intertwine for me
The passions that build up our human soul;
Not with the mean and vulgar works of man,
But with high objects, with enduring things—
With life and nature, purifying thus
The elements of feeling and of thought,
And sanctifying, by such discipline,
Both pain and fear, until we recognise
A grandeur in the beatings of the heart.
Nor was this fellowship vouchsafed to me
With stinted kindness. In November days,
When vapours rolling down the valley made
A lonely scene more lonesome, among woods,
At noon and 'mid the calm of summer nights,
When, by the margin of the trembling lake,
Beneath the gloomy hills homeward I went

In solitude, such intercourse was mine;
Mine was it in the fields both day and night,
And by the waters, all the summer long.
* * * * *
Ye Presences of Nature in the sky
And on the earth! Ye Visions of the hills!
And Souls of lonely places! can I think
A vulgar hope was yours when ye employed
Such ministry, when ye through many a year
Haunting me thus among my boyish sports,
On caves and trees, upon the woods and hills,
Impressed upon all forms the characters
Of danger or desire; and thus did make
The surface of the universal earth
With triumph and delight, with hope and fear,
Work like a sea?

SCHOOL-TIME

Blest the infant Babe,
(For with my best conjecture I would trace
Our Being's earthly progress,) blest the Babe,
Nursed in his Mother's arms, who sinks to sleep
Rocked on his Mother's breast; who with his soul
Drinks in the feelings of his Mother's eye!
For him, in one dear Presence, there exists
A virtue which irradiates and exalts
Objects through widest intercourse of sense.
No outcast he, bewildered and depressed:
Along his infant veins are interfused
The gravitation and the filial bond
Of nature that connect him with the world.
Is there a flower to which he points with hand
Too weak to gather it, already love
Drawn from love's purest earthly fount for him
Hath beautified that flower; already shades
Of pity cast from inward tenderness
Do fall around him upon aught that bears
Unsightly marks of violence or harm.
Emphatically such a Being lives,
Frail creature as he is, helpless as frail,
An inmate of this active universe.
For feeling has to him imparted power
That through the growing faculties of sense
Doth like an agent of the one great Mind
Create, creator and receiver both,
Working but in alliance with the works
Which it beholds.—Such, verily, is the first
Poetic spirit of our human life,
By uniform control of after years,

In most, abated or suppressed; in some,
Through every change of growth and of decay,
Pre-eminent till death.
From early days,
Beginning not long after that first time
In which, a Babe, by intercourse of touch
I held mute dialogues with my Mother's heart,
I have endeavoured to display the means
Whereby this infant sensibility,
Great birthright of our being, was in me
Augmented and sustained.
* * * * * * * *
'T were long to tell
What spring and autumn, what the winter snows,
And what the summer shade, what day and night,
Evening and morning, sleep and waking, thought
From sources inexhaustible, poured forth
To feed the spirit of religious love
In which I walked with Nature. But let this
Be not forgotten, that I still retained
My first creative sensibility;
That by the regular action of the world
My soul was unsubdued. A plastic power
Abode with me; a forming hand, at times
Rebellious, acting in a devious mood;
A local spirit of his own, at war
With general tendency, but, for the most,
Subservient strictly to external things
With which it communed. An auxiliar light
Came from my mind, which on the setting sun
Bestowed new splendour; the melodious birds,
The fluttering breezes, fountains that run on
Murmuring so sweetly in themselves, obeyed
A like dominion, and the midnight storm
Grew darker in the presence of my eye:
Hence my obeisance, my devotion hence,
And hence my transport.
Nor should this, perchance,
Pass unrecorded, that I still had loved
The exercise and produce of a toil,
Than analytic industry to me
More pleasing, and whose character I deem
Is more poetic as resembling more
Creative agency. The song would speak
Of that interminable building reared
By observation of affinities
In objects where no brotherhood exists
To passive minds. My seventeenth year was come;
And, whether from this habit rooted now
So deeply in my mind, or from excess

In the great social principle of life
Coercing all things into sympathy,
To unorganic natures were transferred
My own enjoyments; or the power of truth
Coming in revelation, did converse
With things that really are; I, at this time,
Saw blessings spread around me like a sea.
Thus while the days flew by, and years passed on,
From Nature and her overflowing soul,
I had received so much, that all my thoughts
Were steeped in feeling; I was only then
Contented, when with bliss ineffable
I felt the sentiment of Being spread
O'er all that moves and all that seemeth still;
O'er all that, lost beyond the reach of thought
And human knowledge, to the human eye
Invisible, yet liveth to the heart;
O'er all that leaps and runs, and shouts and sings,
Or beats the gladsome air; o'er all that glides
Beneath the wave, yea, in the wave itself,
And mighty depth of waters. Wonder not
If high the transport, great the joy I felt,
Communing in this sort through earth and heaven
With every form of creature, as it looked
Towards the Uncreated with a countenance
Of adoration, with an eye of love.
One song they sang, and it was audible,
Most audible, then, when the fleshly ear,
O'ercome by humblest prelude of that strain,
Forgot her functions, and slept undisturbed.

RESIDENCE AT CAMBRIDGE.

Such was the tenor of the second act
In this new life. Imagination slept,
And yet not utterly. I could not print
Ground where the grass had yielded to the steps
Of generations of illustrious men,
Unmoved. I could not always lightly pass
Through the same gateways, sleep where they had slept,
Wake where they waked, range that enclosure old,
That garden of great intellects, undisturbed.
Place also by the side of this dark sense
Of noble feeling, that those spiritual men,
Even the great Newton's own ethereal self,
Seemed humbled in these precincts, thence to be
The more endeared. Their several memories here
(Even like their persons in their portraits clothed
With the accustomed garb of daily life)

Put on a lowly and a touching grace
Of more distinct humanity, that left
All genuine admiration unimpaired.

* * * * *

Yet was this deep vacation not given up
To utter waste. Hitherto I had stood
In my own mind remote from social life,
(At least from what we commonly so name,)
Like a lone shepherd on a promontory
Who lacking occupation looks far forth
Into the boundless sea, and rather makes
Than finds what he beholds.

SUMMER VACATION.

As one who hangs down-bending from the side
Of a slow-moving boat, upon the breast
Of a still water, solacing himself
With such discoveries as his eye can make
Beneath him in the bottom of the deep,
Sees many beauteous sights—weeds, fishes, flowers,
Grots, pebbles, roots of trees, and fancies more,
Yet often is perplexed and cannot part
The shadow from the substance, rocks and sky,
Mountains and clouds, reflected in the depth
Of the clear flood, from things which there abide
In their true dwelling; now is crossed by gleam
Of his own image, by a sunbeam now,
And wavering motions sent he knows not whence,
Impediments that make his task more sweet;
Such pleasant office have we long pursued
Incumbent o'er the surface of past time
With like success, nor often have appeared
Shapes fairer or less doubtfully discerned
Than these to which the Tale, indulgent Friend!
Would now direct thy notice. Yet, in spite
Of pleasure won, and knowledge not withheld,
There was an inner falling off—I loved—
Loved deeply all that had been loved before,
More deeply even than ever; but a swarm
Of heady schemes jostling each other, gawds,
And feast and dance, and public revelry,
And sports and games (too grateful in themselves,
Yet in themselves less grateful, I believe,
Than as they were a badge, glossy and fresh,
Of manliness and freedom)—all conspired
To lure my mind from firm habitual quest
Of feeding pleasures, to depress the zeal

And damp those yearnings which had once been mine—
A wild unworldly-minded youth, given up
To his own eager thoughts.
* * * * *
Ere we retired,
The cock had crowed, and now the eastern sky
Was kindling, not unseen, from humble copse
And open field, through which the pathway wound,
And homeward led my steps. Magnificent
The morning rose, in memorable pomp,
Glorious as e'er I had beheld—in front,
The sea lay laughing at a distance; near,
The solid mountains shone, bright as the clouds,
Grain-tinctured, drenched in empyrean light;
And in the meadows and the lower grounds
Was all the sweetness of a common dawn—
Dews, vapours, and the melody of birds,
And labourers going forth to till the fields.
Ah! need I say, dear Friend! that to the brim
My heart was full; I made no vows, but vows
Were then made for me; bond unknown to me
Was given, that I should be, else sinning greatly,
A dedicated Spirit. On I walked
In thankful blessedness, which yet survives.

RETROSPECT.

But doubly fortunate my lot; not here
Alone, that something of a better life
Perhaps was round me than it is the privilege
Of most to move in, but that first I looked
At man through objects that were great or fair;
First communed with him by their help.
* * * * *
Starting from this point
I had my face turned toward the truth, began
With an advantage furnished by that kind
Of prepossession, without which the soul
Receives no knowledge that can bring forth good,
No genuine insight ever comes to her.
* * * * *
Yet deem not, Friend! that human kind with me
Thus early took a place pre-eminent;
Nature herself was, at this unripe time,
But secondary to my own pursuits
And animal activities, and all
Their trivial pleasures; and when these had drooped
And gradually expired, and Nature, prized
For her own sake, became my joy, even then—
And upwards through late youth, until not less

Than two and twenty summers had been told,
Was Man in my affections and regards
Subordinate to her, her visible forms
And viewless agencies: a passion, she,
A rapture often, and immediate love
Ever at hand; he, only at delight
Occasional, an accidental grace,
His hour being not yet come. Far less had then
The inferior creatures, beast or bird, attuned
My spirit to that gentleness of love
(Though they had long been carefully observed,)
Won from me those minute obeisances
Of tenderness, which I may number now
With my first blessings. Nevertheless, on these
The light of beauty did not fall in vain,
Or grandeur circumfuse them to no end.

CONCLUSION.

And now, O Friend! this history is brought
To its appointed close: the discipline
And consummation of a Poet's mind,
In everything that stood most prominent,
Have faithfully been pictured; we have reached
The time (our guiding object from the first)
When we may, not presumptuously, I hope,
Suppose my powers so far confirmed, and such
My knowledge, as to make me capable
Of building up a Work that shall endure.
Yet much hath been omitted, as need was;
Of books how much! and even of the other wealth
That is collected among woods and fields,
Far more: Nature's secondary grace
Hath hitherto been barely touched upon,
The charm more superficial that attends
Her works, as they present to Fancy's choice
Apt illustrations of the moral world,
Caught at a glance, or traced with curious pains.

IN MEMORIAM.

(*By Alfred Tennyson, Esq.*)

XXX.

With trembling fingers did we weave
The holly round the Christmas hearth;
A rainy cloud possessed the earth,
And sadly fell our Christmas-eve.

At our old pastimes in the hall
We gambol'd, making vain pretence
Of gladness, with an awful sense
Of one mute Shadow watching all.

We paused: the winds were in the beech:
We heard them sweep the winter land;
And in a circle hand-in-hand
Sat silent, looking each at each.

Then, echo-like, our voices rang;
We sung, tho' every eye was dim,
A merry song we sang with him
Last year: impetuously we sang:

We ceased: a gentler feeling crept
Upon us: surely rest is meet:
"They rest," we said, "their sleep is sweet,"
And silence followed, and we wept.

Our voices took a higher range;
Once more we sang: "They do not die
Nor lose their mortal sympathy,
Nor change to us, although they change;

"Rapt from the fickle and the frail
With gather'd power, yet the same,
Pierces the keen seraphic flame
From orb to orb, from veil to veil."

Rise, happy morn, rise, holy morn,
Draw forth the cheerful day from night:
O Father, touch the east, and light
The light that shone when Hope was born.

LXXVII.

Again at Christmas did we weave
The holly round the Christmas hearth,
The silent snow possess'd the earth,
And calmly fell our Christmas-eve;

The yule-log sparkled keen with frost,
No wing of wind the region swept,
But over all things brooding slept
The quiet sense of something lost.

As in the winters left behind,
Again our ancient games had place,
The mimic picture's breathing grace,
And dance, and song, and hoodman-blind.

Who show'd a token of distress?
No single tear, no type of pain:
O sorrow, then can sorrow wane?
O grief, can grief be changed to less?

O last regret, regret can die?
No—mixt with all this mystic frame,
Her deep relations are the same,
But with long use her tears are dry.

XXXIX.

Could we forget the widow'd hour
And look on Spirits breathed away,
As on a maiden on the day
When first she wears her orange-flower!

When crown'd with blessing she doth rise
To take her latest leave of home,
And hopes and light regrets that come
Make April of her tender eyes;

And doubtful joys the father move,
And tears are on the mother's face,
As parting with a long embrace
She enters other realms of love;

Her office there to rear, to teach,
Becoming as is meet and fit
A link among the days, to knit
The generations each with each;

And, doubtless, unto thee is given
A life that bears immortal fruit,
In such great offices as suit
The full-grown energies of Heaven.

Ah me, the difference I discern!
How often shall her old fireside
Be cheer'd with tidings of the bride,
How often she herself return,

And tell them all they would have told,
And bring her babe, and make her boast,
Till even those that miss'd her most,
Shall count new things as dear as old:

But thou and I have shaken hands,
Till growing winters lay me low;
My paths are in the fields I know,
And thine in undiscovered lands.

XLI.

I vex my heart with fancies dim:
He still out-stript me in the race;
It was but unity of place
That made me dream I rank'd with him.

And so may Place retain us still,
And he the much beloved again,
A lord of large experience, train
To riper growth the mind and will:

And what delights can equal those
That stir the spirit's inner deeps,
When one that loves, but knows not, reaps
A truth from one that loves and knows?

L.

Do we indeed desire the dead
Should still be near us at our side?
Is there no baseness we would hide?
No inner vileness that we dread?

Shall he for whose applause I strove,
I had such reverence for his blame,
See with clear eye some hidden shame,
And I be lessened in his love?

I wrong the grave with fears untrue:
Shall love be blamed for want of faith?
There must be wisdom with great Death:
The dead shall look me thro' and thro'.

Be near us when we climb or fall:
Ye watch, like God, the rolling hours
With larger other eyes than ours,
To make allowance for us all.

LXIII.

Dost thou look back on what has been,
As some divinely gifted man,
Whose life in low estate began
And on a simple village green;

Who breaks his birth's invidious bar,
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
And breasts the blows of circumstance,
And grapples with his evil star;

Who makes by force his merit known,
And lives to clutch the golden keys,
To mould a mighty state's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the throne;

And moving up from high to higher,
Becomes on Fortune's crowning slope
The pillar of a people's hope,
The centre of a world's desire;

Yet feels, as in a pensive dream,
When all his active powers are still,
A distant dearness in the hill,
A secret sweetness in the stream,

The limit of his narrower fate,
While yet beside its vocal springs
He played at counsellors and kings,
With one that was his earliest mate;

Who ploughs with pain his native lea
And reaps the labour of his hands,
Or in the furrow musing stands;
"Does my old friend remember me?"

CV.

Ring out wild bells to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light:
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the care, the want, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

INDEX.

[N.B.—The figures within crotchets refer to the History.]

ACCIDENTS—On the East Lancashire Railway, 1; at Wombwell's menagerie, the "Lion Queen" killed by a tiger, 6; a boat of the *Stromboli* overset, five persons drowned, 14; frightful catastrophe in an union workhouse at Limerick, twenty-seven persons killed, 16; to a boat of the *Ganges* at Salamis, 16; to an English traveller (Mr. F. Strickland) in the United States, 17; dreadful boiler explosion at New York, sixty persons destroyed, 20; fearful explosions of the powder mills at Hounslow, 32:—colliery explosions and mining accidents—at Haydock Colliery, 34; at Little Usworth, 74; at Airdrie, 93; at Bent Grange Colliery, Haydock Colliery, Houghton Pit, 129; at Duffryn Mine, Morfa Pit, and Abergwydden Colliery, 157:—railway accidents—explosion of gunpowder on the Glasgow and Dumfries Railway, 81; at the Liverpool terminus, 86; on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line, at Cowlairs, 94; fall of the Bricklayers' Arms Station, 103; on the Eastern Counties line, at the Brentwood Station, 116; on the Great Western line, at Wootton Bassett, 119; double collision on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, near Huddersfield, 139; collisions on the Eastern Counties Railway, 155; on the Leeds and Selby line, 156:—at the Clifton Rocks, death of Miss M. Craven, 37; to Mr. Lowndes, at Liverpool, 53; fall of a bridge at Angers, 221 soldiers drowned, 57; to Mr. J. H. T. Wawn, 61; explosion of a powder fleet at Benares, 63; collision on Lake Erie, thirty-eight persons drowned, 65; to the Rev. H. James, at Beachy Head, 70; at the Hampstead Ponds, 75; explosion of gunpowder on the Glasgow Railway, 81; fatal accident to Sir Robert Peel, 81; steam-boat explosion at Bristol, 92; fall of a mill at Stockport, 93; to Mr. J. W. Dutton, in Switzerland, 96; explosion of the ammunition factory at Rendsburg, 99; boat accident on the Mersey, nine persons drowned, 102; collision at sea, the *Minerva* and *William Rushton*, 102; ballooning, several accidents, death of Lieut. Gale, 112; accident to a diligence in Spain, seventeen passengers drowned, 114; explosion of fireworks in Spitalfields, 115; blowing up of a line-of-battle ship at Constantinople, 131; death of Lady Carden, 138; explosion in a French line-of-battle ship, 139; boat accident at Worthing, eleven men drowned, 142; boiler explosion at Halifax, 143; sewer accident in Scotland Yard, 153; explosion of a Portuguese frigate at Macao, 160

ACTS, LIST OF, 13 & 14 VICT.—Public General Acts, 363; Local and Personal Acts, declared public, 367; Private Acts *printed*, 372; Private Acts *not printed*, 374

Aleppo, dreadful massacre of the Christians at, 143

Antiquities—Roman remains at Lymne, the Portus Lemanis, 85; ancient remains in California, 86; the Nineveh marbles, 136; sale of rare books, 8.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS—THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, 437

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES, 431

AUSTRIA. *See* GERMANY

BANKRUPTS, TABLE OF, 417

BAVARIA. *See* GERMANY

Belgium, dreadful inundations in, 101; Her Majesty's visit to the King, 103

BIRTHS, 164

Britannia tubular bridge opened, the first train through, 28

Burglaries and Robberies—Robberies by the use of chloroform, 13; daring robbery in Guildford-street, 14; adroit letter-bag robbery, 56; robbery at Charlecote Hall, 64; robberies by George Hacket, the burglar's daring escapes, 77; robbery and attempt to murder Mr. Cureton, 119; burglary and murder at Frimley, 122; prevalence of burglaries at this time, 126, 157; burglary at Holford House, the robbers shot, 131; great robbery

INDEX.

Burglaries and Robberies—*continued.*
of a jeweller's shop in the Strand, 133; robbery and strangulation of M. Adolphe Dubois, 155

Ceylon, select committee on the affairs of, indignation expressed at the conduct of Lord Torrington, [50]
China—Destruction of the great piratical fleet of Shapng-tsai, 11; another piratical fleet destroyed, 56; death of the emperor of China, 71
CHOLERA, THE—Sketch of the progress of the cholera of 1848-9, 422
Colliery explosions and mining accidents—At Haydock Colliery, 34; at Little Usworth, 74; at Airdrie, 93; at Bent Grange Colliery, Haydock Colliery, Houghton Pit, 129; at Duffryn Mine, at Morfa Pit, at Abergwydden Colliery, 157
Colonial Affairs—Great interest felt by the public on the subject; Lord John Russell's able development of the views of the Government, [26]; the *Australian Colonies Government Bill*, [33]; *Affairs of Ceylon*—Report of the Committee, indignation expressed at the conduct of Lord Torrington, [50]; *The West Indian Islands*—Sir E. N. Buxton's resolution respecting free and slave-grown sugar [51]. *See* PARLIAMENT
CORN, HAY, STRAW, CLOVER, and BUTCHERS' MEAT—Average prices of, 416

DEATHS—Aberdour, lady, 288; Abraham, R. 286; Adeane, hon. mrs. 256; Alexander, mrs. M. 233; Allan, sir W. 209; Allen, mrs. S. 233; Allen, rev. J. 255; Alsager, mrs. H. 279; Amedroz, H. F. 213; Ansell, H. 283; Arbuthnot, miss M. 201; Arbuthnot, rt. hon. C. 253; archduke Ferdinand D'Este, 276; Arkwright, C. 290; Arkwright, E. 287; Arteria, H. 204; Ashmore—275; Atkinson, mrs. 249; Atkinson, R. 207; Atwood, T. H. Van, 253
Bailey, J. 263; Baird, hon. mrs. 236; Balfour, maj. 247; Balzac, m. de, 254; Banbury, mrs. J. 265; Banks, P. W. 252; Bankes, mrs. M. E. 217; Barclay, mrs. I. 249; Barneby, mrs. S. 287; Barnes, lt.-gen. sir J. 269; Barraud, W. 275; Barth, W. 214; Bartley, mrs. 201; Bartolini, 203; Bassett, capt. 196; Bathurst, lt.-gen. sir J. 220; Beauclerk, rev. lord F. 222; Beauharnois, march. 229;

Deaths—*continued.*
Beaumont, comm. 268; Becher, sir W. 275; Belgians, queen of, 270; Bell, W. 290; Benning, mrs. J. 282; Bentinck, mrs. S. 209; Beresford, rev. C. C. 286; Beresford, lord W. 271; Berkeley, rev. J. R. 216; Bernard, dean, 212; Bernard, hon. T. J. 212; Betty, comm. C. W. 219; Bianchi, 226; Bickersteth, rev. E. 207; Bickerton, lady, 212; Biffin, miss S. 269; Bigge, C. W. 198; Bingham, capt. 270; Bissett, lady C. 215; Blackden, mrs. E. 284; Blagg, capt. 269; Blainville, m. de, 227; Blake, general, 209; Blois, sir C. 255; Blount, capt. 275; Boles, lt.-gen. T. 219; Bolton, lord, 248; Bonney, mrs. C. 289; Booth, sir F. 203; Boothby, J. B. 274; Bordwine, mrs. E. 221; Borrer, J. H. 208; Bosanquet, C. 236; Botfield, W. 289; Boulcott, J. 272; Bourchier, mrs. M. 271; Bourne, mrs. A. 234; Bouverie, adm. 276; Bowes, mrs. C. M. 207; Bowles, rev. W. L. 219; Boyer, gen. 246; Brace, capt. 229; Bracken, capt. J. 277; Bracken, T. 287; Brandram, rev. A. 289; Bray, miss M. 213; Breen, lieut. 211; Bremer, adm. sir J. J. G. 208; Bridges, mrs. S. L. 200; Bromet, dr. 234; Bromley, R. 290; Brooke, mrs. T. 235; Brown, mrs. E. S. 282; Browne, mrs. A. H. 229; Browne, J. 213; Browne, R. D. 237; Brumell, J. 249; Brydges, lady I. A. 227; Buchan, lt.-gen. sir J. 233; Buckworth, lady, 213; Budd, G. 250; Bulkley, col. R. 273; Bulstrode, mrs. C. 271; Burdett, H. St. A. 236; Burdett, miss S. 217; Burges, R. A. W. 282; Burnell, B. B. P. 232; Burnley, hon. W. H. 290 Burns, dr. J. 235; Burrowes, R. 235; Byng, lieut. hon. J. R. 225
Calhoun, J. C. 216; Calvert, R. 286; Cambridge, H. R. H. duke of, 245; Cameron, maj.-gen. sir A. 264; Campbell, col. A. 213; Campbell, lt.-col. P. 232; Campbell, maj. A. 267; Campbell, sir D. 271; Campbell, sir E. A. 256; Campbell, lady, 208; Canch, maj. 211; Cantilupe, visc. 236; Carden, lady, 276; Carmichael, sir A. G. 227; Carpenter, capt. 269; Carrington, sir C. E. 196; Carson, dr. 276; Carter, E. 252; Cartledge, T. 276; Cartwright, sir T. 221; Carwithen, rev. W. 222; Caslon, H. 232; Castledine, T. 283; Chalmers, miss A. 269; Chalmers, J. 282; Chaloner, rev. H.

INDEX.

Deaths—*continued.*

282; Chapman, Abel, 198; Chapman, A. 290; Chetwynd, sir G. 229; Chichester, lady Anne, 206; Children, mrs. E. 212; Churchill, lord F. 250; Clanny, dr. W. R. 200; Clark, H. M. 270; Clarke, G. 228; Clarke, I. B. 198; Clarke, mrs. S. 225; Clifford, mrs. W. 266; Clinton, lord W. 266; Clode, J. 235; Clogher, bp. of (Tottenham), 225; Cloney, T. 209; Coates, comm. 207; Cobb, W. 213; Cockburn, D. P. 226; Cockburn, G. 266; Cockburn, R. D. 235; Coghill, adm. sir J. 236; Collier, capt. H. 273; Connop, N. 237; Constance, col. 269; Cope, miss T. 276; Copeland, capt. 248; Corbett, lady M. 284; Cornell, G. 220; Cornwallis, march. 284; Couch, capt. J. 199; Courtenay, rev. F. 289; Cousins, R. 216; Craig, sir J. G. 212; Craigie, col. 235; Cranstoun, G. 236; Craven, gen. 213; Craven, miss M. 213; Crawford, countess of, 280; Crawley, rev. J. 271; Creswell, J. B. 202; Crewe, rev. W. 220; Crosse, dr. 234; Crucefex, dr. 212; Cruttenden, lt.-col. 256; Cumberland, lady A. 250; Curling, E. S. 214

Dakins, rev. dr. 200; Dale, T. 243; Dampier, lady, 204; Daniell, lt.-col. F. 276; Daniell, Mrs. M. 226; Darell, lt. J. S. 287; D'Arley, lady, 253; Daubeney, rev. H. 269; Davies, rev. W. 197; Davis, comm. 226; Davis, W. 274; Dawson, J. F. 228; Deacon, J. 229; de Barnard, C. 216; Deering, J. P. 211; de Gaja, mrs. M. 213; Delap, col. J. 276; D'Este, archduke F. 276; Dickson, comm. W. 284; Dickson, miss J. 284; Dickson, S. 274; Dickson, sir D. J. H. 198; Dilke, mrs. D. 279; Divett, mrs. 234; Dixie, sir W. W. 249; Doherty, chief justice, 266; D'Ossoli, march. 249; Douglas, lady Scott, 226; Dowlin, mrs. 217; Drane, lieut. T. 222; Draper, T. 237; Driffield, lt. J. 274; Dromore, dean of, 265; Du Bois, E. 200; Ducane, capt. C. 281; Dukes, T. F. 207; Dulcken, madame M. L. 220; Dunboyne, lord, 243; Duncan, J. 231; Dunraven, earl of, 250; Durant, maj.-gen. 268; Durnford, lt.-gen. E. W. 212; Dutton, hon. J. W. 251; Dyke, G. J. 206; Dyas, capt. 225

Eden, capt. 211; Edwards, dr. R. C. 254; Edwards, sir J. 222; Elderton, lieut. 226; Elliott, lady, 234; Elliott, miss G. 236; Elliott, W. 279; Ellis, col. 251; Elsdale, rev. dr. 251; Evans, W. B. 282; Eykyn, R. 213; Eyre, hon. mrs. 282

Deaths—*continued.*

Fane, J. 269; Farr, T. 234; Farrell, R. 255; Faunce, maj.-gen. A. D. 211; Ferguson, D. 211; Fielden, sir W. 229; Finch, lady S. 225; Findlay, R. 267; Fitzgerald, lt.-col. 234; Fitzroy, hon. mrs. 249; Fleming, † bp. 248; Flower, sir J. 229; Ford, rev. J. 207; Forman, T. S. 290; Forrest, lieut. 209; Forrester, C. R. 202; Forster, C. S. 281; Forsyth, hon. mrs. 273; Franklin, miss E. 200; Fraser, miss C. 283; Fremantle, sir W. 271; French, J. 215; French, Louis Philippe, king of the, 256; Fricker, miss, 265; Fourdrinier, mrs. M. 266; Fox, G. C. 237; Fox, miss M. F. 288; Fullerton, lt.-col. 225; Furgusson, lady H. 264; Gale, lieut. 266; Galloway, gen. sir A. 218; Gardner, R. 290; Garnett, rev. R. 268; Garrett, comm. 281; Gay-Lussac, m. 227; Gibbs, mrs. C. 208; Giffard, mrs. 251; Gilbert, W. 243; Gladstone, miss C. J. 220; Glover, mrs. 248; Godolphin, lord, 208; Gordon, adm. 290; Gordon, J. D. 250; Gordon, J. D. W. 289; Grace, Sh. 243; Graham, C. E. 265; Graham, maj. 201; Graham, lady, 236; Grant, comm. A. 218; Grant, sir J. M. 284; Granville, F. E. 267; Grassini, 207; Green, T. 281; Green, col. W. 275; Greenhill, G. 288; Greenwood, rev. C. 236; Grey, lady E. 280; Griffiths, miss C. E. 213; Griffiths, C. R. 237; Grimshawe, rev. T. S. 209; Guest, T. N. 242; Guillemard, mrs. M. P. 288; Gunnell, S. R. 266; Gurdon, mrs. A. 288; Gurdon, mrs. M. 279; Gurney, K. 236

Hallam, H. F. 273; Hallifax, T. 212; Hamilton, sir G. B. 265; Hamilton, mrs. G. A. 282; Hammond, gen. sir F. 282; Hammond, mrs. M. 274; Hancock, mrs. H. S. 253; Hankey, miss E. 290; Hanmer, rev. J. 269; Hanmer, J. W. 250; Harrington, lady, 272; Harris, J. G. J. 273; Hart, T. S. 284; Hartley, H. R. 230; Hartopp, mrs. H. 235; Hatherley, lt.-col. 200; Havilland, lady, 202; Hawker, mrs. E. 269; Hawkins, dean, 202; Hawkins, Mrs. E. 221; Hay, lady, 234; Hay, lady J. 284; Heathcote, R. E. 232; Hemsworth, H. D'E. 276; Hervey, lord W. 226; Hewitt, lady Mary, 213; Hibbert, mrs. S. A. 221; Higham, S. 226; Hill, Hugh

INDEX.

Deaths—*continued.*

253; Hill, hon. Amelia, 234; Hills, capt. G. 217; Hoare, capt. R. 285; Hobson, R. P. 288; Hodgson, T. 276; Hodgson, W. 226; Hollest, rev. G. 268; Holt, J. 267; Hood, comm. 236; Hook, hon. J. 249; Horsford, hon. P. 221; Hughes, lady, 254; Hullmandel, C. J. 280; Hume, dr. 273; Hunt, R. 253

Inglis, dr. (Bp. of Nova Scotia), 274; Ingram, rev. J. 265; Irvine, S. G. D'A. 244; James, rev. H. 229; Jardine, J. 267; Jeffrey, Fras. 204; Jeffrey, mrs. 229; Jenner, mrs. E. 268; Jesse, mrs. 243; Jones, E. 281; Jones, mrs. L. M. 221; Judson, dr. 220

Kay, sir W. 229; Keate, col. W. 282; Keating, lady, 209; Kempe, miss M. A. 236; Kempland, maj. G. 267; Kennedy, dr. († bp. of Killaloe), 282; Kidd, rev. T. 263; Killaloe, † bp. of (dr. Kennedy), 282; King, lt.-col. 243; Kingdom, mrs. 242; Kirby, dr. 235; Kirby, lt.-col. T. C. 282; Kirby, rev. W. 242; Knapp, rev. H. J. 249; Knatchbull, lady, 287; Knowlys, T. J. 271; Knox, rev. E. F. 281; Koch, prof. 226; Kolderup, R. 264; Kossakouski, cntss. 251; Kyan, J. H. 198

Labouchere, mrs. F. 231; Laidlaw, J. 212; Lally Tollendal, march. 208; Lamb, dean, 222; Lancey, mrs. A. 277; Lanesborough, cntss. of, 269; Langston, J. H. 228; Langton, H. G. 220; Larcom, capt. J. 275; Laroche, capt. 234; Law, hon. C. E. 252; Law, mrs. E. 282; Lawrence, capt. 269; Layton, T. H. 236; Leach, T. 290; Lear, dean, 213; Le Ber, A. 216; Lechner, mddle. Olga de, 263; Leigh, lord, 267; Leigh, mrs. M. 206; Leroux, comm. 271; Leslie, lady M. 200; Le Vesconte, comm. 244; Le Vesconte, comm. 202; Liddell, hon. miss, 250; Limerick, dow. cntss. 235; Lloyd, capt. 206; Lloyd, E. J. 237; Lloyd, H. 267; Lodge, rev. J. 263; Loft, lt. J. H. C. 201; Long, E. H. 221; Long, F. B. 249; Longfield, miss, 250; Loraine, sir C. V. 253; Lorimer, lt. C. H. 282; Louis, mrs. E. 286; Louis Philippe, king of the French, 256; Lovell, mrs. H. 279; Lowndes, W. 216; Lowndes, J. 234; Lowry, J. 198; Lumley, col. sir W. 287; Lyell, mrs. F. 212

Macdonald, lt.-gen. sir J. 215; Macdonald, miss E. O. L. 206; MacGregor, E. W. J. 237; Mackay, vice-adm. D. H. 214; Mackenzie, miss J. F. 236;

Deaths—*continued.*

Maclean, mrs. H. 267; MacMahon, lt.-col. 231; MacMullin, dr. 198; M'Neel, A. 269; M'Neill, A. 235; Macclesfield, earl of, 216; Mack, rev. W. 282; Maddison, mrs. M. 235; Magnay, A. 263; Mahony, Pierce K. 249; Maitland, M. 282; Makepeace, C. 236; Malcolm, lt.-col. sir J. 202; Malyn, J. 212; Mann, miss E. C. 271; Manners, lt.-col. R. 204; Marlborough, duchess of, 222; Marrable, sir T. 213; Marsh, J. 281; Marshall, rear-adm. sir J. 268; Marsham, J. R. 249; Martin, mrs. Bell, 274; Matthews, J. R. 249; Maule, G. B. 267; Mauleverer, R. L. 229; Manley, mrs. I. 275; Mawby, lt.-gen. S. 282; Meath, bp. of (dr. Stopford), 267; Meller, W. 250; Menneval, baron de, 222; Meredyth, sir J. C. 249; Meredith, capt. 248; Meredith, J. 232; Merewether, dean, 217; Middlemore, lt.-gen. 281; Milbank, mrs. B. S. 273; Milbanke, sir J. P. 249; Miles, J. 220; Milman, capt. E. A. 288; Milnes, lady, 249; Mirehouse, J. (common sergeant) 209; Molesworth, mrs. H. 285; Montgomerie, C. M. 235; Montmorency, W. de, 235; Moore, maj. J. H. 267; Moore, miss C. 211; Morgan, mrs. E. 268; Morgan, mrs. M. 250; Morley, mrs. D. 275; Mortimer, rev. T. 282; Moss, mrs. 265; Murray, A. 243; Murray, lieut. 244; Murray, miss A. H. 279; Murray, mrs. L. 226; Murray, rt. hon. lady A. 274

Nagle, sir R. 278; Neale, J. 251; Neale, rev. E. 203; Neander, 248; Netherlands, prince William of the, 233; Nevinson, E. H. 250; Newark, visc. 255; Newbold, capt. 232; Nicholl, mrs. E. 209; Nicholl, mrs. S. 263; Nicholson, G. H. 267; Nicol, lt.-gen. 198; Nieumann, lady A. 249; Norris, rev. H. H. 284; North, lady Lucy, 209; Northcote, H. S. 209; Northmore, mrs. E. 249; Nova Scotia, bp. of (dr. Inglis), 274; Nugent, lord, 283

Oakes, sir H. 270; Oakley, lady, 269; O'Connell, capt. 211; Offley, mrs. E. C. 208; Ogle, mrs. A. M. 288; O'Lawler, lt.-gen. J. 274; Oliver, adm. 264; Onslow, capt. T. P. 221; Orde, gen. 229; Osbaldiston, D. W. 290; Osborne, lieut.-col. 273; Oxley, J. P. 256

Pakenham, lt.-gen. sir H. R. 212; Palmella, duc de, 270; Palmer, maj. 229; Palmer, miss C. E. 221; Pardoe,

INDEX.

Deaths—*continued.*

dr. G. 212; Parker, A.B. 198; Parker, J. 276; Parker, lady, 228; Paxton, W. G. 226; Payne, capt. C. F. 286; Payne, rev. E. R. 288; Peel, E. 275; Peel, miss M. 209; Peel, mrs. 250; Peel, rt. hon. sir R. 237; Peirse, miss, 268; Pemberton, C. 273; Pemberton, R. L. 222; Pennington, G. J. 279; Perceval, hon. miss, 253; Perceval, miss F. S. 222; Perceval, mrs. M. C. 203; Perryn, R. G. 246; Petre, lord, 242; Philips, F. 227; Phillips, W. E. 221; Philipps, sir W. P. L. 209; Pigeon, H. 286; Pilkington, sir W. 270; Pitt, hon. G. H. 288; Piers, sir S. H. 221; Plasket, T. H. 269; Platt, G. E. 207; Plymouth, ctss. of, 206; Pocock, J. 270; Pocock, miss L. 235; Pole, sir P. 263; Polwhele, miss G. 290; Pooler, J. 203; Porter, dr. W. O. 253; Porter, miss Jane, 230; Powys, rev. F. 290; Prescott, sir G. W. 225; Preston, R. 236; Pretyman, rev. G. 218; Proctor, col. 252; Proctor, mrs. 267; Prout, dr. W. 220; Prowatt, rev. J. 227; Purves, miss M. H. 200

Ramsay, W. R. 213; Rancliffe, lord, 275; Ranking, J. 281; Raphael, A. 281; Ravenscroft, mrs. P. 271; Reade, J. 196; Reynolds, F. M. 234; Riall, gen. sir P. 279; Rich, O. 203; Rice, sir R. 242; Richardson, adm. sir C. 277; Richardson, rev. J. 288; Riddell, H. 256; Roberts, dr. J. W. 200; Robertson, hon. D. 228; Robilliard, comm. 279; Robinson, F. 263; Robinson, G. R. 256; Roche, W. 225; Roeder, baroness de, 285; Rogers, miss C. 263; Rolt, mrs. S. 208; Roscoe, R. 284; Roscommon, earl of, 228; Rose, miss E. 273; Ross, maj.-gen. sir P. 263; Ross, W. 234; Rothschild, baroness, 266; Rous, T. B. 290; Rowley, lady, 203; Roworth, C. 287; Rumbold, lady, 228; Russell, miss M. 236; Russell, W. 206; Russell, W. C. 284; Rutter, T. J. 284; Ryan, E. B. 200

St. Clair, H. L. 226; St. Clair, miss C. M. 225; Sandford, maj. J. 276; Sandwich, col. B. 285; Savile, hon. H. A. 211; Sawbridge, S. E. 231; Scarborough, ctss. 213; Schacht, baroness de, 267; Schadow, 206; Schalch, mrs. P. 286; Schmidchen, A. 285; Schomberg, adm. 201; Schomberg, H. 285; Schumacher, 289; Scarancke, J. 276; Scarsdale, lady, 286; Seguin, W. 290; Sewell, mrs. M. 215; Sey, J. H. 255; Shordiche, P. R. 271;

Deaths—*continued.*

Sforza, march. 231; Shadwell, sir L. 251; Sharples, rt. rev. dr. 252; Shee, sir M. A. 254; Shepherd, mrs. H. 288; Shield, mrs. J. 255; Shirreff, maj 228; Shoales, J. 249; Shuldham, W A. 211; Simpson, hon. J. 234; Simmons, B. 249; Skeffington, sir Lumley, 278; Skottowe, A. 236; Slessor, maj.-gen. J. 270; Smale, W. 289; Smijth, rev. sir E. W. 253; Smith, capt. G. 218; Smith, James, 234; Smith, mrs. S. 283; Smith, R. E. 249; Smythe, miss, J. M. 222; Spence, G. *Q.C.* 286; Spencer, Mrs. C. 209; Sperling, mrs. S. A. 232; Stanley of Alderley, lord, 273; Stanley, rev. J. 266; Stannus, maj.-gen. sir E. 273; Stanhope, mrs. M. W. 287; Stanley, capt. 213; Steele, sir W. 250; Stephens, W. 221; Stevens, V. R. 276; Stevenson, mrs. M. C. 287; Stevenson, R. 247; Stonor, miss, 248; Stopford, dr. (bp. of Meath,) 267; Stratford, hon. J. W. 251; Stuart, J. W. 288; Sturgeon, W. 285; Suffield, dow. lady, 274; Sutton, maj. 207; Sutherland, maj.-gen. sir J. 228; Sutherland, mrs. M. 200

Tait, capt. R. 207; Talbot de Malahide, lord, 288; Talbot, hon. miss, 225; Talbot, sir G. 234; Tatham, T. J. 287; Taunton, W. P. 271; Taylor, gen. (president of the U.S.), 246; Taylor, mrs. M. A. 278; Taylor, W. S. 288; Thackeray, rev. G. 272; Theobald, W. 220; Thockmorton, lady E. 217; Thom, J. 222; Thomas, sir W. L. G. 256; Thomison, R. F. 283; Thornhill, lt.-col. W. 285; Thornton, St. 256; Thomas, rev. W. 274; Thurlow, maj. 253; Tindal, T. 249; Tisdall, J. T. 287; Tod, mrs. 253; Tollemache, hon. C. 249; Tollemache, mrs. I. A. 263; Tomlinson, mrs. L. 267; Tottenham, rt. rev. lord R. (bp. of Clogher), 225; Townsend, W. C. 227; Trafford, mrs. H. 269; Treffry, J. T. 206; Tripe, A. S. 234; Trollope, rear-adm. 233; Trotter, mrs. J. E. 225; Tucker, capt. W. 273; Tucker, mrs. 276; Tufnell, mrs. C. D. 201; Tuite, lady, 233; Turner, mrs. M. 213; Tussaud, mde. 221; Tweedy, rev. T. 285; Twining, G. 287

Usill, J. 226

Vandeleur, miss, 275; Vaughan, mrs. 249; Vaines, madame. de, 250; Verrier, mrs. 251; Venables, rev. J. 287

Waddington, mrs. 202; Waghorn,

INDEX.

Deaths—*continued.*
lt. 198; Wainman, maj. 221; Wake, rev. R. 284; Walker, lt.-col. P. 277; Walter, mrs. M. E. 275; Waring, dean, 265; Watkins, rev. H. G. 200; Wawn, J. H. T. 225; Way, mrs. M. 263; Weare, col. T. 214; Weichsel, C. 217; Wells, mrs. A. J. 222; Wenlock, 255; West, R. L. 229; Western, mrs. G. R. 267; Weston, col. 270; Westall, W. 203; Wheatley, mrs. J. 237; Whitby, mrs. 250; White, col. H. L. 215; White, comm. 228; White, lady, 249; White, mrs. 236; White, Thos. 198; Whytehead, W. 206; Whymper, sir W. 283; Williams, lt.-col. G. 287; Williams, mrs. E. 226; Williams, Sal. 227; Williamson, J. W. 221; Willoughby, H. 226; Wilmott, brig.-gen. 271; Wilson, dr. 235; Wilson, E. L. 282; Wilson, G. 288; Wilson, hon. and rev. R. 286; Wilson, J. H. 279; Wilson, miss A. E. 235; Wing, miss C. S. 212; Wingrove, maj.-gen. 270; Winniett, comm. sir W. 284; Winstanley, T. 207; Wombwell, G. 280; Wordsworth, W. 222; Worsley, lt.-gen. 253; Wright, col. 267; Wright, lt.-col. 242; Wynn, lady, 198; Wynn, rt. hon. C. W. W. 265; Wyatt, R. J. 231
Young, lady, 267; Young, lt.-col. G. D. 215

Denmark.—Renewal of hostilities between Denmark and the Duchies, [298]; convention between Denmark and Prussia, [299]; armistice renewed, treaty of peace between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation, [299]; address of the Stadtholders to the Duchies, and of the King of Denmark, [201]; renewal of the war, battle of Idstedt, defeat of the Schleswig-Holsteiners, Danish official report, [302]; that of General Willisen, [304]; advance of General Willisen, and attack upon Eckenförde and Friederichstadt, bloody repulse, [305]; the Prussians offer their mediation, threaten an armed interference, and recall their volunteers, and the Duchies submit, [306].

Exhibition of the Royal Academy, 64

Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations—Sketch of the origin and progress of the design, banquet by the Lord Mayor of London to the provincial chief magistrates, 40; return banquet by the Lord Mayor of York, 135

Finance Accounts for the Year 1850. —i. Public Income, 344; ii. Public Expenditure, 346; iii. Disposition of Grants, 347; iv. Unfunded Debt, 357; v. Public Funded Debt, 358; vi. Trade and Navigation, 360

Fires—in Coventry-street, 1; Caversham House destroyed, 8; Buchanan House burnt, 12; Crum Castle, 13; at Ashwell, Herts, 20; in Lambeth, 23; in St. George's-in-the-East, 38; destruction of St. Anne's Church, Limehouse, 50; conflagration in America, 53; incendiary fires at Wickham Hall Farm, 55; at Cottenham, 55; in Lambeth, 59; in St. Giles', two lives lost, 78; conflagrations abroad, the cities of Philadelphia, Cracow, Montreal, Fredericton, Halifax, and San Francisco, 89; at Gravesend, 97; fatal fire at Chiswick, 113; great fire in Mark Lane, 117; in Southwark, 127; Cockermouth Church destroyed, 139; of paper mills at Chatham, 156

France—Satement of the depression of trade at Paris, [202]; debates in the Legislative Assembly on the French policy in the River Plate, amendment of M. Rancé carried, [203]; narrow majority of the Ministry on the Education Bill, [204]; necessity of the measure, depravity of the schoolmasters in France, [205]; the Government proceed with the Bill, speech of M. Victor Hugo, [205]; scene in the Assembly, [207]; speeches of MM. Poujoulat, Lavergne, Fresneau, Soubier, [208]; fine speeches of M. de Montalembert and M. Thiers in support of the Bill, [210]; which is carried by a large majority, [213]; Jerome Bonaparte created a Marshal of France, [213]; M. Piscatory introduces the affairs of Greece, [213]; answer of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, [214]; discussion on the bills for curtailing the licence of the press and suppressing clubs, [215]; motion of M. Larochejacquelin for consulting the nation on a change in the form of government, [216]; unexpected election of three Socialist deputies for Paris, [217]; attempt to reduce the clerical establishment, [217]; budget of the Minister of Finance, [218]; Bill to authorize the transportation of Criminals, vehemently opposed by M. Victor Hugo, [219]; reply of the Minister of Justice, scene in the Chamber, [220]; speech of M. de Lamartine,

INDEX.

France—*continued.*
[221]; Bill carried and made retrospective, [223]; remarkable speech of M. de Lamartine on Socialism and Communism, [224]; proposal for modifying the Electoral Law, [224]; long debate thereon, proposal carried, [230]; report of the Committee, [230]; discussion on the Bill, speeches of Gen. Cavaignac, [232]; M. Victor Hugo, [233]; M. de Lasteyrie and M. de Montalembert attack Victor Hugo, his defence, [235]; debate on the first article, speech of M. de Lamartine, [236]; General Bedeau, [237]; masterly speech of M. Thiers, [238]; the Minister of Foreign Affairs announces the recall of the French Ambassador from London, which is received with marked satisfaction, [244]; Bill for the dotation of the President, [246]; report of the Committee, [248]; termination of the dispute with Great Britain respecting the affairs of Greece, [247]; eulogium pronounced by the President of the Assembly on Sir Robert Peel, [250]; disorderly scene in the Assembly during the debate on the liberty of the press, [251]; speech of M. Victor Hugo, [253]; another scene in the Assembly, [255]; Bill carried, [257]; a Committe to sit in permanence during the prorogation appointed—the Assembly prorogued, [257]; imprudent manifesto of the Comte de Chambord, [258]; discontent of his partisans, letter of M. de Larochejacquelin, [259]; death of the ex-King Louis Philippe, [260]; progresses of the President through the departments, [260]; change in the Ministry of War, struggle between the Ministers and General Changarnier as to the command of the First Military Division, [261]; meeting of the Assembly, message of the President, its topics, Interior, [262]; Finances, [263]; Public Works, [264]; Agriculture and Commerce, [264]; Justice, [265]; Public instruction and Religious worship, [265]; War, Marine, Foreign Affairs, [266]; Resumé, [268]; Bill to defray the expenses arising from the state of affairs in Germany, report of the Committee, [269]; debate on this report, speech of the Minister on the Foreign policy of France, [272]; speeches of MM. Arago, de la Drôme, Remusat, [274]; resolution of

France—*continued.*
the Committee carried, [275]; report of Committee on the observance of Sundays and holydays, speech of M. de Montalembert, [275]

France—Attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon, 86; death of the ex-King Louis Philippe, 104; naval review at Cherbourg, 111; explosion on board the *Valmy* ship of the line, 139

Germany—Entanglement of German politics, [307]; the new Bund projected by Prussia—meeting of the Prussian Chambers, alterations in the constitution, [308]; speech of the King on taking the oath to observe the constitution, [310]; dissolution of the Chambers, speech of Count Brandenburgh, [312]; convocation of a Parliament at Erfurth to form the new confederation, speech of General Von Radowitz, [313]; difficulties arise in settling the new Bund, from the opposition of Austria and the old Diet; the Erfurth Parliament adjourned, [315]; able remarks on German affairs in the speech of the King of Wurtemberg to his Diet, [315]; great offence taken by Prussia, [316]; Prussia invites a Congress of Princes at Berlin, abortive result of their deliberations, [317]; Austria convokes the Diet at Frankfort, and disregards the remonstrance of Prussia, [318]; attempt by Sefelage to assassinate the King of Prussia, [318]; affairs of Hesse Cassel, appointment of M. Hassenpflug as Minister; his extreme unpopularity, [319]: disputes with the Diet, its dissolution, general disturbances, martial law declared, [319]; the Elector quits Cassel, and transfers the seat of government to Wilhelmsbad, [320]; remonstrances of the States, [321]; the Frankfort Diet supports the Elector, [321]; Prussia and Austria become principals in the quarrel, conferences at Warsaw, [322]; Treaty entered into at Bregenz between Austria, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, to support the Frankfort Diet and restore the Elector of Hesse by force of arms, [322]; Ministerial crisis at Berlin, General Radowitz (war party) resigns to Count Brandenburgh—untimely death of Count Brandenburgh, [323]; Prussia makes warlike preparations; Austria and Bavaria enter Hesse Cassel, countermovement of the Prussians; war

INDEX.

Germany—*continued.*
averted by the convention of Olmutz, [324]; statement by the Prussian Government of its views, [325]; opening of the Prussian Chambers, the King's speech, [326]; speech of Baron von Manteuffel on the German Question, [329]; the Chambers adjourned, [329]; conference of the German Powers at Dresden, Austrian circular, [329]; speeches of Prince Schwarzenberg and Baron von Manteuffel, [330]

GREECE—Claims of the British Government on Greece, Great Britain involved in disputes with France and Russia in consequence, [280]; exaggerated demands of M. Pacifico, [281]; the facts of the case, [282]; claims of M. Pacifico and Mr. Finlay not coming under international law, [282]; claims in respect of outrages on British subjects, [284]; in respect of the islands of Cervi and Sapienza, [285]; communication between Mr. Wyse and M. Londos, [285]; seizure of Greek vessels by Adm. Sir W. Parker, [286]; the French Ambassador tenders his good offices, which are accepted, [286]; Baron Gros sent to Athens as mediator, negociations with Mr. Wyse unsuccessful, [287]; in the meanwhile a convention agreed to in London, [287]; unfortunate omission to transmit information to Mr. Wyse, who recommences coercive measures, and the Greek Government yields to the demands of the British Government, [289]; address of the King of Greece to his Chambers on this subject, [290]; strong representation of the Russian to the British Government on the transaction, [291]; the subject discussed in the British Parliament; refusal of the Greek Government to afford compensation to certain British subjects, the Piræus blockaded, great excitement caused by the subject, [58]; our pacific relations with France seriously compromised; subject named in the House of Lords, [58]; in the House of Commons, [60]; proposed intervention of France, [61]; intervention broken off, the French Ambassador does not attend the Queen's birthday, and leaves England, [62]; the Government represent it lightly; in the French Assembly, the Minister of War admits that he was recalled, [63]; discussion in the Commons,

Greece—*continued.*
[64]; Lord Palmerston explains the circumstances of the withdrawal of the French Ambassador, [65]; Lord Stanley, in the Lords, brings the subject forward, as a general attack on the foreign policy of the Ministry, [66]; important debate, the Ministry are defeated, [71]; Mr. Roebuck moves the subject in the Commons, [71]; important debate, the Ministry obtain a majority, [88]:—*see* PARLIAMENT; subject discussed in the French Legislative Assembly, [214], [244], [247]

GREAT BRITAIN—Aspect of affairs at the opening of the year—great increase in trade, depression of the agricultural class, [2]; Parliament opened by commission, [3]. *See* PARLIAMENT.
The Papal Brief constituting an Episcopal Hierarchy in England and Wales published, and excites an universal agitation, [196]; Dr. Wiseman made a Cardinal, and Archbishop of Westminster, the Kingdom divided into Sees, [197]; Dr. Wiseman's Pastoral, its style and tenour deeply offensive; enthronization of the new bishops, and sermon of Father Newman, [197]; universal feeling of surprise and indignation among the Protestants, general movement, Lord J. Russell's Letter to the Bishop of Durham, [198]; county meetings, popular demonstration on the 5th November; Dr. Wiseman's appeal, its altered tone, [200]

HESSE-CASSEL—*See* GERMANY

Hungary, affairs of; Lord Dudley Stuart's motion respecting the extradition of Hungarian refugees by Turkey; Lord Palmerston's reply, [90]. *See* PARLIAMENT

INDIA—Capture of Drs. Campbell and Hooker by the rajah of Sikkim, 12; state of the Indian army, order of Sir C. Napier, 18; mutiny of the 66th regiment of Native Infantry at Umritsir, 39; fighting with the Affreedies, 56, 63; explosion of a powder-fleet at Benares, 63

IRELAND, affairs of; the Government measure for the relief of distressed unions and repayment of advances, [96]; Bill for extending the electoral franchise; great discussions, [98]; Bill for the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy, [110]; general policy

INDEX.

Ireland—*continued.*
of the Ministers in respect to Ireland discussed on Lord Stanley's Motion on the conflict at Dolly's Brae, [110]; that policy defended by the Earl of Clarendon in person, [112]

Ireland — Murders in, of Ardell, Magrath, Egan, 3; frightful catastrophe in an union workhouse at Limerick, 16; trial of C. Moore and B. Thompson for murder of Patrick Moore at Turrow, 35; murder of Mr. Mauleverer, 70; murder of Mr. Pike, 95; murder of Dr. Creighton by a madman, 113; murder of Mr. North, 121

Jamaica, dreadful ravages of the cholera in, 158

Law and Police—Trial of Louis Joel, for fraud in bill-discounting, 4; outrage in Millbank Prison, a warden nearly murdered, 9; robberies by the use of chloroform, 13; daring robbery in Guildford-street, 14; woman charged with attempting to drown her three children in the Regent's Canal, 24; trial of J. Hogg and G. Nichol for the murder of Davison, at Bewcastle, 25; trial under Lord Campbell's Act, for loss of sight by an explosion of gun-cotton, 29; trial of Anne Merritt for poisoning her husband, 30; trial of Catherine Moore and Bridget Thompson for the murder of Patrick Moore, in Ireland, 35; the Bridgenorth murder case, third trial of Mercy Catherine Newton, 39; trial of the Birds for the murder of Mary Anne Parsons, at Taunton, 42; trial of Elias Lucas and Mary Reeder for the murder of Susan Lucas, at Cambridge, 46; trial of Thomas Denny for the murder of his child, at Kingston, 53; adroit letter-bag robbery, 56; mysterious murder and robbery in the Wandsworth-road, 62; robbery at Charicote Hall, 64; trial of Walter Watts for stealing a cheque, 65; the "Agapemone," judgment in Thomas *v.* Roberts, 68; desperate burglar, escapes of George Hacket, 77; trial of William Ross for poisoning his wife, at York, 90; trial of Murphy and Sullivan for the murder of Jane Lewes, at Newport, 96; trial of Hannah Curtis for poisoning her husband, at Gloucester, 99; execution of Patrick Forbes for murdering his wife, at Newcastle, 104; trial of the captain and mates of the *Orion*, 107; committal of Sarah Chesham for a series of poisonings, 109; robbery of and attempt to murder Mr. Cureton, 119; the Frimley murder, examination of the prisoners, 123; prevalence of burglaries in different parts at this time, 126, 157; burglary at Helford House, examination of the prisoners, 131; great robbery in the Strand, examination of the prisoners, 133; burglary at Epsom, 137; extraordinary cruelty to a servant, case of the Sleomes, the examinations, 144; robbery and strangulation on M. Adolphe Dubois, 155

Law Cases—Ecclesiastical—The Gorham case, 303; Law of Divorce—the Church of Rome—Connelly *v.* Connelly, 318; law of marriage, trial of the Rev. Moorhouse James for refusing to marry H. Fisher and A. Hardman, 320; charge of false registration, Regina *v.* Dumbeyne, 322. Civil—Doe dem. Bainbrigge *v.* Bainbrigge, 323. Criminal — Trial of Robert Pate for an assault on Her Majesty, 331; poisoning case: trial of William Chadwick for the murder of Samuel Tunnicliffe, 339; Boston, U. S., trial and execution of Professor Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman, 341. *For trials recorded in the Chronicle, see* Law and Police.

Louis Philippe—death of the ex-King of the French, 104

Manchester, the Act for the division of the parish of, 159

Marriages, 175

Marriages, Births, and Deaths, Table of, for the year, 417

Meteorological Table, 417

Ministry, list of, as it stood at the opening of the Parliament on the 31st January, 1850, 161

Miscellaneous—Shocking occurrence at the Central Criminal Court, death of Mr. Tawney, 1; riot at a Protectionist meeting at Stafford, 2; change of surname lawful, 6; sale of rare books, library of Mr. Poynder, of Dr. Libri, 8; destruction of a great piratical fleet in China, 10; destruction of another piratical fleet, 56; robberies by means of chloroform, 13; high tide in the Thames, 15; the weather, dreadful effects of the cold abroad, 16; order of Sir C. Napier respecting the discipline of the Indian army, 18; floating railway over

INDEX.

Miscellaneous—*continued.*
the Forth, 20; fearful storm and shipwrecks, 21; arrival of Lord Gough and Major Edwardes from India, their reception, 24; dinner by the East India Company to Lord Gough, 45; disastrous fight with pirates on the Gambia river, 26; the Britannia tubular bridge, the first train through, 28; fearful explosions of powder mills at Hounslow, 32; Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, banquet by the Lord Mayor of London, 40; return banquet by the Lord Mayor of York, 135; adroit letter-bag robbery, 56; fall of a bridge at Angers, 221; soldiers drowned, 57; awful storm at Dublin, 58; American freedom and English freemen, case of Isaac Bowers, a negro, 60; election for Lymington, 62; accouchement of Her Majesty of a prince, 63; explosion of a powder fleet at Benares, 63; Exhibition of the Royal Academy, 64; collision and loss of life on Lake Erie, 65; suicide from the Duke of York's Column, 67; departure of the French Ambassador, 67; attempted assassination of the King of Prussia, 67; the "Agapemone," Thomas v. Roberts, 68; death of the Emperor of China, 70; arrival of the Nepaulese Ambassador, 71; the hippopotamus, 72; experiments with rockets, 73; attack upon Her Majesty by Pate, 73; Epsom races, 74; suicide on the Great Western Railway, 75; Shakspere's "Tempest" produced as an opera, 75; Ascot races, 76; Christening of Prince Alfred, 79; testimonial to Lord Palmerston, 80; Sunday delivery at the Post Office, 83; antiquities at Lymne, the Portus Lemanis, 85; antiquarian discoveries in California, 86; attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon, 86; death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, 87; suicides in Newgate, of W. Watts and D. B. Donovan, 89; storm at Brighton, 90; accouchement of the Queen of Spain, 90; parliamentary elections, Devonport, Southampton, and Mayo, 90; steamboat explosion at Liverpool, 92; sale of the Earl of Ashburnham's pictures, 92; election for Chester, 93; fall of a mill at Stockport, 93; explosion of fire-damp at Airdrie, 93; Goodwood races, 94; the great diamond the "Koh-i-noor," 94; election for Lambeth, 96; tragical death of a tourist, Mr. J. W. Dutton, 96; sale of the

Miscellaneous—*continued.*
King of Holland's pictures, 96; explosion of the ammunition manufactory at Rendsburg, 99; prorogation of the Parliament, 101; inundations in Belgium, 101; collision at sea, the *Minerva* and the *William Rushton*, 102; the Queen's visit to the King of the Belgians, 103; the "peace congress" at Brussels, 103; fall of the Bricklayers' Arms Railway Station, 103; death of King Louis Philippe, 104; the Queen's visit to Scotland, 105; the electric telegraph between Dover and Calais, 106; plague at Rio Janeiro, 108; Jenny Lind in America, 109; return of poisoning cases, 110; naval review at Cherbourg, 111; attack upon General Haynau, 110; ballooning, death of Lieut. Gale, 112; accident to a diligence in Spain, 114; Doncaster races, 115; explosion of a cliff at Seaford, 118; the Welsh Eisteddvod, 120; munificent gift by Miss Haword of 45,000*l.*, 122; election of a recorder of the City of London, 123; Parliamentary election, Cambridge, 128; storm and wrecks, 128; blowing up of a line-of-battle ship at Constantinople, 131; the Nineveh marbles, 136; explosion in a French ship of the line, 139; fatal boat accident at Worthing, 142; riot at Birkenhead, 142; massacre of Christians at Aleppo, 143; extraordinary cruelty to a servant, case of the Sloanes, 144; enthronisation of Cardinal Wiseman, 149; the Papal aggression, the City and Universities' addresses to Her Majesty, 151; demonstrations on Guy Fawkes' day, 138; Parliamentary elections, Limerick, St. Alban's, Aylesbury, 158; the cholera in Jamaica, 158; the parish of Manchester, 159; blowing-up of a Portuguese frigate at Macao, 160

Mortality, summary of the weekly tables of, 417

Murders, in Ireland, of W. Ardell, Magrath, Egan, 3; murder and suicide at Manchester, Mr. and Mrs. Novelli, 10; two children drowned at Exeter by their mother, 19; attempt to murder the Prince de Musignano at Rome, 24; attempt to drown three children in the Regent's Canal, 24; at Bewcastle, trial of Hogg and Nichol, 25; murder in France of the Redaud family, 27; and suicide at Clayton, Yorkshire, 34; of Patrick

INDEX.

Murders—*continued.*
Moore, in Queen's County, 35; of Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, near Edinburgh, by a maniac, 37; the Bridgenorth murder, 39; of Mary Ann Parsons, by the Birds, 42; of Susan Lucas, at Cambridge, 46; of Susan Moir by her husband, 48; of a child, at Ewell, 53; at Otley, 59; in the Wandsworth-road, 62; of Mr. Mauleverer, in Ireland, 70; of Mary Ross, at York, by poison, 90; of Mr. Pike, in Ireland, 95; of Jane Lewis, at Newport, 96; of Thomas Harris, by poison, 99; of — Forbes, at Newcastle, 104; poisonings in Essex, by Sarah Chesham, 109; of Dr. Creighton, by a madman, in Ireland, 113; of Mr. Roger North, in Ireland, 121; of the Rev. Mr. Hollest, at Frimley, 122; of Jael Denny, at Doddinghurst, 129; of a policeman, near Brentwood, 141

Parliament—The Parliament opened by Commission, the Lord Commissioners' Speech, [3]; *Address in answer* moved in the Lords by the Earl of Essex; amendment of the Earl of Stradbroke, representing the distress of the agricultural class, [5]; debate thereon, speeches of the Duke of Richmond, Earl of Winchilsea, Lord Stanley, in favour of; of the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Granville, Lord Brougham, against amendment, [5]; amendment negatived; [7]; *Address* moved in the Commons by Mr. C. Villiers, [7]; amendment moved by Sir J. Trollope, representing distress of the agricultural class, owing to recent commercial legislation, and undue local taxation, [7]; Chancellor of Exchequer defends the commercial policy, shows great reduction of pauperism, great increase of trade, and of revenue, [8]; two nights' debate, speeches of Sir J. Walsh, Mr. G. Berkeley, Marquess of Granby, [9]; Mr. J. E. Denison, Mr. Christopher, Mr. R. Palmer, [10]; Mr. Muntz, Mr. Herries, Mr. Labouchere, [11]; Mr. Disraeli, Lord J. Russell, [12]; amendment negatived, [13]; Mr. Disraeli's motion for a Committee to consider the *Local Burdens on Land*,—his speech [13]; answer of Sir G. Grey, [15]; debate, speeches of Sir J. Graham, [16]; Mr. Gladstone, [17]; Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, [19]; motion negatived, [20]; Mr. Hume's motion for *extension of the franchise*,

Parliament—*continued.*
[20]; answer of Sir G. Grey, [21]; Mr. Wood, Mr. Roebuck, [22]; Lord J. Russell, [23]; motion negatived, [24]

Colonial Affairs — Increasing interest of the public in this subject; Lord John Russell makes an able statement of the general views of the Government, [26]; discussion of the statement by Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Adderley, [31]; the *Australian Colonies Government Bill*, second reading, [33]; discussion of the principle of the Bill, Mr. Scott, Mr. Roebuck, Lord J. Russell, Mr. F. Peel, Mr. Hawes, and others; Bill read 2ª, [35]; in Committee numerous amendments are moved respecting a single or two Chambers; Mr. Mowatt, Mr. Walpole, [35]; Sir W. Molesworth, [36]; Mr. Roebuck, [37]; Mr. C. Lushington, respecting public worship, [37]; Sir W. Molesworth expresses his views of colonial government, [38]; Mr. Gladstone, [39]; Mr. Gladstone's amendment to give the Church of England synodical action, [39]; interesting debate, clause negatived, [41]; Mr. Gladstone's amendment to take the opinion of the Colonies on the Bill, [41]; after debate motion negatived, [43]; Bill passed by the Commons, [44]; moved in the House of Lords by Earl Grey, debate, [44]; Lord Brougham moves to hear parties by counsel, motion negatived, [45]; Bill ably opposed by the Bishop of Oxford, his speech, [45]; reply of Earl Grey, [47]; amendment negatived; Lord Monteagle's amendment for a double Chamber negatived, [49]; the confederation clauses abandoned by Government, and Bill, as amended by the Lords, is accepted by the Commons, [50]; copy of the Act, 391; *Affairs of Ceylon*, report of the Select Committee, [50]; conduct of the governor, Lord Torrington, violently attacked; he is recalled, [51]; the *West India Colonies*, motion of Sir E. N. Buxton, that it is unjust to expose Colonial free-grown sugar to competition with slave-grown sugar, [51]; debates, Mr. Hume, Mr. G. Berkeley, Mr. J. Wilson, [53]; Mr. E. H. Stanley, Sir J. Pakington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, [54]; Mr. Gladstone, Lord Palmerston, [55]; motion negatived, [56]

Foreign Policy; Affairs of Greece

INDEX.

Parliament—*continued.*

—Refusal of the Greek Government to give compensation to certain British subjects, the Piræus blockaded, great excitement caused by the question, [58]; our relations with France seriously compromised, questions asked in Parliament, [58], [60]; proposed intervention of France, [61]; intervention broken off, the French Ambassador does not attend the Queen's birthday, and leaves England, [62]; in the Lords the Government represent the matter lightly; in the French Assembly the Minister of War admits that the Ambassador was recalled, [63]; discussion in the Commons, [64]; Lord Palmerston explains the circumstances of the withdrawal of the French Ambassador, [65]; Lord Stanley, in the Lords, brings the subject forward in a general attack on the Foreign policy of the Ministry, his able speech, [66]; answer of the Marquess of Lansdowne, [68]; important debate, Earl of Aberdeen, Lords Beaumont, Canning, Brougham, Ministry defeated by a majority of 37, [71]; Lord J. Russell's view of the position of the Ministry in consequence, [71]; Mr. Roebuck's friendly motion, [73]; debate, Sir F. Thesiger, [76]; Mr. W. P. Wood, Sir J. Graham, [77]; Lord Palmerston's defence of himself and colleagues, [78]; Sir J. Walsh, Mr. J. Herbert, Sir G. Grey, [81]; Mr. Gladstone, [82]; Mr. Cockburn, [83]; Mr. Walpole, Mr. Cobden, [84]; Sir Robert Peel's memorable speech, [85]; Lord John Russell, [86]; Mr. Disraeli, [87]; majority of 46 in favour of Ministers, [88]; *Affairs of Hungary;* Lord Dudley Stuart's motion respecting the extradition of Hungarian refugees by Turkey, Lord Palmerston's reply, [88]; debate, motion withdrawn, [90]; interesting debate on maintenance of *the African squadron*, [90]; debate, Mr. Labouchere, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Cardwell, [92]; Mr. Gladstone, Lord J. Russell, [93]; motion negatived, [94]

Affairs of Ireland—The Government measure for relief of distressed unions and repayment of advances, it is adopted, [96]; Government Bill for extending the elective franchise, [98]; several amendments moved in Committee, [99]; Bill passes the Commons, it is received with great opposition in the Lords, [100]; Lord Desart's motion to substitute 15*l.* for 8*l.*

Parliament—*continued.*

as the qualification is carried against Ministers, [102]; who are again defeated on Lord Stanley's amendment, respecting registration, [102]; the Bill is passed by the Lords, and returned to the Commons, when Lord J. Russell proposes a 12*l.* qualification as a compromise, but insists on the registration clauses, [102]; the Lords agree to these alterations and the Bill passes, [104]; *Abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy;* Bill for this purpose brought in by Lord J. Russell, [104]; it is vehemently opposed by the Irish members, speech of Sir R. Peel, [107]; Sir G. Grey, Mr. Sheil, [109]; Mr. Disraeli, Bill carried, but not further proceeded with, [110]; Lord Stanley attacks the general Irish policy of the Ministry by a motion respecting *the conflict at Dolly's Brae*, [110]; that policy defended by Lord Clarendon in person, [112]

Finance—The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, favourable condition of the revenue, [117]; proposes to reduce the stamp duties and abolish that on bricks, [118]; discussion on the stamp-duties, they are modified, [119]; Ministers defeated on Sir H. Willoughby's amendment, [121]; the Chancellor of the Exchequer withdraws his proposals, and introduces a new measure, which is adopted, [122]; motions for retrenchment, Lord J. Russell's motion for a Committee on official salaries, [123]; which is adopted after debate, [127]; Mr. Cobden's motion for reduction of the annual expenditure to the standard of 1835, [127]; Mr. Labouchere defends the present system, discussion on the subject, motion negatived by a large majority, [130]; Mr. H. Drummond's motion for retrenchment, [130]; Mr. Fox Maule replies, [131]; motion supported by the agricultural interest, after debate motion negatived, [133]; Lord Duncan's motion for a repeal of the window-tax, [133]; reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Government obtain a majority of 3, [135]; Mr. Cayley's motion for the repeal of the malt-tax, [135]; reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and important debate, [136]; Mr. Disraeli, Lord J. Russell, motion negatived, [139].

Miscellaneous Measures—A Bill for a Court to try *Ecclesiastical Ap-*

INDEX.

Parliament—*continued.*

peals in lieu of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, introduced by the Bishop of London [141]; his speech answered by the Marquess of Lansdowne [143]; measure opposed by Lord Brougham, Bishop of St. David's, Earl of Carlisle, Lord Campbell, supported by Lord Bedesdale, Bishop of Oxford, Lord Lyttelton, Bill lost, [147]; motion of Mr. Heywood for *inquiry* into the *state of the Universities*, [147]; strongly opposed by Sir R. H. Inglis, [148]; debate, Lord John Russell intimates the intention of Government to issue a Royal Commission, [149]; this proposal indignantly protested against by Mr. Goulburn and others, [151]; the subject discussed in the Lords, Earl of Carlisle gives assurances with regard to the selection of the Commission, [152]; discussion on Mr. Heywood's motion resumed, Mr. Roundell Palmer's speech, [154]; Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. Gladstone, Lord J. Russell, motion for the Government Commission carried, [157]; *Law of Marriage*, Bill to legalize *marriage with a deceased wife's sister* again introduced, [157]; debate on the second reading, speeches of Mr. Hope, Mr. S. Herbert, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. R. Palmer, [158]; Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Sheil, [159]; Mr. Cobden, Mr. Goulburn, second reading carried, Bill passed notwithstanding great opposition, [160]; in the Lords the Bill is temporarily withdrawn, [161]; Lord Ashley's motion respecting *Sunday Labour at the Post Office*, [161]; it is opposed by the Government, but carried, the Government resolve to carry the motion out strictly, great surprise and dissatisfaction throughout the country, but Government profess obedience to the commands of the House, [163]; measures taken accordingly, great inconvenience and enormous increase of Sunday labour occasioned, Mr. Locke King moves a resolution in effect rescinding vote, [164]; the regulations of the Post Office restored to their former footing, [166]; *Amendment of the Factory Act*, evasions of the statute, Lord Ashley draws attention to the relay system, and moves a declaratory Bill, [166]; Sir G. Grey, on the part of the Government, assents, discussion, opposition by the mill-owners, Sir J. Graham declares his view, introducing the original measure, [168]; Sir G. Grey proposes an arrangement by way of compromise between the mill-owners and operatives, [169]; various amendments moved by Lord Ashley, Mr. Edwards, Lord John Manners, for further limitation; Bill as proposed by Government, carried, [170]; measure severely scrutinized in the Lords, amendments moved by the Earl of Harrowby and Duke of Richmond for further limitation of labour, Bill carried in original form, [171]

Death of Sir Robert Peel—Deep feeling exhibited by the House of Commons, Mr. Hume's motion that the House do adjourn without proceeding to any other business, [174]; Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Napier, and Sir R. Inglis express the feelings of the House, and the motion is agreed to, [175]; in the House of Lords similar feelings expressed by the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Stanley, and Lord Brougham, [177]; the Duke of Wellington's testimony to the moral character of the deceased, [178]; Lord J. Russell proposes a public funeral, which is declined by Mr. Goulburn on behalf of the family, [178]; Lord J. Russell states that Her Majesty had proposed to confer a peerage on the family, but that Lady Peel desired to bear no other name than that of her deceased husband, and that Sir Robert had expressed his wish that none of his family should accept any public reward for services rendered by him, [179]; Lord J. Russell therefore proposes that a public monument be erected in Westminster Abbey, and it is unanimously agreed to, [180]; *Death of the Duke of Cambridge;* message from the Queen respecting a provision for the family, [181]; after discussion vote agreed to, [182]

Admission of the Jews to sit in Parliament—Baron Rothschild presents himself at the table and proposes to be sworn on the Old Testament, protested against by Sir R. Inglis, [183]; adjourned debate, Baron Rothschild is called in and asked why he demanded to be sworn in that form, his reply, [185]; Sir R. Inglis moves to adhere to the usual form, Mr. Hume proposes amendment that he be sworn on the Old Testament, [185]; debate, Sir F. Thesiger, Lord J. Rus.

INDEX.

Parliament—*continued.*
sell, Mr. P. Wood, amendment carried, [187]; Baron Rothschild being called to the table to be sworn on the Old Testament, omits the words "on the true faith of a Christian" from the oath of abjuration; he is ordered to withdraw; debate on motion that a new writ be issued, Mr. P. Wood speaks in favour of Baron Rothschild, the Attorney-General against, [190]; resolutions moved by the Attorney-General that Baron Rothschild is not entitled to vote or sit in the House until he has taken the usual oaths, and that the House will take into consideration the form of the oath early next Session, his speech, [191]; Mr. Hume's amendment, debate, resolutions carried, [193]
Minor Measures of the Session—Intramural interments, extension of the County Courts, Mercantile Marine Bill, [193]; Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person, the Speaker's Address, [194]; the Queen's Speech, [195]; the Queen's passage to the House of Lords, 101

Parliamentary Elections—Lymington, 62; Devonport, Southampton, Mayo, 90; Lambeth, 96; Cambridge, 128; Limerick, St. Alban's, Aylesbury, 158

PATENTS, 472

Peel, fatal accident to Sir Robert, 81, *see* PARLIAMENT

PIEDMONT AND SARDINIA—Address of the Senate in answer to the Speech from the Throne, [295]; liability of ecclesiastics to the secular tribunals, the Siccardi laws, [296]; opposition of Franzoni, Archbishop of Turin, [296]; is summoned before the Court of Appeal and condemned, [297]; refuses the sacraments to M. Santa Rosa unless he repudiated the Siccardi laws, [297]; he is arrested and sentenced to banishment, the Servi monks expelled, [298]; the Archbishop of Cagliari ordered to depart, [298]

POETRY, 477

PORTUGAL—Speech of the Queen on opening the Cortes, [280]

PRICES OF STOCK in each month, highest and lowest, 415

PROMOTIONS, 291

PRUSSIA, *see* GERMANY

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS—FINANCE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1850, 344; TABLE OF STATUTES, 13 & 14 *Vict.*, 363; STATE PAPERS—Treaty with the Republic of Liberia, 375; Treaty with the Republic of Costa Rica, 378; Treaty with the Dominican Republic, 383; Convention with the United States relative to a Ship-Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, 387; Convention with Denmark for the cession of the Danish Possessions on the coast of Africa, 390; Australian Colonies Government Act, 391; the Pope's Bull, establishing an hierarchy in Great Britain, 405; Dr. Wiseman's Pastoral from the Flaminian Gate, 411; *Prices of Stock* in each month, highest and lowest, 415; *Average Prices of Corn, Hay, Straw, Clover, and Butcher's Meat*, 416; summary of *Tables of Mortality*, 417; *Marriages, Births, and Deaths*, 1840 to 1850, 417; *Table of Bankrupts*, 417; *Meteorological Table*, 417; *University Honours*: Oxford, 418; Cambridge, 420

QUEEN, The—Attack upon Her Majesty by Robert Pate, 73; accouchement of Her Majesty, 63; christening of Prince Arthur, 79; Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person, 101; Visit to the King of the Belgians, 103; Summer visit to Scotland, 105

Racing Meetings—Epsom, 74; Ascot, 76; Goodwood, 94; Doncaster, 115

Railway Accidents—Explosion of gunpowder on the Glasgow and Dumfries Railway, 81; at the Liverpool terminus, 86; on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line at Cowlairs, 94; fall of the Bricklayers' Arms Station, 103; on the Eastern Counties line at the Brentwood Station, 116; on the Great Western line at Wootton Bassett, 119; double collision on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, near Huddersfield, 139; collisions on the Eastern Counties line, 155; on the Leeds and Selby line, 156

Rio Janeiro, ravages of the yellow fever at, 103

SHERIFFS for the year 1850, 162

Shipwrecks and disasters at sea; the *Hottinguer*, the *Charleston*, the *Richard Dart*, the *Emily*, 7; disaster to a boat of the *Ganges* at Salamis, 16; fearful storm and shipwrecks in February, 21; of the *Royal Adelaide*, 200 lives lost, 51; gales and shipwrecks, the *Teresa Jane*, the *Howard*, 52; steam-boat disaster in America,

INDEX.

Shipwrecks—*continued.*
the *Orville St. John*, 52; of the *Cushla Machree*, 60; collision on Lake Erie, thirty-eight persons drowned, 65; of the *Orion* steamer, 100 lives lost, 79; wrecks in the ice, 84; collision in the Irish Channel, the *Minerva* and *William Rushton*, eleven persons drowned, 102; Indiamen wrecked, 108; of the *Superb* steamer, seventeen persons drowned, 121; storm and wrecks, the *Providence* (twenty-one persons drowned), and others, 128; in India, the *Manchester*, *Ariadne*, and *Nereid*, 128; blowing-up of a line-of-battle ship and her crew at Constantinople, 131; explosion in a French line-of-battle ship, 139; wreck of the Emperor of Russia's steam yacht, 134; of the *Edmond* emigrant ship, ninety-six persons drowned, 140; fatal boat accident at Worthing, 142; blowing-up of a Portuguese frigate and her crew at Macao, 160

Spain—Accouchement of the Queen, death of the infant, [277], 90; the Comte de Montemolin married to a Princess of Naples, [277]; renewal of diplomatic relations between England and Spain, [277]; a new Cortes summoned, circular of the Minister of the Interior, result of the elections, [278]; Speech of the Queen, [279]

State Papers—Treaty with the Republic of Liberia, 375; Treaty with the Republic of Costa Rica, 378; Treaty with the Dominican Republic, 383; Convention with the United States relative to a Ship-Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, 387; Convention with Denmark for the cession of the Danish Possessions on the Coast of Africa, 399; the Australian Colonies Government Act, 391; the Pope's Bull establishing an hierarchy in Great Britain, 405; Dr. Wiseman's Pastoral from the Flaminian Gate, 411

Statutes, Table of, 13 & 14 Vict.—Public General Acts, 363; Local and Personal Acts declared public, 367; Private Acts printed, 372; Private Acts not printed, 374

Stocks—Table of the prices of, in each month, highest and lowest, 415

Suicides—of Mr. Novelli and murder at Manchester, 10; suicide and murder at Clayton, 35; from the Duke of York's Column, 67; on the South-Western Railway, 75; in Newgate, of W. Watts and D. B. Donovan, 89; murder and suicide by a madman near Cavan, 113; suicide of Mr. Pennington, 140; of George Spence, esq., Q.C., 153

Trials, Law Cases, &c.—*Ecclesiastical Causes*—The Gorham case, 303; law of Divorce—the Church of Rome, Connelly *v.* Connelly, 318; law of marriage, trial of the Rev. Moorhouse James for refusing to marry H. Fisher and A. Hardman, 320; charge of false registration, Regina *v.* Dunboyne, 322: *Civil Causes*—Doe dem. Bainbrigge *v.* Bainbrigge, 323: *Criminal Causes*—Trial of Robert Pate for an assault upon Her Majesty, 331; poisoning case—trial of William Chadwick for the murder of Samuel Tunnicliffe, 339; Boston, U. S., trial and execution of Professor Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman, 341; *For trials, &c., recorded in the "Chronicle," see* Law and Police.

University Honours — Oxford, 418; —Cambridge, 420

United States—Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in favour of protective duties, [333]; piratical descent on Cuba by General Lopez and Americans, [337]; his failure, arrest, and trial, and acquittal by negligence of the Government, [338]; sudden death of the President, General Taylor, [338], 88; succeeded by the Vice-President, Mr Fillmore, new Ministry, [338]; Bills passed by Congress, the Mexican Boundary Bill; the Utah Government Bill; Bill admitting California a state, Fugitive Slave Bill; great importance of the latter, [338]; the President's message to Congress, [339]; its topics, general policy, [339]; foreign relations, [341]; finances, [342]; land laws, [344]; navy, [344]; post office, [345]; creditors of Government, [346]; measures of the Session, [346]

West Indies—Resolution of Sir E. N. Buxton, that it is unjust and impolitic to expose colonial free-grown sugar to competition with slave-grown sugar, [51]; debate thereon, motion negatived, [56]. *See* Parliament.

G. Woodfall and Son, Printers, Angel Court, Skinner Street, London.